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Attlee Defends Palestine Raids, Reveals Plea to U. S. for Help

JUL 2 1946

T. Williams

LONDON, July 1 — (AP) Prime Minister Clement Attlee, answering charges by two parliamentarians that the British weekend raids and arrests in Palestine constituted a policy of war, declared tonight that he was seeking an agreement with the United States on a policy to bring peace to the Holy Land.

Great Britain, Attlee said, would reject any peace plan unacceptable to all parties concerned and which would require force to enforce it. He added that Great Britain hopes to settle the Palestine question in accordance with the recommendations of the British-American inquiry committee.

The committee has recommended that 100,000 European Jews be allowed to enter Palestine this year and has suggested placing Palestine under a United Nations trusteeship.

In a sharp debate in the House of Commons, Attlee charged that the Jewish Agency, a chief British target in the weekend operations in the Holy Land, had a "close link" with Haganah, illegal Jewish resistance organization.

The House adjourned without voting on the Palestine question.

"The Jewish Agency," Attlee asserted, "cannot be a cover for an illegal army. There is evidence that Haganah works under the general direction of some members of the Jewish Agency. I do not say all of them."

Moreover, Attlee said, "We also have evidence of a very close link between Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi," another underground organization with a greater record of violence.

"The only possible way of dealing with these widespread disturbances is to deal with the ofganization of the highest command," the Prime Minister declared.

"We are trying to deal fairly with the Jews and Arabs in Palestine," Attlee told the House members. "It is no good suggesting that we have not got obligations to Arabs as well as Jews."

"No government worthy of the name will yield to the kind of pressure by violence that has taken place. Certainly this government is not going to do so."

He explained the widespread police and military operations launched without warning in Palestine Saturday in which more than 2,000 Jews were arrested, and cheers greeted his assertion that "the government will not tolerate any attempt by any party to influence a decision on the Palestine question by force."

But R. H. S. Crossman, a member of the British-American committee, referring to the military action, told the Prime Minister "in this action of the government, we are drifting into war. We are drifting first into war with the Jews, and after that into war with the Arabs."

"There is only one way I know of smashing a resistance movement and that is liberating it—smashing the conditions under which the movement has grown, giving the people the thing for which they are willing to die."

Laborite S. S. Silverman termed the British military operation a "plain, naked war upon the Jewish national home," and called upon the government to announce "in plain, clear terms" acceptance of the British-American recommendations."

"It could go further and say though we accept them in principle wholeheartedly, nevertheless the responsibilities involved are such that we cannot bear them alone.

"Let the government say they are negotiating with other powers involved—I think the United States is the only one—for cooperation, if that is necessary."

Silverman's criticism followed a lengthy period of questioning in which Attlee pledged that "these events will not stop us from going ahead" with implementation of the British-American inquiry committee report on Palestine. (ADD)

Attlee Urges Anglo-U.S. Plan As Jewish Solution

JUL 2 1946

London, July 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today Britain intends to seek a settlement of the Palestine question along lines of the Anglo-American commission's report.

Explaining British military and police action in the Holy Land Saturday, Attlee said Britain had a mandatory duty to maintain law and order and could no longer tolerate lawlessness.

"Informed," But Not "Consulted"

Attlee said the United States Government was fully informed of our action.

"They (the United States) were not consulted," Attlee declared. "We took responsibility for our own action. It would be quite unfair to try to put the onus on another government." It was not clear from Attlee's remarks whether he meant the United States was informed in advance.

The Prime Minister told the House that in recent months it had been made "increasingly clear that the acts of terrorism and sabotage in Palestine formed part of a concerted pla..."

Some Jews To Be Released

The Jewish Agency, he added, had been warned repeatedly of the gravity of the development of disorders. Attlee reported sixteen British soldiers and five policemen killed and more than $16,000,000 in material damage done since December.

Of the 2,000 Jews detained for questioning, Attlee said, many will be released when their examination is completed. Although some members of the Jewish Agency have been arrested, Attlee said it was not intended to close the agency or forbid its operations.

"The Government will not tolerate any attempt by any part to influence a decision on the Palestine question by force," Attlee declared. "We have done our utmost to expedite" discussions with the United States on the commission's report recommending the immediate immigration of 100,000 to Palestine. He did not amplify the remark.

Earlier, the Foreign Office said President Truman was advised June 19 that "drastic countermeasures" were contemplated in Palestine. The American Embassy said it had known only that Britain was "deeply concerned" about terrorism.

British and American versions of what was said by Prime Minister Attlee to President Truman varied thus:

BRITISH VERSION—On June 19 a message was sent to President Truman through Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, telling him the situation in Palestine was very grave and drastic countermeasures were necessary. On June 29, the United States was advised of the beginning of the countermeasures, about an hour after operations started.

AMERICAN VERSION—Britain informed the United States of its deep concern at terrorism in Palestine, but did not indicate in advance its intention to make mass arrests.

2,700 JEWS HELD AS BRITISH WIDEN HOLY LAND RAIDS

JUL 2 1946

C. Davidson

JERUSALEM, July 1—(AP)—The Palestine government announced tonight that during its sweeping security raids of the past three days, 2,650 Jewish men and 59 women had been arrested in an effort to stamp out disorders that have gripped the Holy Land for the past two weeks.

British troops and police, an official communique said, searched 25 Jewish settlements throughout Palestine, in addition to Jewish-owned buildings in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa. During the weekend operations, four Jews were killed and 80 were injured while resisting the searchers, the government said.

The only appreciable amount of munitions found during the raids, the army said tonight, was a cache so large that "it is not yet possible to count, even estimate, the amount of ammunition and arms it contains." The cache was discovered today in an underground chamber at Mesheq Yagur, a Jewish settlement near Haifa.

The announcement came as an uneasy quiet settled over most of Palestine and as Zionist leaders—both conservative and radical—urged Jews to remain calm in the face of mass British arrests until a course of action is plotted by Jewish officials.

Great Ammunition Supply

The munitions dump was so large, the army said, that it had an overhead trolley for conveying ammunition. The hoard included "many thousands rounds (of ammunition) of various types x x x plus hundreds of grenades, detonators, explosives and other sabotage material."

Also found in the main cache were a large number of rifles and small arms. Apart from the main dump, the announcement said, there were "15 subsidiary caches discovered in various parts of the settlement, all containing arms."

The Mesheq Yagur settlement, one of a number of Jewish cooperative colonies founded in the Haifa bay area in the last decade, was the only place searched for arms today, the British announcement said.

Jewish Leaders Meet

While the search was in progress, an emergency meeting in Jerusalem of members of the Jewish National council and other community leaders issued a statement declaring that any government waging an attack of the sort which the British staged over the weekend cannot hope for cooperation from Palestine Jewery.

The meeting—protesting the British dentention of 2,000 Jews in sweeping security raids which resulted in four deaths over the weekend—said that "Palestine Jewry cannot maintain relations with authorities unless this attack is ceased and the prisoners are released."

The weekend operation, the meeting said, "is the peak of repudiation by the British government of its international obligations to the Jewish people and the entire moral and legal basis of its existence in this country."

May Order Passive Resistance

Vaad Leumi, the executive body administering Jewish community affairs, was reported considering the ordering of passive resistance to the British, including non-payment of taxes, complete non-cooperation, and a strike by all Jews in government service. (ADD)

Threats of Retaliation.

Jerusalem, July 1 (A. P.).—Threats of retaliation came from the Jewish underground as British troops held 2,000 persons for investigation today following sweeping weekend security operations during which four persons were killed and a number injured.

The secret radio of the Jewish resistance movement, "the Voice of Israel," trumpeted that "Britain has declared war on the Jewish community" and added ominously:

"We will return it."

In Tel Aviv, leaflet bombs were exploded by the Jewish extremist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, spreading pamphlets which charged that Palestine Jews had had their "Pearl Harbor" because they had been "attacked by the British at the moment of mutual negotiations."

The pamphlets urged immediate formation of an underground Jewish government and unification of all Jewish resistance groups, including Irgun Zvai Leumi and the "stern gang" of extremists.

Passive Resistance.

At the same time a high Jewish source in Tel Aviv announced that meetings had been called throughout Palestine to consider a retaliatory "passive resistance" movement similar to those undertaken by nationalists in India.

Passive resistance would include non-payment of taxes, a strike by all Jews in Government service and "complete non-cooperation with the British" in other ways, this source declared.

President Isaac Ben Zvi told an extraordinary meeting of the Jewish National Council today that widespread police and military operations launched by the British Saturday was an "attack against Palestine Jewry in general, against Zionist reconstruction and against Zionist efforts to save the remnants of the Jewish people."

Tears glistened in the eyes of many men and women delegates to the meeting, called to protest the British action.

"The sudden attack on the Jewish committee," he declared, "was made by forces of a nation whose whose allies we were only yesterday when we fought

JUL 2 1946

the common enemy, the Nazis."

The delegates appealed to all Palestine Jewry to remain calm, undespairing and united in the tasks of Zionism.

Jewish labor leaders in Palestine simultaneously cabled various labor organizations and parties throughout the world protesting the "attitude" of the British Government toward Palestine.

Four Are Killed.

The dead were listed as three Jews—one of whom was shot when he stepped out onto a balcony of his home after the curfew hour—and one British soldier. At least thirteen Jews were admitted to hospitals with injuries and a number of other persons suffered minor cuts and bruises.

Seven members of the Jewish agency, recognized by the British as the Jewish supervisory power in Palestine, were among those being held by the British.

They were Moshe Shertok, head of the agency's political department; Rabbi J. L. Fishman, acting chairman of the agency; Dr. Bernard Joseph, Itzhal Greenbaum, David Remez, David Hacohen and David Shingarevsky. Military authorities would not disclose yesterday where they were being held.

Aryeh Chill, Shertok's private secretary, said the imprisoned Jewish leaders were "as comfortable as possible" in Latroun's hospital ward. Chill, who is 33, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Chill, of 124 East 177th street, the Bronx, said he had sent Shertok twenty books at his request.

Dr. Wise to Come.

Other Jewish leaders cabled Jewish agency officials abroad to come to Palestine immediately. It was reported that Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen Wise might arrive from the United States tomorrow in response to the appeal.

In New York last night Dr. Wise said he and other Jewish leaders would leave for Palestine as soon as possible to lend their support to the Jewish agency.

It was reported that an emergency committee might be organized under Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of world Zionists.

High Jewish sources said, however, that illness would prevent Welzmann from attending a joint meeting today of the action committees of the Zionist world organization and the General Council of Palestine Jewry. (ADP)

National Council Meets

Jerusalem, July 1 (AP)—President Isaac Ben Zvi told an extraordinary meeting of the Jewish National Council today that widespread police and military operations launched by the British Saturday were an "attack against Palestine Zionist efforts to save the remnants of the Jewish people."

Tears glistened in the eyes of many men and women delegates to the meeting, called to protest the British action.

"The sudden attack on the Jewish committee," he declared, "was made by forces of a nation whose allies we were only yesterday when we fought the common enemy, the Nazis."

Delegates from towns and villages throughout Palestine attended, including some members of the Jewish agency who were not arrested. In all, more than 2,000 arrests were made in the raids by British troops and police.

DAY

U. N. GROUP SCANS ATOMIC CONTROLS

JUN 2 1946

Six Proposals Offered to Sub-Committee Calling for World Pact.

L. Hyde

NEW YORK, July 1.—(AP) Six propositions on which a charter for controlling atomic energy might be built were laid before a special sub-committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission at its first closed meeting today by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia.

Evatt, chairman of the Atomic Energy commission, announced this morning that the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, Mexico and Australia would make up the sub-committee. He called a meeting immediately and placed the following propositions before the sub-committeemen for bases of discussion and recommendation.

NIGHT

Proposed World Pact

"1. There should be a single international instrument embodying:

(A) A comprehensive plan for international control of development of atomic energy,

(B) An international atomic energy authority to administer and carry out the plan and to be vested with wide discretionary powers,

(C) As part of the plan there should be undertakings by member nations not to use atomic energy for purposes of war,

(D) Several parts of the plan should come into effective operation under terms and conditions which are just and equitable, having regard to the overriding purpose of the plan.

"2. For purposes of carrying out the plan an international authority should be vested with all necessary rights relevant to raw materials, processes, plans, and products of plans.

"3. That effective systems should be established for preventing breaches of the agreed restrictions and controls.

"4. The international authority shall be required to promote and carry out plans for development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Exchange of Information

"5. That scientific information on nuclear processes and their application to peaceful purposes should be exchanged, care being taken at each stage not to prejudice the effectiveness of the agreed safeguards against misuse. Such exchange of information should take place by an interchange of personnel and through open publication.

"6. That the general plan should provide that at times and under conditions to be fixed by the international authority, the manufacture of atomic bombs should cease and all existing bombs should be dismantled."

Evatt was named chairman of the sub-committee. He announced it would meet again in private tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

Present at the closed meeting besides Evatt were Andrei A. Gromyko, Russia; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Great Britain, Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, Mexico; Prof. Federic Joliot-Curie, France; and Ferdinand Eberstadt, United States.

It was observed that Eberstadt and Gromyko remained in earnest conversation about ten minues after the meeting was over. They represent the two countries who have submitted the principal plans before the commission for controlling atomic energy.

The sub-committee is predominantly big-power. China was the only one of the five great powers not named.

Australia will hold its seat only while serving as chairman of the commission under the monthly rotation plan, being replaced by Brazil when that nation takes the chair later this month.

Dr. Evatt said the sub-committee would consider policy speeches made by the 12 delegates to the commission, and then suggest the framework for a general plan. This means that almost all its time will be devoted to analyzing proposals put forward by Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. delegate, and Gromyko, as plans of the other nations conform on most points.

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation said the six-man body would not vote on any final plan, but merely define the differences in viewpoints. He thus predicted that any disagreements between the U. S. and Russia eventually would have to be argued out before the full commission. (INSERT)

The full atomic commission will go back into session at 3 p. m. Wednesday to consider rules of procedure. Russia has served notice that it will at that time reiterate a demand that decisions be made by a two-thirds vote instead of the suggested majority.

meet again in plenary open session Wednesday at 3 P.M.

The Subcommittee No. 1 will have before it a chart prepared by Bernard M. Baruch, United States member of the commission, showing the expressed views of all twelve members.

The United Nations Security Council remained in recess, awaiting the call of the chairman. There was considerable speculation that the Council might not meet until some time next week.

Both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Council, when they meet for approximately the next six weeks, will hold their sessions in the ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel, in Manhattan, which has been converted into a Council chamber.

Hunter H.Q. Dismantled

The council chamber at Hunter College, where the Council has sat since it started in the United States in March, is being dismantled and its fixtures are being taken to the temporary headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. The United Nations is slated to be out of Hunter College by August 15.

Herschel V. Johnson, of the United States, and Dr. Quo Taichi, of China, in a broadcast Saturday night deplored irresponsible use of the veto power in the United Nations. Dr. Quo said the veto weapon might eventually be abandoned.

Johnson disagreed with Quo on his prediction that the veto would be killed. Johnson said the veto power "was accepted by the United Nations at San Francisco with the clear understanding that it would be used sparingly. It should certainly not be used lightly or irresponsibly to prevent peaceful settlement of disputes that have been agreed to by the majority," he said. (POO)

Groundwork Committee For Atom Plan Named

JUN 2 1946

New York, July 1 (AP)—Dr. Herbert A. Evatt, chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, today named the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, Mexico and Australia to a special subcommittee to lay the groundwork for a plan to control the bomb.

Dr. Evatt, Australian delegate, called the sub-group into session later today to begin work.

DAY

In his announcement, the chairman said the subcommittee was being charged with the responsibility of considering all policy speeches made by delegates and suggesting the framework of a general plan.

The first five nations were named as "permanent" members of the subcommittee, while Australia was seated as the country holding the chairmanship of the commission.

Agreeemnt On Group

The entire Atomic Energy Commission agreed last Friday that the smaller group should analyze the views already presented to the commission. The commission itself will

Rich And Romantic Sarawak Becomes Crown Colony

JUN 2 1946

London, July 1 (AP)—Sarawak, rich and romantic Borneo kingdom of the white rajahs, became a British crown colony today.

An order in council put into effect legislation approved by the British Parliament and Sarawak's Supreme Council.

King George VI issued a statement saying "I extend a warm welcome" to the people of Sarawak and pledged Britain to "promote your welfare and to bring Sarawak to a higher stage of social and economic development than has hitherto been possible."

DAY

Colonial Secretary George Hall announced that Christopher William Dawson, formerly of the Malayan Civil Service, had been appointed chief secretary of Sarawak pending appointment of a governor.

Sarawak, North Borneo state with 500,000 inhabitants and 300,000 acres of rubber plantations, was ceded to Britain by its last white rajah, 71-year-old Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, under an agreement by which he and his three daughters and some local officials receive the proceeds of a $4,000,000 trust fund established from Sarawak funds.

The rich kingdom has been in the Brooke family since 1840, when the Sultan of Brunei gave it to Sir James Brooke for quelling an attack by headhunters.

JUN 2 1946

FRENCH PROPOSAL ON ITALY'S BORDER ACCEPTED AT PARIS

Boundary with Yugoslavia Approved by 'Big Four' Ministers.

TRIESTE PACT NEAR

Russia Agrees to International Control, U. S. and Britain Delay.

J. Eyatt

PARIS, July 1—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers council approved tonight a French-proposed boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia and appeared to be within striking distance of a solution to a companion problem—the disposition of riot-torn Trieste.

Russia accepted a plan to place Trieste under international control. Britain and the United States asked for further time to study this proposal on the Adriatic city, but promised to give their answers tomorrow.

NIGHT

British and American acceptance of the Trieste compromise, also offered by the French, would remove the last road-block to writing peace treaties for Italy and the Balkans and would pave the way for a European peace conference.

Great Progress Reported

a Russian proposal for internationalization of Trieste.

Under the Russian plan the Trieste international zone would have been entirely surrounded by Yugoslavia. Bevin and Byrnes objected to this. On the Italian-Yugoslav boundary question Molotov first suggested the use of the Morgan line as the southern extremity.

According to American sources, Byrnes answered that the Morgan line—which separates British and American from Yugoslav troops—was drawn for military reasons and not along ethnic considerations. After Byrnes opposed this Russian suggestion Molotov said he was ready to accept the two French proposals.

A spokesman also disclosed that France favors eventual federalization of German states under a weak central government. German problems are still before the ministers.

These German states, the spokesman said, should be established along their historic boundaries, thus cutting across the present zonal borders marched out by the major powers for what he described as primarily military reasons.

According to the French proposals, the future German federation would not include the west bank of the Rhine nor the Ruhr which would be detached politically from the Reich. In addition, the Ruhr would also be detached economically and placed under an inter-Allied political and economic regime of wide powers.

The Rhineland under the French plan would be established as a separate state. The Saar region would be integrated into French economy.

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A British source said the foreign ministers had made "dramatic progress."

In accepting the Trieste proposal, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov suggested that internationalization of the city be considered as a permanent solution instead of a 10-year stop-gap. It was learned privately that the British delegation also favors permanent internationalization. Both Italy and Yugoslavia have demanded sovereignty over Trieste.

As advanced by George Bidault, French president and foreign minister, the Trieste plan calls for internationalizing the key city for at least 10 years under United Nations guidance, but with mixed Italian-Yugoslav and Allied control. The international zone would have an ample strip of coastline.

Sets Division of Land

The Italian-Yugoslav border approved by the ministers fixes the division of territory in the disputed Venezia Giulia area. The line would run generally from Tarvisio to Gorizia, then over to a few miles east of Trieste and down to the coast just south of Capodistria.

This French-proposed line actually was the last of the proposed American and British lines for dividing the area. U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, supported by Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, previously had emphasized that the United States never would consent to extend Yugoslavia west of the line approved tonight.

It was pointed out that Molotov made three important concessions in accepting both French compromise proposals. He backed down on the original Russian demand that Trieste be given to Yugoslavia and also agreed that Italy should retain a strategic valley area containing the main railway from Austria to the Adriatic coast as well as the important shipyards at Monfalcone.

The French compromises sent the meeting so far along toward an agreement on the Italian treaty that Byrnes did not bring up again his plea for convening a 21-nation general European peace conference July 20.

Bidault brought forward his compromises after Byrnes had rejected

Trieste Issue Tackled Anew By Big 4 Parley

JUL 2 1946

DAY

Paris, July 1 (AP)—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council tackled the critical problem of Trieste again today in a renewed effort to clear the way for fixing the date of a 21-nation European peace conference demanded by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Under the compromise agenda adopted Saturday at the suggestion of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, the Council scheduled consideration of the Yugoslav-Italian frontier question—including the future of the port city of Trieste; Italian colonies; the peace conference and German questions, in that order.

Considering French Proposal

The new attack on the knotty question of Trieste was expected to be based on the Bidault compromise plan under which the Adriatic city—demanded by both Italy and Yugoslavia—would be internationalized for at least ten years under United Nations guidance, but with mixed Italian-Yugoslav and Allied control.

Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi sent a "last appeal" to the Council yesterday asking that Italy be heard before any action was taken on Trieste, where five American soldiers were injured yesterday while helping to quell riots by pro-Italian residents.

Speaks For "Anguished" Italy

"In critical hours for my country," de Gasperi's message said, "I beg you not to neglect this last appeal I send you, trusting to your equity, and pressed by the anguished anxiety of all Italians."

He said the French compromise proposal "transforms radically the approach to the problem" and would "cast aside" principles recognized by the ministers at their first meeting in London.

The ministers also were expected to argue further the question of Italian colonies, in which Russia insists that she be given some advisory voice for administration, pending final solution. British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin maintains that other nations must not intervene in Britain's present military administration of the colonies.

Byrnes-Molotov Clash

Byrnes, who engaged in a bitter exchange Saturday with Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov on the question of fixing a date for a general European peace conference so that invitations could be sent to the other seventeen nations immediately, was said to be convinced that it would be useless to pursue the matter further unless Russia consents to fixing an early date.

In the event Russia declined to do this, American sources said, the American case on the disputed points in the Italian and Balkan treaties would be taken before the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

Byrnes conferred today with Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy commander of United States forces in Germany, and the latter's political adviser, Robert D. Murphy. The conference is scheduled to take up Germany soon.

German Inquiry In Mass Killing Called a Farce

JUL 2 1946

T. Reedy

Commission Member Tells War Trial It Could Not Investigate Poles' Murder

NUERNBERG, July 1 (AP).—A member of the German commission that investigated the mass murder of 11,000 Polish officers in Katyn Forest near Smolensk told the international military tribunal today that the commission was given no chance to make any kind of scientific inquiry.

Marko Antonov Markov, a Bulgarian legal and medical expert, told how the Germans set up the commission in order to prove that the Poles were slain by the Russians and not by the German Army. The German and Russian Armies accused each other of responsibility for the murders, and the dispute over responsibility caused the rupture of relations between Russia and the now defunct Polish government in exile in 1943.

NIGHT

Markov was one of several witnesses who presented both the German and Russian viewpoints. Their testimony was sought by former Reich Marshal Herman Goering, the No. 1 defendant in the trial of twenty-two high Nazi leaders on war-crimes charges.

Markov said he was reluctant to serve on the commission, chosen from satellite countries, but was told it was a war-time order.

Examined by the Russian prosecutors, Markov testified that the group met in Berlin with German Cabinet representatives and was flown to Smolensk in two planes. He said the commission was permitted to pass only two days at the scene of the mass graves, never saw the actual exhumation and performed autopsies on only eight bodies.

Colonel Friedrich Ahrens, commandant of the German regiment that occupied the forest in 1941 and 1942, said his men followed the trail of a wolf to find the graves in the winter of 1941-'42. He said one of the commission of experts told him the Poles were slain in the spring of 1940, more than a year before the German Army moved into the Katyn area.

Another German witness, Major General Oberhauesser, who was a signal corps commandant near Katyn, testified that there had been no orders from superiors to kill Polish prisoners.

NAZI SLAUGHTER VERSION IS TOLD

JUL 2 1946

T. Reedy

German Officer Tells of Katyn Forest Horror.

Nuernberg, July 1 (A. P.).—The trail of a wolf led German soldiers to the mass grave of 11,000 Polish officers slain in Katyn Forest, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

The German and Russian armies have charged each other of the massacre killings and the tribunal, at the insistence of Wilhelm Goering, No. 1 defendant in the war crimes trials here, consented to hear witnesses on both sides of the matter.

DAY

Col. Friedrich Ahrens, commandant of the German regiment which occupied the forest area near Smolensk in 1941 and 1942, was the first German witness and described how the graves were found.

He said he had heard from some of his soldiers that there had been shootings and that there were graves in the forest but that he had never investigated. Several of his men followed the spoor of a wolf one day in the winter of 1941-42 and discovered uprooted bones, he testified, after which he notified Army Group Headquarters, which sent experts to make exhumations.

Ahrens testified that one expert from that group told him he was convinced the Poles were slain in the spring of 1940, more than a year before the German Army moved into the Katyn area.

Russian prosecutor Roman A. Rudenko said he would establish that the Poles actually were shot when the German Army was there, through the testimony of a medical expert, the former deputy mayor of Smolensk and a Bulgarian who served on the German investigating commission.

Reinhart von Eichborn, Wehrmacht telephone expert assigned to the Katyn area, testified that he was in a position soon after the fall of Smolensk to know if such mass killings had been carried out during the German occupation and was certain they had not been.

"An important matter like that would certainly have come to my attention," Eichborn declared.

Russian prosecutors introduced a document purporting to show that the Germans based in Smolensk a special unit assigned to "commit mass crimes" in prisoner camps. Eichborn said he knew nothing about that.

5 LICHFIELD OFFICERS DENY CRUELTY DATA

JUN 30 1946

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 1 (AP)—Five officers formerly stationed at the United States Army's guardhouse in Lichfield, England, testified today that they had never seen any evidence of prisoners being cruelly mistreated there. The officers were defense witnesses at the court-martial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., accused of aiding and authorizing the inhumane punishment of soldier-prisoners.

In the simultaneous trial of Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., Lichfield commandant, on similar charges, defense attorney's tried unsuccessfully to obtain an admission from a former Lichfield guard that he and several other enlisted men had tried to shift the blame for the beatings to the officers. The former guard, Corp. Ellis Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., was recently find $60 for striking prisoners. He told the court trying Kilian that officers had ordered the guards to "work over" prisoners.

NIGHT

"Did you and your fellow-defendants talk this over and reach the conclusion that the best thing for you to do was to admit these things occurred and contend you were acting under orders?" Corp. Adcock was asked on cross- examination. "We decided to tell the truth—to take some responsibility but not all the responsibility," he replied.

BLOC'S TESTIMONY AGAINST KILIAN

JUL 2 1946

Bad Nauheim, July 1 (A. P.).—Prosecution attempts to trace the "be rough" policy at the Lichfield, England, guardhouse to Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., were blocked today by a court ruling.

Cpl. Ellis Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., testified that Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., ordered guards to "run this guardhouse so rough these prisoners will never come back again," and to "work them over" if they caused trouble.

"Ennis said he had orders how to run this guardhouse, and he was going to run it that way," said Adcock, who recently was fined $80 for striking prisoners while a guard at Lichfield. However, Adcock was prevented from testifying where Ennis said he got his orders. The military court upheld a defense objection against such "hearsay" evidence.

Ennis, now on trial himself, is scheduled to testify later in the trial of Kilian, former Lichfield commander, who is accused of aiding and authorizing the cruel and unusual punishments, which seven guards have been convicted.

RIGHTISTS WIN IN U.S. ZONE

JUL 2 1946

Election Forecasts Return To Weimar Republic Forms

By O'Regan

Frankfurt, Germany, July 1 (AP)—American political observers forecast tonight, on the basis of Sunday's elections that conservative-minded legislators, reviving many of the forms of the Weimar Republic, would govern most of American-occupied Germany by the year's end.

NIGHT

Five and a half million voters in the United States zone went to the polls over the week end to elect assemblymen who will approve constitutions for "little parliaments" in Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden.

With a decline of nearly seventeen per cent in popular interest since city elections—a month ago, —the Germans again thrust the church-supported Christian Social Union into position as the zone's strongest party.

JUL 2 1946

Two-To-One In Bavaria

The Right-Wing party won a two-to-one victory over its nearest rival—the slightly Leftist Social Democratic party — in agricultural Bavaria. In the entire zone the CSU had a margin of 350,000 votes over the combined strength of the Social Democrats and Communists.

As in three previous elections since the United States restored frae balloting to Germany, the conservative Catholic farmers and city folk of Bavaria swung the zonal totals in favor of the CSU. The Social Democrats won by a slight margin only in industrial Greater Hesse.

The CSU throughout the zone obtained one short of half the 370

seats in the three state assemblies which will put their constitutional recommendations to popular referendums in December.

Minor Incidents Reported

Opposing them, the Social Democrats and the Communists won 153 seats, with minor parties taking the remainder.

Election officials said the voting went off quietly, although minor incidents were reported. In Frankfurt, a CSU speaker was followed to his home and beaten, and a number of church services were halted when Left-Wing sound trucks appeared before their doors criticizing church elements who lent support to the CSU campaign.

American observers said drafts outlined by preparatory committees for submission to the assemblies contained many Weimar Republic ideas but that some principles dated back to Bismarck.

Many elected CSU assemblymen are Catholic, and certain Catholic clergy have recently criticized America's denazification policies, in line with an Easter pastoral letter.

Zonal Results

Final, but not validated, figures gave these zonal results:

Christian Social Union, 2,579,403 votes, 184 seats.

Social Democratic party, 1,815,535 votes, 126 seats.

Communist party, 406,009 votes, 27 seats.

Economic Reconstruction party (Bavaria only), 135,128 votes, 8 seats.

Nearly 160,000 incorrectly marked ballots resulting from German unfamiliarity with free balloting were declared void.

Meanwhile, Soviet authorities in Berlin announced that more than 77 per cent of the electorate in lower Saxony—in the Russian occupied zone—voted yesterday in favor of nationalization of industrial plants classified as formerly belonging to war criminals and active Nazis.

They said that virtually complete results showed a poll of 3,469,658, or 94.1 per cent of those eligible to vote. The "Yes" vote was announced as 2,693,401, or 77.7 per cent, against a "No" vote of 571,600. There were 204,657 ballots ruled "invalid" for various reasons.

Prisoners of Nazis Write Book on Them

MUNICH, (AP)—Gen. Lucian D. Truscott, commander of the Third American Army, is one of the few owners of a literary work graphically describing the growth of Nazism from 1918 to 1945.

Liberated inmates of Nazi concentration camps in Bavaria have compiled data for this book. The Bavarian state commissioner for political prisoners, Otto Aster, and Gottlieb Brantz, vice president of the Bavarian Red Cross, presented the book to the general on their behalf.

PROTESTS RULE ON UNRRA FUND

JUL 2 1946

Pravda Sees Infringement of Sovereign Rights.

B. James

Moscow, July 1 (A. P.).—A press freedom amendment to a bill appropriating United States funds to UNRRA was denounced by a Pravda writer today as "nothing else but" a tendency on the part of the United States to "dictate" to other countries, and infringe upon their "sovereign rights."

Commentator Jacob Victorov of the Communist party newspaper charged that "reactionary circles in the United States are trying more and more persistently to bring about an attitude of dictating to others as the main course of the American foreign policy."

DAY

Referring to the press freedom amendment to a United House of Representatives UNRRA bill under which United States funds for UNRRA would be made available only to countries which allowed newspaper correspondents to send uncensored dispatches on UNRRA activities, Victorov said there was no need to give American correspondents "special privileges."

UNRRA missions now operating in the Ukraine and White Russia "have every chance of reporting about everything that concerns food distribution and not be forgotten that UNRRA is an international organization and there are no reasons for giving special privileges to American correspondents in connection with its activity.

"The question of the activity of correspondents, which is regulated by each nation in accordance with rules established by her, has nothing in common with the activity of UNRRA. Any attempt to connect these two questions is nothing else but an infringement of the sovereign rights of another country—a tendency to dictate to it from the outside." He said that UNRRA Director-General F. H. LaGuardia concurred in that view.

Explains Resignation.

Berlin, July 1 (A. P.).—Marshall MacDuffie of New York, who has resigned as chief of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine, explained today that he had quit in protest against United States House of Representatives action to prohibit the use of relief funds in any country where American newspaper correspondents are not free to report on the use of the funds.

At the same time he made public a radiogram from F. H. LaGuardia, director-general of UNRRA, accepting his resignation and giving assurance that LaGuardia would "fight on for continuation of relief to the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia."

SOVIET ANNOUNCES BIG CUT IN PRICES

JUL 2 1946

Moscow, July 1 (A. P.).—A price reduction on many kinds of consumers goods opened the way today for a large part of the Soviet Union's people to get extra hats, stockings and other articles.

The cuts are effective in commercial stores where goods are sold without ration tickets. Their prices have been out of reach of many persons.

DAY

Percentage reductions included: leather shoes, 42; rubber galoshes 57; woolen goods, 45; silk stockings 50; socks, 45; hats, 30; toilet soap, 46; aluminum pans, 54; wallpaper, 50; knitted goods 30.

The Moscow announcement, which was broadcast to the world over the Moscow radio Sunday night, did not state the new prices in money. Soviet announcements on economic developments frequently state changes only in percentages, making it difficult for persons unacquainted with previous figures to assess the new situation accurately. Previous prices in Russian commercial stores were not immediately available.

Polish Gangs Terrorize Nation

JUL 2 1946

Report Bands Beat and Killed 'Thousands' of Voting Officials During Referendum.

Larry Allen

Warsaw, July 1 (A. P.).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that outlawed armed gangs roved the Polish countryside last night "beating, wounding and killing hundreds, probably thousands" of voting officials appointed to direct yesterday's referendum.

DAY

The spokesman said the terroristic activity was "increasing greatly," with bands pursuing gangster tactics striking off the lists the names of election officials as slain and destroying voting and registration books.

The results of the referendum, it was announced, probably would be known by Wednesday with final results available within twelve days.

The balloting, first in eleven years in war-ravaged Poland, provides the first sign as to which way the 11,000,000 registered voters lean in the bitter struggle for power between the Communist-backed party bloc, headed by Socialist Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski and the opposition Polish Peasant Party, led by Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

Although the general opinion prevailed that the electorate had answered yes to all three referendum questions—do you want a one-house Parliament, do you approve the acts of the provisional regime nationalizing basic industries and agrarian reforms, and do you approve the establishment of Poland's western frontier on the Oder and Neisse rivers—a determination of Mikolajczyk's strength was expected in the size of the no vote on the first question.

Mikolajczyk urged is follow-

Most of the new arrivals expressed a desire to continue their journey, hoping to find refuge in France, the United States or Palestine.

BASTOGNE EARTH TO BE FLOWN HERE

JUL 2 1946

Brussels, July 1 (A. P.).—High-ranking Belgian and American authorities will attend a ceremony in Bastogne July 4 when earth from fields drenched with American blood will be placed in a casket to be flown to Washington.

The ceremony was initiated by the Belgo-American Association in Brussels which plans to erect a memorial to the memory of Gen. Anthony MacAuliffe's troops who lost their lives during the Battle of the Bulge.

The Belgian post office, collaborating with the association, already has issued a special stamp recalling the event. Funds raised by sale of the stamp will enable the association to build a monument in the heart of the Ardennes.

Assembling at Bastogne the morning of July 4, authorities will witness the turning over of the casket of earth to Col. R. Solborg, military attache at the United States embassy in Belgium, who will bring it by plane to Brussels.

In the afternoon Admiral Allan G. Kirk, United States Ambassador to Belgium, will take over the casket in the name of his Government at the Brussels airfield in the presence of the Archbishop of Belgium, the presidents of the Belgian Chamber and Senate and representatives of the Belgian Government.

Representatives of Belgian underground groups will be present at the Bastogne ceremony and will accompany the casket on its way from the Ardennes to the ceremony in Brussels. It will be flown to Washington by the Belgian Airways Company on the first Belgian test flight to the United States.

On July 8 the casket will be handed over to American authorities in a military ceremony at Arlington Cemetery and the Ardennes earth will be placed in the tomb of a United States enlisted man who fell in the Battle of Bastogne. The War Department will receive the emptied casket for placing in the Smithsonian Institution.

election statements that his partisans were being harassed, with thousands being arrested, many of them merely for shouting "long live Mikolajczyk."

JUL 2 1946

Jewish Repatriates In Poland From Russia

Szczecin (Stettin), Poland, July 1 (AP)—Thirty thousand Jewish repatriates have arrived here from Soviet Russia.

They are being quartered in buildings in the central part of the city pending arrangements for their resettlement somewhere in Poland, or eventual emigration to other countries via Germany or Czechoslovakia.

DAY

DE NICOLA IN OFFICE; ITALIAN CABINET OUT

ROME, July 1 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi tonight submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to Enrico de Nicola, provisional president of the new Italian Republic, who immediately began a series of consultations on the formation of the new Government.

Signor de Gasperi's six-party coalition has held sway since last December and is expected to head the new Government, by reason of his Christian Democratic party's strong showing in the June 2 Assembly elections.

NIGHT

President de Nicola, in a series of consultations at Montecitorio Palace, met with the head of the Constituent Assembly, Giuseppe Saragat, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, World War I Premier, United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Allied Commissioner, and Count Carlo Sforza, a former President of the now defunct Consultative Assembly.

Signor de Nicola was inaugurated as President at a brief ceremony earlier today.

Nicola Inaugurated President of Italy

Rome, July 1 (A. P.).—Enrico De Nicola was inaugurated today as provisional president of the new republic of Italy.

JUL 2 1946

U. S.-Backed Paper Is Austria's Biggest

VIENNA, (AP)—The Wiener Kurier, German-language afternoon newspaper published in Vienna by the American occupation forces, is Austria's largest daily.

The eight-page newspaper in its 76th issue recently marked attainment of a 285,000 circulation by launching a 16-page Sunday edition. Preparations were made for a circulation of 400,000 within a few weeks although distribution still was hampered by limited trucks and gasoline.

Virtualy all of the personnel is Austrian, under an American managing editor, H. J. Burns, former Portland, Me., newspaperman.

30-24-38 93

Hungary Ruler 'Can't Tolerate Opposition'

Budapest, July 1 (AP)—Premier Ferenc Nagy, who returned recently from a trip to Britain and the United States, said today he had told British Prime Minister Attlee that conditions in Hungary were so bad his government "cannot tolerate opposition."

"The opposition must be in coalition with us," Nagy added.

He told a press conference that he had expressed his views to Attlee after the latter had said he believed in a democracy where the minority was permitted to say a word about how things were run.

JUNE 1946

TRIESTE RIOTERS STONE AMERICANS

U. S. Troops Break Up Attack on Communist Headquarters.

TRIESTE, July 1 (AP)—American troops were stoned tonight when they broke up an attack by an angry mob on the Communist party headquarters here, as a series of new riots broke out in this strike-paralyzed city claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

At least eight civilians—seven men and one woman—were wounded during the night, bringing the toll of two days of armed conflict to one person killed and approximately 38 injured, and there was no indication that the violence was subsiding.

NIGHT

Nine Soldiers Injured

Seven American and two British soldiers were among those injured yesterday, when hand grenades exploded near their jeeps. Names were withheld. There was no announcement of additional casualties today among military personnel.

American troops and British tommies were called into action to help the hard-pressed Venezia-Giulia police when the rioters got out of hand.

The Americans, helmeted and carrying rifles and carbines, fired several volleys into the air before the mob in front of Communist headquarters dispersed.

One civilian was shot when he stoned an American jeep loaded with military police. His comrades carried him away.

Others in the crowd threw bottles and rocks at the Americans.

Additional Troops Arrive

One hundred additional British troops, arriving tonight to reinforce the Allied garrison, were ordered to "act as police unless it gets too difficult. Then you will act as soldiers."

The riots, which began as clashes between Italian and Yugoslav sympathizers, seemed to have developed into hostilities between rightists and leftists.

Despite intervention by the Americans and British, crowds remained on the streets near the Communist building. Women and children within that structure armed themselves with sticks, bottles and stones against a possible resumption of the attack.

Earlier tonight, civil police broke up a mob besieging the "Progresso" plant where several Slav and leftist newspapers are printed. Twenty-two workers in the building were taken into what police described as protective custody.

A police detail posted temporarily within the building was removed for more urgent duty elsewhere, officials said, and some 50 persons promptly broke into the plant and did considerable damage to machinery.

News Office Attacks

Six men and women were injured this afternoon when a group of Italian youths attacked the distributing office of the Communist newspaper Il Lavoratore.

Throughout the day, Italians attacked stands and trucks distributing the paper, which carried the banner headline:

"After one year of Allied administration, fascist terror reopens in Trieste."

Meanwhile a general strike of 200,000 workers halted all traffic and closed public establishments. The general strike extended beyond the limits of this vital adriatic port into provincial areas.

Organizations participating in the walkout included the Communist party, the Italian General Labor confederation, the United Syndicates and the Italo-Slav anti-fascist youth organization. Most of them have Yugoslav and Italian members.

Mobs yesterday broke into buildings housing Yugoslav organizations and destroyed furniture. During the night, bands of youths armed with iron bars invaded 22 homes inhabited by Slavs.

The lone fatality occurred when an Italian dock worker was stabbed by a mob of armed youths, police officials said.

The rioting broke out when 50 participants of the around-Italy bicycle race were set upon, as they approached Trieste, by a crowd described by police as "Slav Communists." News of the attack sped quickly through this city, which has been awaiting tensely a decision of the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris as to whether it shall remain Italian or be ceded to Yugoslavia.

JUNE 1946

Yanks Rout Mob In Trieste Riots

Trieste, July 1 (AP)—American troops armed with rifles and carbines broke up tonight a mob attacking Communist party headquarters as rioting raged through this disputed Adriatic port city for the second successive day. There was no sign that the violence was subsiding.

At least five American soldiers had been wounded in disturbances yesterday.

DAY

Seven More Civilians Shot

Six men and a woman were shot today in riots between pro-Slav and anti-Slav groups in this city, claimed both by Italy and Yugoslavia Two of the wounded were hurt seriously. All were members of labor organizations which struck in protest to what they claimed were Rightist attacks on Communist, labor and Slav establishments yesterday. Some 200,000 workers were reported out.

The tight strike continued in Trieste and the mood of the Italian and Yugoslav sympathizers appeared to be growing uglier.

Shots Fired Over Crowd

The Americans were called out along with their British allies to help the hard-pressed civil police of Venezia-Giulia. They fired several volleys into the air before the attackers, flinging stones and bottles, were dispersed from the Communist headquarters.

One man in the mob was shot and wounded when he stoned an American jeep loaded with military police. Comrades carried him away.

It was not immediately clear who fired the first shots causing the seven other casualties. The civil police of Venezia Giulia denied they had fired upon the crowd.

The incident occurred in the Piazza Goldoni when a group of Italian youths attacked an office of the Communist newspaper *Il Lavoratore*. Newspapers were hurled from trucks.

Strikers Defend Newspaper

A crowd of striking laborers responded, charging to the defense of the newspaper. Shots were fired durin gthe melee.

One person was run over by a jeep, driven by a Venezia Giulia civil policeman.

Throughout the day, Italian youths attacked stands and trucks carrying the Communist newspaper, which was published with this headline:

"Afte. one year of Allied administration, Fascist terror reopens in Trieste."

The general strike, tying up traffic and closing public establishments, extended beyond the city and into provincial areas.

Italian Stabbed To Death

During the night bands of youths armed with iron bars invaded 22 homes inhabited by Slavs in the central part of the city and destroyed furniture.

The lone fatality last night occurred, police said, when an Italian dock worker was stabbed to death by a band of armed youths.

A communiqué issued by Allied authorities said that four Allied officers and soldiers were seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded underneath their jeep. Two of the men were Americans and two Britons. Their names were withheld for the time being.

Five Other Americans Hurt

Two other American officers and three American soldiers were less seriously hurt in rioting yesterday.

The communiqué said the jeep was blown up when a unit of Allied troops answered a call to disperse a crowd which had gathered in the street. A grenade, thrown from the window of a near-by building, rolled under the jeep and exploded.

Organizations participating in the strike call included the Communist party, the Italian General Labor Confederation, the United Syndicates and the Italo-Slav Anti-Fascist Youth Organization. Most of them have both Italian and Yugoslav members.

Bike Riders Attacked

Yesterday's rioting broke out, police said, when a group of "Slav Communists" attacked 50 participants in the around-Italy bicycle race. Many Trieste Italians had assembled to welcome the cyclists and police said the Slavs, evidently believing that the demonstration might have political implications, set upon the riders with sticks and stones to prevent the welcome.

Twenty persons were injured, one man possibly fatally, and at least 25 offices and stores used as Slav Communist and Socialist centers were wrecked before British and American troops were summoned to help police quell the rioting.

The five Americans injured when the grenade exploded under their jeep were members of the 1st Battalion, 349th Regiment, 88th Division. They sought to break up a crowd in midtown Trieste. Though hospitalized, they were not injured seriously.

Arrival Stops Rioting

The troops appearance ended the rioting. Ten persons were arrested and five of them were charged.

The attack on the cyclists occurred as the riders, 30 days out of Milan, started to cross the Isonzo River at the village of Rieris. Italian police escorting them fired more than 100 shots into the air before the attack ended.

JUNE 1946

CHINA IN TURMOIL AS FACTIONS FAIL TO ARRANGE PACT

H. Dicks

NANKING, July 1—(AP) Suspense hung heavily over China today as failure by both the government and Communists to reach an agreement for ending the country's civil war produced an ominous situation [illegible] observers declared could [illegible] civil war.

NIGHT

The government extended its orders against military action after the 15-day formal truce expired at noon Sunday, but this still left wide the way for possible resumption of civil war.

North China was the nation's powder keg. Both sides agreed that a settlement of problems in Manchuria was simple compared to the complexities for reaching an agreement covering disputed North China points.

The problems involve the Government demand that the Communists evacuate certain areas of Shantung, North Kiangsu, Jehol, and Chahar provinces. The Communists agreed on certain evacuations providing that the local governments they established remain in control of those areas.

Chou En-Lai, Communist spokesman, yesterday blamed failure to reach a full agreement on reorganization of the Chinese army—chief stumbling block—on the Government's "unreasonable demands."

Chou branded as "some fancy ideas" the statement Sunday by Information Minister Peng Hsueh-Pei that the Government had agreed to extend the truce so long as the Communists refrained from military action. Peng said that if the Communists "continue to attack as they have recently, the government will be compelled to resist and counterattack."

The Communist spokesman charged that while talking peace the Government actually had started an offensive, using 21 divisions in an attempt to "annihilate" Communist forces in the central military area involving the Hupeh-Honan border region.

recently the Government will be compelled to resist and counterattack."

Chou, on the other hand, asserted the Government, while talking peace, actually had started a large-scale offensive and was using 21 divisions in an attempted annihilation of Communist forces in the central military area involving the Hupeh-Honan border region. The Communist leader said an attack order captured from Government forces said it was planned to wipe out the Communist defenders in one action.

Timberman Is Active

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Timberman, acting director of executive (truce) headquarters, will fly to Harbin tomorrow to see Gen. Lin Piao, commander of Communist armies in Manchuria, according to dispatches from Changchung, quoted in Peiping. It is believed that Timberman would try to persuade the Communist general to let executive headquarters send a cease-fire team to Communist territory in central and northern Manchuria.

Timberman conferred yesterday with Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander in Manchuria. He was reported to have agreed to permit a cease-fire team to go to Haicheng, south of Mukden.

JUNE 1946

China's Uneasy Truce Still On; Blasts Hurled

Nanking, July 1 (AP)—Communist spokesman Chou En-lai asserted today, while an uneasy truce continued, that the National Government's "unreasonable demands" were responsible for failure to achieve an agreement on reorganization of the Chinese Army.

The Communists still desire the assistance of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States envoy, in efforts to reach a political settlement, Chou said.

DAY

"Some Fancy Ideas"

He described Minister of Information Peng Hsush-pei's statement of yesterday as "some fancy ideas of Dr. Peng." Peng announced the Government had agreed to continue the truce, which was to have expired yesterday, so long as the Communists halted their attacks, adding "if the Communist troops continue to attack as they have

JUNE 1946

Kidnapped Premier Of Indonesia Is Back

Batavia, July 1 (AP)—The Government of the unrecognized Indonesian republic announced today that its kidnapped Premier, Sutan Sjahrir, had arrived in Jogjakarta "in good health."

Sjahrir, abducted Thursday from his official residence at Soerakarta, was returned to Jogjagarta by an Army detachment, a broadcast said. He was accompanied by Public Welfare Minister Wermawan, General Major Soedibjo, Allied prisoner-of-war evacuation director, and Soemitrio, member of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations, the broadcast reported.

Earlier, President Soekarno, of the unrecognized Indonesian Government blamed Fifth columnists for the kidnapping and warned Indonesians to "beware of radical leftists, whose actions lend support to Dutch statements that we are not yet ready to govern ourselves."

JUN 2 1946

19 Die in India Religious Riot As Moslems Clash With Jains

JUN 2 1946

By The Associated Press

AHMADABAD, India, July 1.—Nineteen persons were killed and 130 were injured today in a clash between Moslems and Jains during a parade at whose head rolled a silver chariot containing an image of Mahavira, founder of the Jain faith.

Police opened fire several times on the fighters, who engaged in pitched battles and looted and burned shops.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard by the National Broadcasting Company, said the toll at Ahmadabad was twenty-three dead and 160 injured. It added, "Police were forced to open fire nine times during the riots.]

Similar disturbances developed in Calcutta, where a Jain procession was stoned.

[The Jains are a sect of dissenters from Hinduism. Although the sect numbered only 1,252,105 in 1931, the wealth of its members gives it considerable influence. Jainism is at least as old as Buddhism.]

The accident occurred sixty-eight miles from Poona while Gandhi was returning from New Delhi, where he had conferred on proposals for Indian independence.

Clash in Indo-China Reported

HANOI, French Indo-China, June 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Viet Nam official sources said today that French troops were fighting against Annamese forces in the South Annam hills. According to the Viet Nam reports, French armored columns engaged the Annamese troops in seevral towns and villages.

MacArthur Flying To Manila Ceremony

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, July 2 (AP)—General MacArthur left by airplane today for the Philippines independence inaugural July 4. The party included Mrs. MacArthur, their son and four military aides.

Allied headquarters delayed announcement of the takeoff, made at 8.10 A.M. Toyko time for an hour "for security reasons."

The transport will fly non-stop to Manila.

ceremony.

A "farewell dinner" is to be given Filipino leaders and visiting dignitaries Wednesday by United States Ambassador-Designate Paul McNutt, and a state dinner to be given by President Manuel Roxas Thursday.

Fires Rage Aboard Bikini Target Ships, Damaged Jap Cruiser Sinks at Mooring

JUN 2 1946

A-Bomb Toll Is 5 Vessels Sunk, 6 Wrecked, Others Less Heavily Hit.

By D. Whitehead

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI, Tuesday, July 2—(AP)—The atomic bomb—its wrath pitted against a naval fleet for the first time—sank five of Bikini's target array of 73 ships, wrecked six, damaged 25 and possibly damaged every other of the remaining vessels, official and unofficial surveys showed today.

Latest vessel to succumb to the smashing power of the bomb was the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, which sank quietly at its mooring this morning. It was under completely within 10 minutes after the stern started down.

NIGHT

No Capital Ship Sunk

However, not a capital ship was sunk by Monday's atomic bomb blast—man's fourth such experiment— and goats chewed calmly on hay at the rim of the target fleet as the first observer craft poked into the lagoon three hours later.

But the havoc wrought by the terrifying power of the bomb was evident at every hand. Fires raged aboard at least eight of the vessels, including one ship two miles from the target center.

Carrier in Flames

One big warship, the battle-scarred light carrier Independence, was wrapped in smoke and convulsed by internal explosions of ammunition and gasoline, touched off six hours after the bomb let go in a blinding flash of light that outshone the sun.

Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, task force commander, assessing the violence of the bomb, told a press conference that despite the damage there was no reason to conclude the day of the carrier and the destroyer was done.

"We had carriers and destroyers sunk in the war with Japan," he said, "but we didn't stop building them. We continued to build them because we needed them and that's what we will do in the future."

Blandy declared that while the fire-swept Independence was "not a carrier any more" with its flight deck destroyed and its bridge structure over the side, he said he had seen ships that were damaged worse by raiders of the Kamikaze—the Japanese suicide pilots.

He predicted it would require months to assess the full facts of the test.

Radioactivity prevented inspection crews from boarding ships in the center of the target. Blandy said a cursory inspection had been made of less than a dozen ships on the fringe of the fleet.

While many a watcher styled the test a disappointing spectacle, the fact remained that the bomb took a heavy toll and no one could say how many men might have died from heat and deadly rays even had they been aboard ships that got off with relatively light damage.

Fireboats fought to save some of the flaming ships, moving in close and pouring in streams of water.

They were fighting to save valuable recording instruments, Army equipment put aboard to see how it would stand up, and animals left behind to test the effects of heat, blast and lethal rays on living organisms.

It seemed unlikely that the fire-fighters could save the gallant old Independence, for death shudders ran through her as ammunition in the hold blew up. The hangar deck was in flames.

Every Ship Damaged

From the U.S.S. Panamint, carrying the world's scientific observers, anchored inside Bikini lagoon, Associated Press Correspondent Paul K. Lee messaged that a binocular inspection indicated that it was unlikely a single vessel escaped the bomb's fury.

Lee said some of the more fortunate ships got off with bent masts or light damage above decks.

From the U.S.S. Mount McKinley, flagship of Admiral Blandy, AP Correspondent Elton C. Fay said the official tally by Monday night stood at four ships sunk, one missing and presumed sunk, six heavily damaged, and 26 slightly damaged.

This was the lineup:

Sunk—The destroyer Lamson and the attack transports Carlisle and Gilliam, all within a mile of the center of the target, and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa.

Missing and presumed sunk—The destroyer Anderson, seen earlier to be badly damaged and in a sinking condition.

Badly damaged—The old carrier Independence, near where the bomb exploded; the battleship Arkansas, its superstructure wrecked; the Japanese battleship Nagato; the U.S. heavy cruiser Pensacola; the submarine Skate near the target center with all its structure above board blown away; and a tank landing ship.

Fires licked at all these damaged ships, Fay reported, with the exception of the submarine Skate.

Nevada's Decks Blackened

Among the 25 ships suffering varying degrees of damage was the old battleship Nevada, bullseye of the target fleet. Its orange and white deck was seared and blackened by the blast.

Observers watching the television screen aboard the Panamint said the bomb exploded about 1,000 feet up off the Nevada's starboard bow, indicating that the Independence which was in that vicinity must have caught nearly the full fury of the bomb.

The famed old carrier Saratoga, anchored two miles from the target's center, blazed briefly but its fire was put out and observers could see its planes still lashed to the decks.

When a fireboat pulled up to the smoldering battleship Pennsylvania it found the goats there eating hay as though man had not just loosed his most terrifying weapon.

The latest word on the German Cruiser Prinz Eugen, likewise about two miles from the target center, was that it was not damaged by the blast. It twice had been reported damaged.

So were the battleship New York, the destroyer Wilson, the cruiser Salt Lake City, the transports Briscoe, Niagara, Bladen, Banner and Butte, and a number lesser vessels including small landing craft.

Draws No Conclusions

Blandy declined at a press conference to draw any conclusions from the test or to say that the navies of the world might have to change their designs and tactics.

"That's not our job," he said. "We put facts before the evaluation board of the joint chiefs of staff and the evaluation commission of the President, and they draw the conclusions."

He sent out a "well done" to all hands of the task force.

To the airmen he declared that the bombing and the drone plane operation were "probably the most remarkable airmanship in history."

Only one of the unmanned drone planes sent out to sample the atomic cloud crashed into the sea. The others got back with their data.

In sheer delight, Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt who piloted A-bomber, "Dave's Dream," buzzed the field as he returned to base at Kwajalein after the successful run.

"Nice pitching Woody," a spectator called as Maj. Charles H. Wood, bombardier who laid the bomb down fairly close to the aiming point, climbed from the ship.

Scientific observers said the bomb was about efficient as the one loosed on Nagasaki, which far exceeded the power of the one dropped on Hiroshima.

35,000-Foot Cloud

The cloud of radioactive smoke and fog rose an estimate 35,000 feet, thrusting its mushroom cap into the stratosphere upon a shaft of pure white cloud.

Scientists said the brown, dirty color that had stained the clouds over New Mexico, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki was due to the dust, dirt and debris kicked up on land.

While the estimate that the cloud did not reach the 40,000 to 60,000 feet of the one over Nagasaki was made on the scene, Kwajalein observers said they saw the cloud from their base 240 miles away.

Meteorologists on Kwajalein said that if what they saw was the cloud from Bikini, then it too must have risen to 60,000 feet.

Destroyers and planes speeding out to track the cloud lost it at 35,000 feet in the fierce winds of the stratosphere. Two other planes with instruments designed to record radioactivity went out to try to track it down.

Blandy announced that the second underwater atomic bomb test would be held within the next three or four weeks.

JUN 2 1946

3 Of 73 Target Ships Sunk By Atom Bomb

By Don Whitehead

Aboard the U.S.S. Appalachian off Bikini, July 1 (AP)—Three of the 73 old target warships were sunk and eight others badly damaged in today's spectacular test of the fourth atomic bomb, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy reported tonight as vessels of his task force moved into Bikini lagoon to survey damage.

DAY

This was based on a cursory inspection. Many ships are burning. The total could be higher by daybreak.

Whether the atomic bomb will force navies of the world into new construction and battle tactics remained the day's big question.

The bomb wrought a great deal of damage to ships anchored in the lagoon but the blast did not sink a capital ship, even though they were directly under the explosion.

GANDHI SEES CRASH ATTEMPT ON LIFE

JUN 2 1946

Poona, India, July 1 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, 76-year-old Indian leader who escaped injury yesterday when his train hit bowlders which he intimated were placed on the tracks in a deliberate attempt on his life, now hopes to live for 125 years.

Describing the incident at his prayer meeting last night, the spiritual leader of the Congress party

DAY

"We came very near death. I have never done any harm to anybody and not even in my dreams have I thought of injuring any one. I do not understand why any one should wish to do harm to me. But I feel that God did not wish me to die, and now that he has saved me I hope to live for 125 years to serve my people."

Manila Gets Set For Celebration

Manila, July 1 (AP)—War-blasted Manila prepared today for its greatest day since the Spanish landings of four centuries ago—its independence inaugural on July 4.

Events on that day will climax three centuries of bloody struggle against feudal Spanish rule and 45 years of political evolution under United States tutelage.

All roads led to this jammed, housing-short capital. The 116 official delegates headed the list of arrivals which included hundreds of thousands of peasants from the hinterlands, descendants of Spanish dons and wealthy hacienda owners, Igorote hill tribesmen and fierce Moros from Mindanao.

Traffic Snarled

Traffic was already badly snarled at bridge bottlenecks across the Pasig River. The city's population of at least 1,000,000 was expected to be doubled for the independence

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JUN 2 1946

Declines To Draw Conclusions

Admiral Blandy declined at a press conference to draw any conclusions from the test.

"That's not our job," he said. "We put facts before the evaluation board of the joint chiefs of staff and the evaluation commission of the President and they draw conclusions."

Scientists aboard the Admiral's flagship said they thought today's bomb was about equal in nuclear efficiency to the one used at Nagasaki.

A recapitulation of the bomb's destructive power showed two attack transports, the Carlisle and the Gilliam, sunk. The destroyer Lamson was capsized and later went down, and the destroyer Anderson was so badly damaged it was expected to sink momentarily.

Jap Cruiser Ripped Open

The Japanese cruiser Sakawa was ripped open at the water line and may sink.

Fires still were burning late tonight aboard the carrier Independence, which suffered the greatest damage of any vessel afloat and was listing badly.

Heavy damage, particularly topside, was done to the battleship Arkansas, the Japanese battleship Nagato, the submarine Skate, the heavy cruiser Pensacola and a tank landing ship.

Some 25 other vessels received slight damage.

One of these was the battleship Pennsylvania, which had a small fire which was put out by a fireboat.

Fate Of Animals Unknown

What happened to the animals which were placed aboard several of the target ships is not yet known. Observers saw animals still alive on ships at the fringe of the fleet, but nothing is known of those put aboard vessels in the center of the blast area to test the effects of the atomic bomb on humans in a similar position.

An underwater test of the bomb will be held in the next three or four weeks, Admiral Blandy said, depending on how soon he will be able to make preparations and get the fleet into position.

Today's bomb burst in a huge blast, sending up great multi-colored balls and a tremendous column of lethal cloud.

Successful, Says Blandy

Blandy described the experiment as successful and congratulated all hands involved. Navy Secretary Forrestal likewise termed the test a "well-planned and well-executed operation."

Th bomb burst with a blinding flash at 9 A.M. (5 P.M., Sunday, Eastern Standard Time.)

Associated Press Science Writer Howard Blakeslee reported that the heart of the resultant cloud was pink, turning to gold as it shot up at about one quarter of a mile a minute.

"The bomb burst began to lose its ball shape and mushroomed," he wrote. "As it pierced one cloud layer above another there seemed to be several balls, one above another.

Cloud Upon Cloud

"After one hour the top of the cloud was well above 30,000 feet. This top was a mushroom which had shot out and up from the original mushroom, but after one hour this top was a huge, hazy cloud, distinguished from other natural clouds around it only by its slightly brown color.

"It's shape was that of an ice-cream cone that had melted quite flat. It was probably 20 miles wide."

The first craft entered the lagoon within three hours after the bomb burst, to study radioactivity and combat the fires.

Binocular Inspection

A close binocular inspection of the target ships from the Panamint showed that probably no vessel escaped damage, Associated Press Correspondent Paul K. Lee reported. He said that in most cases, however, damage appeared small, consisting mainly of bent masts and wrecked superstructure.

No attempt was being made immediately to fight the fire steadily eating away the carrier Independence, but fireboats poured heavy streams on the smoking battleship Pennsylvania, which evidently had been considered salvagable.

The carrier Saratoga no longer burned. Planes could be seen lashed to her decks.

Instruments Endangered

Fires may have been kindled aboard other ships by the unearthly heat of nuclear fission and not yet eaten their way into view.

A new fire suddenly flared out aboard the transport Cortland in midafternoon.

The blazes endanger scientific instruments in the hulls of the vessels and materiel placed aboard for study of the effect of the explosion.

Strangely, the bullseye ship Nevada appeared not badly damaged although the bomb was aimed to burst directly above it. Its bright orange and white paint was blackened and burnt, however, apparently by the incredible heat.

Burst 1,000 Feet In Air

The north side of the ship showed the greatest loss of paint, indicating that the bomb burst just north of it, toward Bikini Island. Observers watching the television screen aboard the U.S.S. Panamint said the bomb appeared to burst about 1,000 feet in the air, slightly to the starboard of the Nevada.

The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen was listed among the heavily damaged. Reported damage to the Prinz Eugen caused surprise because it was on the fringe of the target fleet.

Fires were reported aboard the famed old carrier Saratoga, battleships Nevada and New York, destroyer Wilson and transports Briscoe, Niagara, Bladen, Banner, Butte and Cortland.

As Blakeslee Saw It

Blakeslee saw the blazing ball of fire and smoke roll up from the horizon minutes after the bomb was dropped. The heart of the hot cloud was pink—a pink that turned to gold as the cloud surged upward.

The cloud broke into three mushrooms, with the great cap thousands of feet over the lagoon within ten minutes.

How many men would have been killed or put out of action by the great flash of the X-rays was not known, Blakeslee said.

These X-rays traveled with the speed of light and were recorded at least 18 miles from the explosion, where they were very weak.

Explosions aboard the Independence reportedly were caused by ammunition and aviation gasoline placed aboard to see what would have happened had she carried a normal load. The explosions followed the bomb blast by nearly six hours, however, and had a crew been aboard the flames might have been extinguished before reaching shells or gasoline.

Least Effective Way

All of the widespread damage to the target fleet was from the use of the atomic bomb in the air—the least effective way, in the opinion of scientists, for using this weapon against naval power.

Pilotless "drone" planes roared into the clouds at once, gathering radioactive substance for study. The thousands of watchers—military men, scientists, newsmen and observers—snatched off their blackened goggles to watch the billowing column.

From the U.S.S. Panamint, Associated Press Correspondent Paul K. Lee reported that opinions on the exhibition and its final results varied. All agreed that they had expected more than they saw.

Praised By Blandy

Admiral Blandy praised the work of the Army, Navy and air arm as "probably the most remarkable airmanship in history," referring to the intricate synchronization of the planes and ships involved.

Blandy later told newsmen that the operation "went so much the way we planned it that it really is not newsworthy."

The bomb burst as seen from this press ship was somewhat like a fairly unusual sunset.

There was little noise, a slight heat wave, and no heavier sea as a result.

Correspondents Cautioned

Correspondents had been provided with darkened goggles, and warned against looking directly into the "terrific glare." They were cautioned not to perch on a precarious position because they "might be knocked off by the blast."

JUN 2 1946

Brilliant Red Ball

Aboard U.S.S Appalachian off Bikini, July 1 (AP)—The most beautiful sight of the atomic blast was that seen on the Appalachian by Seaman First Class Kenneth Thorn, who kept his uncovered eyes looking directly at the flash all the time, despite warnings that all aboard should wear special dark goggles.

Thorn, who lives in the Bronx, New York, unwittingly contributed a new scientific chapter to the A-bomb explosion. He saw the first flash as a bright red ball. Everyone who kept his glasses on saw this flash as white.

What happened to Thorn was that in the first few millionths of a second, the flash caused slight blind spots in the center of his eyes. Because of these spots he saw the red color for a few seconds.

"Boy!" he exclaimed. "It was the most beautiful thing I ever saw. I can't describe the brilliance of the red ball I saw. It was a lighter color than a red stop light. It was alive. It spread in a flash to a big red ball and the color turned red-yellow. I never dreamed anything could be so brilliant."

After that, in a few seconds Thorn's color vision returned to normal and he saw the spectacle the same as other observers.

Rays Restrict Reporters' Ship

Aboard the U.S.S. Appalachian July 1 (AP)—Reports tonight indicated that this press ship would not be permitted close to the target ships until tomorrow afternoon—30 hours after the atomic bomb was dropped—because of the danger of radioactive rays.

The source of the rays was not explained.

Bomb's Wave Slightly Exceeds Spring Tide

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian *Tuesday*, July 2 (AP)—The atom bomb wave in Bikini lagoon ran up the beaches like a high tide, washing half a dozen small boats up onto the sand but subsiding before it had reached the bases of the palm trees.

The high water mark evidently had been little higher than normal spring tides.

JUN 2 1946

The Goats Survived

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley at Bikini, July 1 (AP)—Goats on the deck of the battleship Pennsylvania were standing munching hay, undisturbed by the atomic blast that started a fire on the vessel.

Read Admiral Thorvald Solberg, director of ships, saw the animals while making a preliminary check of damage.

A small fire on the Pennsylvania was extinguished by a passing tug. The battleship was near the outer edge of the target area.

Solberg said he did not see any dead fish, but on the contrary saw minnows swimming around.

There have been no reports of what happened to animals on other ships, some of which were near the center of the lagoon.

'Bring Back My Bikini To Me'

Aboard Flagship Mount McKinley, Atomic Bomb Fleet, July 1 (AP). You dinna find heather or hear the skirl of pipes in the Marshalls, but the lads and lassies sing, "Bring back my bonnie to me."

The tone has the flatness of native music and the words are without burr, but the air and lyric sung by Marshallese children are instantly recognizable.

The song, together with such others as "You Are My Sunshine" and "Working on the Railroad," have been taught the youngsters by missionaires, along with old familiar hymns.

Compton Revises Damage Opinion

JUN 2 1946

Kwajalein, July 1 (AP) — The atomic bomb dropped over Bikini lagoon yesterday probably caused considerably more damage than his first quick inspection from the air indicated, Dr. Karl T. Compton told a press conference today.

Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board, said his first impression when the mushroom lifted to reveal the lagoon was that the ships appeared virtually intact.

"Later it was my impression that a good many ships were displaced," Compton said. "I don't know whether it was because small ships were sunk or whether the ships pulled loose from their anchors. Later I saw that four large ships in the center of the target had swung around."

Expects Nevada Is A Wreck

Bradley Dewey, president of the American Chemical Society, said: "I predicted in advance the Nevada would be afloat but would be a wreck, never again worth anything. I bet I'm still right. I think the blast wave bounced off the water. We may find many hulls damaged."

Dr. Rogers Warner, Jr., head of the Los Alamos scientists, was reported "convinced from descriptions that it was a high-order explosion and I am satisfied."

Compton said he believed he saw a series of three waves striking Bikini reef at angles, but there was no way of telling how high. A little later, a wave washed over the reef, he declared.

Compton carried quartz crystal radio-activity indicators, which he said registered only 2½ points at 7,500 feet altitude, 23 miles from the explosion. Forty-seven points is considered dangerous.

SAYS CLOUD HAD ODOR OF HOT STEEL

JUN 2 1946

Roi Island, July 1 (A. P.).—The atomic cloud which mushroomed over Bikini atoll today had a peculiar odor—like that of steel which got overheated, said Lieut. George Bright of Vineland, N. J., drone control pilot.

Bright's report was believed here to be the first ever made on atomic odor.

He was able to notice the smell because his guide plane went within six miles of the mushroom instead of the prearranged ten, explained Commander John W. Davidson, commander of the Shangri-La drone unit.

Except for the odor, Bright said, he was disappointed.

"I didn't see a flash and felt no shock . . . no heat . . . no nothing," he declared.

Bright and Lieut. David E. James of Madison, Wis., pilots of two mother planes controlling one of the Navy's three successful drones, sent their baby into the cloud of 15,000 feet ten minutes after the bomb was dropped. Both said the normally red drone "came out snow white—because it was covered with ice, "but the ice melted before they landed here.

Davidson said the Navy's missing drone was lost because the automatic pilot failed, presumably because of ice conditions at 28,000 feet altitude.

JUN 2 1946

JUN 2 1946

B. B. C. Cuts Off Blast, Reception Too 'Woolly'

Britons Hear Only Metronome; Music, Then Commentator

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—Millions of Britons who waited beside radios last night in hope of hearing the reverberations of the atomic bomb blast at Bikini heard only the ticking of a metronome, the reception of which was described by a British Broadcasting Corporation official as "very woolly, indeed."

Atmospherics interfered with voice reception, and not long before "A" hour the B. B. C. announced it was substituting a program of music "until reception from the Pacific becomes intelligible." The Pacific broadcast was switched back on just as a commentator was describing the column of smoke rising over Bikini following the bomb blast.

London morning papers featured front-page stories on the bomb test. Some of the headlines read: "Daily Mail"—"U. S. Navy Chiefs Say Atom Bomb Is Debunked".

BLAST STUDIED BY FORRESTAL

JUN 2 1946

Secretary Notes Heavily Armored Ships Stood Test

San Francisco, July 1 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, inspected the Bikini target fleet today and broadcast in a radio interview two general conclusions: "There will still be navies in the future," and "Havily built and heavily armored ships are difficult to sink unless they sustain underwater damage."

He added in the informal question-and-answer session aboard the flagship Mount McKinley the hope that "the American navy will continue to be the most efficient, the most modern and the most powerful in the world."

Based On Early Observations

Heavy ships in Bikini's target fleet sustained "relatively unimportant" damage and apparently still are operable, he said, after the atomic bomb blast that sank five vessels and damaged 31.

Forrestal made it clear that his comments were drawn from early observations, and "it is too early to draw specific conclusions."

One questioner pointed out that many observers had been disappointed in the atomic blast as a spectacle.

"Final results," the Secretary replied, "will have to be determined—only after a complete examination."

Reiterates Merger View

Responding to another query on Army-Navy merger proposals, Forrestal said that the Navy has always believed there must be unity of command in the field of operations.

He also informed his interviewers that he plans a tour of oriental bases and possibly may follow this with a trip around the world.

Forrestal asked that opinions on the relative strength of the atomic blast be "held inabeyance" until all information can be compiled.

Not One Person Killed Or Injured

San Francisco, July 1 (AP)—Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the Bikini atom bomb fleet, said today that not a single person was killed or injured in the atom bomb test. One pilotless drone plane plunged into the sea.

In a broadcast from his flagship, the Mount McKinley, heard here, Blandy said all other drones were successfully flown through the clouds created by the atomic bomb and returned to their bases for inspection. The missing drone crashed before the bomb was dropped, he added. (600)

CALLED A SUICIDE OVER BIKINI TEST

Los Angeles, July 1 (A. P.).—Police reported that Susannah Gregory, a 23-year-old registered nurse, leaped to her death from the roof of a thirteen-story apartment building yesterday. Mrs. R. L. Garlich, an aunt whom the nurse was visiting, told the police that Miss Gregory became visibly depressed by the radio broadcast of the Bikini atom bomb test "and feared for the future of the world."

OPA's Demise Viewed Favorably In Brazil

Sao Paulo, Brazil, July 1 (AP)—News of OPA's death met with generally favorable reaction from producers in this world coffee capital.

Coffee plantation valuations have improved in recent weeks and private Brazilian capital is showing interest in new investments believed to be based on opinion that remunerative prices are imminent.

A Santa Cruz coffee fazenda was sold recently for $1,000,000.

0 was voted overwhelmingly tonight by the House but the Senate leadership decided not to go along with that method of reviving price control.

NIGHT

The Senate-House difference meant that price controls, which expired Sunday midnight, will remain dead until the two branches can agree on new extension legislation.

May Remove Rent Curbs

There was a possibility that rent

But in the face of Senate opposition, Democratic Leader Barkley (D-Ky) decided not to bring it to a vote, as such. Instead, the House measure will go to the Senate Banking committee to be overhauled into a new one-year extender—with as few as possible of the amendments which led President Truman to veto the original extension bill.

Officials Urge Restraint

This will leave the country without statutory brake on prices for as long as it takes Congress to act, but with officials hoping that voluntary restraint evident today will be continued.

Price Administrator Paul Porter expressed the belief that the price line could be held by voluntary action for two or three weeks. He also voiced confidence that "we will get the kind of price control that meets the specifications laid down by the President."

House debate on the stopgap extension brought a prediction from Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee that "a great catastrophe will come to the American people" unless price controls are revived. On the other hand Rep. Allen (R-Ill) asserted there can be "no compromise" unless Congress "completely abdicates, completely surrenders to the bureaucratic administrators of the OPA."

A chorus of boos greeted Allen from the visitors' gallery. Speaker Rayburn sternly ordered them hushed.

Amendments Rejected

Proposals by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) to make the temporary extension only 10 days and by Rep. Smith (D-Va) to make it 60 days were defeated—Dirksen's on a 166 to 83 standing vote, Smith's on a voice vote. Smith, although a frequent critic of the OPA, said he fears "we will experience inflation of disastrous proportions."

A move by Rep. Baldwin (R-NY) to continue with the old law unchanged until Jan. 20, allowing the new Congress to deal with the matter after the elections, also lost—on a 168 to 82 vote.

Western congressmen moved to save from the OPA wreckage the program by which the government subsidizes production of critical metals from mines with high operating costs. Two identical bills to transfer this program to the Reconstruction Finance corporation and continue it were introduced in the Senate by Senators Hayden (D-Ariz), Murray (D-Mont) and McFarland (D-Ariz) and in the House by Reps. Bunker (D-Nev), Harless (D-Ariz) and Murdock (D-Ariz).

The C. I. O., through its legislative counsel, Nathan E. Cowan, called on all its member organizations to "organize mass citizens protests against the loss of price control and to channel demands for action to Washington."

Porter prepared a radio broadcast to the OPA employes in the field, saying that rising stock and commodity prices are "an ominous sign that speculators are already placing bets on inflation." He added, however, that they "misread the temper" of the people and Congress. To a rally of OPA workers here, Porter similarly predicted that price control will win out.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) also took to the radio, repeating over NBC the speech he delivered last night over the Mutual Network. In reply to an announcer's question, Taft predicted that the House stop-gap extension will not pass the Senate. He expressed hope, however, that a new one-year extension will be enacted.

Barkley, Speaker Rayburn, Senator McKellar (D-Tenn), presiding officer of the Senate, and House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts conferred with Mr. Truman during the morning and outlined the situation to him. Barkley reported that the meeting was "friendly" despite the chief executive's veto action, which ran counter to the congressmen's advice.

House Votes Stopgap OPA But Senate Delays Action; Few Retail Prices Boosted

JUN 2 1946

JUN 2 1946

UPPER CHAMBER WILL DRAFT NEW CURBS ON PRICES

JUN 2 1946

House Measure Calls for 20-Day Extension of Present Law.

VOTE IS 283 TO 61

Senator Byrd Proposes Rent Controls Be Revived at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—An extension of the OPA until July controls may be re-established quickly.

Senator Byrd (D-Va) introduced a measure to restore rent control immediately for another year, saying "we ought to get started on retaining these controls while we fight out the question of price control." A group of Republicans drafted a similar House bill.

Stabilization Director Chester Bowles at the same time telegraphed governors suggesting state action on rent control "until federal action can be taken." Governors already had acted in Alabama, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York.

The House passed the stopgap bill which would continue the now-dead price control for 20 days by a vote of 283 to 61, intending it to serve until Congress can whip into shape a long range bill.

JUN 2 1946

JUN 2 1946; Cotton Up Wheat Tops $2;

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JUN 2 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Prices of agricultural products swung upward in cash and futures markets at Chicago today as dealers endeavored to adjust themselves to the first free markets since the early days of the war. Many markets were reported as highly confused.

Opening prices in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York and New Orleans cotton markets and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange were sharply higher, but selling then entered the markets and reduced some of the early gains. Cash markets were also up sharply. Two-dollar wheat returned to the country for the first time since 1925 when bids above that figure were made at Chicago. A New all-time high was made for cattle, and hogs reached their best levels since 1919.

Butter Market Confused

At Chicago the butter market was reported as "too confused for a quotable basis."

Cattle prices soared as much as $4 a hundred pounds on the Chicago livestock market with two loads of choice offerings bringing $22 a hundred pounds. The previous high for best grade cattle was $21.50 in 1919. The OPA ceiling

Advances in the hog market ranged from $2 to $3.65 a hundred pounds. Top price was $18.50, which compared with an OPA ceiling last week of $14.85. Hogs reached an all-time peak of $23.60 in 1919.

Receipts Not Large

Receipts in the livestock market were not large, as farmers did not have time to react to removal of OPA ceilings by increasing their shipments.

Hogs scored a more spectacular g.in at Indianapolis, jumping $5.15 a hundred pounds to $20.00, the highest level in 25 years.

The Omaha livestock market reported that best grade cattle sold there at $22.50 a hundred pounds, highest level in history.

Cash grain dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade said that No. 2 hard wheat was bid at $2.05 for immediate shipment. No sales were reported. The ceiling last week was $1.97.

Corn made an even more spectacular advance. Bids opened at $1.85 a bushel for No. 2 yellow and then were raised to $2.10. Nothing was reported sold at either level. Ceiling price last week was $1.46½.

At New York the cotton futures market reached extreme gains of $4.10 a bale, scoring the highest prices since 1923-24. Prices slumped later in the session.

Corn Futures

Corn futures were bid 5 cents higher on the Board of Trade, the limit advance permitted in a single session. Only a few sales were made at the $1.51½-a-bushel price. Oats scored gains ranging to 5 cents at the opening and then lost about half the upturn.

Official quotations of some items in the wholesale live poultry market in New York today quickly caught up with illegal prices prevailing prior to the expiration of price controls. Increases ranged up to 22 cents a pound.

In the freight market Rock chickens were quoted at 45 cents a pound, compared with Friday's quotation of 28-30 cents; colored fowls, sold at 37-38 cents, against 32.7 cents Friday.

In The Express Market

In the express market, colored, southern fowls were quoted from 36 to 37 cents a pound, against 31.5 cents on Friday; leghorns, nearby, were 34-35 cents, compared with Friday's 31.5 cents. Increases of pullets ranged from 16 to 22 cents a pound. Others were generally unchanged.

The dressed poultry market generally was unsettled and no sales were made at definite prices on which to establish quotations.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, egg futures opened sharply .8 to 1.1 cents higher, then reacted somewhat, only to recover again to parital gains. Onions were 3 cents up, but potatoes dropped 5 cents on heavy receipts.

As a reaction to the definite removal of high margin requirements on future trading, the New Orleans cotton market was flooded with trading at the exchange requirement of only $15 a bale for margins. Immediately there was a rush to take profits and the market declined quickly $1.75 to $2.45 a bale from the highest levels. After the opening flurry trading subsided considerably.

New York Trading

Traders on the New York Cotton Exchange operated today on the old margin rulings in effect before OPA raised them drastically two months ago, but with the same $5 a bale limitation in price changes in any one trading day.

In the Chicago market a large cereal company was bidding 10 cents over OPA ceilings for No. 2 white oats for shipment within the next ten days.

The New York Stock Market ran into profit cashing today, after an early rallying sprint, and top gains of $1 to $4 a share were reduced or converted into declines at the close. Late selling was attributed to the thought that Congress might enact a new price-control law.

Steels, motors, coppers, mail orders and assorted industrials led the forenoon swing, although some of these backed down at the finish. Commodities rose sharply and the majority held their advances, some at the day's permissible limit. Bonds improved selectively. Stock transfers ran to around 1,700,000 shares, largest since May 29.

Wool top futures opened at an advance of 4 cents a pound in the New York market—the equivalent of 40 points, against a permissible rise of 100 points in a single session. Wool climbed the limit of 10 cents a pound to $1.43 a pound.

Cocoa Market Up

New York cocoa market prices opened up 1 cent a pound, which is equal to the 100-point limit.

Cottonseed oil futures also advanced 69 points soon after the market opened. Cottonseed oil jumped the allowed limit of a cent a pound.

No flour was offered by millers this morning in the New York market. Traders attributed this to the confusion caused by the abolition of price control.

Trading in black-pepper futures was suspended on the New York Produce Exchange. The board of managers gave no reason for the suspension, although it is generally known that stocks of black pepper are almost exhausted in this country.

But a check of food and department stores in leading cities of the country showed an evident hold-the-line attitude. In Baltimore, New York and Milwaukee some stores even advertised price slashes.

Rise In Milk Price

Milk rose 2 cents a quart in Connecticut and some parts of Massachusetts. Meat prices appeared about the same, although some experts had predicted a ten per cent price boost.

Definite increases were predicted for meat, milk and sugar—ten per cent for meat. 2 cents per quart for milk and 1 cent a pound for sugar.

The A. and P. chain said its 6,000 stores in 37 states would not increase prices today and the company said it would "take absolutely no advantage of the fact that price control has been removed."

The American Meat Institute, which represents packers generally, said it would take a little time for the industry to get back on its feet and that the speed of recovery depends to a large degree on the supplies of livestock coming to the market.

F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, expressed doubt that clothing prices would be substantially increased.

Fall Lines Already Priced

He declared that manufacturers have advised retailers of prices for fall lines "and they would be foolish to kick their customers around by hiking prices now." Retail stores face the possibility of a "buyers' strike" if they raise prices, he said.

The National Association of Retail Grocers said it had sent telegrams to all its members asking that there be no "radical increase." The telegrams said there "ultimately would be increased production . . . and consequently greater supplies at reasonable prices."

Gwylim A. Price, president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, said that the company "will exercise great restraint in raising the prices of its products . . . with or without OPA control in effect."

JUN 2 1946

BUSINESS STUDIES NEW CONDITIONS AS ALL CONTROLS END

JUN 2 1946

Commodity Markets Climb with Near-Record Quotations Reported.

RENT HIKES NOTED

Emergency State Legislation Is Sought in Several Capitals.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nations retailers—despite lifting of government controls—generally held prices at OPA levels yesterday in the face of near record-high quotations in cattle and hog markets, grain, cotton and wool.

Industrial stocks on the New York Exchange rose sharply in the morning but extreme advances were reduced ultimately and a number of losers appeared at the close.

Rent Boosts Reported

Rents advanced 15 to 33 1-3 percent in many places and soared out of sight in a few in the first 24 hours of freedom from four-year-old Federal ceilings.

Prospects of early congressional action to restore some system of price control faded in a welter of parliamentary difficulties and die-hard opposition.

A rising clamor for emergency state legislation was heard in some sectors, especially where rents shot up sharply.

Most disturbing to hold-the-line adherents were market trends such as $20 hogs in Indianapolis—highest in 27 years, the first two dollar wheat since 1925 at Chicago and an all time $22 high for cattle compared to last week's $18 OPA ceiling.

The Western States Meat Packers association, claiming 90 percent of the business done by independent packers in nine western states, announced that prices would be raised today an average of 20 percent above ceiling prices on all grades of meat. E.F. Forbes, president of the association, said prices for top grades would go up 30 percent.

Retail Increases to Follow

Such increases would be reflected almost immediately in the retail price of meat and flour under normal conditions, economists said.

Similar advances were scored in wool and cotton futures, certain to be translated in increased clothing prices if the trend continues.

The first reports of increases following OPA's Sunday midnight demise came in rents and milk.

In the east, few cities reported sufficient meat supplies to detect any rising price trend but farther west, at Phoenix, Ariz., for instance, one meat wholesaler announced a 25 percent hike except on luncheon meats which were boosted 10 percent.

Fresh beef was up 5 and 10 cents a pound in Chicago.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, some of them early and out-of-season, registered slight gains at scattered points—Portland, Ore., Boston, Columbus, O., Washington, D.C., among others.

Restaurant prices were steady except in a few cases where fancy items heretofore forbidden by OPA ceilings reappeared on menus for those with that kind of appetite.

Reports of rent increases ranging from 15 per cent to 300 per cent—the latter case in Florida resort areas—were widespread.

In Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Ohio state officials heard demands for state legislation to curb the rising trend.

New York already had its own rent control program as well as the District of Columbia. In Massachusetts OPA rent ceilings were held through an emergency order from Gov. Maurice Tobin.

Acting Governor Haydn Proctor of New Jersey and Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama took similar action last night, freezing rents at the OPA level.

Stores Hold Ceiling Prices

Leading department stores throughout the country adhered to OPA ceilings, announcing they would continue to do so until Congress had time to act.

Sears, Roebuck and company, one of the nation's largest merchandising firms, said "Sears policy will be to retain prices at established ceilings."

In housing materials and used cars there was not enough activity to establish any trend. In Newark, N. J., a 10 per cent hike in lumber prices was reported at one lumber yard. In Chicago, a used car dealer was reported asking $1,800 for a car listed at $1,500 under OPA ceilings.

Reports of reduced prices and rents were not at all rare. A Milwaukee, Wis., men's store cut prices five per cent. So did a New York delicatessen.

The price of oranges declined from $6 a crate to $4 in Baltimore. A Boston fruit dealer lowered the price of peaches and bananas.

In Phoenix, Ariz., and Miami, Fla., two sets of tenants received notices of lower monthly rent payments.

One report of increased wages due to the passing of OPA came from Portland, Me., where A.F.L. carpenters boosted their hourly rate from $1.15 to $1.37½ cents.

The nation's consumers heard numerous "hold-the-line" pledges from business and industrial leaders but not all were completely satisfied.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), summoned his policy committee to plan a nationwide buyers strike until price controls are restored.

Interviewed in New York on his return by airplane from Europe, President Robert R. Wason of the National Association of Manufacturers asserted that benefits would accrue to the public from OPA's demise, and that production would be accelerated.

Wason said he believed increased production and competition would curb price increases.

JUN 2 1946

War Lifted Farm Income, Commerce Dept. Reports

JUN 2 1946

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(AP) War brought America's farmers their most prosperous years in history, increasing their net income 200 percent and piling up a $10,000,000,000 backlog in cash and government bonds, the Commerce department said today.

Looking ahead, the department declared that "farm prosperity should continue at least until well into 1948, but after that there is no assurance that the old farm problem—lack of adequate markets and hidden farm unemployment—may not again appear."

The department said present farm prosperity "is due directly to the high wartime earnings of American labor that enabled millions of persons for the first time to enjoy somthing like an adequate diet and to dress satisfactorily."

Net Income Increases

It added in an analysis of postwar farm markets that the net income of farmers increased from $5,600,000,000 to $14,800,000,000 in the 1940-45 period.

This boost came despite the fact that 5,000,000 persons left the farm during that period.

In 1940, it said, there were 30,000,000 people living on farms, or 23 percent of the total population. In 1945, the number decreased to 25,000,000 or 18 percent of population.

So far, the department said, there is "no evidence of any extensive back-to-the-farm movement even on the part of veterans drafted from farm areas. Despite a small increase in farm population figures for January this year over 1944 and 1945, the farm population is still 4,600,0000 below January, 1940."

Fears Land Boom

The department said the "effective size" of the postwar farm market will depend in part upon whether farm savings go into purchase of goods or into speculation in farm properties, where it observed the situation is "reminiscent of the speculative boom following World War One."

Last March 1, the department's index of farm land prices was 69 percent above the 1939 index figure, compared with a 70 percent increase in the index from 1913 to 1920.

"However, per acre farm land prices have not yet reached the level of 1920 and one relatively favorable factor in the present situation is that credit financing of sales has been a minor factor," the department said, adding that more than half of all 1945 farm land sales were for cash.

The analysis included these observations:

1. "The best insurance of continued farm prosperity lies in an adequate number of jobs in business and industry for the excess farm population and continued business prosperity and a high level of wages so that the people can continue to buy farm products."

2. About half of the nation's farms produce some nine tenths of all farm output, and many farms "furnish only a meager subsistence and a very little cash income to their operation."

3. "The birth rate on the farms is larger than that in the cities and this, coupled with the trend towards increased mechanization and larger farms, means that increasing numbers of farm people will be seeking industrial employment."

WAR-PROFIT LOOPHOLES IN LAW PROBED

JUN 2 1946

Mead Committee Told of Rapidly Formed And Interlocking Firms

Washington, July 1 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee today looked into the affairs of nineteen closely linked Illinois manufacturing concerns—termed by Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) a "sprawling industrial paper empire"—in search of a formula to prevent war profiteering.

George Meader, committee counsel, spread upon the record documents purporting to show that the nineteen partnerships and corporations had received $79,094,101 in war contracts, beginning with a $3,000,000 order issued to one company before it existed legally.

Into what began as a fiscal accounting of the concern's wartime operations came references to the Lindbergh kidnapping, the operations of Dutch Schultz, Washington lobby activities, and the story of a $16,264 celebration of an army efficiency award.

"30 Or 40" People Employed

The inquiry centered chiefly around affairs of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., of Elgin, Ill., a corporation formed February 4, 1942, with A. B. Gellman, J. T. Weiss and the Garsson brothers, Henry and Murray, as the directors.

Edward Schaefer, chief accountant of the Government's General Accounting Office in Chicago, testified this corporation, never employing more than '30 or 40" people, obtained an order for $3,240,000 worth of mortar shells.

The corporation hired a factory from the Illinois Watch Case Company, paying as rent two per cent of the cost of the work done for the Government.

Repetition Of Ownership

Gellman and Weiss were the sole owners of that company and received for rent, Schaefer testified, $683,750.

Records showed the Erie Corporation obtained an advance from the Government of almost $1,000,000 and purchased its machinery from the Interstate Machinery Company, Inc., of Chicago. All the stock in that corporation, the committee learned, is owned by the Weiss and Geliman families.

Brig. Gen. Paul X. English, retired, former chief of the industrial division of the Chemical Warfare Service, testified he thought Henry Garsson was connected with the Segal Lock and Hardware Company, of New York, when the first contract was awarded.

Connection Denied

The committee produced a letter quoting Loius Segal, president of that company, as denying any connection with the Erie Corporation.

Meader introduced records purporting to show that Murray Garsson had twice gone through bankruptcy proceedings and that Henry Garsson, a former revenue agent, had been discharged after being acquitted of an extortion charge in connection with income-tax collections.

He had English read into the record an FBI report on Murray Garsson, a native of England, which related that he had taken a personal hand in atempting to solve the Lindbergh kidnapping.

House Will Get Rent-Control Resolution

JUN 2 1946

Washington, July 1 (AP)—Republican House leaders today drafted a resolution to re-enact OPA rent controls.

This resolution, if passed, would block any hikes in rents already announced by landlords—provided OPA orders such a rollback.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican on the House Banking Committee, announced he would offer the resolution, as he emerged from a meeting in the office of Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts.

Coverage Retroactive

Wolcott said the resolution would make Government control over rents retroactive to last midnight, when OPA's life expired. He told newsmen his rent resolution would be "separate and apart" from any legislation to restore the general function of OPA.

The Michigan member said he would oppose an Administration resolution for a twenty-day stopgap revival of OPA, because he believes no better OPA bill can be written than the one President Truman vetoed.

Bowles's Rent Plea To Governors

JUN 2 1946

Washington, July 1 (AP)—Chester Bowles, retiring economic stabilizer, today called upon governors of 47 states to use emergency powers to freeze rents at June 30 OPA levels.

Telegrams went to the governors of all states except New York, where a state rent control measure is in effect.

Declaring he still has "real hopes that firm controls over prices and rents will be put back in short order," Bowles said:

"As a stop gap, I respectifully suggest that you exercise such emergency powers as you have, or move to secure the speedy enactment of emergency legislation, if necessary, to freeze rents at June 30 OPA ceilings and maintain safeguards against unwarranted evictions until Federal action can be taken."

Rents Up Much As 40 P.C.; Some Eviction Hints

JUN 2 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Rents soared upward as much as 33⅓ per cent and in isolated cases even higher today as the OPA's death ended ceilings in all but two states and the District of Columbia.

In Miami, Fla., many tenants were notified of raises of one third up. One twenty-unit apartment house in Miami Beach hoisted $50 rents to $150. A tenant of a small apartment reported her rent raised from $25 to $90 a month.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reported numerous telephone calls complaining of rent increases of 15 to 40 per cent.

A Cleveland Heights apartment house increased its $60 and $70 a month suites a flat $15 a month.

Eviction Moves Indicated

In Denver, one justice of the peace said he had issued 1,000 blank forms used for ten-day eviction notices under Colorado law.

Some Miami landlords were also seeking outright eviction of tenants, declaring they did not want Miami residents as tenants and would hold their property for a "killing" in the winter tourist season.

By telegram, some apartment tenants received notice that their rents would be raised from $36 to $95 a month, effective today.

Fight Is Urged

Meanwhile, Max Goodman, of the Miami Beach Tenants League, urged tenants receiving eviction or rent-raise notices to "refuse to be bullied."

On the brighter side of the picture, Miami's two biggest department stores pledged in full-page advertisements that they would not mark up their prices from present levels and would set prices "even lower where possible."

Some Miami shoppers pledged a "buyers' strike" against any trend toward inflationary prices.

The Miami *Daily News* said a survey of downtown shoppers showed they would combat inflation by refusing to buy—except for necessities. First reports, however, were that most merchants were keeping in line.

Ohio Action Urged

In Ohio, Gov. Frank J. Lausche was requested to recall the special session of the Legislature to deal with the situation.

State Representative Howard M. Metzenbaum, Cleveland Democrat, telegraphed the Governor suggesting that the Legislaure be reconvened "to enact a law setting rent controls."

Jack Lenco, a Cleveland apartment dweller, said 40 families in his neighborhood were notified of a fifteen per cent raise and all sent wires to Lausche urging special legislative action.

Officials of the CIO-United Automobile Workers' Cleveland district advised the union's 4,000 Fisher Body workers to "offer the landlord the existing rent."

"If the landlord refuses to accept it," the union advised, "the tenant should take no further action, for he has met his obligation."

Tenants in a great majority of states were faced with rent increases to become effective in 30 days.

The death of OPA rent controls found only New York state and the District of Columbia with legislation substituting local ceilings for national regulation.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Maurice J. Tobin issued an executive order early today freezing rents at present figures.

The situation in the rest of the country seemed to indicate rent increases for householders, except for a few states where the governments prepared to take quick action to hold present rates.

The National Apartment Owners Association sent telegrams to owners of 50,000 apartment houses in 50 principal cities asking them to hold rent increases within fifteen per cent of present rates.

In New Orleans, F. Poche Waguespack, president of the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers, predicted a rise in rentals "not to exceed fifteen or twenty per cent."

Plans For Des Moines

In Des Moines, Iowa, Dalton Fox, president of the Property Owners Association controlling more than half of the rental properties in the city of 183,000, said members planned immediate 30-day notices of increases to tenants. He said the association hopes to hold increases to fifteen per cent.

In Connecticut, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said he was prepared to suspend state laws dealing with summary process and evictions and to call a special session of the Legislature to provide emergency rent control laws "if the situation becomes acute."

Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, of Vermont, said he would call a special session of the Legislature "to protect Vermonters against rent increases."

Gov. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, said he may invoke state control over rents if he finds he has that authority under war-time emergency powers.

Maine On The Watch

Gov. Horace Hildreth, of Maine, declared that the Legislature would take "appropriate action" if the situation were not clarified nationally. He called attention to Maine laws "prohibiting profiteering in the necessities of life, including rents."

In Oregon, tenants could draw some slight comfort from a statement by District OPA Director McDannell Brown saying that Oregon law required 30 days' notice for rent increases, allowing Congress time to act before any rent increases could become effective.

Fair-Rent Committees

The National Home and Property Owners Foundation announced in Washington that it would sponsor local fair-rent committees throughout the nation to hold rents to minimum levels.

Rent rises of fiftcen per cent were predicted by President Kyle McCarthy of the Portland (Ore.) Apartment House Owners, and C. Earl Giraldin of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange.

Greater increases were foreseen by E. M. Wimpee, rent director of an area including Chattanooga, Tenn., and several counties in Tennessee and Georgia, who predicted that rents would be "doubled in a month," and by E. M. Chapman, president of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, who said that "many tenants will be literally crucified."

OPA CHIEF SCORES CLIMB IN PRICES

JUN 2 1946

WASHINGTON, July 1 — (AP) OPA Administrator Paul Porter asserted tonight that rising stock and commodity prices following removal of controls are "an ominous sign that speculators are already placing bets on inflation."

"I think that they will find they have put their money on the wrong horse," he added in an address prepared for an ABC broadcast.

He cautioned the public not to be deluded if "supplies of hard-to-get goods may suddenly seem to become abundant."

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Any sudden flow of scarce items to market "would represent only an effort to capitalize on the present situation by those who have been holding back goods for higher ceilings, or none at all," Porter declared.

"It could not, of course, represent a sudden spurt in production," he continued. "As a matter of fact production under price control has been expanding steadily until today we are now producing more than ever before in peacetime."

Porter earlier addressed a mass meeting of OPA's 3,300 Washington employes.

Sharing the rostrum with Chester Bowles, retiring stabilization director, he expressed confidence that "we will get the kind of price control that meets the specifications laid down by the President."

Bowles, who resigned last week in protest over the OPA extension bill passed by Congress, told the OPA employes that "if we ever wanted vindication of what we have been fighting for, we got it today."

This apparently was a reference to reports of rising prices.

SLOWDOWN IN HOUSING IS FEARED BY WYATT

JUN 2 1946

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP) Home building has hit its highest rate since booming 1925 but the housing drive will miss its goal unless price control is saved, Wilson Wyatt declared tonight.

Lacking OPA's control over building materials prices, the national housing administrator said in a broadcast, "we cannot start 2,700,000 homes and apartments by the end of 1947."

"Without controls it is equally certain that we cannot build homes and apartments that veterans can afford."

Earlier, in his first formal report as housing expediter, Wyatt revealed that 406,000 dwellings had been started this year, 34 per cent of the 1946 goal.

JUN 2 1946

OPA'S END HITS UNRRA

Washington, July 1 (A. P.)—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director-general of UNRRA, declared today "unless some price control is passed, we looked forward to having to readjust our entire purchasing program." He said "this will mean, of course, greatly reduced quantities in order to meet increased prices with remaining available funds."

LaGuardia was asked whether the loss of the agricultural products set-aside would affect UNRRA and what effect the ending of the Office of Price Administration would have on UNRRA purchasing. LaGuardia, in a special statement issued to reporters who asked the questions, said the death of the OPA would be detrimental to UNRRA's program.

AUTO PRODUCERS HOLD OPA PRICES

JUN 2 1946

DETROIT, July 1 — (AP) The automobile manufacturers, most of whom long have protested that price ceilings on their products were too low, apparently have no intention of boosting car prices overnight as a result of the death of OPA.

A survey of the larger manufacturers today indicated rather a disposition to await developments in the Administration's effort to revive price control through temporary legislation.

There was no outright assertion that the industry had decided against price increases. One industry spokesman who asked to remain unidentified, intimated that they may be deferred for a few weeks at least and even then be of "modest proportions."

He explained that the manufacturers do not fix prices. "We recommend them," he said, "and the dealer usually accepts our recommendation.

Considerably different was the effect of the lifting of ceilings on used cars. A spot check at a couple of used car lots showed one 1941 model with an OPA ceiling of $1,422 selling for $2,000 and in another instance one with a former ceiling of $1,186 selling for $1,895.

The car industry currently is producing at less than 40 per cent of its capacity. In round figures it has made about 650,000 passenger cars and slightly more than 325,000 commercial vehicles since Jan. 1. All the manufacturers are agreed that operations at that level do not yield a profit.

UAW Head Asks Tenants Resist, Buyers Strike

JUN 2 1946

Detroit, July 1 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, today urged a nation-wide buyers' holiday and tenants' resistance to rent increases until Congress approves a new price-control law.

Reuther called a meeting of the union's policy committee for tomorrow to discuss "the crisis created by expiration of the Price Control Act."

At the same time he sent instructions to all regional directors and all local unions asking them to report at once all instances of rent increases and increases in prices of food, clothing and other essential items which they have experienced.

Will Work Out Plans

The policy committee, Reuther said, will be asked to work out plans in conjunction with other unions and with other consumer groups to include the following action:

1. A nation-wide buyers' holiday until Congress restores the price control law. I shall recommend to the committee that we ask all our members and call upon consumers to purchaset only minimum requirements of grocminimum requirements of groceries and milk until price control is reinstated.

2. Resistance to rent increases by tenants continuing to pay only regular rent without any increases which may be asked; and UAW assistance in the formation of a tenants' league to enforce such resistance.

3. Plans to organize a nation-wide demonstration of ocnsumers to demand reinstatement of the price control law.

"The American people have declared unmistakably that they want genuine price conttrol continued urtil the danger of inflation is past," Reuther asserted.

CATTLE PRICES HIT NEW PEAKS

JUN 2 1946

Major Agricultural Commodities Soar Spectacularly

Chicago, July 1 (AP)—Prices in both cash artieles and futures contracts of major agricultural commodities soared spectacularly today as OPA price controls were removed.

In livestock markets prices for cattle and hogs climbed well above ceilings which prevailed last week. Removal of ceilings was accompanied by small receipts, an additional factor supporting the sharp price upturn.

Advances in grain futures on the major grain markets were restrained by rulings which restrict daily fluctuations to 5 cents a bushel, but cash grain prices shot up as much as 70 cents a bushel.

Highest Price On Record

A small number of choice steers brought $22 a hundred pounds in the Chicago livestock market, highest price on record for cattle. The previous peak was $21.50 in 1919. Gains in cattle prices range to $4 a hundred pounds while hogs were up $2 to $3.65.

A new peak for cattle also was established at Omaha, where the price reached $22.50. At Indianapolis, hog prices soared as much as $5.15 a hundred pounds to $20, the highest level in 27 years.

Hogs sold at $20 a hundred pounds at Buffalo and $17 at East St. Louis. Calves at Lancaster, Pa., sold at $24, up $6 from the OPA ceiling, and at Portland, Ore., the price was $20, compared with the OPA ceiling of $18.60.

Calf Prices Jump

In Fort Worth, Texas, calves which brought $16.50 a hundred pounds late last week sold at $18.35 today.

Two-dollar wheat returned to the Chicago cash grain market for the first time since 1925 as dealers bid sharply higher prices for all types of grain. Very little grain has been coming to market centers and dealers made frantic efforts to lure it out of hiding today.

A car of No. 2 red wheat sold at $2.12 a bushel or 14½ cents a bushel over the OPA ceiling for this grade. Cash corn, under a $1.46½ ceiling last week, was wanted at prices ranging from $1.84½ to $2.14. The latter price was paid for grain grading No. 4 yellow.

A large cereal company bid actively for oats at prices ranging from 10 to 12 cents over the OPA maximum. Highest price was $1.05 for No. 1 extra heavy white grade oats.

At Kansas City, No. 2 hard winter wheat was quoted at $2.03 to $2.08. A sale was made at Omaha at $2.07.

Gains in cash wheat at Kansas City ranged from 15 to 17 cents a bushel and in corn 40 to 60 cents, while oats were up 10 cents. Omaha cash wheat was up 18 to 20 cent, corn 60 to 70 cents and oats 15 to 16½ cents.

At Minneapolis Montana winter wheat was quoted at $1.90 to $2. No. 2 white oats were 95 to 98 cents.

The Fort Worth market failed to post official prices because of "unsettled market conditions."

Corn and barley futures at Chicago were bid 5 cents a bushel higher at $1.51½ and $1.40½, respectively. Oats were 2½ to 5 cents higher. At Minneapolis September and December wheat futures jumped the 5-cent limit to $1.95½.

Directors of the Kansas City board at a special meeting decided not to resume trading in futures at this time.

Final prices on cotton futures at New York were $2.10 to $2.70 a bale higher. Egg futures at Chicago closed 30 to 45 points higher.

JUN 2 1946

Eric Johnston Favors Brief OPA Extension

Spokane, Wash., July 1 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today he hoped that Congress will "extend the OPA for a short period until a workable plan can be devised."

Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Proucers Association, said in an interview that his attitude toward price control has not changed.

"We need controls on commodities that go into the cost of living until the supply begins to equal the demand," he said. "The supply is short in such items as housing, clothing and food. It would be extremely difficult to hold the price line on these items without some Federal legislation."

N.A.M. URGES PRICE CURBS

JUN 2 1946

Membership Told To Reassure Public Of Policy

New York, July 1 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers called on its membership today to reassure the American people that industry would take no short-sighted advantage of the temporarily disrupted price control situation.

In a letter sent to all members, Ira Mosher, chairman of the association, said:

"You and every producer in this country will be judged for years to come by the price policies adopted in the immediate future.

"System Will Be Condemned"

"The Left Wing propagandists who fought for perpetuation of price control have charged that business and industry would seize any opportunity to charge exorbitant prices to reap inordinate profits.

"Your answer to that slanderous charge must be action, action that will make industry's price policy crystal clear to the American people. If we do not take such action, our enterprise system will be condemned and another long step will be taken toward a totally regimented economy.

"The people have heard President Truman's views on the removal of price controls. They are looking now to you asking . . . 'Where do we go from here?'

"True Statesmanship"

"Let them know where you stand. Prove once and for all that American industry is capable of true statesmanship."

Mosher urged the N.A.M. membership to make individual price policies known by newspaper advertising, radio time and other media.

In Washington William Jackson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sent a message to all the chamber's member organizations urging them to stress to business concerns the importance of preventing "unwarranted price increases."

Buyers' Obligation

"Businessmen," Jackson said, "should scrupulously hold to prices which will be to the advantage of the consumer and yield only normal profits. The buying public, too, has an obligation to keep purchases within the level of current needs. There should be no profiteering; there should be no hoarding."

He said it was questionable how fast prices might have to rise "before full production and normal competition are attained," but declared that "runaway prices . . . will bring adverse public reaction and . . . may end in disastrous consequences."

"The end of price control," Jackson said, "imposes upon business a heavy responsibility. It puts private enterprise to a severe test."

Manufacturers Comment

Leading manufacturing, processing and retailing companies and associations hastened today to reassure the American consumer he faced no immediate increase in their prices.

Many of them issued "hold the line" instructions to their dealers.

Some, however, said price adjustments would be inevitable once Congress had dealt with the price control problem.

Businesses Planning To Hold The Line—If Their Costs Do

JUN 2 1946

New York, July 1 (AP)—Scores of business and industrial executives declared today prices would be held at OPA levels despite the death of the price-fixing agency.

This was not a unanimous view, however.

A spokesman for the National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers, for instance, said it was probable that prices would be advanced in the industry to balance the higher costs of the last few years.

More Shirts Not Certain

The overall increase, he said, would not exceed three per cent

on a retail basis. OPA, he asserted, had planned to allow the industry increases averaging close to that figure.

The removal of OPA restrictions, he added, did not mean more shirts would be produced. Higher shirt output, he explained, was contingent on availability of labor, machinery and piece goods.

The American Paper and Pulp Association stated no general rise in paper prices was likely to follow the end of OPA. A spokesman held the door open for possible advances, however, by adding "but the only increases likely to be made were those forced by rising costs.

Paul Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., asserted today: "We can assure the public there will be no runaway price increases of branded foods and grocery products."

Retailers' Pledge Asked

The National Retail Dry Goods Association meanwhile called upon its members to pledge they would not "exploit current conditions by increasing prices beyond our costs, plus our normal, necessary markups."

Retailers were also asked to pledge to "make merchandise of honest quality available to the public as rapidly and in as large volume as the circumstances permit," and as long as shortages continue "to distribute goods equitably among our customers."

Lew Hahn, general manager of NRDGA, said the pledege would be sent immediately to all members with the suggestion that it be signed and given publicity in each community.

Cigarettes.

Eric Calamia, president of the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, said most dealers did not plan to increase cigarette prices unless manufacturers make an increase.

Jack I. Straus, president of R. H. Macy Company, Inc., one of the country's largest department stores, said it would be the policy of his store to observe prices prevailing under OPA while awaiting further action from Congress.

JUN 2 1946

OPA Oddities Here And There

[By The Associated Press]

The first full day without OPA had strange results:

In Boston, a fruit huckster cut the price of bananas from 8 to 6 cents apiece.

A landlord in Phoenix said he would forget the rent for one week, then cut rates, just to "start some healthy competition right away."

In the midst of a bitter skirmish between price-boosting landlords and tenants in Miami, an electrician named P. H. Beebe, who described himself as a "working man who happens to own a house," cast a bright light through the gloom by reducing the monthly bill for his tenants from $60 to $50.

In New York, where the cost of cold cuts and salami is a vital factor in life, one delicatessen posted a sign reading: "Since there is no more OPA, to meet competition our prices will be greatly reduced."

In Milwaukee, the owner of a men's clothing store met the crisis with a smile, announcing: "I'm changing my prices right now—a straight five per cent reduction."

In Rhode Island, OPA officials received reports of 80 rent rises and 28 eviction orders by early afternoon.

Three of the most optimistic women in the nation applied for jobs at the New York office of the OPA as soon as the office opened. They were firm in their belief that OPA had a future.

SENATOR AWAITS TRUMAN DECISION ON TERMINAL PAY

JUN 2 1946

WASHINGTON, July 1. — (AP) The touchy political question of some $3,000,000,000 in proposed terminal leave payments for 14,000,000 war veterans was tossed at President Truman today by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo).

Johnson instructed clerks of the Senate Military committee to obtain an immediate report on the terminal pay bill from the Budget bureau, the White House's fiscal spokesman.

Previously the Budget bureau had informed Congress that the terminal pay plan was "not in accord with the program of the President."

Voted by House, 379 to 0

The House ignored this when it passed by an overwhelming 379 to 0 vote the bill to give all wartime enlisted personnel the same terminal leave pay granted officers.

"Let's get the President's views on the measure as it now is revised," said Johnson, acting as chairman of the Military committee.

The Senate revision would eliminate cash payments for accumulated leave for both men and officers after September 1. It would require that leave, accumulated at the rate of 2 1-2 days a month, be used up during the current year or lost, with a limit of 30 days accrued leave.

Protest on Limitations

This limitation drew protests from both the War and Navy departments at a hearing today.

Johnson, sitting alone as a military sub-committee, told the service spokesmen that some members of Congress regarded the terminal leave pay plan as "degenerating into something of a racket" because some wartime officers had been paid leave "without earning it."

At the same time Johnson made it plain that he wants to give enlisted war veterans the same pay allowed to commissioned officers before the curtailment plan goes into effect.

Brig. Gen. Ira P. Swift, army deputy personnel chief, said the Senate provision would be a "discrimination" against military personnel.

He said that over a period of years a civil service worker can pile up 90 "working days" which amounts to as much as 135 calendar days, while State Department foreign service workers can accumulate up to 180 days leave.

Swift testified that many army officers and men on overseas or foreign duty for several years are unable to take leave.

Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, Navy personnel head, also opposed the limitation. He said officers and men at sea need to accumulate leave to be used when they return home.

Both the War and Navy department spokesmen said they favor equal treatment for enlisted and commissioned personnel.

45 More Generals Reduced by Army

Lowering Top Officers' Rank Virtually Completed

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The War Department said today in announcing reduction of fifteen temporary major generals to one-star rank and thirty temporary brigadier generals to colonel status, that it has virtually completed its program of reducing general officers.

During the war there were 1,500 generals rating from one to five stars. The number now is down to about 600 on active duty.

The temporary major generals given the temporary rank of brigadier generals include:

Hobart R. Gay (permanent lieutenant colonel), who served as chief of staff of the 7th Army and of the 3d Army, and later as commanding general of the 15th Army.

Frederick A. Irving (permanent Lieutenant Colonel), now commanding General at Fort Dix, N. J. He led the 24th Infantry division in Leyte, commanded the Army garrison force in the Pacific Ocean area, and was commanding General of the 38th Infantry Division.

Harry J. Malony (permanent Colonel), former director of the London Munitions Assignment Board and commander of the 94th Division, now on duty here with the Chief of Staff.

Joseph C. Mehassey (permanent Colonel), Governor of the Panama Canal. He served as engineer of maintenance there.

James E. Moore (permanent Major), Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army, Baltimore. He was Chief of Staff of the 4th Army and of the 9th.

Douglas L. Weart (permanent colonel), division engineer on the New England engineer division, Boston. He was formerly commanding general of the Shanghai base command and chief of staff of the Caribbean defense command.

Among the brigadier generals reduced to the temporary rank of colonel is Clinton D. Vincent (permanent rank of first lieutenant in the Army air forces.) He is now commanding general of Iceland base command. Another is Kenneth D. Nichols (permanent captain), who was district engineer of the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Also on this list is Robert N. Young (permanent lieutenant colonel), former commanding general of the Military District of Washington and now with the command and general staff school.

Drive Renewed To Get Atomic-Control Law

JUN 2 1946

Washington, July 1 (AP)—A fresh drive for domestic atom controls gained momentum today as the world learned anew from Bikini the terrific potency of nuclear energy.

It remained to be seen, however, whether the pressure for action could overcome the opposition of those who want the Army to remain supreme over atomic developments until international safeguards are perfected.

The House set asside an earlier agreement to meet tomorrow at 10 A.M. and decided to convene at 11 o'clock instead to give its Military Committee an extra hour on the control legislation, already passed by the Senate.

May Alleges Filibuster

Chairman May (D., Ky.) declared he would read the "riot act" to the committee if tomorrow's session fails to break what he called "a filibuster to keep this bill off the House floor."

May said a group of committee members has been blocking action by demanding time-consuming roll calls on every issue and preventing meetings while the House was in session.

Irked by the committee's slowness—it has been considering the bill for weeks—another member, Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) added that unless action comes quickly she will file a petition aimed at forcing a control bill onto the floor for a House vote.

While this maneuver would be aimed at the original May-Johnson bill which the Military Committee approved months ago, but which is not acceptable to the Administration, Mrs. Luce said the Senate measure, or a revision of it, could be offered as a substitute.

The Military Committee already has sharply revised the Senate proposal which calls for a five-man civilian control commission. The committee has voted to require that at least one member be a military representative.

It was this dispute over civilian vs. military authority that led to shelving of the May-Johnson bill.

"Not Too Anxious" For Action

One member of May's committee who acknowledged privately that he has been in the delaying group said he was "not too anxious to get this bill acted on."

"As things stand now," he said, "the military has control of the atom bomb, and until such time as we are convinced that a group of professors won't get control of it and share it with the world we would just as soon see it stay this way. The Senate committee apparently yielded to the professors. In times like these we must be realistic, not idealistic."

The Army's Manhattan Project, he added, still is producing atom bombs and can continue to produce them "unless and until Congress says the Army must get out of the picture."

M'MAHON ASKS AID FOR JAP AT YALE

JUN 2 1946

WASHINGTON, July 1 — (AP) Dismissal of deportation proceedings against Senzo Usui, Japanese instructor at Yale university, was sought today by Senator McMahon (D-Conn).

He introduced a bill to authorize the attorney general to drop any deportation efforts. The senator supplied this background:

Usui entered this courny in 1934 as a merchant. For the past two years he has been at Yale instructing servicemen in the Japanese language.

Application has been filed at Hartford for his deportation "on the charges that he has remained in the United States after failing to maintain the status, under which he was admitted, of an alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade between the United States and Japan."

Usui is married to an American. He is the father of two children. They reside at 58 Hilltop place, West Hills, New Haven.

McMahon also introduced a bill for payment of a disability retirement annuity to Joseph J. O'Loughlin, former postmaster at Lakeville, Conn. O'Loughlin was appointed postmaster in 1934. He resigned because of illness in 1941. The bill would extend to him the annuity subsequently voted for postmasters.

JUN 2 1946

British Honor New Yorkers

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The British Ambassador announced today the award of honorary knighthoods in the order of the British Empire to two New Yorkers for their work in behalf of the British War Relief Society. The two are Clark Minor, of 730 Park Avenue, made an honorary knight grand cross, and Lester E. Grant, of 720 Park Avenue, honorary knight commander.

Hawaii Repair Fund Favored

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The House Territories Committee today approved a bill by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, Republican, of Hawaii, authorizing Federal funds to aid in reconstruction of April tidal wave damage in Hawaii.

Interior Bill Signed; Will Aid War Veterans

Washington, July 1 (AP)—President Truman today signed the $247,167,000 Interior Department appropriation bill.

It provides funds for the 1947 fiscal year, which began today. Although one of the largest Interior grants in history, it fall approximately $100,000,000 below the department's budget estimates.

U.S. Sale Of Aircraft Is Called Largest Deal

Washington, July 1 (AP)—The Government was offered $6,582,156 for an estimated $3,900,000,000 worth of surplus army and navy aircraft in apparent high bids opened today by the War Assets Administration.

War officials called the sale "the largest in the history of the country in terms of original value."

The sale involved 20,690 non-commercial-type planes located at five airfields. WAA regulations provide that the planes must be scrapped and specifically prohibit their use for flying.

JUN 2 1946

Night Life Spurt Shown By Tax Returns

Washington, July 1 (AP)—Tax figures indicated today that Americans made May a merry month indeed, despite the coal and rail crisis of the period.

The tax take on admissions to night clubs, movies and other entertainment spots indicated the nation was spending about $1.25 last May for every dollar it spent the previous May, which marked war's end in Europe.

Uncle Sam took in $39,499,000 in taxes on admissions last May, or $7,577,000 more than for May, 1945.

Club dues and admission fees, at $2,855,000, were up $447,000 from a year earlier.

Liquor Revenue Increases

The consumption tax on United States distilled liquors—imports were scarcer—brought in $134,540,000 for the Government, or $47,602,000 more than a year earlier.

The beer shortage, however, played a part in reducing the take from that source to $50,000,000, off by $4,620,000 from a year earlier.

On the other hand, taxes on consumption of domestic wines and cordials were up $2,275,000 to a total of $6,060,000.

Taxes on retailers' sales of luxury goods reflected increased buying.

Cosmetics Yielding More

The tax yield on jewelry was up $3,188,000 at $17,816,000; that on furs up $849,700 at $5,191,600 and on perfumes, cosmetics and the like, up $961,000.

Tax collections on tobacco, totaling $112,600,000, were up $29,576,000.

The yield from playing cards rose $245,000, to a total of $879,000, and receipts from pool halls and bowling alleys advanced $5,381, to a total of $54,000.

Overall Taxes Shrink

All tax receipts were not up over the 1945 figures, however, and total collections from all sources were off almost $700,000,000, at a total of $2,574,000,000.

Corporation taxes at $82,300,000 were off $36,000,000; total individual income taxes at $1,420,000,000, were down $568,000,000; gasoline taxes, at $29,061,000, were off $13,570,000.

But tax revenue from passenger cars, reflecting auto production, was up to $3,466,000, compared with $283,000 in May, 1945.

3 Escaped Nazis Caught and Shipped

Camp Shanks, July 1 (A. P.).—The police found three escaped German prisoners sleeping near the Haworth, N. J., police pistol range and turned them over to Army authorities. The men were then brought back to Camp Shanks pier and placed on the Germany-bound transport Marine Flyer with 1,807 other prisoners of war scheduled to sail yesterday.

JUN 2 1946

Under-Sea Atom Blast Called Key to Navy Fate

Explosion in Air Is 'Not Too Important,' Scientist Says

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 1 (AP).—The first underwater detonation of an atomic bomb "really will determine the future of naval fleets," Dr. Donald J. Hughes, nuclear physicist at the University of Chicago, predicted today. He was one of the scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb.

"Scientists, as a whole, did not consider yesterday's test (the overhead explosion of an atomic bomb at Bikini) too important," he told a Chautauqua Institution audience. "The first underwater detonation of such a bomb, scheduled for some time during the coming year, really will determine the future of Naval fleets. We expect far more from that test."

[A dispatch from Bikini said an underwater test of the atomic bomb will be held there in three or four weeks, depending on the time required to make necessary arrangments.]

JUN 2 1946

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Five ships bringing some 3,690 servicemen are scheduled to arrive today at New York, San Francisco and San Diego.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Wilson Victory from Leghorn with 1,366 troops; Elgin Victory from Le Havre with 1,206.

At San Francisco

President Hayes from Pearl Harbor, 960 Navy men, 152 Marines, one Army; Chile from Pearl Harbor, two Navy.

At San Diego

Submarine Chub from Pearl Harbor with two Navy men.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At San Francisco

General Mann from Sesabe, 1,456 Navy, 28 Marines, 337 Army; Valentine from Pearl Harbor, 20 Navy; Bollinger, 161 Marines.

ARAB LEADERS HAVE REJECTED THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, ASSERTING THE ARABS WILL FIGHT IF MORE JEWS ARE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE HOLY LAND.

ATTLEE DECLARED "WE HAVE DONE OUR UTMOST TO EXPEDITE" JUN 2 1946 DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE IMMIGRATION, BUT HE DID NOT AMPLIFY THE STATEMENT.

IN HIS EXPLANATION OF MILITARY AND POLICE INTERVENTION HE SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS "FULLY INFORMED OF OUR ACTION." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES "WAS NOT CONSULTED. WE TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR OWN ACTION. IT WOULD BE QUITE UNFAIR TO TRY TO PUT THE ONUS ON ANOTHER GOVERNMENT."

A176 ADD LDN (NL PALESTINE) XYY Palestine (Williams)

HE DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WAS INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY OR AFTERWARDS, AND A SPOKESMAN AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE DECLINED TO EXPAND OR INTERPRET THE REFERENCE.

"WE HOPE A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT OF THESE PROBLEMS WILL BE FOUND," ATTLEE SAID.

DETAILING THE COST IN LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THE PALESTINE DISTURBANCES, WHICH HE SAID INCLUDED 16 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND FIVE POLICEMEN SLAIN SINCE DECEMBER, ATTLEE DIRECTLY ACCUSED UNDERGROUND JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS.

"THE HAGANAH HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY INCIDENTS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.

THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GROUP, ATTLEE CHARGED, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR "NUMEROUS ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND RECENT KIDNAPINGS." THREE BRITISH OFFICERS ARE BEING HELD AS HOSTAGES BY THE FORMER GROUP.

ATTLEE SAID THAT IN RECENT MONTHS IT HAD BEEN MADE "INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE ACTS OF TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE IN PALESTINE FORMED PART OF A CONCERTED PLAN PREPARED AND EXECUTED BY A HIGHLY DEVELOPED MILITARY ORGANIZATION WITH WIDESPREAD RAMIFICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

BESIDES THE DEATHS OF 16 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND FIVE POLICEMEN, THE PRIME MINISTER REPORTED THAT MATERIAL DAMAGE BY TERRORIST ACTIVITY EXCEEDED $16,000,000. JUN 2 1946

ATTLEE TOLD THE COMMONS THAT A "VAST" AMOUNT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES WAS CONFISCATED DURING THE WEEK-END OPERATIONS. OF THE 2,000 JEWS DETAINED FOR QUESTIONING, HE ADDED, A NUMBER WILL BE RELEASED WHEN THEIR EXAMINATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

ATTLEE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH SOME MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY WERE ARRESTED, IT WAS NOT THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO "CLOSE OR PRESCRIBE THE AGENCY AS SUCH."

HE APPEALED TO ALL PERSONS OF GOOD WILL IN PALESTINE" TO COOPERATE WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN RESTORING LAW AND ORDER. JUN 2 1946 S.S.

ATTLEE'S STATEMENT CAME IN REPLY TO A DEMAND BY LABORITE SILVERMAN FOR AN EXPLANATION OF BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE ACTION.

ANNOUNCING CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES IN PALESTINE, OPPOSITION LEADER OLIVER STANLEY SAID:

"WE WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ANY ACTION WHICH THE FACTS JUSTIFY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE WHICH NO GOVERNMENT OF ANY COMPLEXION COULD TOLERATE."

GH246PED

30.29-3901

UNDERGROUND POSTERS, PASTED ON WALLS OF THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, URGED JEWS TO TAKE NO ACTION "UNTIL DECISIONS HAVE BEEN REACHED." THE POSTERS, SIGNED BY THE RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, SAID "OUR LEADERS ARE MEETING TO DECIDE METHODS TO COPE WITH THIS LATEST BLOW OF OUR ENEMIES."

(IN LONDON, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD A CHEERING HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT BRITAIN WISHED TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE QUESTION ALONG LINES RECOMMENDED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE, WHICH URGED THAT 100,000 JEWS BE ADMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO PALESTINE. HE ADDED THAT LAW AND ORDER MUST BE RESTORED TO THE HOLY LAND.)

PAMPHLETS SIGNED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI COMPARED THE BRITISH OPERATIONS WITH THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, ASSERTING THAT THE BRITISH HAD "ATTACKED" AT THE "MOMENT OF MUTUAL NEGOTIATIONS." ADD JERUSALEM) (AK Palestine) XXX SERVICE

THERE WAS NO VERIFICATION, HOWEVER, OF PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND HAD THREATENED TO KILL THREE BRITISH HOSTAGES IF THE BRITISH FAILED TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON TWO MEMBERS OF IRGUN. (DAVIDSON)

THE HOSTAGES ARE BRITISH OFFICERS WHO WERE KIDNAPPED TWO WEEKS AGO BY THE UNDERGROUND. (insert)

A130 JUL 2 1946

MANY DELEGATES TO THE MEETING OF VAAD LEUMI WEPT AS SPEAKERS DESCRIBED THE PLIGHT OF JEWS.

ISAAC BEN ZEVI, PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID THE BRITISH ACTION WAS "AN ATTACK AGAINST PALESTINE JEWRY IN GENERAL, AGAINST ZIONIST RECONSTRUCTION, AND AGAINST ZIONIST EFFORTS TO SAVE THE REMNANTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE."

"THE SUDDEN ATTACK ON THE JEWISH COMMITTEE (JEWISH AGENCY) WAS MADE BY FORCES OF A NATION WHOSE ALLIES WE WERE ONLY YESTERDAY WHEN WE FOUGHT THE COMMON ENEMY--THE NAZIS," HE DECLARED.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH THE BRITISH CHARGED WAS INVOLVED IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE, WERE AMONG THOSE BEING HELD. THEY WERE REPORTED BY A JEWISH SOURCE TO BE "AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE" IN A HOSPITAL WARD AT LATRUN DETENTION CAMP.

ONE OF THE SEVEN, RABBI J.L.FISHMAN, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE AGENCY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE ON A HUNGER STRIKE.

MEANWHILE, CURFEWS WHICH HAD BEEN IMPOSED DURING THE MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE LIFTED PROVISIONALLY IN JERUSALEM, TEL AVIV AND HAIFA.

THE CURFEW IS EXPECTED TO BE REIMPOSED, HOWEVER, ON THE JEWISH QUARTER OF JERUSALEM.

GH256PED JUL 2 1946

~~JERUSALEM--ZIONIST MIGHT LEAD PALESTINE INSERT AFTER 15TH GRAF BEGINNING "THE HOSTAGES" AND ENDING "THE UNDERGROUND."~~

~~A RELIABLE MILITARY AUTHORITY SAID TONIGHT THAT CAPT.T.H.SPENCER, ONE OF THE THREE OFFICERS ABDUCTED, HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO ANOTHER OFFICER ASKING THAT SPENCER'S WIFE BE NOTIFIED THAT HE IS ALIVE AND WELL. THERE WERE NO OTHER DETAILS IN THE LETTER.~~

~~(Mary DELEGATES, ETC., 16 GRAF.~~

JEWISH OFFICIALS IN TEL AVIV CHARGED THAT MORE THAN 40 BUILDINGS THERE WERE ENTERED AND "LOOTED" BY BRITISH SOLDIERS DURING THE WEEKEND. DR. MICHEL LAUDAU, MANAGER OF THE JEWISH WAR NEEDS FUNDS, SAID $5,200 IN CASH AND CHECKS WERE TAKEN FROM A SAFE CONTAINING MONEY FOR RELIEF WORK.

JEWISH AGENCY OFFICIALS SAID $4,000 WERE TAKEN BY LOOTERS FROM A SAFE IN THE AGENCY BUILDING IN TEL AVIV AND THAT $3,600 WAS MISSING FROM THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BUILDING THERE.

JR317AED

FOLO JERUSALEM

ROME, JULY 1-(AP)-JEWS THROUGHOUT ITALY WILL FAST FROM DAWN TO SUNSET TOMORROW IN PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH MEASURES IN PALESTINE, REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED JEWS IN ITALY WOULD CLOSE THEIR SHOPS AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN ORDER TO ATTEND MEETINGS CONVOKED TO EXPRESSED DISAPPROVAL OF REPORTED ARRESTS OF JEWISH LEADERS IN PALESTINE.

EZ1018AED JUL 2 1946

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-~~PRAVDA PROTESTED~~ TODAY THAT THE PRESS FREEDOM AMENDMENT TO A BILL ALLOCATING UNITED STATES FUNDS TO UNRRA "IS NOTHING BUT AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES -- AN ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE THE WILL OF ONE COUNTRY UPOI ANOTHER."

AN ARTICLE IN THE COMMUNIST ORGAN BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, COMPLAINED THAT "REACTIONARY CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BECOME MORE AND MORE INSISTENT ON A POLICY OF DICTATION BEING EMPLOYED AS THE MAIN LINE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY."

"THEY ARE ESPECIALLY ZEALOUS IN PREACHING SUCH A POLICY TOWARDS THE SOVIET UNION, AND MISS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR THIS PURPOSE," PRAVDA ADDED.

"IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN," PRAVDA SAID, "THAT UNRRA IS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND THAT THERE ARE NO REASONS TO GIVE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH ITS ACTIVITIES.

"THE QUESTION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF CORRESPONDENTS, WHICH IS REGULATED BY EVERY COUNTRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS OWN RULES, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH UNRRA ACTIVITIES."

JR756AED

London, Tuesday, July 2--(ap)--The London Daily Herald, a Labor Party newspaper, said today that the United Nations must find a way to end the "shameful farce of Franco's rule" in Spain. JUL 2 1946

Daily Herald's The editorial attracted the attention of foreign observers who speculated as to the possibility that it presaged a stiffer British attitude on Spain.

"There are without doubt all sorts of reasons why it would be

unwise and unpractical to take positive measure to end the Franco dictatorship, but we have now to ask ourselves whether it is not even more unwise and unpractical to countenance its continuance," the editorial said.

JUL 2 1946

apl/0001/creaghs/tho/9p

london, july 1 - (ap) - the financial times said today that if an american business and financial boom followed the termination of price control, it might have an injurious effect on the economic "plans of every country in the world."

JUL 2 1946

the newspaper acknowledge, however, that speculation as to the definite effect of the end of opa would be "premature."

"inevitably, the ensuing slump (following a boom) would play samson's part in bringing down bretton woods (monetary control) and the rest of the international post-war structure that united states initiative has been at such pains to erect," the paper said.

LONDON JULY 1-(AP)-PRICES ON CONSUMER GOODS THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE CUT AN AVERAGE OF 40 PER CENT BY AN ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF TRADE EFFECTIVE ON THURSDAY, SAYS THE MOSCOW RADIO. THE BROADCAST GAVE THESE REDUCTIONS AS TYPICAL: SHOES, 42 PER CENT; WOOLEN TEXTILES, 45 PER CENT; SILK TEXTILES, 50 PER CENT; COTTON FABRICS, 38 PER CENT; TOILET SOAP, 46 PER CENT; ALUMINUM WARE, 54 PER CENT, AND PAPER AND CARDBOARD PRODUCTS, 35 PER CENT.

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INFORMED THE UNITED STATES OF ITS DEEP CONCERN AT DISORDERS IN PALESTINE, BUT DID NOT INDICATE IN ADVANCE ANY INTENTION TO MAKE MASS ARRESTS, A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE MBASSY SAID U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN REPORTED TO WASHINGTON JUNE 19 THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE HAD INFORMED HIM THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE. ATTLEE SAID THAT THE RESTRAINT OF BRITISH MILITARY HAD ACTED WITH GREAT HARRIMAN ADDED. ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN KILLED,

THE AMBASSADOR'S REPORT MADE NO MENTION WHAT MEASURES, IF ANY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS PLANNING TO MAKE, AND THE SPOKESMAN SAID ATTLEE HAD NOT INDICATED BRITAIN'S PLANS.

UR753AED

BARUCH, WHO HAS CONSISTENTLY STRESSED THE URGENCY OF THE TASK ALREADY HAS DRAWN UP A CHART SETTING FORTH THE VIEWS OF THE 12 DELEGATES ON MAJOR QUESTIONS. THIS OUTLAY WAS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S PRINCIPAL WORKING PAPERS.

THE CHART SHOWED THE U.S. AND RUSSIA IN DISAGREEMENT OVER THE VETO POWER, PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND THE MATTER OF GOING BEYOND A TREATY. RUSSIA WANTS THE VETO AND THE U.S. DOESN'T; RUSSIA ASKS THAT HOME GOVERNMENTS DEAL WITH INDIVIDUAL VIOLATORS WHILE THE U.S. WANTS THIS UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL; AND ON THE TREATY THE U.S. WANTS TO BE CERTAIN THAT ALL SAFEGUARDS ARE WORKING BEFORE DISPOSING OF BOMBS; WHILE GROMYKO HOLDS THE VIEW THAT ALL BOMBS SHOULD BE DESTROYED WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER A CONVENTION IS ADOPTED.

ON THE LARGER ISSUE OF WHETHER THE ENTIRE QUESTION SHOULD COME UNDER AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, AS SUGGESTED BY BARUCH, RUSSIA HAS RESERVED ITS POSITION.

JUL 2 1946

30-24-3902

MINISTERS

PARIS, JULY 1-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES CONFERRED TODAY WITH LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY, AND THE LATTER'S POLITICAL ADVISER, ROBERT D.MURPHY.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP GERMANY SOON.

EZ1017AED

EDITORS: INSERT 11 SECOND RIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS AFTER SIXTH PARIS- INSERT 11 SECOND RIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS AFTER SIXTH GRAPH BEGINNING: "AS ARRANGED BY X X X" AND ENDING "X X X STRIP OF COASTLINE."

THE COASTAL TERMINUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE ON THE NORTH WOULD BE AT DUINO AND ON THE SOUTH AT CITTANOVA.

THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV, ETC., X X X SEVENTH GRAPH PREV. HD1223AED

MEANWHILE, A UNITED STATES DELEGATION SPOKESMAN SAID THIS COUNTRY WOULD SUPPORT SIAM IN ITS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS. SIAM, ALBANIA, AND OUTER MONGOLIA ARE THE ONLY NATIONS THUS FAR TO FILE APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SIAM HAS DECIDED TO SUBMIT HER BORDER DISPUTE WITH FRENCH INDOCHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE UNITED STATES SPOKESMAN SAID THE U.S. WOULD SUPPORT A FULL HEARING FOR SIAM BEFORE THE COUNCIL WHEN THE CASE IS CONSIDERED. JR328AED

Roo new York (Gay -un) XXX Siam JUL 2 1946

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, JULY 1-(AP)-GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY HAS ISSUED ORDERS TO OFFICERS IN ALL ATTACHMENTS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO KEEP THEIR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS ON A STRICTLY BUSINESS BASIS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE ORDERS BY CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, STILL LABELLED TOP SECRET, BUT SUBSTANTIAL DETAILS HAVE BEEN REVEALED.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS TO GET MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES SO AS TO AVOID ANY APPEARANCE OF PLAYING FAVORITES AMONG THE GERMANS POLITICALLY.

THIS RULES OUT, THE OFFICIAL SAID, THE PRACTICE OF TAKING A GERMAN FRIEND TO YOUR OWN CLUB OR HOME, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A GOOD DINNER YOU COULD DO BUSINESS BETTER.

'ANY MAN SO ENTERTAINED MIGHT TRY TO MAKE CAPITAL WITH OTHER GERMANS BECAUSE OF HIS APPARENT GOOD CONNECTIONS WITH AMERICANS.' FROM NOW ON BUSINESS WHEREVER POSSIBLE IS TO BE DONE IN THE OFFICE."

GERMAN (325)

BERLIN, JULY 1-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY DECLARED YESTERDAY JUL 2 1946 THAT THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER HAS BEEN LEFT HOLDING THE BAG BY THE FOUR-POWER STALEMATE ON OCCUPATION POLICIES IN GERMANY AND RENEWED DEMANDS THAT ZONAL BOUNDARIES BE ERASED TO PERMIT A FREE FLOW OF TRADE.

IN HIS REGULAR MONTHLY REPORT, MCNARNEY ASSERTED THAT THE STALEMATE HAS KEPT GERMAN ECONOMY "VIRTUALLY STAGNANT" WITH A RESULTANT SHORTAGE IN FOOD AND MATERIALS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE WHICH IS BEING MET BY IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THESE IMPORTS HAVE RESULTED IN SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID, BUT HE WARNED THAT "IMPORTS AT THE EXPENSE OF TAXPAYERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES" CANNOT PERMANENTLY RESTORE THE GERMAN ECONOMY.

MCNARNEY SAID THE PROPER SOLUTION WAS TO FULFILL THE POTSDAM DECLARATION PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY AS A SINGLE ECONOMIC UNIT. JUL 2 1946

LT.GEN.SIR FREDERICK E. MORGAN, CHIEF OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY, MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED A STRICT RE-SCREENING OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES TO ELIMINATE CASES INELIGIBLE FOR UNRRA CARE. JUL 2 1946

MORGAN SAID THE POPULATION OF UNRRA CAMPS IN WESTERN GERMANY HAD INCREASED FROM 677,408 TO 714,187 SINCE JAN. 1, ALTHOUGH 258,353 PERSONS HAD BEEN REPATRIATED SINCE THEN. POLISH JEWS NOW ARE ARRIVING AT THE RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000 A MONTH FROM THE EAST, AND THE TASK OF ACCOMODATING THEM HAS BEEN SHOULDERED ENTIRELY BY DISPLACED

30.29-3905

PERSONS CAMPS IN THE U.S.ZONE, THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAVING REFUSED TO ALLOW DISPLACED PERSONS TO ENTER THE BRITISH ZONE.

IN HIS NEW SCREENING ORDER, ISSUED AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNRRA COUNCIL, MORGAN EMPHASIZED THAT POLISH JEWS WERE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE UNRRA ASSISTANCE REGARDLESS OF WHEN THEY LEFT THEIR HOMELAND.

IN HAMBURG, APPROXIMATELY 1,000 GERMANS STAGED A NEW DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING EVICTED FROM THEIR HOMES TO MAKE ROOM FOR BRITISH HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE DEMONSTRATION, WHICH WAS ORDERLY, WAS STAGED UNDER THE EYES OF BRITISH OFFICIALS, WHO MADE NO ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE.

IT WAS THE SECOND SUCH DEMONSTRATION IN HAMBURG WITH FOUR DAYS.

MK405AED

JUL 2 1946

HAMBURG JULY 1-(AP)-THE SCHEDULED HOUR FOR A GERMAN HUNGER MARCH IN CITY HALL SQUARE PASSED TODAY WITHOUT ANY SIGN OF A DEMONSTRATION.

IT GENERALLY WAS BELIEVED THAT THE UNKNOWN SPONSORS OF THE MARCH HAD DECIDED SECURITY OFFICERS HAD SUCH AMPLE FOREWARNING THAT IT WAS BEST TO CANCEL OR POSTPONE IT.

JUL 2 1946

PAMPHLETS CIRCULATED YESTERDAY CALLED UPON CITIZENS TO JOIN IN THE MARCH TO PROTEST SCANTY FOOD RATIONS IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPATION THE PAMPHLETS WERE HANDWRITTEN. ALL POLITICAL PARTIES DENIED HAVING ANY PART IN THE SCHEME.

EZ913AED

GERMAN (200)

BY RICHARD O'REGAN

FRANKFURT JULY 1-(AP)-DESPITE SECRET CAMPAIGN PACTS PRIOR TO SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS LEFT WING POLITICAL PARTIES FAILED TO ROCK THE CONSERVATIVE CHURCH-BACKED CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION FROM ITS POSITION AS THE STRONGEST PARTY IN AMERICAN OCCUPIED GERMANY RETURNS SHOWED TODAY.

UNOFFICIAL FINAL RESULTS FROM TWO OF THREE STATES ELECTING CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES TO DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS REVEALED THAT THE OVERWHELMING CONSERVATIVE TASTES OF BAVARIAN AGRICULTURAL VOTERS FOR THE FOURTH TIME HAD OUTNUMBERED THE LEFTIST PREFERENCES OF MORE INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

VOTERS IN BAVARIA- LARGER IN POPULATION THAN GREATER HESSE AND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN COMBINED--GAVE THE C S U A TWO TO ONE VICTORY OVER ITS NEAREST RIVAL THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN INDUSTRIAL GREATER HESSE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WON A NARROW VICTORY OVER THE C S U.

NO DETAILED REPORTS HAD COME IN FROM WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN BUT UNOFFICIAL TOTALS FROM BAVARIA AND GREATER HESSE GAVE THIS PICTURE: CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION 2,105,207 VOTES; SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY 1,440,[illegible]; COMMUNIST PARTY, 289,169; LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY 190,687; ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION PARTY (BAVARIA ONLY) 153,278

INDICATING LESS THAN PREVIOUS INTEREST IN THE ELECTIONS ONLY [illegible] PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS WENT TO THE POLLS YESTERDAY COMPARED TO [illegible] PERCENT IN CITY ELECTIONS A MONTH AGO.

EZ 4 A D

JUL 2 1946

KA

CAIRO JULY [illegible] (AP) FOUAD SERAG EL DIEN PASHA A WAFDIST SENATOR SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TODAY A BILL CALLING FOR A HALT [illegible] CURRENT BRITISH EGYPTIAN TREATY REVISION NEGOTIATIONS AND SUBMISSION OF THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

EZ [illegible]AED

JUL 2 1946

WITH FRANKFURT

BERLIN JULY 1-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS SAID TODAY THAT 77.7 PER CENT OF THE VOTERS IN LOWER SAXONY BALLOTED YESTERDAY IN FAVOR OF NATIONALIZING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BELONGING TO WAR CRIMINALS AND ACTIVE NAZIS.

THE PROPOSAL WILL MAKE STATE PROPERTY OF ABOUT 500 PLANTS, INCLUDING MANY OF THE LARGEST IN SAXONY.

THE RUSSIANS, WHO OCCUPY LOWER SAXONY, SAID 2,693,401 VOTED YES, 571,600 VOTED NO AND THAT 204,657 CAST INVALID BALLOTS. VIRTUALLY COMPLETE RETURNS SHOWED THAT 3,459,658 OR 94.1 PER CENT OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS PARTICIPATED.

EZ1022AED

Germany

dachau, july 1-(ap)- lt. col. william d. denson, birmingham, ala., took over the prosecution of officials and guards of the NAZI'S flossenberg concentration camp today after lt. col robert shaw, des moines, iowa, suffered a heart attack. shaw is in munich's 98th general hospital.

JUL 2 1946

[redacted] operations [redacted] being tried in connection with the [redacted] persons.

wb/710p oregans 01815

nuernberg, july 1-(ap)- thirteen prominent american editors and newspaper executives, on a 24-day european tour, witnessed proceedings at the war crimes trail today.

JUL 2 1946

the group was entertained informally at the home of justice robert h. jackson, the american prosecutor, and plans to visit bamberg tomorrow for inspection of headquarters of the new constabulary taking over policing duties in the u.s. occupied area of germany.

wb/6p 01800

IN ENNIS' OWN TRIAL, TWO OFFICERS WHO OCCASIONALLY SERVED AS "OFFICERS OF THE DAY" AT ICHFIELD TESTIFIED THEY HAD NEVER SEEN ANY EVIDENCE OF PRISONERS BEING MISTREATED AS PROSECUTION WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED. THE WITNESSES WERE CAPT. BYRON O. BALDWIN OF LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, AND LT. ALBERT G. LAKE, RFD 3, LANSING, MICH.

BOTH, HOWEVER, SAID THEY SPENT VERY LITTLE TIME ACTUALLY AROUND THE GUARDHOUSE.

JUL 2 1946

LAKE WAS AT HOME AWAITING DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY WHEN HE WAS RECALLED TO DUTY LAST NOVEMBER--TWO DAYS AFTER HIS MARRIAGE--AND BROUGHT BACK TO EUROPE AS LICHFIELD TRIAL WITNESS. IN THE NEARLY EIGHT MONTHS HE HAS BEEN KEPT ABROAD HE TESTIFIED TWICE FOR A TOTAL OF LESS THAN 30 MINUTES.

RQ858AED JUN 2 1946

VATICAN CITY, JULY 1-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII WENT ON THE AIR TWICE YESTERDAY TO BROADCAST MESSAGES TO THE BOLIVIAN EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AT LA PAZ AND TO A EUCHARISTIC CELEBRATION AT LIEGE, BELGIUM.

IN HIS BROADCAST ADDRESS TO THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE LA PAZ CONGRESS, WHICH WAS DELIVERED IN SPANISH, THE PONTIFF EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE MEETING WOULD HELP SPREAD "CHRISTIAN PEACE" THROUGHOUT SOUTH AMERICA.

THE POPE SPOKE IN FRENCH IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE GATHERING AT LIEGE, WHICH COMMEMORATED THE SEVENTH CENTENARY OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE CORPUS DOMINI CEREMONY IN THAT CITY. HE ASKED FOR DIVINE BLESSINGS AND "THE ABUNDANCE OF ALL GRACE" FOR LIEGE RESIDENTS.

JUL 2 1946

MK414AED

(MARSHALL MACDUFFIE OF NEW YORK ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN YESTERDAY HE HAD RESIGNED ASCHIEF OF THE UNRRA MISSION IN THE UKRAINE, IN PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESS FREEDOM AMENDMENT. MACUDFFIE HAS MAINTAINED THAT EIGHT UNITED STATS CORRESPONDENTS WERE ALLOWED BY THE RUSSIANS TO TOUR THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA, AND THAT THEIR NEWS DISPATCHES WERE NOT ALTERED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS. THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THEIR DISPATHES THROUGH REGULAR CENSORSHIP ADD MOSCOW (UNRRA) XXX VIEW

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THEIR DISPATCHES THROUGH REGULAR CENSORSHIP CHANNELS IN MOSCOW.)

GH1245PED

belgrade, july 1-(ap)- documents purporting to show instances of collaboration between chetnik commanders and german forces were read [redacted] today as the treason trial of gen. dr ja mihailovic went into its 22d day.

JUL 2 1946

the prosecution also introduced a letter w ich said showed that chetniks refused to join the slav committee in moscow for an all-out drive against the german occupation forces.

the letter, sent from the mihailovic central committee, in april, 1943, was quoted as saying the "courage of our people is not broken through those who are now accepted by moscow x x x. they (the people) thought of freeing themselves from the invader's yoke but they were taken advantage of."

JUL 2 1946

wb/545p palmer 1325

THE NEWS, DISTORTED BY A REPORT THAT ONE OF THE CYCLISTS HAD BEEN SHOT TO DEATH, SPED THROUGH TRIESTE, GRIPPED BY TENSION BECAUSE OF THE RIVAL YUGOSLAV AND ITALIAN CLAIMS, AND THE RIOTING BEGAN IMMEDIATELY. ADD TRIESTE (DAY'S STORIES) XXX ENDED

"THIS HAS BEEN COMING FOR A LONG TIME," SAID ONE BRITISH OFFICER. "THEY HAVE JUST BEEN LOOKING FOR A CUE."

JUL 2 1946

CAIRO JULY 1-(AP)-FOUAD SIRAG EL DIEN PASHA, A WAFDIST SENATOR, SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TODAY A BILL CALLING FOR A HALT IN CURRENT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY REVISION NEGOTIATIONS AND SUBMISSION OF THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

EZ84AED

NANKING, JULY 1-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY LT.GEN. A.C.WEDEMEYER WOULD RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES SOON TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN CHINA (USFC)

WEDEMEYER WAS COMMANDER OF THE CHINA THEATER, WHICH WAS DEACTIVATED APRIL 1. BACK IN CHINA HE WOULD SUCCEED LT.GEN. ALVIN GILLEM, WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DIRECT THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY AS CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE (TRUCE) HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING.

JUL 2 1946

THE PRESENT CHAIRMAN, WALTER ROBERTSON, IS RETURNING TO HIS VIRGINIA HOME SHORTLY. HE WAS A VOLUNTEER IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

SHANGHAI, JULY 1-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-OWNED SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY CHARGED TODAY THAT LARGE FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY AND OTHER OFFICIAL REICH AGENCIES IN CHINA DISAPPEARED AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID FUNDS WHICH RIGHTFULLY SHOULD HAVE BEEN FROZEN FOR ULTIMATE DISPOSAL BY THE ALLIES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO SHANGHAI NAZIS.

MEANTIME THE CHINESE-OWNED ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, THE CHINA PRESS, URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES THAT CERTAIN CHINESE OFFICIALS HAD ACCEPTED BRIBES TO REMOVE A NUMBER OF NAZIS FROM THE DEPORTATION LIST.

PM

534APS

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN

BATAVIA, JULY 1-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ARRIVED IN THE JAVA CAPITAL TODAY AND ATTRIBUTED HIS KIDNAPING LAST WEEK TO "FOOLISH LABS INSTIGATED PERHAPS BY POLITICAL ELEMENTS."

20.24-3907

A ROYAL AIR FORCE EVACUATION PLANE BROUGHT THE YOUNG INDONESIAN LEADER TO BATAVIA FROM INTERIOR JOGJAKARTA, WHERE EARLIER THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED HIS ARRIVAL "IN GOOD HEALTH."

PRESIDENT SOEKARNO HAD BLAMED "FIFTH COLUMNISTS" FOR THE KIDNAPING AND HAD WARNED THE INDONESIANS TO "BEWARE OF RADICAL LEFTISTS, WHOSE ACTIONS LEND SUPPORT TO DUTCH STATEMENTS THAT WE ARE NOT YET READY TO GOVERN OURSELVES." JUL 2 1946

SJAHRIR HAS BEEN THE LEADER IN PROLONGED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ON INDONESIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM DUTCH COLONIAL RULE. THE DUTCH HAVE PROPOSED A COMMONWEALTH OF INDONESIA WITH THE PROMISE OF ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE TO THE INDONESIANS.

SJAHRIR AND SEVERAL MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET HAD BEEN ABDUCTED LAST THURSDAY FROM SJAHRIR'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AT SOERAKARTA.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1-(AP)-ROBERT G.A.JACKSON, SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, EXPRESSED FEAR TODAY THAT THE SCRAPPING OF PRICE CONTROLS IN THE UNITED STATES MIGHT DERANGE UNRRA'S PLANS FOR EUROPE.

DECLARING THE NEXT SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS ARE VITAL FOR EUROPE, JACKSON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT UNLESS A BALANCE IS STRUCK BETWEEN MEAT AND GRAIN PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES THE UNRRA MIGHT BE UNABLE TO SUPPLY EUROPE WITH GRAIN NEEDED TO SAVE LIVES.

JACKSON CAME TO AUSTRALIA TO TRY TO IRON OUT SUPPLY PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE UNRRA AND THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

EZ1032AED JUL 2 1946

(170) MIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 2-(AP)-A 1,115-PAGE DIARY THAT MAY TELL THE INSIDE STORY OF 15 YEARS OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION PROVOKED A SPIRITED WRANGLE BETWEEN PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF JAPAN'S WARMAKERS.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS PROTESTED THAT THE PROSECUTION HAS MADE TWO DIFFERENT TRANSLATIONS OF THE BULKY DIARY OF THE EMPEROR'S CLOSEST PRE-WAR AND WARTIME ADVISER, MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO.

AMERICAN ATTORNEYS ON BOTH SIDES REGARD KIDO'S DIARY AS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT OF THE TRIAL, FOR HE REPORTEDLY NAMED NAMES AND CITED HITHERTO SECRET DETAILS OF HIS NATION'S EXPANSIONIST DRIVE.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB SAID THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A SECOND TRANSLATION "SHOWS A SIGN OF WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION, AND WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE DEFENSE IS TRYING TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT."

DEFENSE LAWYERS SAID THEY NEEDED ADDITIONAL TIME TO STUDY THE NEW TRANSLATION, AND THE COURT PROCEEDED WITH OTHER REPORTS ON THE WAR-PROVOKING MANCHURIAN INCIDENT OF 1931.

WHILE THIS MILITARY CONQUEST WAS BEING CARRIED OUT, THE PROSECUTION IN THE TRIAL OF 27 NIPPONESE WAR LEADERS CHARGED, JAPAN WAS ASSURING AN ENQUIRING WORLD OF HER PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

6H937PCS HH

JAPANESE (160)

JUL 2 1946

TOKYO, JULY 1-(AP)-ALL 27 DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL PLAYED SOME PART IN THE ARMY'S PLOT TO OCCUPY MANCHURIA IN 1931 AFTER THE MUKDEN INCIDENT, THE PROSECUTION CHARGED TODAY.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR JOHN A.DARSEY JR., OF GRIFFIN, GA., IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT, NAMED SEVEN OF THE ACCUSED AS "MOST RESPONSIBLE."

THESE INCLUDED SADAO ARAKI, WAR MINISTER FROM 1931 TO 1934; KENJI DOIHARA, SO-CALLED "LAWRENCE OF MANCHURIA"; AND COL. KINGORO HASHIMOTO OF THE GENERAL STAFF, WHO ACTIVELY ADVOCATED A "POSITIVE" POLICY FOR JAPAN.

DARSEY DECLARED AN AMBITIOUS, SCHEMING GROUP OF ARMY OFFICERS, WITH CERTAIN CIVILIAN AID, PLOTTED THE SEPT. 9, 1931, EXPLOSION ON HE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAS WHICH WAS BLAMED TO THE CHINESE AND LED TO JAPAN'S INVASION OF THAT RICH AND STRATEGIC AREA.

"A PLAN WAS DEVELOPED," DARSEY SAID, "TO CREATE AN INCIDENT WHICH SHOULD FORM THE PRETEXT FOR THE USE OF ARMED FORCES TO OCCUPY MANCHURIA AND SET UP A PUPPET GOVERNMENT THERE SUBSERVIENT TO JAPAN."

ALL THE WHILE, HE ADDED, JAPAN ASSURED THE UNITED STATES SHE HAD NO INTENTION OF OCCUPYING MANCHURIA NOR HAD ANY TERRITORIAL DESIGNS ON CHINA.

PM/UM338APS

TOKYO, JULY 1 (AP)-CATHOLIC FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD TODAY FOR YOSUKE MATSUOKA, FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, EULOGIES BY HIDEKI TOJO AND KIICHIRO HIRANUMA--BOTH ALSO ONE-TIME FOREIGN MINISTERS--MARKED THE CEREMONIES. MATSUOKA DIED JUNE 27.

buenos aires, july 1 - (ap) - oscar ivanissevich, argentine ambassador-designate to the united states, said tonight that the united states "represents the center of human perfection in all fields--medicine, science, art and industrial organization."

JUL 2 1946

speaking at a gathering of members of the american club, ivanissevich added that the united states also leads the world in freedom of thought.

30.24-3909

one of the principal aims of president juan d. peron's government, he declared, is preserving inter-american unity.

JUL 2 1946

pw wallaces 02300 haj 1153ped

san juan, puerto rico, july 1-(ap)- a meeting of the insular executive council [redacted] last night empowered the general supplies administration to continue opa ceiling prices in puerto rico.

JUL 2 1946

wb/425p 0515

BY FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW.
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.
ABOARD B-29 PRESS RADIO OBSERVATION PLANE OVER BIKINI, JULY 1-(AP)-THE ATOM BOMB HAS EXPLODED OVER BIKINI LAGOON.

A TWISTING, SINUOUS COLUMN OF BROWN AND WHITE SMOKE IS BOILING DIRECTLY INTO THE SKY TO THE LEFT OF THIS AIRPLANE.

WE ARE FLYING AT 7,000 FEET, AND ALREADY THE COLUMN IS MANY TIMES OUR ALTITUDE.

WE FELT NO BLAST WAVE. THROUGH SHIELDING GLASSES, I SAW NO FLASH.

WE ARE CIRCLING IN TOWARD THE BEAUTIFUL, SINUOUS CLOUD NOW. IT HAS STARTED TO LEAN WITH THE TRADE WINDS TOWARD THE SOUTH.

WE ARE CROSSING IN OVER BIKINI REEF; IT IS 9:04 A.M., (5:05 P.M., SUNDAY, E.S.T.) THE BASE OF THE ATOMIC CLOUD SEEMS TO COVER ALL THE SHIPS IN THE TARGET ARRAY. WE CANNOT TELL YET WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE VESSELS THEMSELVES.

AT 9:06 A.M., THE CLOUD BEGINS TO SEPARATE INTO TWO MUSHROOMS, SUPERIMPOSED. THE TOPMOST IS ASSUMING A CREAMY YELLOW COLOR. THE BOTTOM ONE IS PURE WHITE.

AT 9:11 A.M., WE WHEEL IN CLOSE AGAIN, AND I CAN SEE A SCORE OF SHIPS IN THE TARGET FLEET STILL AFLOAT. NONE SEEMS TO BE AFIRE. I CANNOT SEE THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA.

THE GREAT CLOUD BASE IS MOVING WESTWARD ACROSS THE LAGOON.

AT 9:13 A.M., A SECOND CLOUD IS SEEN FORMING, PERHAPS A MILE AWAY FROM THE BASE OF THE FIRST. WHETHER IT IS AN EXPLODING SHIP OR AN OFFSHOOT OF THE ATOMIC BLAST ITSELF WE CANNOT YET TELL.

THE ATOMIC CLOUD IS THINNING OUT, LOSING ITS DEFINITE OUTLINES. THE BASE OF THE COLUMN IS BEING BLOWN WESTWARD ACROSS THE ENTRANCE TO THE LAGOON. THE TOP, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HOVER, STATIONARY, DIRECTLY OVER THE TARGET FLEET--OR PERHAPS MOVE SLOWLY IN OUR DIRECTION, TOWARD THE EAST.

A84FX

NOW THE COLUMN BECOMES RAGGED, WITH THE TOP MUSHROOM LINKED BY A THIN, FOG-LIKE CONNECTION WITH THE LOWER PORTION.

PERHAPS FROM HER WOODEN DECK, PERHAPS SOMETHING MORE SERIOUS, THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE IS CLEARLY AFIRE. THE CRUISER PENSACOLA SEEMS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

THAT WAS OUR LAST LOOK--ONE HOUR AFTER THE BOMB BURST--AND AT 10 A.M., WE POINT SOUTHWARD TOWARD OUR KWAJALEIN BASE. CURIOUSLY, WE SEEM CLOSER TO THE TOP LAYER OF THE ATOMIC CLOUD NOW THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST HOUR--ALTHOUGH WE ALREADY ARE MANY MILES FROM THE DETONATION POINT.

(EDITORS:--A COMPLETE STORY OF EARLIER PHASES OF THE OBSERVATION FLIGHT WAS CARRIED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE SUNDAY NIGHT REPORT.)

HF105APS NM.

A59FX (BIKINI)
EYEWITNESSER (460)

JUL 2 1946

(CAPT. LON C.KAPPILL, FORMERLY WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT ALBANY, BUFFALO AND NEW YORK, IS A MEMBER OF THE ANALYSIS SECTION MAKING A REPORT FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT. A VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN THEATERS, HE IS NOW STATIONED AT WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO, WHERE HE IS AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST PILOT FOR THE ALL-WEATHER DIVISION. HE WROTE THE FOLLOWING FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)..

BY CAPT.LON C.KAPPILL

OVER BIKINI LAGOON IN A B-17 JULY 1-(AP)-"TWO MINUTES BEFORE DROP. PUT ON GOGGLES" THE FLAT METALLIC VOICE OF THE BOMBARDIER CRACKLED THROUGH THE AIR.

WE TIGHTENED OUR CIRCLE TO STAY IN THE ORBIT OF PLANES FLYING OVER BIKINI LAGOON AS "DAVE'S DREAM" THE ATOMIC BOMBER WENT IN FOR THE THIRD TIME. THE FIRST TWO RUNS WERE TESTS. THIS WAS THE REAL THING.

ONE MINUTE TO GO. THE AUTOMATIC TONE SIGNAL FROM THE BOMB CARRIER STARTED TO BUZZ.

THE NAVIGATOR MECHANICALLY CLICKED OFF THE SECONDS.

"FIFTY EIGHT..59..60.. BOMB AWAY! BOMB AWAY!

THEN SILENCE. THE ATOM BOMB WAS HURTLING EARTHWARD. WE WAITED. SECONDS SEEMED LIKE HOURS.

LIKE ONE OF THE SPOKES OF A HUGE WHEEL SUSPENDED HIGH IN THE SKY, OUR PHOTOGRAPHIC B-29'S CIRCLED THE TARGET. FAR BELOW, THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA LOOKED LIKE A RED BUG ON A BLUE CARPET.

THEN ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE. IT WAS 25 CECONDS AFTER 9.A.M.

STRONGER THAN A THOUSAND SUNS, THE FLASH SWISHED THROUGH THE SKY LIKE A GIANT FLYSWATTER BLOTTING OUT EVERYTHING--THE OCEAN, THE CLOUDS, THE SHIPS, THE SUN.

WE THREW OFF OUR GOGGLES.

JUL 2 1946

THE FIREBALL WHICH APPEARED AFTER THE INITIAL FLASH WAS SO BRIGHT WE COULDN'T LOOK AT IT. IT COVERED THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA.

AT FIRST, IT WAS AS SMOOTH AS A BILLIARD BALL. IT STARTED CURLING UPWARDS, BOILING LIKE A POT OF HOT SUGAR. THEN EACH BUBBLE BURST INTO BIGGER ONES IN COLORS OF RED, BROWN, YELLOW AND WHITE.

WITHIN A FEW SECONDS THE MOLTEN BALL HAD RISEN BEYOND 15,000 FEET.

A60FX
THEN CAME THE SHOCK WAVE. IT FELT AS IF THE AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN HIT WITH A SLEDGEHAMMER. JUST ONE BLOW THAT DROWNED OUT THE ROAR OF THE ENGINES. THEN IT DISAPPEARED.
THE BALL KEPT SPIRALING UPWARD TO 26,000 FEET INTO A CLOUD AND REAPPEARED ATOP THE CLOUD. IT LOOKED LIKE AN IMMENSE ICE CREAM CONE WITH THE TIP POINTING STRAIGHT TO THE NEVADA.
THE CENTER OF THE TARGET WAS SO COMPLETELY COVERED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NEVADA WAS STILL THERE.
THE MASS KEPT RISING HIGHER AND HIGHER. AT 50,000 FEET THE TOP OF THE MUSHROOM-SHAPED HEAD SPREAD OUT SEVERAL MILES. HUGE CRACKS IN OHE BUBBLES WERE STREAKED WITH A BRILLIANT RED. IT LOOKED AS IF THE EARTH'S FURNACE WAS BURNING AT TERRIFIC HEAT.
THE LOWER HALF OF THE CLOUD COLUMN KEPT TURNING DIFFERENT SHADES OF RED. RIGHT OVER THE TARGET THE STALK WAS A MILKY WHITE. FROM 10,000 FEET UP IT HAD TURNED INTO A RED. ABOVE THAT IT WAS A DARK BROWN.
THE CLOUD BEGAN SPREADING AT A FASTER RATE. CLOSER AND CLOSER IT CAME TO OUR SHIP. OUR PILOT, LT.JOE LIEBICH OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., KICKED THE PLANE OVER TO GET OUT OF THE WAY OF ANY POSSIBLE RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS. WE GOT ON A 12-MILE CIRCLE.
SIX MINUTES AFTER THE DETONATION WE HEADED FOR KWAJALEIN. THE TOP OF THE CLOUD STILL WAS RISING AND THROWING OFF OCCASIONAL BUBBLES. BELOW, THE STALK OF THE COLUMN NARROWED TO A TAIL.
THERE WERE SHIPS IN THE HARBOR.
PM312APS

ATOMIC (400)
JOHN CARLISLE, DETROIT NEWS CORRESPONDENT, WAS ELECTED BY ALL THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST TO WRITE THE FEATURIZED STORY FOR POOLED DISTRIBUTION. HERE HE DESCRIBES THE SCENE FROM HIS "FLYING BOX SEAT" IN THE B-19, "THE VOICE."

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JUN 2 1946

WITH ATOMIC
BY JOHN CARLISLE
(DT) FLYING NEAR BIKINI IN A B-19, JULY 1-(AP)-ATOMIC FURY BROKE OVER BIKINI LAGOON ON THIS BRIGHT MONDAY MORNING WITH TWO BLINDING FLASHESTHAT CHURNED UP A 50,000 FOOT CLOUD OF BOILING, LETHAL RADIOACTIVITY IN A FEW MINUTES.
ONE HOUR LATER THE ORANGE-RED BULLSEYE TAR

A76DT
ATOMIC (400)
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WITH ATOMIC
BY JOHN CARLISLE
(DT) FLYING NEAR BIKINI IN A B-19, JULY 1-(AP)-ATOMIC FURY BROKE OVER BIKINI LAGOON ON THIS BRIGHT MONDAY MORNING WITH TWO BLINDING FLASHESTHAT CHURNED UP A 50,000 FOOT CLOUD OF BOILING, LETHAL RADIOACTIVITY IN A FEW MINUTES.
ONE HOUR LATER THE ORANGE-RED BULLSEYE TARGET, THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WAS STILL AFLOAT. FROM EIGHT TO 10 MILES AWAY AT 7,000 FEET, THIS WAS THE BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE VISUAL HAVOC:
THERE WERE FIRES BURNING ON THE DECKS OF THE CARRIERS SAWQ D JRH IN

THERE WERE FIRES BURNING ON THE DECKS OF THE CARRIERS SARATOGA AND INDEPENDENCE. THERE WERE FIRES ON SMALLER SHIPS. THERE WAS A BRIGHT GREENISH LOOKING DYE, NEW AND STRANGE TO BIKINI LAGOON NEAR THE CENTER OF THE TARGET ARRAY.
WHATEVER THE DAMAGE OR LACK OF IT TO E NAVAL TARGET

JUN 2 1946

THE CENTER OF THE TARGET ARRAY.
WHATEVER THE DAMAGE OR LACK OF IT TO THE NAVAL TARGET ARRAY OF 73 VESSELS, THE FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB PUT ONH

WHATEVER THE DAMAGE OR LACK OF IT TO THE NAVAL TARGET ARRAY OF 73 VESSELS, THE FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB PUT ON A SPECTACULAR SHOW.
IT WAS LIKE WATCHING A THREE-RING CIRCUS FROM A FLYING BOX SEAT, FOR THE BOMB BURST, THE CHANGING ATOMIC CLOUD FORMATIONS AND THE GALLANT STAND OF THE NEVADA--THESE WERE THE DRAMATIC MOMENTS OF THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TEST AS SEEN FROM THE AIR.
THE BOMB BURST WAS A BEAUTIFUL THING, LIKE A HORROR PICTURE IN TECHNICOLOR. THERE WAS A BALL OF FIRE THAT BROKE OVER THE LAGOON AS THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS DETONATED.
A BALL OF FIRE WITH ELECTRIC SPARKS ON THE EDGES, BRILLIANT AND DAZZLING LIKE AN ANGRY SUN FOLLOWED IT, SO QUICKLY, SO TRANSITORY, THAT THE SECOND FIRE BALL SEEMED AN ILLUSION--YET IT WAS THERE.
DESPITE ALL THE VIOLENT VISUAL ENERGY UNLEASHED, OUR SHIP DID NOT ROCK OR SWAY; 20 MILES AWAY WE FELT NO HEAT FLASHES IN OUR FACES AS OTHERS HAD DESCRIBED IN OTHER ATOMIC BURSTS.
OUR SHIP SPED ON ITS COURSE UNHARMED AND UNMOLESTED, AND I TORE OFF MY GOGGLES. IN THAT SHORT TIME THE ATOMIC CLOUD ALREADY WAS CHURNING UPWARD THOUSANDS OF FEET IN SECONDS. THOSE WERE DRAMATIC MOMENTS IN SHEER BEAUTY.
THE CLOUD WAS A PHEASANT BROWN WITH WHITE PATCHES AT FIRST, THEN IT BEGAN AN AMAZING TRANSFORMATION IN COLORS AND SHAPES. IT SEEMED TO STEAM AND BOIL AND CHURN AT THE BOTTOM. THERE IT TURNED LAUNDRY WHITE.
IT WAS PINKISH IN THE MIDDLE, SALMON COLORED AT THE TOP. IN LESS THAN TWO MINUTES IT CLIMBED HIGHER THAN THE ALTITUDE OF OUR SHIP, "THE VOICE."
THERE WERE SOME UNFORGETTABLE MOMENTS IN OUR AIRPLANE ON ATOMIC DAY, MOMENTS THAT DIG INTO YOUR MEMORY AND SLEEP THERE. THERE WAS EXCITEMENT IN THE RAW THEN "DAVE'S DREAM" MADE ITS LIVE BOMB RUN. WE WERE 20 MILES AWAY, WITH THE TARGET ARRAY OUT OF SIGHT.

A77DT
JUN 2 1946
AT 8:52 A.M. "THE BOMBER IS ON ITS LIVE RUN, 10 MINUTES OUT," THE RADIO SAID. AT 8:55 "THE LIVE BOMB IS FIVE MINUTES FROM RELEASE, PUT ON YOUR GOGGLES."
AT 9:03 OUR PILOT MADE HIS TURN. THE A-BOMB WAS TWO MINUTES FROM THE DROP. AT 9:04, "ONE MINUTE TO GO." AT 9:05; "THIS IS BROADWAY," ANNOUNCING THE BOMBING.
THERE WAS 30 SECONDS OF WAITING BUT IT SEEMED TO ME THERE WAS ONLY ONE. THEN THE BOMB BURST INTO THE SKY. THIS IS WHAT WE HAD BEEN WAITING FOR.
IT WAS THE BIGGEST SHOW OF EARTH, SPECTACULAR, UNUSUAL, FASCINATING. THE ATOMIC PHENOMENA WAS WORTH A LIFETIME TO WATCH.

1946

36.24-3911

INDEPENDENCE (ATOMIC) (240)
BY PAUL K.LEE

ABOARD USS PANAMINT, JULY 1-(AP)-A VIRTUAL HULK, ITS ENTIRE LOFTY ISLAND STRUCTURE CUT OFF TO DECK LEVEL, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER INDEPENDENCE PROVIDED TODAY THE FIRST CLOSE-RANGE VIEW OF WHAT AN ATOMIC BOMB CAN DO TO A CAPITAL WARSHIP.

THE HEROIC VESSEL, WHICH TOOK TERRIFIC PUNISHMENT FROM THE JAPANESE DURING THE WAR, REMAINED AFLOAT BUT CONTINUED TO SMOULDER.

SHORTLY AFTER THE HAZE CREATED BY THE ATOMIC BOMB'S EXPLOSION CLEARED OVER BIKINI LAGOON, ONE BIG EXPLOSION AND TWO SMALLER ONES SENT FLAMES LEAPING AT LEAST 100 FEET ABOVE THE INDEPENDENCE. A VAST COLUMN OF WHITISH SMOKE GUSHED OUT AS FIRES APPARENTLY REACHED FUEL AND MUNITIONS DEEP INSIDE THE CARRIER.

THE ONLY PART OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE VISIBLE FROM A FEW MILES AWAY WAS THE SHIP'S CRANE. TWO PLANES LAY BUCKLED ON THE DECK.

(ELTON FAY, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER ABOARD THE USS MT. MCKINLEY, SAID THE INDEPENDENCE'S FLIGHT DECK APPEARED BUCKLED AND THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE FROM HIS VIEW OF THE PLANES AND OTHER ITEMS MOUNTED ON THE DECK FOR TEST PURPOSES.

(HE SAID THE TRIPOD MASTS OF THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA WERE SHATTERED AND OBJECTS ON THE DECKS AFT OF THE MAST STRUCTURE WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

(ASTERN OF THE NEVADA, FAY SAID, WAS THE HULL OF THE SUBMARINE SKATE, ITS CONNING TOWER, DECK GUNS, PERISCOPES AND ALL OTHER ABOGEBOARD STRUCTURES GONE.

(THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA WAS CUT DOWN ALMOST TO THE WATER LINE, ITS SUPERSTRUCTURE DEMOLISHED, FAY REPORTED. THE MASTS ON THE U.S.CRUISER SALT LAKE CITY WERE BENT AND THE SHIPS UPPER WORKS WERE BATTERED.)

PM221APS

JUL 2 1946

WITH ATOMIC (230)
BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD U.S.S.APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI, TUESDAY, JULY 2-(AP)-CORRESPONDENTS ON THE APPALACHIAN, REGISTERING PEOPLE'S REACTIONS TO THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION, FOUND ASTONISHING DIFFERENCES IN EYESIGHT AND NERVES.

GREATEST SINGLE DIFFERENCE WAS IN EYESIGHT. MOST OBSERVERS SAW THE FLASH AS PURE WHITE AND THE ATOMIC SUN AS WHITE, WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF SHADES OF PINK OR GOLD SHOWING UP AFTERWARD IN THE ATOMIC CLOUD.

BUT A CANVASS OF THE SHIP REVEALED THAT MANY MEN, EVEN THOUGH THEIR EYES WERE PROTECTED FROM BLINDING BY GOGGLES, DID NOT SEE WHITE AT ANY TIME. TO SOME THE FLASH WAS PINK. TO OTHERS IT WAS AMBER. EVEN THE ATOMIC SUN LOOKED REDDISH. THESE MEN WHO SAW COLORS HAD VISION FULLY AS DISTINCT AS THOSE WHO SAW WHITE. ACTUALLY, WHITE WAS THE REAL COLOR, BECAUSE RAYS OF ALL COLORS WERE EMITED BY THE BOMB--AND ALL COLORS, MIXED, MAKE WHITE.

A FEW FELT THE HEAT OF THE FIRST ATOMIC FLASH ON THEIR FACES, BUT MOST FELT NOTHING AT ALL. SOME FELT THE BLAST THAT ARRIVED LONG AFTERWARD. THESE REPRESENT PHYSICAL DIFFERENCES IN NERVE SENSITIVITY AND ALSO REPRESENT IN SOME MEN THE EXCITEMENT THAT DEADENS FINE SENSE PERCEPTION.

THE BLAST WAS NOT VERY STRONG ON THE APPALACHIAN. EIGHT MILES CLOSER, ON VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP, IT WAS SO STRONG THAT IT PUT THE ATOMIC TEST COMMANDER'S MICROPHONE OUT OF COMMISSION AND PREVENTED HIS BEING THE FIRST TO TELL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE BOMB HAD EXPLODED.

SOME ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN SAID THEY WERE KNOCKED BACKWARD AGAINST THE BULKHEADS. STILL OTHERS FELT NOTHING.

JAMES CAMERON OF THE LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE FELT THE BLAST VERY SLIGHTLY. YET HE OBSERVED WITH AMAZEMENT THAT A HEAVY STEEL CABLE NEARBY WAS VIBRATING. THE VIBRATION PROBABLY WAS DUE TO THE RHYTHMIC MOTION OF AIR WAVES IN THE BLAST BEING TUNED TO THE TENSION OF THE CABLE.

CMSARPCS

ATOMIC BOX

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN AT BIKINI, JULY 1-(AP)-THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE LOST TRACK TODAY OF THE LETHAL CLOUD WHICH ROSE 35,000 FEET ABOVE THE TARGET AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN BIKINI ATOLL. THE CLOUD WAS DRIFTING SOMEWHERE OVER THE OCEAN TONIGHT.

THE RADIO-ACTIVE CLOUD MASS WITH ITS-DEATH-DEALING RAYS GOT AWAY FROM SCOUTING PLANES AND SHIPS LATE IN THE DAY AND PLANES EQUIPPED TO DETECT RADIO-ACTIVITY WERE SEARCHING FOR THE CLOUD TONIGHT.

PM704APS

ATOMIC BOX

JUL 2 1946

ABOARD U.S.S.PANAMINT OFF BIKINI, TUESDAY, JULY [illegible]-(AP)-SCIENTISTS AND OBSERVERS HELD A CRITIQUE ABOARD THIS SHIP TODAY, EACH DESCRIBING HIS IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE ATOMIC BURST.

DR.MAUR CARRILLO OF MEXICO ADMITTED THAT "THE MORE I REFLECT UPON IT, THE LESS SURE I AM ABOUT EXACTLY WHAT I SAW."

SYDNEY KIRKPATRICK OF MCGRAW-HILL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS FOUND HIMSELF IN A DIFFERENT POSITION.

"THE MORE I HEAR OF WHAT THE REST OF YOU SAW," HE COMMENTED, "THE MORE MY OWN OBSERVATIONS GROW."

GMS37PCS

JUL 2 1946

A-BOMB CLOUD

KWAJALEIN, JULY 1-(AP)-TWENTY MINUTES AFTER THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS DROPPED, A MUSHROOMING CLOUD APPEARED TODAY ON THE HORIZON IN THE DIRECTION OF THE BIKINI EXPLOSION SCENE, 240 MILES AWAY. TEN MINUTES LATER A SECOND CLOUD APPEARED, RISING MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE FIRST.

METEOROLOGISTS SAID IF IT WAS THE ATOM BOMB MUSHROOM IT WOULD HAVE TO BE 60,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE TO BE VISIBLE HERE.

HF1258APS

JUL 2 1946

~~ATOMIC SIDEBAR~~

BY ~~CHARLES MCMURTRY~~

KWAJALEIN, JULY 1 (AP)-MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, WHOSE B-29S DROPPED THE WAR ENDING ATOMIC BOMBS ON JAPAN, DESCRIBED TODAY'S TEST AS AN "EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE" BUT SAID THE BOMB DIDN'T APPEAR TO BE AS POWERFUL AS THAT DROPPED ON NAGASAKI.

LEMAY, WHO OBSERVED THE DROP FROM A COMMAND PLANE, SAID HE SAW SOME SHIPS AFIRE AND "ONE LOOKED SERIOUS."

"HOWEVER, THERE APPEARED TO BE LESS DAMAGE THAN I EXPECTED--BUT IT IS TOO EARLY TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS."

LEMAY REITERATED HE FELT THAT SHIPS ARE NOT THE PROPER TARGETS FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB. THE THREE PREVIOUS BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON LAND TARGETS.

GG721ACS

AFTER IT WAS OVER THE NEWSMEN LOOKED AT EACH OTHER WITH BEWILDERED EXPRESSIONS.

ADD Aboard APPALACHIAN (A-Bomb day) XXX blast (whitehead)

THE MOUNTAIN HAD LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MODERATE SIZED MOUSE. THE MOUSE MIGHT GROW INTO A MONSTER WHEN EVERYTHING IS TABULATED, BUT AT THIS JUNCTURE IT REMAINED VERY MUCH A MOUSE.

AFTER THE CLOUD ROSE TO 35,000 FEET PLANES AND DESTROYERS LOST TRACK OF IT AND TWO PLANES WITH INSTRUMENTS TO RECORD RADIOACTIVITY WERE SEARCHING FOR THE RUNAWAY CLOUD MASS DRIFTING SOMEWHERE OVER THE OCEAN.

ADMIRAL SOLBERG, THE NAVY'S DIRECTOR OF SHIPS, SAID HE BELIEVED THE BLAST AND PRESSURE ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION.

JUN 2 1946

ALTHOUGH FIRES WERE SET OFF BY THE INSTANTANEOUS FLASH HEAT FROM THE BOMB, THEY ACCOUNTED FOR ONLY SECONDARY DAMAGE.

SCIENTISTS AGREED THAT TODAY'S BOMB WAS ABOUT EQUAL TO THAT USED AT NAGASAKI, EVEN THOUGH THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD ROSE ONLY ABOUT HALF AS HIGH AS PREVIOUS ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS. THEY SAID THIS PROBABLY WAS BECAUSE THE BOMB EXPLODED OVER WATER INSTEAD OF LAND, AND BECAUSE OF ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS PECULIAR TO THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT WHEN THE BOMB BURST, THE AIR AT THE WATER'S SURFACE WAS SHOVED ASIDE, CREATING RARIFIED AIR WHICH WAS COOLER THAN THE SURROUNDING AIR. THIS PHENOMENON IN TURN CREATED DENSE FOG, WHICH BILLOWED UP THE EXPLOSIVE CLOUD.

THE SHAFT OF CLOUD ABOVE BIKINI WAS PURE WHITE IN CONTRAST TO THE BROWN, DIRTY-LOOKING CLOUD IN THE NEW MEXICO, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI EXPLOSIONS. THIS, SCIENTISTS SAID, WAS BECAUSE THE FIRST THREE

EXPLOSIONS WERE OVER LAND; DUST, DIRT AND DEBRIS ROSE WITH THE SMOKE.

ONE DRONE CONTROL PILOT REPORTED THE BIKINI CLOUD HAD A PECULIAR ODOR--LIKE OVERHEATED STEEL.

JUN 2 1946

GG1037ACS NM

ADD Guam (A-Bomb) XXX Dangerous (Accuracy)

SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS.) TOLD REPORTERS I SAW THE CLOUD AND SAW THE FLASH ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT A LARGE FLASH MY AT THE SUN THROUGH MY DARK GLASSES AND THEN AT THE FLASH ESTIMATION OF THE FLASH IS THAT IT WAS NOT AS LARGE OR AS BRIGHT AS THE SUN. I SAW A FEW FIRES."

"THERE CERTAINLY WAS NO TIDAL WAVE, THE SMALL CRAFT ALONG THE BEACHES APPEARED UNDISTURBED. THE CLOUD WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL. TOP WAS WHITE, THE MIDDLE GREY AND PINK IN SPOTS. I'LL GO TO BIKINI AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO SEE THE DAMAGE."

GENERAL JOSEPH STILWELL SAID SIMPLY, "IT WAS JUST LIKE THE PICTURES. IT CAME UP TO MY EXPECTATIONS. BUT I AM NOT TALKING. I'VE LEARNED TO KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT."

SALTONSTALL AND SENATOR HATCH (D-N.M.), ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL EVALUATION BOARD, SAID THEY WOULD REMAIN TO SEE THE DAMAGE. SENATOR TYDINGS (R-MD) AND OTHERS SPED TO MANILA TO ATTEND THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION THURSDAY.

REP. ROONEY (D-N.Y.), ABOARD THE U.S.S. PANAMINT TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT PAUL K. LEE HE FELT AN APPRECIABLE HEAT WAVE. OTHER OBSERVERS AGREED WHILE OTHERS WERE UNSURE OF THIS POINT. LEE SAID HIS OWN OPINION WAS THAT THERE DEFINITELY WAS A HEAT WAVE BUT THAT IT WAS MODERATE.

ROONEY LOOKED DIRECTLY AT THE FLASH THROUGH DARK GOGGLES AND DESCRIBED IT AS UNSPECTACULAR, AS DID OTHERS ABOARD THE PANAMINT.

PM536APS

JUN 2 1946

30-24-3913

UNDATED ATOMIC BOMB BOXSCORE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INCONCLUSIVE SURVEYS OF YESTERDAY'S BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TEST AGAINST SHIPPING SHOW THESE RESULTS:

SUNK--THREE SHIPS OUT OF 73 IN THE "GUINEA PIG" TARGET FLEET. THESE ARE THE ATTACK-TRANSPORTS GILLIAM AND CARLISLE AND THE DESTROYER LAMSON.

DAMAGED--THE DESTROYER ANDERSON AND THE JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISER SAKAWA WERE SO SEVERELY HIT THEY MAY SINK. THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE WAS SET FIERCELY AFLAME AND WAS LISTING BADLY. OTHERS BADLY DAMAGED WERE THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE SUBMARINE SKATE, THE HEAVY CRUISER PENSACOLA AND ONE TANK LANDING SHIP. ABOUT 25 OTHER SHIPS, INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. THE PENNSYLVANIA HAD ONLY A SMALL FIRE WHICH WAS EXTINGUISHED.

PM702APS JUN 2 1946

~~ATOMIC~~

HIROSHIMA, JULY 1 (AP)-THE PEOPLE OF THIS FIRST ATOM-BOMBED CITY READ WITH INTEREST TODAY RESULTS OF THE TESTS AT BIKINI.

MAYOR KICHIRO KIHARA CALLED THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA LESS THAN A YEAR AGO "THE FIRST STEP TOWARD PEACE." HE SAID:

"WE FERVENTLY HOPE THAT ATOMIC ENERGY HENCEFORTH WILL BE USED, NEVER FOR WAR, BUT FOR PEACE AND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION.

"HEARING OF THE BIKINI TEST, WE IN HIROSHIMA--THROUGH OUR PERSONAL EXPERIENCES--ARE ABLE TO CALL TO MIND VIVIDLY ALL THAT HAPPENED THAT DAY LESS THAN A YEAR AGO."

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS UNDERWAY INCLUDE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT AT THE SCENE OF THE CENTER OF THE FIRST ATOM BLAST.

GG720ACS JUN 2 1946

ATOMIC BROADCAST (150)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1--BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, CROSSROADS AIRFORCE COMMANDER, SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS FROM KWAJALEIN TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB DROP "WAS A COMPLETE AND UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS" AND THAT BIKINI HARBOR WAS STILL REACTING FROM EFFECTS OF THE BLAST AT MID-AFTERNOON TUESDAY, BIKINI TIME.

RAMEY STRESSED THAT THE AIRFORCE MISSION WAS "BY NO MEANS A TEST OF AIRPOWER AGAINST THE NAVY."

"AS I MAKE THIS REPORT," HE CONTINUED, "BIKINI HARBOR IS STILL REACTING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE BLAST AND RADIATION OF THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST BOMB. DESTRUCTION THERE WILL PROVIDE A VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC CLUE FOR THE FUTURE.

"BUT IT IS NOT DESTRUCTION THAT WE OF THE AIRFORCES ARE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH. OUR PRIMARY TASK HAS BEEN TO DEMONSTRATE THE FLEXIBILITY OF AIR POWER AND ATOMIC POWER. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT FLEXIBILITY.

"MANY PEOPLE," RAMEY ADDED, "WILL BE DISAPPOINTED THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB DID NOT WIPE OUT AN ENTIRE FLEET, OR DISINTEGRATE AN ISLAND, OR SET UP A CHAIN REACTION THAT WOULD BE FELT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. WE DID NOT EXPECT IT TO. TO US, BIKINI WAS A LABORATORY."

GM1124PCS NM

~~SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD BLANDY X X X HE ADDED.~~

"THE BOMB WAS DROPPED WITH GOOD ACCURACY," BLANDY SAID. "WHILE WE KNOW OF THE EXISTENCE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN THE WATERS AROUND THE TARGET, JUST THE SHORT TIME AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION TODAY HAS NOT PERMITTED A DETAILED INSPECTION.

"THE FOLLOWING IS A RECAPITULATION OF THE APPROXIMATE DAMAGE TO THE TARGETS AT THIS HOUR:

"TWO TRANSPORTS, THE GILLIAM AND THE CARLISLE WERE SUNK. ONE DESTROYER, THE LAMSON, CAPSIZED AND SANK LATER. ANOTHER DESTROYER, THE ANDERSON, IS DAMAGED AND MAY SINK. SHIPS BADLY DAMAGED ARE THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE SUBMARINE SKATE, THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, THE LIGHT CRUISER SAWAWA, ALSO JAPANESE, THE HEAVY CRUISER PENSACOLA AND ONE TANK LANDING SHIP. THERE IS SLIGHT DAMAGE TO ABOUT 25 OTHER SHIPS.

"THERE WERE ALSO NUMEROUS FIRES, MOST OF WHICH NOW HAVE EITHER DIED OUT OR ARE BEING EXTINGUISHED BY FIRE FIGHTING TUGS.

"THERE IS STILL THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOMEONE COULD BE OVER-EXPOSED TO RADIO ACTIVITY, OR AT LEAST THERE WOULD BE IF THE OBSERVERS WHO ACCOMPANIED ALL INSPECTION PARTIES WERE NOT (CORRECT) ON THE JOB AT ALL TIMES WITH THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO WARN ANYONE AWAY FROM THE DANGEROUS AREAS AND THE DANGEROUS TARGETS."

THE ADMIRAL SAID MOST OF THE OPERATION SHIPS OF THE TASK FORCE NOW ARE BACK AT ANCHOR IN THE SAFE AREAS OF THE LAGOON AND "THEIR PERSONNEL ARE EAGER TO GET ON BOARD THE TARGET SHIPS FOR THE FINAL INSPECTION OF DAMAGE AND INSTRUMENTS."

"WHILE THE FINE WORK OF ALL THE MEN IN THIS CORPS IS OUTSTANDING," BLANDY DECLARED, "I HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ADAPTIBILITY OF THE CIVILIANS AND THE MEN OF THE ARMY AIR AND GROUND FORCES WHO HAD TO DO THEIR WORK ON LARGE SHIPS, LIVING UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS ENTIRELY NEW TO THEM AND STILL TURNING IN A FINE JOB."

PM628APS NM

WITH ATOM BOMB (170) JUN 2 1946

(PX) BORDENTOWN, N.J., JULY 1-(AP)-JOSEPH H.WOOD, 59, FATHER OF MAJOR HAROLD H.WOOD--BOMBARDIER ON "DAVE'S DREAM", THE SHIP THAT DROPPED THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOM BOMB OVER BIKINI LAGOON--TODAY ADMITS HE WAS "AWFULLY ANXIOUS" OVER HIS SON'S RESPONSIBILITY "AND NOW I'M GLAD IT'S OVER."

THE ELDER WOOD HAS BEEN BEDRIDDEN FOR A MONTH. HIS PHYSICIAN SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD LOST A GREAT DEAL OF WEIGHT THE PAST WEEK AWAITING OUTCOME OF THE ATOM BOMB TEST.

MISS LAURA WOOD, THE MAJOR'S AUNT WHO LISTENED WITH HIS FATHER TO THE CALL "BOMB AWAY," SAID SHE WAS GLAD "HE ROPPED IT ON THE FIRST RUN--THE LONG WAIT HEARING THAT METRONOME OVER THE O

TO THE CALL "BOMB AWAY," SAID SHE WAS GLAD "HE DROPPED IT ON THE FIRST RUN--THE LONG WAIT HEARING THAT METRONOME OVER THE OPEN CIRCUIT WHILE WAITING WORD FROM HAROLD HE HAD DROPPED THE BOMB WAS AWFUL."

HAROLD'S OLDER BROTHER, JOSEPH JR., 33, SAID THE BOMBARDIER HAD WRITTEN FROM KWAJALEIN ONLY EIGHT DAYS AGO THAT HE WAS "PLENTY WORRIED ABOUT THE AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOMB DROP."

HE REALIZED, JOSEPH SAID, THAT UNLESS HE COMPLETED HIS JOB CORRECTLY THE SCIENTISTS WOULDN'T GET FROM THIS ENORMOUSLY EXPENSIVE TEST THE INFORMATION THEY NEEDED.

EE958AED NM JUN 2 1946

1946

havana, july 1 - (ap) - cuban sugar circles, believing that the price of many commodities imported from the united states may be increased soon, said today that the expiration of price controls in the united states justified the recent slowdown in exports of the 1946 sugar crops to america.

spokesmen for sugar producers pointed out that cuba refused to sign any contracts for the 1946-1947 crop unless it was guaranteed that prices during those years of american exports to cuba would not be increased.

JUN 2 1946

negotiations for shipment of the 1946-1947 crop still are in progress.

business sources said that if prices of the many commodities cuba imports from the united states were raised, the increased cost would be passed on to the consumer who, in turn, would press for a higher wage. the demands for higher wages, these sources said, probably would be met by presidential decree.

higher wages and higher costs of materials, it was pointed out, would require a higher price for any cuban-produced product. then, if the sale price of sugar had been fixed on the basis of opa-controlled prices, mill owners in cuba would face bankruptcy.

JUN 2 1946

hcj 1053ped rew/hvapl8

1055p

KFEPC (350)

WASHINGTON, JULY 1-(AP)-FEPC, LONG THE STORM CENTER OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE, PASSED OUT OF OFFICIAL EXISTENCE TODAY WITH NO COMEBACK HOPES FOR THIS YEAR.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE, LIKE OPA, DIED AT MIDNIGHT AND EVEN ITS STAUNCHEST SUPPORTERS CONCEDED THAT CONGRESS WILL DO NOTHING TOWARD REVIVING IT THIS YEAR. THEY SAW IT AN ISSUE AGAIN IN 1947, HOWEVER, AND PROBABLY IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

IN A SOMBER FINAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT AN "UNCHECKED REVIVAL" OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IS DESTROYING WARTIME GAINS IN FAIR PRACTICES.

THEY SAID NOTHING SHORT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION CAN REMEDY THE SITUATION THEY SEE DEVELOPING. AND THEY FORESAW "CIVIC DISCORD" IF DENIAL OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO RACIAL GROUPS BECOMES PERMANENT.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENTED THIS SUMMARY OF THEIR VIEW IN HANDING THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO MR.TRUMAN LAST NIGHT. THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY FAVORED PERMANENT CONTINUATION OF THE AGENCY, BUT HIS URGINGS FAILED TO MOVE CONGRESS TO ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

FEPC WAS FIRST SET UP ON JUNE 25, 1941, BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN AN EXECUTIVE ORDER WHICH DIRECTED IT TO SEE THAT NO FEDERAL AGENCY OR COMPANY DOING BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ANY PERSON FOR REASONS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

THE FINAL DEMISE OF FEPC WAS LARGELY A FORMALITY. ITS OPERATIONS ENDED WEEKS AGO WHEN IT FINISHED SPENDING THE $250,000 VOTED IT BY CONGRESS LAST YEAR FOR LIQUIDATION PURPOSES.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGNING ARE: CHAIRMAN MALCOLM ROSS, SARAH SOUTHALL, BORIS SHISHKIN, MILTON P.WEBSTER, CHARLES L.HORN AND JOHN BROPHY.

MR.TRUMAN COMMENDED THEM FOR CAPABLE PERFORMANCE OF AN IMPORTANT WARTIME TASK OF "GREAT DIFFICULTY AND DELICACY" UNDER A "CONTINUOUS BARRAGE OF CRITICISM AND HARASSMENT."

HE SAID THEY HAD SHOWN "IT IS POSSIBLE TO EQUALIZE JOB OPPORTUNITY BY GOVERNMENT ACTION, AND THUS EVENTUALLY TO ELIMINATE THE INFLUENCE OF PREJUDICE IN THE FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT."

GG802AES NM JUN 2 1946

30.24-3915

NIGHT LEAD REDIN (200)

SEATTLE, JULY 1-(AP)-TESTIMONY OF A NAVAL OFFICER THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER RUSSIA A UNITED STATES WAR ALLY BETWEEN VE-DAY AND NINE DAYS BEFORE VJ-DAY FEATURED TODAY'S SESSION OF THE ESPIONAGE-CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF RUSSIAN NAVY LT. NICOLAI GREGOROVICH REDIN.

IT CAME DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMDR. JOHN E. MCQUILKIN, WHEN THE DEFENSE MADE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO SHOW THE JURY THAT SAVE FOR RADAR AND FIRE CONTROL RADAR, ALL THE TECHNICAL DATA CONCERNING THE NAVY'S NEW DESTROYER TENDER YELLOWSTONE, WAS COMMON TO MANY SHIPS.

THIS LINE OF EXAMINATION, WHILE PERMITTED AT GREAT LENGTH, DREW SEVERAL "ADVISORY STATEMENTS" FROM DISTRICT JUDGE LLOYD L. BLACK IN THE JURY'S ABSENCE.

"THE FACT THAT THE NAVY HAS TOLD HOW MANY GUNS THE USS IOWA HAD DOES NOT GIVE THE RIGHT TO BUY OR SEIZE THE INFORMATION ON HOW FEW THE YELLOWSTONE HAD," THE JUDGE OBSERVED.

AT ANOTHER POINT, JUDGE BLACK OBSERVED THAT "IT MIGHT BE WORTH QUITE A BIT TO A FOREIGN NATION TO KNOW THAT THE GUESS OF MR. JANEY (PUBLISHER OF AN UNOFFICIAL BOOK "SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S. FLEET" WHICH THE DEFENSE SOUGHT TO INTRODUCE AS EVIDENCE) WAS CORRECT.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY TRACY GRIFFIN FAILED TO SHOW BY MCQUILKIN'S TESTIMONY THAT EQUIPMENT ON SHIPS LEND-LEASED TO RUSSIA WAS OF THE SAME TYPE ABOARD THE NEW DESTROYER TENDER YELLOWSTONE, ON WHICH REDIN IS ACCUSED OF OBTAINING DATA.

MCQUILKIN TOLD GRIFFIN THAT ALL DATA IN THE EXHIBITS IN THE TRIAL WERE CONFIDENTIAL "UNTIL THIS TRIAL."

ASKED TO EXPLAIN HIMSELF, HE SAID THAT THEY LOST THEIR CONFIDENTIAL STATUS WHEN, "BY HEARSAY IN THIS COURT, THEY WERE DELIVERED TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT."

RJ726PCS NH

NEW YORK, July 1 (ap)---Roland Nugent, ~~vete~~ an Associated Press foreign correspondent, has returned to the United States on home leave after five years of covering some of the biggest stories of the war and its aftermath. Nugent, who hails from Grand Junction, Colo., reached New York on the Swedish liner Drottningholm Saturday and after a few days here intends to go to Colorado.

Nugent covered the blitz in London.

of the war, beginning with the invasion of North Africa and the Sicilian and Italian campaigns. His most recent assignment was the war guilt trials of Nazi leaders at Nuremberg.

JUL 3 1946

Jewish Accusations Against British

T. Williams

London, July 2 (AP)—The Jewish agency for Palestine accused Palestine police tonight of using "medieval tortures" against Jews in the Athlit detention camp near Haifa and asserted Jews were "beaten up, given enemas" and otherwise abused.

The agency charged some victims "probably will remain crippled for life."

A spokesman for the British Colonial Office said the office had received no reports of mistreatment, and that "the allegations seem absolutely unfounded."

For Illegal Immigration

Athlit houses Jews detained on charges of illegal immigration. There have been no reports that Jews arrested in Saturday's operations in Palestine were taken there.

The agency's statement was made public a few hours after Berl Locker, member of the world executive committee of the Jewish agency, charged at a news conference that Jews were being tortured and beaten at Athlit and "another camp." Locker also warned that a civil disobedience campaign might be launched against the British in the Holy Land.

The Jewish agency statement gave no source for its information, but said "it is reported that some of the many detainees at the Athlit camp have been gravely injured by third-degree treatment."

Described As "Questioning"

"Special squads of investigators brought from Jerusalem and Beersheba are 'questioning' the victims who are beaten up, given enemas, and subjected to hour-long treatment of stones wedged under the arms."

"The central committee of the General Federation of Labor in Palestine has appealed to pressmen (reporters) to rouse world opinion against the use of 'medieval torture' by Palestine police."

The statement reiterated a charge by Locker that Rabbi Jehuda Fishman, 73-year-old acting chairman of the Jewish agency, "showed signs of assault on his face." Fishman was arrested by British authorities in joint military-police operations in Palestine over the week end.

"How is it possible that such disrespect to religion should be tolerated by the British people, who claim to be so greatly inspired by the Bible?" the statement asked.

Former Buchenwald Inmates

Locker said he had received reports that men and women prisoners had been beaten and tortured at the Athlit detention camp near Haifa, Palestine, and that former inmates of the Nazi's Buchenwald prison were beaten at another Palestine camp.

He said the Jewish Committee in Palestine had warned the British that it would proclaim a policy of civil disobedience unless Jewish leaders were freed promptly and unless actions were halted against the Jewish community.

"The world must know that the situation is graver than has been painted by the British press or in the House of Commons, and it is getting graver from hour to hour," Locker declared.

He said that all males over 10 years of age had been arrested at the collective settlement of Yagui and confined in Athlit. A number of houses at Yagui were destroyed, he added, and trees were cut down, fields plowed up, vineyards partially destroyed, and water installations damaged.

Attack "Not Yet Finished"

Locker said an "attack was begun three days ago" against Yagui, a settlement near Haifa, and "the attack is not yet finished." British soldiers, Locker added, "are said to be searching for arms" at Yagui, and claim to have found some.

He said that any implication that the Jewish agency was connected with any terrorist organization was "100 per cent false." He also denied that Haganah, Jewish underground organization was "directed" by the Jewish agency, but said that "every able-bodied Jew in one way or another is connected with the Haganah, which means that he is ready to take up arms in self-defense."

Meanwhile, members of Parliament were engulfed by letters and telegrams from British Jews protesting the Government's action in Palestine.

The London press warned editorially of the gravity of the situation. The liberal *News-Chronicle* said that the Government had served notice repeatedly "it would not countenance any attempt by Jews or Arabs to impose their own solution by violence." The newspaper added, however, that "it cannot be too strongly emphasized that force is no substitute for policy."

NIGHT

JUL 3 1946

JUL 3 1946

DAY

Detention-Camp Torture Alleged In Palestine

T. Williams

London, July 2 (AP)—Berl Locker, a member of the world executive of the Jewish Agency, said today he had received reports alleging acts of torture on Jewish men and women detained at the Athlit camp near Haifa, Palestine.

He said former inmates of the Buchenwald prison in Germany were beaten at another Palestine camp.

"Getting Still Graver"

Commenting on British operations in Palestine, Locker declared:

"The world must know that the situation is graver than has been painted by the British press or in the House of Commons and it is getting graver from hour to hour."

Locker declared that the male population of the collective settlement of Yagui, including boys over 10 years of age, had been arrested and detained at Athlit.

Picture Of Destruction

A number of houses at Yagui were destroyed, he added, trees were cut down, fields plowed up, vineyards partly destroyed and the water installations made unworkable.

The Jewish committee in Palestine, he said, has already issued a warning to the Government that unless what it termed attacks on Jews were stopped and Jewish leaders freed, the commiteee would have to proclaim a policy of civil disobedience.

Locker reported Rabbi Jehuda Fishman, 73-year-old acting chairman of the agency's executive, who was arrested in joint military police operations Saturday, "showed signs of assault on his face."

Parliament Hears From Public

Telegrams and letters poured in meanwhile on members of Parliament from Jewish organizations protesting the arrest of 2,718 Jews in Palestine over the week end by British military authorities.

The communications followed a visit to the House of Commons last night by several hundred men and women from the east end of London, intent on personally protest-

1946

ing the Government's Palestine policy, which was defended on the floor of the House by Prime Minister Attlee. The delegation, an orderly one, left without accomplishing its mission. (ADD)

Two Officials Remain To Man Jewish Office

Jerusalem, July 2 (AP)—An emergency office of the Jewish agency, charged by the British with involvement in recent violence, was opened in Jerusalem today by the only two officials of the local agency who were not arrested over the week end. NIGHT

British Tommies, meanwhile, still occupied the regular headquarters of the agency, in another section of the city. The headquarters was seized Saturday in a joint police and military operation.

The two officials were Eliahu Dobkin, head of the immigration department, and Dr. Emil Schmorak, head of the trade and industries department.

Seven other officials of the agency were still in custody—six at Latrun detention camp and the seventh, Rabbi Jehuda Fishman, at Hadassah Hospital.

Fishman, who had been on a hunger strike since his arrest, broke this fast today at the behest of Meir Hai Uziel, sephardic chief rabbi, who visited him at the hospital.

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Jerusalem said Fishman's condition was serious.]

Arrested For Cabaret Song

Jewish newspapers were prevented by censorship from publishing a statement by the Jewish National Council that Jews could not co-operate with the Palestine Government as long as it continued to "attack" them.

A cabaret performer who referred to the statement in a song was arrested in Haifa and taken away in an armored car.

It was announced that 1,100 illegal refugees, including 400 women, who arrived off Haifa yesterday on the Turkish motorship Aghel would be kept under quarantine for a minimum of six days because of the discovery of a case of plague aboard. The ship was spotted by planes, and escorted to the coast by three destroyers.

Quiet in Palestine.

Jerusalem, July 2 (A. P.).—Jewish leaders continued to heap denunciation on the British Government today as the British military authorities sifted information on the activities of 2,659 Jewish men and fifty-nine Jewish women arrested over the week end in a drive to restore order on Palestine. DAY

As the result of an emergency meeting in Jerusalem yesterday, members of the Jewish National Council and other community leaders issued a joint statement condemning the arrests and declaring that Palestine Jewry cannot maintain relations with the authorities unless the prisoners are released and that "we shall maintain this stanch front unitedly and solidly in unwavering discipline and with unflinching spirit." They characterized the arrests as "the peak of repudiation by the British Government of its international obligations to the Jewish people."

Censorship presented the Jewish newspapers from publishing the council's assertion that Jews cannot co-operate with the Palestine government as long as it "attacks" the Jewish population, and a cabaret artist who alluded to the statement in a song at Haifa was arrested and borne away in an armored car.

Palestine generally was reported quiet as the Zionist leaders called for their followers to remain calm until a course of action has been decided on.

Big Arms Haul Revealed.

An official British announcement, meanwhile, disclosed the discovery in the Jewish coastal settlement of Mesheq Yagur yesterday of a hidden store of munitions so large, the British said, that they had not yet been able to estimate, much less count, all it contained. The cache was found in an underground chamber in the village, one a number of Jewish co-operative colonies founded in the Haifa Bay area in the last ten years.

So large was the munitions dump, the communique said, that it was equipped with an overhead trolley for moving ammunition. The store included "many thousands of rounds of ammunition of various types . . . plus hundreds of grenades, detonators, explosives and other sabotage material," the communique declared, and added: "Fifteen subsidiary caches were discovered in various parts of the settlement, all containing arms."

The British had previously announced the seizure of minor caches of arms during the week end operations, in the course of which, they said, four Jews were killed and eighty injured while resisting the searchers.

On the other hand, there was still no information concerning the whereabouts of three British officers who were kidnaped two weeks ago and held as hostages by members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish resistance organization. A reliable military authority, however, said last night that one of the missing men, Capt. T. H. Spencer, had written a letter to another officer asking that Spencer's wife be notified that he was alive and well.

MORE JEWS AT HAIFA

Jerusalem, July 2 (A. P.).—A ship bearing 1,100 illegal Jewish immigrants and a case of plague aboard arrived off Haifa yesterday, escorted by three destroyers. The Jews will be kept in quarantine for at least six days.

The disease developed as the ship, a 284-ton Turkish vessel, crossed the Mediterranean. Planes spotted her and summoned the destroyers. JUL 3 1946

Censorship Described

JERUSALEM, July 2 (AP).—"The Palestine Post" said tonight that the government had censored a statement made in New York by Rabbis Abba H. Silver and Stephen S. Wise. The statement said the British government had virtually declared war on the Jews.

Truman's Views On Palestine

Washington, July 2 (AP)—President Truman expressed "regret" today at British military operations in Palestine and voiced hope that the arrested Jewish leaders will be released. NIGHT

He disclosed his attitude to a group of Jewish officials at the White House and made it public in a statement. Diplomatic authorities expect that it also will be communicated to Prime Minister Attlee.

Reports are current among diplomats that Mr. Attlee informed Mr. Truman of the reasons for the operations and appealed to him for a statement of support. If this is correct, today's action would indicate that no such statement will be forthcoming.

Confers With Four Leaders

The President's views were announced by the White House after he conferred with four American leaders of the Jewish agency for Palestine—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Nahum Goldman, Louis Lipsky and Rabbi Abba H. Silver.

The statement said the President indicated to them that "the Government of the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibility for the transportation" of 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine from Europe.

At the State Department, Dean Acheson, acting secretary, told a news conference that a group of officials operating directly under the Cabinet will leave early this month for London to complete the arrangements.

Acheson said at the time of the news conference no protest had gone to Britain over military operations in Palestine.

Emphasized By Statement

The American attitude, however, was emphasized by the fact that the White House released his comments in a statement rather than leaving it up to the Jewish agency members themselves to report.

"The President," the statement said, "expressed his regret at these developments in Palestine. He informed the representatives of the Jewish agency that the Government of the United States had not been consulted on these measures prior to their adoption by the British Government.

"He expressed the hope that leaders of the Jewish community in Palestine would soon be released and that the situation would soon return to normal."

Truman Says He Hopes Jews Will Be Freed in Palestine

Tells Delegation U. S. Was Not Consulted on Arrests—British Zionists Charge That Prisoners Are Tortured.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed hope today that the leaders of the Jewish community in Palestine will soon be released and that the situation there will soon return to normal. He also told a Jewish delegation that the arrest of the alleged Jewish terrorists would not affect his determination to avoid delay "in pushing forward with a policy of transferring 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine with all dispatch." DAY

A White House statement, released after the conference, declared that "the President indicated that the Government of the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibility for the transportation of these immigrants from Europe to Palestine."

The President, the statement said, expressed his regret at recent developments in Palestine, and told the representatives of the Jewish Agency in Palestine that the United States had not been consulted on these measures prior to their adoption by the British Government."

To Hasten Conference.

Acting Secretary of State Acheson said meanwhile that deputies of President Truman's Special Cabinet Committee on Palestine will probably advance their departure time for London. They are due to confer there with the British Government on how to put 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land as soon as possible. They had originally been scheduled to leave on July 15.

The White House statement was issued after the Jewish Agency committee protested against what it called "acts of brutal aggression" perpetrated "by the British Government."

U.S. ADVANCES ATOMIC PLAN

Suggests Security Council Act On Treaty Violators

F. Carpenter

New York, July 2 (AP)—The United States delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today for the first time suggested that serious violations of a proposed treaty controlling atomic energy should be referred to the United Nations Security Council. NIGHT

The American view, contained in a detailed memorandum on what the treaty should contain, was submitted by Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York investment banker, to the Atomic Energy Commission's subcommittee No. 1 in the subcommittee's secret session.

The French representative on the subcommittee, Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, presented the French views on the proposed treaty in a memorandum handed in at the same time. JUL 3 1946

Making "Good Progress"

An authoritative source said the subcommittee was making "good progress." It will meet again Friday at 11 A.M.

The American memorandum generally followed the outline of the United States plan laid down by Bernard M. Baruch June 14—until it came to the provisions for enforcement which should be included in a treaty.

There one paragraph suggested that an atomic development authority advocated by the United States to handle all atomic control matters should refer "serious violations to the Security Council of the United Nations." (ADD)

member of the subcommittee, Andrei A. Gromyko, wanted to work on an atomic treaty as a whole in accordance with a proposed convention Russia laid before the Atomic Energy Commission in presenting its plan for turning atomic weapons into atomic aids to peace.

U.S. Representative

In contrast, it was reported, the American view was advanced that a treaty should be considered step by step.

But throughout the meeting, this source said, there ran a current of good understanding.

The United States was represented by Ferdinand Erberstadt, New York investment banker and a member of the United States delegation to the commission.

Others present at the closed meeting were two other diplomats, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, named chairman of the subcommittee; Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, and two scientists, Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, of Mexico, and Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France.

Observers noted that Eberstadt and Gromyko talked earnestly for about ten minutes after the meeting was over. Their countries have presented to the Atomic Energy Commission the two principal plans for harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. (ADD)

Strachey To Disclose British Food Data

London, July 2 (AP)—Minister of Food John Strachey is expected to disclose tomorrow some of the facts regarding Britain's cereal stocks in defense of the Government's decision to ration bread.

Parliamentary sources reported the Cabinet, mapping strategy for tomorrow's House of Commons debate, had agreed to disclosure of "a good many" of the facts and figures which led to the bread decision. Information on Britain's cereal stocks has been a closely guarded secret since the start of the war. DAY

Strachey, beset by a rising storm of protest, will reject the bakers' demand that bread rationing, to begin July 21, be postponed for two months, the parliamentary informants said. (ADD)

U.N. Subcommittee At Work On Atom

F. CARPENTER

New York, July 2 (AP)—Six men, charged by the United Nations with the tremendous responsibility of assembling an atomic-control charter, pushed slowly ahead today on their urgent task in a reported atmosphere of complete frankness and good understanding.

The men, making up a special subcommittee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, met today for their second secret session in as many days.

An authoritative source, who would not permit identification, said the first meeting yesterday afternoon saw a down-to-earth, frank discussion, with no acrimony.

This source said the Russian

30.24-3917

Unions Laud, Censure British Foreign Policy

Blackpool, England, July 2 (AP)—Britain's foreign policy was praised and censured by two labor unions today.

The National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, membership 900,000, adopted a resolution declaring on the Government to formulate a foreign policy more in keeping with the aims of the labor movement" and to break economic relations with Franco Spain.

The annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, membership 364,000, in session at Morecambe, adopted a resolution expressing "complete confidence" in the Government and declaring belief that existing difficulties in foreign relationships, particularly with Soviet Russia, ultimately would be overcome.

DAY

AGREEMENT NEAR BY 'BIG FOUR' ON PLAN FOR TRIESTE

Principle of Internationalizing Adriatic City Is Approved.

U.N. CONTROL ASKED

JUL 3 1946

Byrnes, Bevin Oppose Rule by Four Allied Nations.

U. DYNAN

PARIS, July 2—(AP)—The United States and Great Britain agreed "in principle" today to the internationalization of uneasy Trieste and its environs but held out for United Nations control of this strategic area at the head of the Adriatic.

NIGHT

Both American and British informants said U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin maintained that the United Nations should have responsibility for the integrity and administration of the proposed international zone.

Under the Russian and French proposal, the Trieste area would be placed under the big four.

Favor 21-Nation Action

Byrnes and Bevin also sought to have the Trieste statute drawn by the 21-nation general European peace conference instead of by the foreign ministers council.

After a four-hour session in sultry summer weather the foreign ministers adjourned without reaching a definite agreement on the future structure of Trieste.

The ministers were to consider later a French proposal requiring the council to submit a Trieste statute to both the peace conference and to the United Nations Security council in New York for approval. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of the American delegation said the ministers did not fix a date for the peace conference at today's session. Byrnes wants the peace conference to open this month.

Informants said both Byrnes and Bevin argued that the four-power ministers council should not attempt to draw the future constitution for the international zone, but should leave this work to the peace conference where, among others, both Italy and Yugoslavia could be heard. Italy and Yugoslavia have made conflicting claims for sovereignty over Trieste.

Compromise on Frontier

The proposed internationalization of Trieste was coupled with a French compromise on the Italian-Yugoslav frontier which the ministers previously agreed upon.

While the ministers were wrestling with the Trieste problem, the Italian government sent word to them that cession of the southwestern zone of Istria to Yugoslavia would "open an insufferable wound in the Italian national conscience."

A communique from Premier Alcide de Gasperi's office in Rome said de Gasperi had telephoned Italian envoys to restate Italian objections to the ministers' planned solution to the boundary question.

After voicing "reservations" to the French-proposed line "which among other things separates Gorizia from its cemetery," and to the proposal to internationalize Trieste, the communique said de Gasperi directed the Italian ambassador to urge the ministers not to heed Yugoslavia's claims to southwestern Istria.

Byrnes told other foreign ministers that the United States could only agree to the internationalization of Trieste if the zone were placed under the U. N. He argued that the governor of the area should be appointed by and represent the United Nations.

Would Add to Trade

Declaring the closer the ministers tied the United Nations to Trieste the better it would be for the city, Byrnes said U. N. prestige would add greatly to the international zone's trade and commerce.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov wanted to know what Byrnes meant by the United Nations. The American secretary replied that he was referring to the Security council, informants said.

Bevin urged the council to confine itself to agreement on the principle of internationalization and let the peace conference work out the details. He pointed out that the British dominions would not consent to internationalization unless they had a chance to discuss the project and added that this could be done only at the peace conference. The United Nations should take responsibility for the Trieste statute and governorship, he declared.

Molotov proposed that the statute for Trieste be adopted "on behalf of the United Nations" by the four powers which would draft it with the participation of Italy and Yugoslavia.

Under the Russian plan, Byrnes said, the Big Four would be acting on behalf of the United Nations without any authority to do so.

Molotov countered with the argument that the United Nations Charter does not provide for the U. N. taking over any territory except trusteeship and there had been no proposal to make a trusteeship of Trieste. Molotov accepted the proposal to internationalize Trieste yesterday after this was suggested by Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister. Russia previously had insisted that the city go to Yugoslavia while the United States and Britain favored its retention by Italy.

1005

BIG FOUR AGREE IN PRINCIPLE ON TRIESTE ISSUE

Vandenberg Reveals Plan Is to Internationalize City on Still Undecided Basis.

MAY FOLLOW FRENCH SCHEME

Foreign Ministers Recess After 4-hour Session Without Fixing Date for Peace Conference.

U. DYNAN

Paris, July 2 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers Council agreed in principle today on the internationalization of Trieste, but has not yet agreed on a statute, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) said.

DAY

Vandenberg said the council had also agreed on the area to be included in the eventual international zone, foreshadowing eventual acceptance of the French compromise proposal on the Italian-Yugoslav frontier.

General Parley Date Deferred

The council did not discuss the question of fixing a date for the general European peace conference, the Senator said on returning to the American delegation headquarters after a four-hour meeting.

Edvard Kardelj, deputy premier of Yugoslavia, said today his country could not accept the French compromise border proposal.

He spoke to a news conference as the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, France and the United Kingdom grappled with the knotty problem of Trieste.

Makes Counterproposal

Kardelj said he proposed a compromise frontier to Secretary of State Byrnes during a morning meeting at the American's hotel.

He said his Government would accept internationalization of Trieste on condition that Yugoslavia participated in the administration of the city. He asserted it was impossible for any Yugoslav Government to agree to the border proposed by France, even though the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom have accepted it.

The Council yesterday, in what Western powers sources described as a "very great advance," adopted French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's compromise proposal for Yugoslavia's western frontier, but both Secretary Byrnes and British Secretary Bevin said they wanted more time to consider a companion project for internationalizing Trieste.

(INSERT)

Molotov Accepts

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov accepted both proposals, thus agreeing to establish the new Italian-Yugoslav boundary along a line running generally from Tarvisio to Gorizia, then over to a few miles east of Trieste and down to the coast just south of Capodistria.

This line deprives Yugoslavia of the Tarvia Railway from Austria to the coast, and the Monfalcone shipyards, which would remain Italian. The Adriatic port city would be internationalized for at least ten years under combined Italian-Yugoslav and Allied control.

Bevin Expected To Agree

British sources predicted Bevin's response to internationalization would be favorable, while American sources were inclined to think that Byrnes would approve internationalization if control were vested in the United Nations rather than the four major powers.

Acceptance of the French plan would remove the most troublesome barrier blocking the convocation of a general European peace conference. Council sources said invitations probably would be sent to the other seventeen nations within a few days while the Ministers continued work on other issues.

Time Question Debated

In accepting the suggestion to internationalize Trieste, Molotov proposed that internationalization be made permanent, instead of a ten-year stopgap. The British also werer eported as favoring permanent internationalization. In any case, the international zone would include an ample coastal strip, extending from Duino in the north to Cittanova in the south.

Molotov's acceptance of the French compromise followed Mr. Byrnes's rejection of a Russian compromise plan which proposed an internationalized Trieste completely surrounded by Yugoslavia.

ORDER IS RESTORED AS TROOPS PATROL CITY OF TRIESTE

TRIESTE, July 2—(AP)—Order was restored today in this strike-paralyzed city after three days of rioting in which two persons were killed and 60 injured, but the atmosphere remained tense.

NIGHT

JUL 3 1946

British and United States troops were kept on the alert to quell any new outbreaks.

[The Italian Embassy in Paris said Yugoslavs riding through Trieste in trucks had thrown bombs at Italian citizens and had attacked homes. It said the Italian population of Pola, south of Trieste at the tip of the Istrian Peninsula, was preparing to evacuate that city because of Yugoslav attacks.]

Military authorities, fearing new clashes between Communists and pro-Italian sympathizers, denied permission to the Italo-Slav Strike committee to hold a mass demonstration in connection with a funeral procession for a Communist worker who was shot to death Sunday night.

Transportation was still halted and most stores and businesses were closed by a general strike of 200,000 workers, called yesterday in connection with the riots.

Some stores owned by Italians, which also had been closed, reopened today, but shutters were kept half closed so that they could be dropped quickly if new riots occurred.

Among the injured were seven United States soldiers, wounded Sunday by hand grenades. Names still have not been disclosed. A Venezia Giulia policeman was wounded last night. Most of the others injured were Slavs.

The riots broke out Sunday when a group described by police as "Communist Slavs" attacked 50 participants in the around-Italy bicycle race as they approached this disputed city, which is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

TRIESTE RIOTS LEAVE 1 DEAD AND 45 HURT

Adriatic Port Quiet Now, but New Disorders Are Feared.

JUL 3 1946

DEMONSTRATION IS BARRED

Funeral Parade for Communist May Touch Off Further Factional Fights.

Trieste, July 2 (A. P.).—Strike-ridden Trieste quieted today after week-end riots in which one person was killed and forty-five were injured. Another Venezia Giulia policeman was wounded last night.

DAY

Telephone communications between Trieste and Rome, interrupted early in the day, were restored later.

Most of those injured, in what appeared to be a conflict between partisans of the right and the left, were Slavs. The civil policeman was shot in a working class district. The possibility of further fighting between striking pro-communist workers and pro-Italian sympathizers still was feared.

A funeral procession scheduled for this afternoon by the Italo-Slav strike committee for a Communist worker shot Sunday night was expected to touch off further trouble. The committee said it expected between 10,000 and 20,000 persons to participate.

Demonstration Barred.

Military authorities denied permission to the strike committee to stage a demonstration today, but were not empowered to forbid the funeral procession. However, both Allied troops and civil policemen, armed with rifles and carbines, were on hand to maintain order. Some shops operated by Italians in the center of the city reopened today but kept their shutters half closed and ready to drop. Roving bands of Italian youths jeered at the owners for reopening.

American troops were stoned last night as they broke up a mob attacking Communist party headquarters, but there was no immediate announcement of casualties. Seven American soldiers and two British soldiers were injured Sunday while quelling outbursts of violence.

One civilian was shot when he stole an American military police jeep. Others in the crowd hurled bottles and stones at the American and British troops sent in to reinforce the Allied garrison. The troops were directed to "act as police unless it gets too difficult. Then you will act as soldiers."

Mob Damages Plant.

During the night a mob broke into the "Progresso" plant where several Slav and Leftist newspapers are printed and did considerable damage to machinery. Earlier, the Communist newspaper Il Lavoratore was attacked by Italian youths. Six men and a woman were injured.

The rioting, which began Sunday with clashes between Italian and Yugoslav sympathizers, resulted in a general strike of 200,000 workers, halting all traffic and closing public establishments in Trieste and surrounding provincial areas of Venezia Giulia.

1946

U. S. AMNESTY DECLARED FOR GERMAN GROUP

Pardon Is Granted All Born After January 1, 1919, With Few Exceptions.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS GAIN

War Criminals, Higher Officers of Hitler Youth Groups and SS Aids Are Excluded.

JUL 3 1946

Berlin, July 2 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy American Military Governor, today proclaimed a general political amnesty for all Germans in the American Zone born after January 1, 1919, except major offenders under the denazification laws.

DAY

Clay acted on a recommendation of the Denazification Committee of the German States Council of the American Zone in order, he said, to "grant youthful offenders full opportunity for rehabilitation." The pardon applies to hundreds of thousands of young men and women who were less than 15 years old when Adolf Hitler seized power.

Excluded from the amnesty were higher officers of the Hitler Youth and Nazi Girls' organizations, all members of those groups who had worked under SS commanders, all persons who had actively taught and propagated Nazi ideology and any who may have been war criminals.

The Russians for some time have been following generally the same procedure, but on a less formal basis.

Approved by McNarney.

The American move was announced in a message Clay sent to the tenth meeting of the States Council. In this Clay stated that the proposal was approved by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the American Military Governor.

The message added: "We are fully aware of the insidious indoctrination in Nazi ideology to which this age group was subjected during impressionable years. It is the desire of the United States Military Government in Germany to offer encouragement to the youth of Germany to understand and to develop a democratic way of life which was denied them under the Nazi regime."

GERMAN TOYS DUE HERE BY CHRISTMAS

Berlin, July 2 (A. P.).—The first post-war "made in Germany" labels will appear in American stores on toys, porcelains, leather goods and jewelry intended to reach the market for the early Chirstmas shopping season, export officers of the American Military Government said today.

DAY

Development of this trade is intended to produce American dollars to pay for food imports which the United States has been shipping to Germany. Thus far the only post-war export from Germany to the United States has been of 870 tons of Bavarian hops, officials said.

TOP FRATERNIZATION IS BANNED BY CLAY

BERLIN, July 2.—(AP) A "top secret" order, described by one official as "a ban on political-social fraternization on the top side," has been issued by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay. The directive directs all military government officers to keep their relations with German officials on a strict business basis.

One official said the order is intended to avert "any appearance of playing favorites among the Germans politically or otherwise" and rules out "the practice of taking a German mayor, manufacturer or business man to your golf club or home with the idea that over a couple of drinks or a good dinner you could do business better."

SIGNER DISAVOWS MASSACRE PROBE ABSOLVING NAZIS

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, July 2. — (AP) The Germans compelled a so-called international investigating commission to sign a report absolving Germany of responsibility for the Katyn forest murder of 11,000 Polish officers and men, a member of the commission testified today before the International Military Tribunal.

NIGHT

M. A. Markov, a Bulgarian expert on the commission, called as a witness by the Russians, said the commission members had to sign documents which they never had an opportunity to read, much less to write.

Nazis Accused Russians

The Germans blamed the Russians for the massacre. Markov said the documents on the "findings" of the commission were produced during a stop at a lonely airport en route back to Berlin after a three-day visit to Katyn starting April 29, 1943. He said there was an unusual number of German military personnel at the airport and that all commission members signed.

JUL 3 1946

He added he was afraid not to sign "in spite of my opinion that the date of the deaths must have been incorrect."

The signed document said the scientists had decided that the Poles had been buried three years—and thus were killed before the Germans entered the Katyn area near Smolensk.

Markov said the commission was allowed to examine only eight bodies in two days. He testified he had been "drafted" from the University of Sofia to serve with the commission members from other satellite countries.

Story of Escape Sought

It was announced that Hans Kempka, Hitler's chauffeur for years, would be questioned in court tomorrow about the efforts of high Nazis to escape from the surrounded Reichschancellory bunker when Berlin fell.

The war crimes tribunal announced the admission of Kempka's testimony in behalf of the defense of Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, who never has been apprehended and proof of whose death has never been established.

Kempka drove an automobile from the burning chancellory the night of May 1, 1945, but did not get far before a shell blast disabled the car. Bormann and others in the automobile proceeded on foot, according to Kempka.

The testimony of Kempka and one other witness will conclude presentation of defense evidence.

DISAVOWS VERDICT ON KATYN KILLINGS

T. Reedy

Nuernberg, July 2 (A. P.).—M. A. Markov, Bulgarian member of the so-called International Commission picked by Germany to investigate the Katyn Forest massacre, testified before the International Tribunal today that he and his fellows were compelled to sign the report exonerating the German armed forces. The German's he said, used sharp psychology to obtain the signatures of legal and medical experts to documents they had never had a chance to read, much less to write themselves.

DAY

The witness was called by the Russians in an effort to establish before the world that the German and not the Soviet Army slew the 11,000 Polish officers near Smolensk. He declared that he was "drafted" from the University of Sofia to serve with members from other satellite countries, and that all were flown to Katyn on April 29, 1943, were allowed to examine only eight bodies in the course of two days and then were placed on planes for Berlin.

En route to Berlin, he continued, the convoy planes halted at a lonely airport and there, in the presence of an unusual number of German military personnel, the commission received copies of the "findings," in which it was set forth that the scientists had decided that the bodies of the Poles had lain in their mass grave for three years and must therefore have been buried many months before the Germans reached the area.

All the members signed, Markov said, adding that he himself had been afraid to do otherwise "in spite of my opinion that the date of the deaths must have been incorrect."

Kilian Angered As Own Words Are Quoted

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 2 (AP)—Red with anger, Col. James A. Kilian heard a prosecutor charge today that he had instituted a "deliberate policy of making it so rough on prisoners that they wouldn't come back" to the United States Army guardhouse in Lichfield, England.

DAY

The accusation came from Major Joseph S. Robinson, who was using Kilian's own testimony in the previous trial of Sergt. Judson H. Smith, who was convicted of beating prisoners at Lichfield. Kilian, former camp commandant, is accused of authorizing cruel punishments.

Wants To Address Court

Kilian's attorneys protested to the United States court-martial that the Smith trial was "illegally conducted" and that Kilian, a Highland Park (Ill.) cavalry veteran, was quizzed five days "in an attempt to build up a fabricated case against him."

Kilian started from his seat and asked permission to address the military court, but was restrained by his lawyer and sank back into his chair, muttering angrily.

"Too Easy A Life"

Robinson read from the record of the Smith trial, in which Kilian conceded "it could have been possible" that he said "we are going to have to get a little tougher on these fellows." He was also quoted as saying "prisoners were living too easy a life."

Also at the Smith trial, first of the Lichfield cases eight months ago, Kilian denied he had any knowledge of prisoners being beaten. He told the court then, Robinson said, it was a general complaint that Lichfield was compelled to "use these limited service guards or jailers of the psychoneurotic type."

Kilian's Three Steps

Robinson said he was trying to show that Kilian first wanted to send recalcitrant soldiers into battle "under the gun"—with guns at their backs.

When that was rejected, Robinson said, Kilian proposed charging desertion against soldiers a.w.o.l. from units headed for combat. Kilian testified a colonel in the judge advocate's section told him "we would not dare try them for desertion."

Then, Robinson said, Kilian "instituted the final policy of making it so rough on prisoners they wouldn't want to come back."

Went To See Kilian

A former guard recently fined for striking prisoners testified they were beaten under orders from officers. Pfc. William B. Norris, of Mulga, Ala., said Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, also fined recently, told him he had been to see Kilian to suggest sending some of the tougher prisoners to detention training centers.

"No," Kilian was quoted, "don't take them to the DTC. Take them out, but don't break too many bones."

New York G. I. Killed in Jeep.

Frankfurt, July 2 (A. P.).—The United States Third Army said today that Sgt. John Brennan of 39 Whitehall street, New York city, was killed June 27 in a jeep accident near Munich.

Woolen now 260 $25.83 per

50 percent, s ($21.66 to

Russians Start on Buying Spree As Government Order Cuts Prices

R. JAMES

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP)—Commercial stores throughout the Soviet Union were packed today following yesterday's announcement of reductions averaging 40 percent in consumer's goods sold in these stores, the heaviest slash since the war.

NIGHT

The commercial stores sell goods without requiring ration tickets. Rationed goods are cheaper.

(Despite the deep cuts as expressed in percentages, prices remain high as expressed in rubles and converted into dollars, as figures cited below show. These reflect the continued scarcity of consumer's goods and the low purchasing power of the ruble. The official ruble rate is 5.2 to the dollar; diplomats are permitted to buy rubles at 12 to the dollar.)

JUL DAY 1946

Here are some new prices:

Men's leather shoes, cut 42 per cent, now sell from 810 to 1600 rubles (at 5.2 rubles to the dollar this would be $156 to $308; at 12 to the dollar, $67 to $133.)

Women's leather shoes, cut 42 percent, 810 to 3,030 rubles ($156 to $566 at the 5.2 rubles rate; $67 to $252 at the 12 ruble rate.)

Other prices (converted at the diplomatic ruble rate):

Stockings, cut 45 percent, cotton, 30 rubles ($2.50); sheer silk, 120 rubles ($10).

Women's ready-made dresses, cut 43 percent, now 1,500 to 2,200 rubles ($125 to $183.33).

Men's suits, cut 43 percent, now 1,600 to 4,000 rubles and up ($133.33 to $333.33 and up.)

Women's suits sell for the same prices as men's, and cotton ready-made dresses now are 300 to 550 rubles ($25 to $45.83).

Toilet soap, cut 46 percent, now 15 to 60 rubles ($1.25 to $5) per cake.

Wall paper, cut 50 percent, now 30 to 40 rubles ($2.50 to $3.33) per roll.

Silks, cut 50 percent, now 310 to 550 rubles ($25.83 to $45.83 per meter.

Knitted wolen sweaters, cut 30 percent, now 240 to 1,000 rubles ($20 to $83.33).

'Izvestia' Replies to Lee On Reds 'Backwardness'

Says General Lays Basis for U. S.-British Aggression

MOSCOW, July 2 (AP).—The government newspaper "Izvestia" said today that American Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee was laying the groundwork for British-American aggression against the Soviet Union when he declared in a recent speech at Bristol, England, that the Russians are a century behind the times. "Long ago any aggression always was justified by the 'backwardness' of the victim and the 'civilizing mission' of the aggressor," "Izvestia" commented.

The paper said Lee referred "to the great Russian people in the manner of a colonizer talking about some tribe which needs the 'civilizing influence' of the Anglo-Saxon countries." It added that it did "not know what untied the tongue of the American general," but declared, "The elementary feeling of decency undoubtedly left him for the moment."

[Lee, American commander in the Mediterranean, was quoted in dispatches from Bristol on June 22 as saying that if the Russians "are 100 years or so behind our ways, let us have patience with them."

SAYS NAZIS FOOL G. I.'S

Moscow, July 2 (A. P.).—The New Times asserted today that the Germans were using women and liquor to inveigle and "re-educate" Americans in the United States zone of Germany.

As as example, the publication quoted a letter which it said one German wrote to a Bavarian newspaper, as follows:

"The Americans are suffocating from loneliness in rural areas.

30.24-3919

They are deathly lonesome. Here come the Nazis. One has liquor another has a pretty daughter or his wife. This helps to embellish life."

Premier Beel's Dutch Cabinet Selections

The Hague, July 2 (AP)—A new Dutch Cabinet prepared to take office today and there were indications that one of its first considerations would be to gain a peaceful settlement of Indonesian claims for independence.

Prime Minister Dr. Louis J. M. Beel, who announced composition of the new Government early today, was expected to nominate former Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn as commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies.

It was understood authoritatively that the appointment would mean continuation of the liberal policy of Schermerhorn's Labor Government in seeking accord with the Indonesians.

Would Be Over Van Mook

Schermerhorn, conspicuously absent from the Cabinet of the Catholic-Labor coalition, would go to Batavia with authority superior to that of Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General.

Reliable inform[illegible] the new Cabinet would consider the plan at its session tomorrow shortly after it is sworn in by Queen Wilhelmina at Princess Juliana's palace at Soestdijk. In the last century, Holland has at various times sent commissioners to the Indies, usually in cases of emergency. (INSERT)

Division Of Portfolios

In the new Beel Cabinet, labor retains the portfolios of labor, social affairs, agriculture and overseas territories. The Catholics take on the important Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Education. The Catholics also retain the Ministries of Interior and Justice and gain the Ministry of War.

This is the new lineup:

BEEL (Catholic), Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.

PROF. PIETER LIEFTINCK (Labor), Finance.

WILLIAM DRESS (Labor), Social Affairs.

HENDRIK VOS (Labor), Communications and Shipping.

SICCE L. MANSHOLT (Labor), Agriculture.

J. A. JONKMAN (Labor), Overseas Territories.

C. G. W. H. BARON VAN BOETZELAER VAN OOSTERHOUT (non-party), Foreign Affairs.

EELCO VAN KLEFFENS, delegate to the United Nations Security Council (non-party), Minister without portfolio.

DR. JOHANNES A. RINGERS (non-party), Reconstruction.

J. H. VAN MAARSSEVEEN (Catholic), Justice.

DR. GERARD W. M. KUYSMANS (Catholic), Trade and Industries.

DR. J. J. GIELEN (Catholic), Education, Art and Science.

LIEUT. COL. A. [illegible] FIEVEZ (Catholic), War.

Colonel Fievez also [illegible] the Navy portfolio [illegible] being.

De Nicola Confers On Italian Cabinet

Rome, July 2 (A. P.).—President Enrico de Nicola conferred with leaders of the three principal political parties today on the formation of a new cabinet. The Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists all were reported jockeying for the important post of Ministry of Interior, which controls the police.

TWO-PARTY DUTCH CABINET IS FORMED

The Hague, July 2 (A. P.).—Dr. Louis J. M. Beel, leader of the Catholic party, formed a new bi-partisan Cabinet today to succeed the Laborite Government of Premier William Schermerhorn. The new Cabinet, in which five portfolios were awarded to each of the major parties emerging from the May 17 election—the Catholics and the Laborites—and three to non-party men, will be sworn in tomorrow by Queen Wilhelmina at Princess Juliana's palace, Soestdijk.

Beel was reported preparing to appoint Schermerhorn as Commissioner General to the Dutch East Indies in an effort to win peaceful settlement of Indonesian claims for independence. Schermerhorn, conspicuously absent from the new Cabinet, would go to Batavia with authority superior to that of Lieut.-Gov.-Gen. Hubertus Van Mook. It was understood that this appointment would insure the continuance of the Schermerhorn Government's policy of seeking an accord with the Indonesians.

Polish Population Tops 23 Million

WARSAW, (AP)—A new census shows Poland to have a population of 28,622,334. Lodz is the biggest city, with 496,000 inhabitants. Warsaw has 476,000, Cracow 300,000 and Poznan 268,000.

Poland's pre-war population was 35,100,000.

Out of the total population, 16,210,000 people are peasants, and 7,412,000 live in towns and cities. A total of 5,012,000 now inhabit Poland's new western territories.

American Detained In Poland

Warsaw, July 2 (AP)—Stephen Zagorski, of Forest Hills, N.Y., one of the American Embassy personnel observing the Polish referendum, was disclosed today to have been arrested in the city of Kielce Sunday and detained three hours for questioning by the secret police.

Czechoslovak Cabinet Complete

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 2 (AP)—Communist Premier-designate Klement Gottwald completed a Cabinet today which includes former Premier Zdenek Fierlinger, Social Democrat, as Vice Premier, and Jan C. Masaryk, independent, as Foreign Minister.

British Report Troops Out of Lebanon

Cairo, July 2 (A. P.).—British Army Headquarters said today that, "with the exception of a small liquidation staff, British military personnel have completed the evacuation of Lebanon." Britain previously had announced plans for withdrawal from Lebanon by June 30.

13 Reported Slain in Greece

ATHENS, July 2 (AP).—The Ministry of Public Order announced today that Communist bands killed thirteen more persons throughout Greece in the last forty-eight hours. The Ministry said a strong Communist attack was made Sunday night on a police station and infantry [illegible] in Naoussa, western Mace[illegible] but was repulsed.

Egyptian Informer Shot

CAIRO, July 2 (AP).—Abdel Aziz el Shafie, who reportedly gave police the tip which led to the arrest of Hussein Tewfik Ahmed, charged with assassinating former Finance Minister Amin Osman Pasha Jan. 5 was shot and critically wounded last night on a crowded Cairo street.

TOP CHINA LEADERS CONFER AT NANKING

NANKING, July 2—(AP) A half hour conference on the knotty questions delaying a settlement of China's internal strife was held today between top-ranking leaders of both sides, apparently without immediate results.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, discussed all phases of the problem that so far has stalled efforts to reach an agreement, a spokesman said.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders since the Government returned to Nanking early in May. They conferred at Chiang's presidential home.

Chou left without scheduling a future meeting, the spokesman said.

The Government's announcement that the formal truce, which expired at noon Sunday, would be continued indefinitely operated meanwhile as a stay to all-out civil war.

An unconfirmed conclusion that General Marshall, who has been laboring for months to bring peace to China, soon would return to the United States was expressed by some observers in Shanghai. Spencer Moosa, Associated Press correspondent t[illegible] said observers based their belief on reports that U. S. Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer is returning to China to command American army forces. It was their supposition, Moosa said, that Wedemeyer would not be returned to China merely to command the small American forces still in the country.

CHIANG AND CHOU CONFER IN PRIVATE

Nanking, July 2 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the chief Communist negotiator, Gen. Chou En-lai, held a half-hour personal conference today but made no progress toward a settlement of China's civil conflict. A spokesman reported that the discussion had covered a number of points but resulted in no agreements. Chou left the Generalissimo's home without scheduling a future meeting.

Gen. Marshall, the American special envoy, was reported to have arranged the meeting, shortly after the Government's announcement that it would maintain the current truce with the Communists indefinitely to permit of further peace talks.

Port Near Tsingtao 'Under Attack'

Peiping, July 2 (AP)—Two Chinese Communist divisions were reported converging today upon Chimo, 25 miles north of the United States Marine and Navy base at Tsingtao.

Some 10,000 Chinese Communist troops already had started a night battle seven miles west of Chimo, Yellow Sea port, the Chinese Central News Agency said. Tsingtao dispatches added that there were 40,000 Communists concentrated northwest and southwest of Chimo, reportedly evacuated from Manchuria.

Meanwhile, establishment of a general cease-fire team for Shantung province was proposed, informed sources reported; and organization of a people's self-protection corps was begun by the Tsingtao municipal government. Men from 18 to 45 will be drafted for quick military training.

TROOPS IN INDIA CONTINUE BATTLE TO QUELL RIOTING

AHMEDABAD, India, July 2—(AP) Troops fired rifles into rioting crowds of Hindus and Moslems in Ahmedabad today to suppress "arson and looting" and the toll in continued communal clashes rose to 33 dead and 250 injured.

Crowds fought with stones and knives in new clashes starting after the lifting of curfew at 6 a.m.

The 25th Rajputana Rifles opened fire at noon to control some "flagrant cases of arson and looting accompanying the riots, a Bombay provincial communique said.

(One person was reported killed in similar disorders in Monghyr in eastern India, 250 miles northwest of Calcutta.)

Nineteen persons were killed and 130 injured yesterday in a clash between Moslems and Jains, a sect of dissenters from Hindus, and police fired several times at groups fighting pitched battles and looting shops.

The wave of disorders stemmed from political tension which flared during Hindu religious processions in honor of their god, Jagannath Rath, sometimes called Juggernaut, whom the Hindus revere as lord of the universe.

Rioters sweeping through the streets of Ahmedabad engaged in sporadic pitched battles today with stones, bottles and knives. Regular traffic was paralyzed.

Some 3,000 railway passengers were reported stranded on a station platform until rescued and led to safety by Congress party volunteer workers.

Crowds of pedestrians who sought refuge in the Congress party headquarters were also led home by volunteers.

Shops remained closed today.

Meanwhile, remaining workers walked out of textile plants previously crippled by strikes. The plants were closed immediately but troops remained at strategic positions.

All was reported quiet in Bombay, drenched by monsoon rains.

Troops Battle Riot In India Over Religion

Ahmedabad, India, July 2 (AP)—Troops opened fire today on rioting crowds of Hindus and Moslems in disturbances which have already left 33 dead and 250 injured.

A Bombay provincial government communiqué said the 25th Rajputana Rifles went into action at noon to control some "flagrant cases of arson and looting" attending the riots.

[Similar disturbances were reported from Monghyr in eastern India, 250 miles northwest of Calcutta. One person was reported killed there.]

The Hindu Go-

The disorders stemmed from political tension which flared violently during Hindu religious processions in honor of their god, Jagannath Rath, sometimes called Juggernaut, whom the Hindus revere as lord of the universe.

The rioters engaged in sporadic pitched battles with stones, knives and pop bottles. Traffic was paralyzed.

Passengers Stranded

Some 3,000 railway passengers were reported stranded on a station platform until rescued and led to safety by Congress party volunteer workers.

Crowds of pedestrians who sought refuge in the Congress party headquarters also were led safely home by volunteers.

Nehru Soon to Be Congress Party Head

Bombay, July 2 (A. P.).—Jawaharlal Nehru will assume the presidency of the Congress party this week end from Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, it was announced today.

DOCTORS SAY KING OF SIAM WAS SLAIN

Bangkok, July 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Siamese police communique said today that twelve of the twenty physicians who conducted a post-mortem on the body of youthful King Ananda Mahidol reported that murder was the most likely explanation of his sudden death.

"It was absolutely murder," said Dr. Chook Chotikashien, a prominent physician.

Dr. Edwin Cort, an American medical missionary and member of the medical commission, was quoted in the communique as saying: "The position of the wound and the bullet track seem to show that death was the result of assassination rather than suicide. Accidental death was improbable."

REPORT STIRS TOJO JUDGES

Jap Claims U.S. "Tacit Understanding" On Expansion

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, July 3 (AP)—Exploring into the 1931 Manchurian incident, the international war tribunal professed itself "shocked" by testimony that there may have been a "tacit understanding" between the United States and Japan permitting Japanese movement into Manchuria.

This testimony came from Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Premier and former commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy, at Tuesday's session of the trial of Tojo and 26 others on war crimes charges.

Under Cross-Examination

It was his understanding, Okada said on cross-examination by counsel for Tojo, that there was such a "gentlemen's agreement" and accordingly Japan expanded westward instead of "in the opposite direction."

Sir William Webb, president of the tribunal, said the court was "shocked" by Okada's statement.

While Okada did not elaborate, he brought out that Japan was greatly over-populated in the period when Giichi Tanaka was premier—1927-29—and that the United States acted to avoid Japanese immigration under the 1924 Oriental exclusion law.

It was Tanaka's plan, therefore, Okada continued, to advance peacefully and "by degrees" into the potentially rich land of the Manchus. Radical young army leaders who defied the emperor and the government, however, upset things and pushed the country into armed conquest.

Wrangle Over Diary

The inside story of this aggression may be disclosed in a diary of 1,115 pages written by Marquis Koichi Kido, the emperor's closest advisor. There was a spirited wrangle over this between prosecution and defense counsel.

The defense protested that the prosecution had made two entirely difference translations of the document, forcing it to prepare a second defense.

American attorneys said the diary probably was the most important document of the trial because Kido wrote into it the details of the plot involving the biggest names in Modern Japanese history.

U.S.-Japanese 'Deal' Alleged

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—Aged Admiral Keisuke Okada told the International War Crime Tribunal today he understood there was a "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan to permit Nippon's westward expansion into Manchuria for "living space."

He said the American ban on Japanese immigration had caused Japan to attempt to solve its overpopulation problems by moving into the Asiatic mainland. In 1927 Japan acquired substantial rights in Manchuria through treaties, he declared, and decided to develop these rights as fully as possible.

Okada, former Premier and commander in chief of the Japanese Navy, was a prosecution witness in the trial of 27 alleged warmongers.

Testimony "Shocks Court"

The 77-year-old witness did not elaborate his statement that he had heard of a "tacit understanding" between the United States and his country to allow Japanese movement into Manchuria. Sir William Webb, president of the tribunal, said the testimony "shocked the court."

Crossexamination of Okada brought up the first mention of the Tanaka Memorial — the reported plan for world aggression written by one-time Premier Baron Giichi Tanaka.

Okada testified he seriously doubted if the Tanaka Memorial ever existed.

Tanaka Policy "Too Slow"

He said the Army in Manchuria had become dissastified with Tanaka's policy of negotiating with Manchurian collaborationists, thought the negotiations were going too slowly, and decided to use force and occupy the rich and strategic land.

Okada said it was Tanaka's plan to advance into Manchuria "by degrees, peacefully, if possible, when the United States acted to avoid Japanese immigration under the 1924 Oriential exclusion law.

However, radical young army leaders, he said, defied both the Emperor and the Government and pushed the country into armed conquest.

Accuse Jap Firm, Partly U. S.-Owned

Tokyo, July 2 (A. P.).—The Titan Industrial Company, a paint ingredient manufacturer, half of whose stock is held by five foreign firms, was placed on the Allied Powers' restricted list today as a potentially monopolistic concern.

J. MacIver Henderson, chief of anti-trust and cartels division at Supreme Headquarters, declared: "The Cartel feature is inherent in the ownership and management of the plant." Among the foreign corporations listed as holding 50 per cent of the stock were the Titan Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., and the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Frankfurt.

Freed

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Akiya, the Viennese entertainer who failed in an attempt to kiss General MacArthur last March, left prison today. She had served 60 days for a United States mails violation.

Incarceration was not without its rewards. The blond, middle-aged woman, who came to Japan thirteen years ago as a singer and piano player and remained as wife of a native, told prison officials she gained twenty needed pounds and said she felt like a new woman.

She thanked Sugamo guards, declaring she never had been better treated in her life.

"Bomb"

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—"It's a bomb," excitedly reported Heijiro Hirayama to police after he and his family had received a box of American canned goods distributed by the Japanese Government.

Poking out of the half-unwrapped box was a fuse.

An interpreter discovered that the "fuse" was an attachment for a device to heat a can of green pea soup.

Food

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—Release of an additional 47,450 tons of United States army foodstuffs today assured residents of ten food-scarce districts that they will eat for at least another week. The area includes Tokyo and Yokohama.

Agriculture Minister Hiro Wada announced the Government is endeavoring to boost the ration of staple foods 30 grams to the 330 grams daily formerly in effect.

Test Case

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—Allied headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to search for and report on the location of an iron gate removed from a family grave during the wartime scrap metal drive. The gate was selected as a test case to determine if records were kept of such seizure and what was made of such material.

GI Electrocuted In Japan

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—A soldier identified by companions as Staff Sergeant Joe D. Moore, of Centerville, Texas, was electrocuted today when he touched a guy wire rigged across a power line. The lights and loud-speaker system of the international war-crimes tribunal were disrupted.

Raises

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—The Japanese Government today granted living allowance increases to employes, retroactive to June 1. A graduated scale up to 200 per cent gives largest benefits to those in low-salaried brackets.

Cash

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—Nationals of Korea, Formosa, China, the Ryukyus, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria being repatriated from Japan today were given permission by Allied headquarters to take with them the equivalent of $250.

Mail Exchanged in Korea.

Seoul, July 2 (A. P.).—An exchange of mail between American and Russian zones of Korea took place today at Kaesong. It was the twelfth such exchange in as many weeks.

FREEDOM COMES TO PHILIPPINES ON JULY FOURTH

MANILA, Wednesday, July 3—(AP) Independence comes to the Philippines tomorrow, officially ending nearly 48 years of American administration.

Before dignitaries from many nations, Manuel A. Roxas and Elpidio Quirino were sworn in as the first president and vice president, respectively, of the new republic.

A treaty of general relations between the United States and the republic then will be signed . . . Guest speaker of the occasion, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, probably as much as any other man made the independence ceremony possible.

MacArthur, favorite hero of the Philippine man in the streets, arrived Tuesday by plane from Tokyo. He descended from his glistening C-54, the "Bataan," his five stars agleam, amid shouts of "mabuhay" (good wishes). With him were Mrs. MacArthur and their son Arthur.

The welcoming group was headed by Roxas and the American high commissioner, Paul V. McNutt.

More than 50 nations have been invited to send official representatives for the ceremonies.

MANILA HAILS GEN. M'ARTHUR

He Flies From Tokyo for Independence Rites.

Manila, July 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, honor guest at the July 4 Independence ceremonies of the islands he liberated, arrived from Japan today in his glistening C-54 transport plane Bataan.

He was given a tumultuous welcome at Nichols Field. The first to greet him were Philippines President Manuel Roxas and the American High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt. MacArthur embraced Roxas affectionately several times. He had a big "hello" for McNutt.

Mrs. MacArthur was with the Supreme Allied Commander on his first trip from Japan since he left Manila last August upon the Japanese surrender.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.-Md.) and Postmaster-General Robert E. Hannegan flew in from Guam a day ahead of schedule, hitchhiking by air with Lieut.-Gen. George E. Kenney. Although they showed up unexpectedly, President Roxas was on hand to greet them. Roxas and Tydings are old friends.

Bad weather held up the arrival of the Chinese delegation. This disappointed a large crowd of Manila Chinese waiting patiently at Nichols Field.

Philippine Congress Acting On Trade Pact

Manila, July 2 (AP)—Both houses of the Philippine Congress were expected to approve today an executive agreement making the Bell trade bill effective.

The administration's majority promised to overwhelm opponents, who asserted the trade pact with the United States would mean selling the Filipino birthright for rehabilitation and economic aid.

Supporters of President Roxas said aid was vital to implement independence—which will be proclaimed on Thursday.

Philippine Rice Crop Outlook Very Poor

Manila, July 2 (AP)—Official estimates of the 1946 rice crop today indicated that expected August food shortages may reach famine proportions.

Mariano Garchitorena, Philippine Secretary of Agriculture, said the situation was serious, and estimated the 1946 rice crop at "substantially less than 1945," when the crop was 60 per cent of normal. Civil strife in central Luzon and lack of work animals eaten by the Japanese in the southern islands contributed to this, he said.

Rice-rationing machinery was ordered set up in Manila today for possible use within a fortnight, and President Manuel Roxas set an example by spading up a garden plot in the Malacanan Palace grounds.

BIKINI TEST STIRS A-BOMB DISPUTE

One Group Sees Failure Against Ships, Another Cites Damage.

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, Wednesday, July 3—(AP) The Navy today tentatively added three more ships—including the heavy cruiser Salt Lake City—to the "badly damaged" category after Monday's atomic bomb blast in Bikini lagoon, raising that total to nine.

The toll of sunken target vessels stands at five; no more went down since the Sakawa slid under early yesterday.

Two Destroyers Damaged

The destroyers Rhind and Stack were added, with the Salt Lake City, to the badly damaged list.

Associated Press Correspondent Elton C. Fay reported from the flagship Mt. McKinley that the Rhind had been "well out" toward the fringe of the target fleet, and that the Stack also was beyond the hard-hit inner circle.

Arguments over the power of atomic bombs on ships already were raging today and doubtless will continue for years.

Revised Toll

Fay gave this revised list of damage to 59 of the 73 atomic target ships:

Sunk, five.

Heavily damaged, nine.

Moderately damaged, five.

Superficially damaged, nine.

Negligible damage, 31.

Thus, in all, 59 of the 73 target vessels were affected by the burst of the single bomb hundreds of feet above the lagoon. Arguments continue, however, on whether this score makes it a mighty naval weapon.

Failure Is Charged

One group argues that the atomic bomb was a failure as a destroyer of surface ships, and that on the basis of the first Bikini test there is little chance that any drastic change in naval design will be necessary.

Another group holds that the atomic giant did everything expected of it—that it sank the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, the destroyers Anderson and Lampson, and sent two transports to the bottom as well as heavily damaging other ships.

(Radio reports quoted Dr. Karl Compton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as saying: "There is no need to apologize for the results of this test. The damage we see here was done by one bomb. The bomb missed the main target by only 300 to 500 yards south and to the west. There certainly would have been serious damage to personnel aboard one half mile from the center of the blast.")

This group also points out that this was accomplished despite the fact that the experiment was not intended as a test of the bomb against ships primarily, but as a means of gathering scientific information. They feel that judgment should be suspended until further tests are made.

Did Not Crush Big Ships

The fact remains that the air burst of the A-bomb did not crush battleships like paper-mache, nor drive them to the bottom of the lagoon.

Correspondents who watched the explosion were able to make an inspection tour through the target array for the first time Tuesday and got a closeup view of the entire fleet.

A preliminary survey of the damage brought varying estimates of the success of the experiment.

Navy Secretary Forrestal expressed surprise at the "relatively unimportant" damage he saw during an inspection of the heavier ships.

Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Air force commander, said at Kwajalein that the operation was "a complete and unqualified success."

(Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, University of California physicist, was of the opinion at Berkeley that early reports could not be expected

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to provide a true evaluation of the bomb, that detailed scientific study must be awaited.

(Oppenheimer said the preliminary reports did not indicate the test was a failure. He pointed out that the sinking or damaging of a ship of itself is not too important, that what is "more important is what was done to life aboard the vessel and to all its intricate mechanisms.")

A-Bomb Toll

Official announcements gave this as the atom bomb's toll of the anchored target ships:

Sunk—destroyer Anderson; destroyer Lamson; attack transports Gilliam and Carlisle; and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, a modern welded craft.

Heavily damaged—light carrier Independence; battleship Arkansas; heavy cruiser Pensacola; submarine Skate; a tank landing ship; and the Japanese battleship Nagato. The Independence was still burning.

About 25 other ships suffered damage in varying degrees.

Forrestal, while viewing the damage to the heavier ships as relatively unimportant, observed that such ships are "difficult to sink unless they sustain underwater damage." He warned against hasty conclusions but expressed the opinion "there still will be navies in the future."

Second Test Soon

Another atomic bomb is to be set off under water in the lagoon, probably within three or four weeks, to test the destructive power of the blast transmitted by water to the hulls of ships.

While viewing Monday's test as a complete success, General Ramey said it was "by no means a test of airpower against the navy" but a demonstration of the "flexibility of air power and atomic power."

"The feasibility of such intricate timing has been demonstrated, even to those of us who planned it while doubting its possibilities," General Ramey said.

"Should we have to fight again, I believe that Bikini demonstrated our capability to enter the fight with a precision team of air and atomic power."

One big question still remained unanswered: Could crewmen have lived through the blast?

Scientists hoped to get an answer to that question by observing the effects of rays upon surviving test animals. Animals survived aboard all ships so far visited by the press boat, but a complete animal census has not been made.

Goats on the battleship Nevada still were alive, although one of the half dozen aboard was reported sick. The Nevada was the principal target, but the bomb was believed to have exploded astern and a little to port of the ship.

Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the operations, said he believed casualties would have been heavy aboard the battleship New York had it been manned. The New York was one of the ships the admiral and Forrestal inspected after it had been declared free of harmful radioactivity. Blandy pointed out, however, that while army materiel exposed on decks of the ships was damaged "the heavy parts of the ship itself were undamaged."

The submarine Skate was so heavily damaged it had to be beached. The craft's tower had been blasted overboard on the starboard side and the steel deck ripped open.

Bikini island, three miles from the center of the blast, apparently was undamaged. Reporters who visited the island said palm trees were unseared and that there was no dangerous radioactivity.

Fires On Ships Burning Long After Blast

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, July 2 (AP)—Fire-fighting crews worked on into the second day in atom-blasted Bikini lagoon today, dousing lingering pockets of flame through the target fleet—five of whose 73 vessels already had been sunk.

That the second test, tentatively scheduled within three or four weeks, may take a far greater toll was indicated in an interview with Navy Secretary Forrestal radioed from the flagship Mt. McKinley. He expressed surprise at the "relatively unimportant" damage inflicted upon the heavier ships by Monday's air drop, but noted that such ships are "difficult to sink unless they sustain underwater damage."

The second blast is to be set off under water, with the sea transmitting a terrific blow to the hulls of the test fleet.

Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Air Force commander, reported from Kwajalein that the operation was "a complete and unqualified success."

Navies Still Needed, Secretary Says

Forrestal warned against premature conclusions, but voiced one generality as the result of his own observations: "There still will be navies in the future."

Whether crewmen could have lived through the blast remained an unanswered question, but scientists expect to learn much by observing the effects of the rays upon surviving test animals, tethered at battle stations.

They survived on all ships visited by the press boat, but no vessel as yet had time for a complete animal census.

The Nevada's goats were said to be alive. One of the half dozen aboard was reported sick. It was directly in the path of atomic rays.

Here and there animals were reported dead, but apparently more animals survived than perished. This was about as the Navy and scientists had figured it.

The fifth test ship to sink was the broken Japanese cruiser Sakawa—a modern warship, welded instead of riveted and consequently much stronger structurally.

First listed as "missing," the destroyer Anderson later was announced definitely sunk, as were the attack transports Gilliam and Carlisle and the destroyer Lamson.

Nevertheless, it was "by no means a test of airpower against the Navy," General Ramey announced. The primary task of the air forces was "to demonstrate the flexibility of air power and atomic power," he explained—and "the feasibility of such intricate timing has been demonstrated, even to those of us who planned it while doubting its possibilities."

"Should we have to fight again, I believe that Bikini demonstrated our capability to enter the fight with a precision team of air and atomic power."

Drone Planes Amaze Him

"I can't describe the reaction I felt on seeing the first drone plane plow through the center of the atomic cloud and emerge, dragging part of the cloud with it," he added. "I knew it wasn't possible, but there it was.... Even present-day airplanes can carry out missions in that cloud...."

Secy. Forrestal, Blandy Watch Cruiser Sink

Aboard U.S.S. Mt. McKinley, July 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy today risked exposure of radioactivity to inspect atomic devastation in Bikini lagoon on A-day plus 1 and witness the sinking of the Japanese light cruiser Sakawa.

The Sakawa, her superstructure flattened and her stern open to the sea, started slipping under while Forrestal and the commander of Joint Task Force 1 were looking over the blasted light carrier Independence from the deck of a picket boat.

Disregarding radioactivity still lingering aboard ships in the target array's bull's-eye circle, Blandy ordered the picket boat "full speed ahead" as soon as he heard the shout from a salvage tug that the Sakawa was going down.

Goes Down Gradually

For a dozen minutes, Forrestal, Blandy and others of their party watched from 50 yards away while the Japanese 6,000-tonner gradually gave up the ghost.

The Sakawa finally disappeared at 10.40 A.M.

Earlier, Forrestal and Blandy had braved gamma radiation for a closeup view of the heavy-hulled submarine Skate—hardest hit of the 73 craft subjected to atomic violence, Blandy's deputy for technical direction, Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, expressed the belief that the Skate was the closest of all targets to the bomb burst. He said she was subjected to more than 500 pounds pressure per square inch.

The Skate was about 50 yards astern of the Nevada, aiming point. Because of her wrecked condition, she was towed out of the target area today and may be beached if inspection shows she is taking water.

Radioactivity Detected

James Nolan, of St. Louis, radiologist of the Las Alamos (N.M.) atomic bomb laboratory, carried a Geiger counter, which registered radioactivity on its dial and via earphones.

After the picket boat circled the Skate and was lying off alongside, Nolan reported radiation so intense that the counter was "off the scale"—meaning more radioactivity than the sensitive instrument could register.

Blandy laughed and said: "Let's get the hell out of here!"

He explained to Forrestal, however, that Nolan's counter was so delicate that "my luminous watch dial will make it go off the scale."

Nevertheless, the picket boat got out—but not before those aboard got a good look at the Skate's ruined weather deck and tower.

Damage To The Submarines

The Skate's tower had been blasted overboard and the entire steel deck structure had been ripped open from bow to stern. Heavy steel beams had been twisted like taffy. The hull seemed outwardly to be intact, but was dished in several places aft.

Blandy explained that modern submarines are capable of withstanding terrific pressures because their hulls are thicker than any surface craft's.

Throughout the area where atomic damage was greatest, and in remoter parts where fires started, the smell of stale smoke filled the air—an odor like that which hangs over a building where firemen have put out a blaze.

Blandy and Forrestal boarded only one ship, the 32-year-old battleship New York. Unlike those nearer the target center, it bore an "affirmative" flag, a blue and white barred banner indicating radiological safety monitors had found it free of harmful radioactivity.

The bomb's blast effects were visible everywhere starboard aft where the New York was hit hardest. They included twisted mast structures, shattered plexiglass and ripped fuselages of exposed planes.

Faces Underwater Test

But it still has Test B, the shallow underwater atomic burst three to four weeks hence, to go through.

One phenomenon was observed aboard the New York which proved the atomic bomb a terrific anti-personnel weapon even if it did not damage the old battleship fundamentally:

The shadow of a folding metal chair leaning against the after gun turret had been photographed on the turret by the bomb's super-solar flash.

Parsons said "anybody sitting there would have been burned and would have received gamma radiation."

Other Ships Inspected

Blandy reminded Forrestal that the Navy promised Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York that his State would receive the old ship as a shrine if it survived the tests. Blandy said he had promised Dewey the New York would not be exposed as much as some other target ships.

Forrestal and Blandy also inspected, without boarding, these ships:

The heavy carrier Saratoga, which suffered only slight damage amidships due to a fire started in army ammunition exposed on deck. Shattered plexiglass and mirrors proved, however, that the Sara felt considerable of the bomb's blast. Nolan's Geiger counter indicated more than normal but still harmless radioactivity around the Sara.

The Pennsylvania, whose catapult plants were put out of commission and where fires amidships left blistered skin, wrecked life-rafts and charred equipment. The bomb flash did not even scorch a bale of hay on the after-deck. A pair of goats on the Pennsylvania's forecastle deck seemed lonesome, but otherwise unharmed by slow-acting rediation.

Independence In Bad Shape

The Independence, whose stern was all but blown off by ammunition explosions set off by the bomb's heat. Her flight deck was buckled and hangar deck gutted and twisted.

The heavy cruiser Salt Lake City, whose two stacks were destroyed and whose radio mast was wilted. Her superstructure bulkheads were dished in.

The Nevada, whose entire aft topside structure was changed by heat from a gaudy red-orange with areas of white to a dirty, sooty color. Equipment exposed on the Nevada's after-deck was chewed up and scorched. The ship seemed, however, to have suffered no fundamental damage.

The heavy cruiser Pensacola, whose stacks were knocked over and whose masts were mangled at the top.

The 34-year-old Arkansas, oldest battleship in the United States fleet, whose superstructure showed the hammer-like flattening effect of the bomb.

The Japanese battleship Nagato, whose new scars were lost among the heavy bomb damage suffered at the hands of United States naval flyers during the war.

The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, whose bow, forward structures and entire starboard side was scorched, although she was nearly 3,000 yards from the target center. The wooden forward mast was splintered and the top of the steel mast aft had broken off.

The destroyer Rhind, whose funnel was gone and whose masts were bent.

Pacific Flights Resumed

Kwajalein, July 2 (AP)—Trans-Pacific air travel resumed today after the Central Pacific area, scene of the atomic bomb test, was ruled safe. The precautionary ban against all flights except planes actually in the test was put into effect Monday night.

SCIENTIST SEES NO GAINS IN TEST

WASHINGTON, July 2 — (AP) W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said today that last Sunday's atom bomb experiment contributed nothing to scientific knowledge and that the "only truly significant test" will be the deep underwater explosion scheduled for next year.

Results of Sunday's experiment at Bikini atoll only bore out the predictions made by scientists weeks ago, Higinbotham said in a statement, adding:

"Besides the military reasons for holding the test, there will no doubt be some technical items gathered but there will be nothing learned of value to peacetime uses which could not have been learned much more cheaply and more accurately in laboratory tests with less of a circus atmosphere."

Higinbotham noted that his group, embracing scientists who helped develop the atom bomb, had forecast on May 29 that probably only one or two ships would be sunk in Sunday's test—an explosion of the bomb in the air over the target vessels.

He said the second test scheduled for this month at Bikini—an explosion slightly below the surface—probably will be more damaging to the ships. But he emphasized that the experiment will be conducted in shallow water and the effects of the explosion thereby multiplied.

Bomb Cloud Chased; Planes Radioactive

Kwajalein, July 2 (AP)—Two radiological B-29's assigned to locate the vanished atomic bomb cloud succeeded so well that both were grounded today as dangerously radioactive. Crewmen were reported "okay," however.

The planes, piloted by Major Allen B. Rowlett, Chula, Va., and Major Claude R. (Buck) Eatherly, Van Alysne, Texas, found the cloud last night, solely by radar. Twelve hours after the blast the largely dissipated mushroom cloud was 60 miles northeast of Bikini.

The planes carried air samplers to gather ions, radiologists.

ROSE WARNS OF THIRD WAR

Canadian M. P. Convicted as Spy Assails U. S., British Leaders

MONTREAL, July 2 (AP)—Fred Rose, convicted of conspiring to communicate information to Russia, said in a statement today that "the Canadian 'spy scare' can easily become the match that sets off World War III."

Mrs. Rose released the mimeographed statement to the press.

Her husband, a Communist Member of Parliament, has been sentenced to six years in prison. His application for release on bail pending hearing of his appeal next fall was rejected.

In his statement, Rose said he had been convicted of a crime he did not commit but that he did not blame the jury members because they had been "victims of a vast propaganda machine let loose in this country since the establishment of the Royal Commission early in February."

"This Commisison, set up by the Government on the advice of unscrupulous individuals in high office in London and Washington," he said, "resorted to methods unheard of in a democratic country in order to get people to condemn themselves and others. I am one of the victims."

CANADA TO CHART GRADUAL REMOVAL OF PRICE CONTROLS

OTTAWA, July 2 (AP) Canada, which has been following a policy of gradual decontrol of prices, will make a strong effort to insulate herself against any great price rise in the United States, reliable authorities said today.

An attempt will be made to seal the border to prevent inflation spreading here, but government officials, frankly admitting that the pressure of the American developments would be strong and persistent, are not overly optimistic that they can hold the line.

The Canadian program, now only in a formative stage because of the uncertainty of Washington's eventual policy, is expected to be along these lines:

1. Increasing of subsidies on imports from the United States which are vital to the Canadian economy. The most important of these items are coal, fuel oil, cotton textiles and certain foods, such as dried fruits.

2. Enforcement of a strict export control to prevent Canadian manufacturers from quitting the domestic market to take advantage of higher prices in the United States.

3. Continuation of the progressive decontrol now being followed, but only at the rate planned before disintegration of the American controls.

Government officials met constantly over the weekend to discuss latest developments in Washington and chart a course for the dominion.

Canada still has control on rent and on prices of all goods considered essential to keep down the cost of living.

CUBANS JUSTIFY SUGAR SHOWDOWN

Havana, July 2 (A. P.).—Cuban sugar dealers, believing that the price of many commodities imported from the United States may be increased soon, said today that the expiration of price controls in the United States justified the recent slowdown in exports of the 1946 sugar crop to America.

Spokesman for the sugar producers said that Cuba had refused to sign any contracts for the 1946-1947 crop unless guaranteed that prices of American exports to Cuba would not be increased during this period. Negotiations for shipment of the 1946-1947 crop still are in progress.

Business sources said that if prices of the many commodities Cuba imports from the United States were raised, the increased cost would be passed on to the consumer who, in turn, would press for a higher wage. The demand for higher wages, these sources said, probably would be met by presidential decree. Higher wages and higher costs of materials, it was pointed out, would require a higher price for any Cuban-produced product.

Wherry and O'Daniel Block New Move for Stop-gap Action---Barkley Seeks Compromise.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Adamant opponents blocked efforts to speed an OPA revival today as Senate leaders sought informal agreement on a compromise price cotnrol bill. All price controls were off. The Senate opposition made it increasingly apparent that any restoration will be delayed—possibly several weeks.

Bolstered by apparent majority support within the Senate Banking Committee, Democratic Leader Barkley tried to get the opposing sides together on a year's extension of the OPA as a substitute for the twenty-day revival resolution passed, 283 to 61, by the House yesterday.

But when Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.), presiding, sought to assign a temporary extension bill offered by Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) to the banking committee, Senators O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) and Wherry (R.-Neb.) objected. This had the effect of delaying for one day the sending of the bill to the committee.

A few minutes later, when the House's extended (officially ar-[illegible] the Senate, Barkley asked unanimous consent to send it immediately to the banking committee. Wherry objected. He and O'Daniel then raised another parliamentary technicality which delayed its assignment to the committee until tomorrow.

Barkley Looks for Compromise.

The House measure probably will be used by the committee as the basis for any compromise extension legislation it may draft.

Without waiting for the bill assignment, Barkley carried on informal discussions with OPA opponents in search of middle ground for a compromise the committee might consider when it takes up the subject, possibly tomorrow.

Administration leaders fought today against giving rent controls a right-of-way in the Senate over a revival of the OPA's general price powers. Barkley told the Banking Committee it would be "going through a farce" to recommend Senate action on a bill dealing only with one phase of the price question.

Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) proposed the immediate consideration of a rent bill on the ground that restoration of such controls is not controversial.

"I see no harm in reporting this bill and passing it this afternoon," Capehart told the committee. "It may be two weeks before we report an OPA bill—if we report one at all."

In the face of Barkley's opposition, Capehart said he again will ask tomorrow for a committee vote on rents.

"It seems to me," Barkley said, "that we ought to try in an honest, fair way, without too much delay, to work out something comprehensive."

Taft Agreeable to Rent Rise.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said he thought the chances good that the committee could agree on a general bill this week. If not, Taft said he would favor reporting the rent control measure, perhaps including authority for a 10 per cent increase in rents if it appears there is to be no general price control law.

At the White House Chester Bowles told reporters he was hopeful that the Senate will pass the continuing OPA resolution this week and then more permanent legislation "within two or three weeks." Asked why he thought action might come this week, the retiring economic stabilizer said: "I'm always optimistic."

On the basis of what happened in markets yesterday, Bowles said, "You can look for a 75 per cent increase in meat prices."

"Hogs were up 35 per cent yesterday," he continued. "With subsidies off, you can add another 20 per cent, and when the dealers add a mark-up it will push it up to 75 per cent."

Truman Gets 7,000 Telegrams.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross told news men that telegrams to the White House on Mr. Truman's veto of the original OPA extension bill had slowed to a "trickle" today. He said the messages totaled 7,000 to date and continued to support the President's position at a ratio of about 40 to 1.

There were these other developments as the nation went into its second day of a completely free economy:

1. The Labor Department's price index for basic commodities—such things as livestock, grains, hides, textiles and metals—jumped 7.7 points yesterday compared with a rise of two-tenths of one point last week. Farm products accounted for most of the surge.

2. Paul Porter, OPA chief, broadcasting to agency employees across the nation, asserted that rising stock and commodity prices are "an ominous sign that speculators are already placing bets on inflation." But he insisted that price controls would win out.

3. Despite the soaring prices at primary markets, retailers for the most part held to OPA ceilings. Meat was a notable exception, when it could be found.

4. The sharpest jump of all was in rents, with advances running up to one-third more in many places and out of sight in a few. This prompted Bowles to urge Governors last night to invoke their emergency powers to freeze rentals.

5. Republican efforts in the House to put through a separate rent control measure hit a temporary snag when Representative Spence (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Banking Committee insisted that the price and rent control issue be handled in one legislative package. A similar measure in the Senate was routed to that chamber's Banking Committee for routine, unhurried treatment.

Week's Delay Expected.

Thus the developing administration strategy appeared to be to let the full effect of the OPA's death be felt for at least a week or two and then buckle down to work.

Senate attention was focused also on Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.), who earlier switched his position to support the administration in its insistence that meat remain under price control. But Tobey declined at his home in New Hampshire to chart his future course.

With Radcliffe's vote, the administration apparently had a shaky majority in the Banking Committee for a new extension bill more in line with the President's wishes. Tobey's vote might make that majority firmer.

BOWLES PREDICTS SHARP INCREASE IN LIVING COSTS

Will Double Within 20 Days If Commodity Prices Continue to Rise, He Says.

SENATE STALLED ON OPA

O'Daniel, Wherry Delay Committee Action on Extension.

WASHINGTON, July 2 — (AP) Stabilization Director Chester Bowles forecast tonight that the cost of living will double within 20 days if commodity prices continue their present rise.

Senator Moore (R-Okla), foe of a continued OPA in any form, urged the nation at the same time to "wait and see" whether "the prices we are [illegible] today are as bad, or at least any worse, than the black markets under which we have suffered so long," and whether inflation will develop. He added that "Congress is always available for emergency legislation."

Senate Action Blocked

These warning views were prepared for the radio at the end of a day which found congressional action on price controls stalled by Senators O'Daniel (D-Tex) and Wherry (R-Neb) but Administration leaders busy behind the scenes seeking to clear the way for a compromise bill.

Bowles qualified his prediction of a 100 percent cost of living hike by saying that he doubts that the prime commodities could continue "under any circumstances" their jump of yesterday, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics put at the index figure of 3.7 percent.

The bureau reported today's rise on commodity markets at .7 percent, bringing the price index for 28 basic commodities to 208. Its index for domestic commodities stood at 230.8 compared with 228.4 yesterday.

But Bowles added that "the price and rent increases you read about in your paper yesterday and today are only a taste of what lies ahead if we accept anything less than really effective price and rent control legislation."

Does Not Fear Inflation

Moore said he has heard nothing so far "that indicates we will suffer a national collapse or that uncontrolled inflation" will develop and he is convinced there will be none.

"The plain fact," he declared, "is that the Administration is a captive of the C.I.O., which demands complete wartime control of prices as a basis for an over-all regimentation of our economy and is willing to use any means at its command to effectuate this unAmerican, unconstitutional policy."

Objections by O'Daniel and Wherry stymied an attempt to start OPA extension legislation through the Senate Banking committee.

Meanwhile the Administration leadership blocked consideration of a separate rent control bill in the Senate, as it had done yesterday in the House, seeking to tie in this generally approved provision with other curbs which face opposition, all in a single measure.

Barkley Opposes Separate Bill

Senator Capehart (R-Ind.) sought to get the Banking committee to act immediately on a rent control bill which Senator Byrd (D-Va) introduced yesterday. But Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) has [illegible]tened from the floor to the committee room to oppose it and Capehart held off.

Downtown, meanwhile, the second day of the OPA's wake found officials conferring on anti-inflation measures and warning of grave consequences in many fields if price controls are not revived:

1. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told a news conference that taxes may be raised next year as an inflation curb if prices "get too far out of hand." Snyder, George Harrison, New York banker, and Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker corporation, discussed anti-inflation policies with President Truman but gave no details.

2. Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt, in another news conference, predicted the costs of home building will jump at least 14 to 25 percent unless the OPA is revived. He appealed to producers of building materials to retain ceiling prices voluntarily until Congress acts one way or the other, and said that subsidy payments will remain in effect at least through July.

3. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson told newsmen that price increases here will cause economic difficulties abroad. He also reiterated that the end of OPA meat and grain price controls will hamper the famine relief program.

4. Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, war assets administrator, announced that prices on surplus property will stay put on the assumption that the dealers who purchase it will abide by OPA ceilings.

5. The Civilian Production administration acted to protect vital construction and reconversion activities now that price controls are off. It ruled that suppliers may not charge higher prices to priority holders than to other purchasers and that if the supplier makes a general price increase he must give the priority holder a week in which to accept. The order is designed to keep producers of luxury goods from bidding up prices on materials.

1946

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Must Preserve Records

6. The OPA announced that retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers must preserve until July 1, 1947, the records they were required to keep under price regulations. The agency has been authorized to prosecute price violations which occurred before the law expired at midnight June 30.

7. The Office of International Trade said it is studying the effect on exports of the end of price controls and that export license controls will be restored if necesary to prevent "any serious drain of critical U. S. supplies not now under control."

8. William Green, president of the A.F.L., made public a telegram to senators asserting that "labor unrest, discontent and perhaps strikes will take place throughout the nation in event prices continue to mount." He urged immediate "temporary price control legislation, at least."

The 20-day stop-gap extension which the House passed yesterday, however, was shelved JUL 3 1946 ch, in the Senate Barkley explain is for the Banking committee to overhaul it into a one-year extension which will contain everything Congress may be willing to grant.

Objections by O'Daniel and Wherry prevented the bill from going to the Senate Banking committee today. The two also blocked an extension bill by Chairman Wagner (D-NY) of the committee. The group thus had no legislation officially before it, but the bills may be referred to it tomorrow under different procedure.

Radcliffe For Compromise

Barkley meanwhile held informal discussions with senators opposed to various OPA powers, trying to get them to recede from their opposition. Senator Radcliffe (D-MD) of the Banking committee, who had supported the Taft amendment on manufacturers' profits which President Truman particularly assailed, told a reporter he now is inclined to support a compromise.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), author of that amendment, said he thinks the chances are good that the committee can agree on a new bill this week. If it does not, he added, he would favor a separate rent control measure, possibly providing for a ten per cent increase if other prices are not to be controlled.

Barkley said he feared that if action were taken on rents as a separate bill, the country would get the impression that Congress was not going to act further. He also commented that it would be "going through a farce" because a rent bill would be subject to all the amendments which might be attached to general control legislation.

Capehart contended, however,

BOWLES TO LEAVE CAPITAL THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP) Chester Bowles, asked by White House reporters today whether he will be a candidate for U. S. Senator in Connecticut, replied:

"I don't know what I'm going to do. The first thing is to get some sleep."

The retiring economic stabilizer was a White House visitor today. He said he and his family will leave Washington Friday on a vacation.

"I definitely am not going back into business," Bowles said.

He probably will make up his mind about the political situation, he added, after a three-weeks vacation in Connecticut and Maine.

He said Mrs. Bowles told him last night that he is in no frame of mind at this time to make a decision on the Senate race.

After his vacation, he said, he is coming back to Washington "to talk the situation over with the President again."

Whatever he does, he said, he is not considering returning to the stabilization post from which he resigned last week when it became evident the Congress would pass the compromise OPA bill the President later vetoed.

"The President did a very courageous thing," said Bowles.

BOWLES IS SILENT ON SENATE RACE

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After his vacation, he said, he is coming back to Washington "to talk the situation over with the President again."

He made this statement when reporters asked him whether he might return to Government if he does not make a political race.

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"The President did a very courageous thing," said Bowles.

Split Almost Evenly

With the Senate Banking Committee split almost evenly between those who want the OPA revived in a form agreeable to Mr. Truman and those who want controls relaxed as provided in the vetoed bill, the vote of the Maryland Senator may be the deciding factor when the issue is fought out again within the banking group.

Bolstered by apparent majority support within the committee, Barkley tried to get opposing sides together on a year's extension as a substitute for the twenty-day resolution passed 283-61 by the House yesterday.

Separate Senate Rent Step Is Opposed

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Administration leaders fought today against giving rent controls a right of way in the Senate over a revival of OPA's general price powers.

Blocked by opponents from speeding action on legislation to restore the OPA, Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) told the Banking Committee it would be "going through a farce" to recommend Senate action on a bill dealing only with one phase of the price question.

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) proposed the immediate consideration of a rent bill on the grounds that restoration of such controls is not controversial.

Capehart To Try Again

"I see no harm in reporting this bill and passing it this afternoon," Capehart told the committee. "It may be two weeks before we report an OPA bill, if we report one at all."

In the face of Barkley's opposition, Capehart DAY will again ask tomorrow for a committee vote on rents.

"It seems to me," Barkley said, "that we ought to try in an honest, fair way, without too much delay, to work out something comprehensive."

Taft Appears Hopeful

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said he thought the chances good that the committee could agree on a general bill this week.

If not, Taft said he would favor reporting the recent control measure, perhaps including authority for a 10 per cent increase in rents if it appears there is to be no general price control law.

Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), who supported the Taft profit amendment Mr. Truman criticized in vetoing the price-control extension bill, said he is inclined to back a compromise.

But when Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), presiding, sought to assign a temporary extension bill offered by Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.) to the committee, Senators O'Daniel (D., Texas) and Wherry (R., Neb.) objected. This had the effect of delaying for one day the sending of the bill to the committee.

Second Attempt Made

A few minutes later, when the House extender officially arrived in the Senate, Barkley asked unanimous consent to send it immediately to the committee. Wherry objected.

He and O'Daniel then raised another parliamentary technicality, which delayed its assignment to the committee until tomorrow.

The House measure will probably be used by the committee as the basis for any compromise extension legislation it may draft.

Without waiting for the bill assignment, Barkley carried on informal discussions with OPA opponents in search of a middle ground for a compromise the committee might consider when it takes up the subject, possibly tomorrow.

Telegrams Decreasing

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross told newsmen that telegrams to the White House on Mr. Truman's veto of the original extension bill had slowed to a "trickle" today. He said the messages totaled 7,000 to date and continued to support the President's position at a ratio of about 40 to 1.

Thus the developing Administration strategy appeared to be to let the full effect of OPA's death be felt for at least a week or two and then buckle down to work.

Attention Shifts To Tobey

With Radcliffe declaring in favor of a compromise, Senate attention shifted to another member—Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) who earlier switched his position to support the Administration in its insistence that meat remain under price control.

But Tobey declined at his home in New Hampshire to chart his future course.

He said he thought the congressional conference committee produced a better bill than either the Senate or House had voted separately and that he was "surprised at the President's veto." He added that he wants to "look into the subject some more" before deciding what to do.

Shaky Majority Seen

With Radcliffe's vote, the Administration apparently had a shaky majority in the committee for the effort of Barkley to write a new extension bill more in line with the President's wishes. Tobey's vote might make that majority firmer and enhance the possibility of Senate acceptance of any compromise the group might agree upon.

Taft, who criticized OPA operations in a radio address last night, said today he is willing to make some changes in his presidentially criticized amendment so long as any bill retains the principle of making prices keep pace with cost increases on major items.

Taft said he is not "wedded" to the language of his amendment, nor is he insistent upon its particular formula.

JUL 3 1946

Make O[illegible] Proviso

"But I shall insist upon the principle that increased costs be reflected in increased prices for major items," he said.

Radcliffe said there had been some talk of setting up the principle of such increases without putting in the bill what Mr. Truman said in his veto message was the "complex" formula of the Taft amendment.

"If we can get some elasticity on this point, I believe the President might accept it," Radcliffe said. He added that he might propose that still wider powers be given a separate decontrol board, to which Mr. Truman said he did not object.

Asserting that "taxes will probably follow prices," Snyder told a news conference that a rate hike may be used as a brake on inflation.

But, he said flatly, no new tax bill will be proposed by the Treasury for 1946.

Summarizing the Government's financial position for the fiscal year ended last Sunday, Snyder said the deficit was $788,000,000 less than President Truman estimated it would be in a budget revision April 11.

Spillover, Not Saving

The improvement, however, was due to slow progress of the international finance program, he said, and the "saving" actually will be merely a spillover into the fiscal year just started.

Because of the slow development of the World Bank and Fund, and the failure of Congress to pass the British loan proposal thus far, the Government put $1,061,000,000 less into international finance than President Truman anticipated in April.

The Administration expects, however, that this sum will be put into the foreign loan program in the fiscal year 1947.

More Than Estimated

Increases over Mr. Truman's April estimates were reported in war activities, veterans' and tax refunds.

The public debt at the 1946 fiscal close was $269,898,484,032, an increase of $10,740,000,000 over a year ago but sharply down from a high of more than $279,000,000,000 registered last February 28.

There were indications that further debt retirement out of the Treasury's cash balance of more than $14,237,000,000 would be deferred for the present because of fear it might contribute to inflationary pressures.

Snyder Foresees Tax Boost To Match Rising Prices

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (AP) [illegible]try of the Treasury Snyder said today that there may be an increase in tax rates next year if prices "get too far out of hand."

by reports of rising commodity prices, the Government's housing, production and economic chiefs stacked fresh ammunition today for their battle to save OPA.

Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt told the nation and its lawmakers by radio that the emergency home-building program is "doomed" to miss its goals unless the price lid is put back on.

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small hurriedly drafted steps designed to prevent "speculative hoarding" by business and at the same time pleaded for "firm, fair and reasonable" ceilings to stave off inflation which he said would put a crimp in output of needed goods.

Appeals To Governors

And retiring Stabilization Director Chester Bowles appealed to state governors to use whatever emergency power they possess to halt reported "wild price increases and heartless rent gouging in many scattered areas."

Bowles, whose resignation becomes effective July 10, urged the governors by wire to move for speedy state laws, if necessary, to freeze rents at June 30 OPA ceilings and protect tenants from unwarranted evictions.

Even Administration officials were astonished at yesterday's 7.7 zoom in the Labor Department's spot-market index for basic commodities. This jump carried the index to 206 on the first OPA-less day, 97½ per cent higher than when war broke out in Europe.

Effect Weeks Off

JUL 3 1946

The effect on retail prices of this market explosion will be delayed for weeks in most cases, although reports of price rises in meats and other scarce foods in many cities poured into the capital. Otherwise most stores were holding to OPA ceilings.

OPA Chief Paul Porter called attention last night to the sudden if short-lived rise in stock quotations and to climbing commodity prices; terming them "an ominous sign that speculators already are placing bets on inflation."

Before his broadcast, Porter addressed OPA's 3,300 Washington employés, still standing "at battle stations" as President Truman requested.

Claims Indication

"If we ever wanted vindication of what we have been fighting for, we got it today," he asserted. An-

Wyatt, Small, Bowles Girding To Save OPA

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Spurred

other reference to reports of rising prices.

At CPA, meanwhile, Small's staff worked on three measures intended to safeguard essential production in the absence of price control.

One would tighten up Government controls on the stocks which business firms may hold in inventory. The purpose is two-fold (1) to prevent the withholding of finished goods from market in anticipation of higher prices, and (2) to prevent firms from quickly buying up and holding raw materials as a guard against price rises later on.

Other Effects

Another would extend export controls to prevent scarce goods from fleeing the domestic market, and the third would prevent a seller from squeezing a priority purchaser out of the market by charging him more than other buyers.

"Unless costs are kept within bounds, production will be impeded," Small said last night. "And production—all-out, sustained production—is the only answer to the shortages which are still with us almost a year after the end of the war."

Wyatt, forecasting a twenty per cent increase in the cost of building materials, said that without price controls "it is certain that we cannot start 2,700,000 homes and apartments by the end of 1947"—the President's housing goal.

Cites Cost To Veterans

"Without controls it is equally certain that we cannot build homes and apartments that veterans can afford," he added.

"If the country abandons price control, it also abandons its fight against inflation. It abandons the veterans' housing program. It starts us on the road to a boom and a bust, not only in housing but in the whole economy."

The talk was a gloomy postscript to an otherwise glowing progress report on the first five months of the housing drive. Wyatt said 406,000 homes were started in that period, 34 per cent of this year's goal and the biggest volume of building since the record year of 1925.

Must Adhere To Prices

Builders still must adhere to the sales price and rental ceilings imposed by the housing agency on new homes in order to get construction approval. However, Wyatt said these ceilings inevitably would have to be raised if building material costs rise as anticipated.

The price ceilings on new houses are authorized under the Emergency Housing Act, whereas the OPA law controlled prices on building materials.

WSB Group Asked To Remain On Job

Washington, July 2 (AP)—President Truman today called upon all employés of the National Wage Stabilization Board to remain at their posts pending a congressional decision on new price-control policies.

In a letter to W. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the board, the President recalled that he had made a similar appeal to employés of the Office of Price Administration Saturday night.

He asserted that because the stabilization board draws its funds from the Labor Department appropriations and functions under the War Labor Disputes Act, its financial and administrative position is different from OPA.

"Nevertheless, I want the members and the staff of the board to realize that they were included within the spirit of my request," the President wrote. "I hope every employé will remain on the job until the Congress can act."

In the same communication the President expressed his appreciation of a letter from the board members Friday asserting that the compromise OPA extension bill he subsequently vetoed would bring inflation.

Probe Of Sugar Situation Requested Of House

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Investigation of the nation's sugar situation by the special House food investigating committee was suggested today by Representative Horan (R., Wash.), who said 8,192,000 100-pound bags of sugar were stored in western warehouses.

Horan said that a June 15 inventory showed that 238,400 tons of sugar was stored in California, 21,000 tons in Oregon, 29,500 tons in Washington, 30,650 tons in Idaho, 48,450 tons in Montana and 41,600 tons in Utah.

The representative said the bulk of this sugar was earmarked for "deficit areas" of the East and that last year 1,400,000 bags were moved from the West to the East.

Working On Plan

He said the Agriculture Department now was working on a plan to move sugar East this year and the total movement may reach 3,000,000 bags.

"While an investigation probably won't increase our overall supply of badly needed sugar," Horan said, "it certainly will point out to a hungry and populous East, the value of a productive West."

Horan said beet sugar producers would probably produce about 1,500,000 tons this year, but asserted that the "overall situation" reflects a continued sugar shortage.

War Surplus Prices Unchanged

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Prices on surplus property will stay put, Lieutenant General Edmund B. Gregory, War Assets Administrator, announced today, despite the lapse of the Office of Price Administration. General Gregory said he assumed dealers who purchase surplus goods would adhere to President Truman's request that O. P. A. ceilings prices be retained, even though legal restraints do not now exist.

THOUGH OPA'S GONE STAFF LINGERS ON

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The OPA is like a zombi: There's life there but no soul. You can see how it is in a short walk through OPA headquarters.

The life there is in the 3,300 OPA workers who have returned to their jobs, knowing that the OPA is dead and may not be revived. They're sticking around, hoping Congress will continue the agency. But they can't be sure it will. They can't even be sure, it seems, that they'll get paid for their days of work if Congress lets the OPA stay dead.

OPA headquarters are in a six-story building and on every floor there are desks row upon row, or offices, hastily built in wartime, with paperwood walls.

Men and women stand in knots in corners, talking about the OPA's fate, which, after all, is their fate, too. Or they sit around desks, talking. From Paul Porter, OPA boss, they seem to have picked up a phrase to dramatize their situation. When asked what they're doing in an agency which is officially dead, they reply: "We're manning our battle stations."

There's nothing very embattled looking about those rows of desks, the men in shirtsleeves, the women in colored dresses. The greatest activity is on the third floor, where long ago the OPA had installed a battery of news machines. Yards of yellow paper roll out of those machines, telling news of the United States and of the world. Crowds of OPA people jam around the machines. They get excited only when news of Congress, and what it's doing about the OPA, comes in.

TRADING MARKED BY MIXED PRICES

Livestock Quotations Continue High, Cotton Declines

New York, July 2 (AP)—Record-high cattle prices and above-ceiling premiums for hogs brought farmers to the nation's livestock markets in droves today as buyers and sellers groped uncertainly in the confusion left by OPA's end.

This was the situation:

Stocks steadied.

Cotton futures fell off.

Wool was up.

Textiles didn't budge.

Some OPA ceilings and none was offered for sale.

Poultry jumped 7 to 10 cents a pound.

Flour reappeared at OPA-plus prices but below black market quotations.

Cattle hit $22.50.

Hogs closed at $17.50—short of yesterday's $18.50 top but above OPA level.

Loss of subsidies was blamed for increases in milk, butter, cheese, flour and meat prices in some parts of the country, while others chose to wait and see if Congress would make payments retroactive in the hoped-for resurrection of price controls.

Retail Outlets Keep Pledge

Retail outlets for food, clothing and other staples generally stuck to their pledge to hold prices at the OPA level until Congress has a chance to do something.

Increasing pressure came from the tenant population for emergency relief from rising rent prices through state and civil restrictions in the absence of Federal action.

In Chicago, cash grains held steady, with indications that heavy supplies of corn and oats were on their way from producers. Bookings of corn on a to-arrive basis were more than 1,000,000 bushels and the oats bookings pushed up to 225,000 bushels.

Oats And Barley Falter

Corn futures held strong at a 5-cent advance over the previous close at the Board of Trade, but oats and barley faltered. Influencing factors were the weakness of the cotton market and the heavy supply of hogs and cattle at the stockyards.

At Minneapolis, September and December wheat futures advanced the permissible 5 cents, up 10 cents from the ceiling a week ago. In contrast to the Board of Trade market Minneapolis oats were 4¼ cents higher to 3⅛ lower than the previous close, the July contract finishing at 93¼, holding most of its gain. July oats were up the 5-cent daily limit here at the opening, but held only a 5⅛ cent gain at the finish.

When the day's trading at the Board of Trade finished, September, November, December and March oats were ranged from ⅛ to ⅞ cent under the ceiling which expired the night of June 30.

Prices May Have Caught Up

The heavy bookings of corn at a price range of $2.16 to $2.18 led some grain authorities to the conclusion that cash prices had caught up with the prices producers had been receiving from other sources. Shipments to arrive on a 10-to-20-day basis carried a cancellation clause in the event the OPA is revived.

Eggs on the Chicago spot market climbed in price with beef and grain today although shell egg futures showed a very narrow range in light trade.

Trade in butter was announced as too "confused" for price quotations either by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange or the United States Department of Agriculture.

Lard Rises Its Limit

But cash lard on the Chicago Board of Trade rose another cent a pound, the daily permissible limit, bringing this commodity to 16.05 cents a pound. Loose and leaf lard also rose another cent to 15.05 and 14.75 cents a pound, respectively. All prices were two cents higher than the former OPA ceiling prices.

Cash market prices for eggs had risen ½ to two cents a dozen since a week ago, all grades showing increases.

Egg futures prices eased off .2 to .3 cent a dozen under the news of heavy shipments of meat animals and the expectation from Washington that OPA controls might soon be restored.

Cotton Declines

Wool futures were on the rise again but cotton fell off $1.80 to $2.40 a bale. In the cotton textile and wool goods markets, however, most mills refused to offer goods for sale and prices clung to OPA lines despite insistent buyer pressure.

Tagging along behind the boom in hogs and cattle, poultry prices jumped between 7 and 10 cents a pound in Chicago and New York.

Just how long retailers would be able to hold the OPA line if markets continued to rise was an unanswered question but one which gave anti-inflation forces considerable worry.

Cattle Up 25 P.C.

Cattle prices at Chicago, for instance, had climbed 25 per cent above the $18 OPA ceiling in two days of unrestained trading.

Cattle closed at a $22.50 top—50 cents above yesterday's all time record high—but the glutted hog market ended at $17 and $17.50 compared to yesterday's $18.50 limit, best since 1919.

In Omaha, the rush to take advantage of top prices was so great that traffic was disrupted by a three-mile long parade of cattle trucks, loaded with 10,000 animals for sale.

Chicago's hog pens were glutted with the biggest receipts since last January and it was the greatest cattle Tuesday in six months.

Offers At Ceilings

At Chicago, Wilson & Co., one of the larger packers, said they were offering meat on hand at ceiling prices.

"Unstable markets are to be expected for a short time in view of temporarily limited supplies of livestock and meat," a statement said.

Ultimately, Wilson predicted, meat "will be little if any higher on the average than ceiling prices plus the consumer subsidies which were eliminated with the end of price control."

In New York, millers resumed selling flour for July shipment at from $5.17 to $5.35 per hundredweight. This was above OPA ceilings, due to the loss of wheat subsidies, increased freight and bagging costs, but about $4 under black market quotations, dealers said.

New prices above OPA ceilings began to crop up in scattered places on other commodities like Savannah turpentine which rose to 96 cents a gallon. The OPA limit was 83½ cents prior to a 6-cent jump Monday and 6½ cents yesterday.

"In Scattered Places"

The first special legislative session to head off rent increases was reported in Rhode Island, where Gov. John O. Pastore summoned legislators to the State House Friday to meet the emergency.

New York, Massachusetts, Alabama, New Jersey, Iowa and District of Columbia, already had taken steps to control rents, and some municipal authorities contemplated similar action.

In Connecticut Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin suspended a State statute governing evictions.

Evictions Halted

Under the Governor's order tenants of houses, apartments and rooms cannot be evicted provided they have paid their rent under the former OPA standard.

James L. Meader, New York regional administrator of the expired OPA, said a survey showed that in New York city the price picture was "pretty good," but that in some near-by resort and summer residence areas butter prices had climbed to $1 a pound, milk was up 5 cents a quart and sandwich prices were up 100 per cent.

Dairy Co-Op, a major distributing firm in the Portland (Ore.) area, boosted retail butter prices from 68 to 80 cents.

In Denver, the OPA continued prosecution of local complaints. A used-car dealer was fined $1,520 in Federal court when he pleaded no contest to a charge he sold cars before July 1 (when OPA expired) at above ceiling prices.

George A. Eastwood, president of Armour and Company, said in Chicago "confusion in meat prices would continue "until the immutable law of supply and demand brings about stabilization. . . . It will take a little time to learn what the public regards as a fair level of prices."

In St. Louis, a large meat market which has had meat for sale all through the shortages posted a sign reading: "We have meat—$1 a pound."

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Corn, Barley, Poultry Quotations Rise; Cotton Dips

JUL 3 1946

[*By the Associated Press*]

A flood of cattle and hog shipments swamped the nation's livestock markets today in answer to yesterday's upsurge in prices, and in Chicago cattle scored a record high of $22.50—exceeding the OPA ceiling by $4.50.

Lifting of OPA ceilings brought a jam of trucks three quarters of a mile long at the Chicago stock yards, deluged with the greatest arrival of hogs since last January and the largest arrival of cattle for a Tuesday since that month. Hog prices dropped $2 under yesterday's $18.50 peak—highest since 1919—but even that figure was $1.65 above the old OPA maximum.

All previous records were smashed by yesterday's $22 cattle top.

A survey of the twelve ranking markets in the country showed 111,700 hogs in the pens, compared to 23,400 a week ago and 54,500 a year ago—first indication since the end of OPA that the gears of supply and demand were beginning to creak again.

The Stock Market had cooled off, with price changes narrow.

Cotton futures, star performer in the commodity field the day before, fell $1 to $1.60 a bale in less active trading. Wool tops lost ground at the start but heavy Boston demand later lifted the July delivery around 5 cents a pound.

Retailers "Hold The Line"

These fluctuations still had not generally affected the nation's retail prices, held in check for the most part by merchants who pledged to "hold the line" until the situation is clarified.

There was no change in the pattern of rising rent prices except in scattered instances where state and civil authorities attempted to impose their own emergency ceilings.

Meat Prices Boosted

The sudden activity in livestock markets was not reflected in areas stricken with meat shortages, none reporting increased supplies of fresh beef and pork.

In contrast to generally steady food prices, meat was climbing in the West and mid-West. The Western States Meat Packers Association claiming 90 per cent of business done by independents in nine mid-Western states, upped prices 20 and 30 per cent.

Poultry Prices Rise

Poultry prices at Chicago followed the general high rises in other commodities today, with roasters, fryers and broilers soaring more than 7 cents a pound higher than last week's levels.

Choice birds sold at 39 to 41 cents a pound today, compared with 31.9 to 33.4 cents a week ago. Fowl were up to 31 and 32.5 cents, compared with 26.6 to 28.1 cents a week ago, a gain of 4.4 cents.

Ducks were up from 2 to 2.5 cents a pound, best ducklings selling at 30 cents today.

Corn, Barley Futures Up

Corn and barley futures were up the 5-cent a bushel daily limit in early trading at Chicago today, but there was pressure on oats from the opening bell, as commercial interests held off, trying to determine what the trend of the market will be.

Cash grain interests were reported bidding 10 cents over the old ceiling for oats on ten-day shipments and 5 cents over for grain on a twenty-day shipment basis.

Barley advanced 5 cents yesterday from the ceiling of $1.35½ and was up the limit today, holding at $1.45½ in all deliveries.

Auto Trade Holding Line

Automobile manufacturers indicated they would hold to OPA prices for the present, while several spokesmen for used-car dealers' groups said they would do the same. The executive board of the Southwest Used-Car Dealers Association, representing approximately 1,000 dealers in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and Louisiana, said it had found a definite downward trend in prices.

Major department stores in New York and throughout the nation, along with clothing manufacturers, announced their intention of keeping prices at OPA levels.

Governors of New Jersey, Alabama and Massachusetts froze rent charges by executive order. Rentals in New York and the District of Columbia already were controlled by law.

Iowa Stops Evictions

Gov. Robert D. Blue of Iowa asked citizens to observe all provisions previously in effect, and requested magistrates and officers to refrain from serving eviction writs in rental increase cases.

Other states were reported studying proper action, with special legislative sessions expected in some.

The Los Angeles City Council, in special session, passed an emergency ordinance making it a criminal misdemeanor for any landlord to increase rents above those in effect June 30.

No Raises, Or Just Small Ones

In Washington, Boyd Barnard, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said after a crosscountry checkup he believed there would be no immediate "across-the-board" rent increases and not more than ten per cent boosts during the next twelve months. Apartment-house associations in San Diego and Milwaukee backed him up by voting, no raises, or else small ones.

Some rents in Denver were increased more than 100 per cent despite an appeal from the Denver Board of Realtors to maintain ceilings, while in Dallas rents went up sharply, many doubled.

Russia's Envoy Sure Disputes Can Be Solved

Novikov Says 'There Is No Basis' for War, Calls for Patience and More Trade

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WASHINGTON, July 2.—Soviet Ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov expressed belief today that "there is no basis whatever for war" between his country and the United States and declared he is confident all differences between them will be "ironed out."

In his first interview with an American reporter since he presented his credentials to President Truman a month ago, Mr. Novikov said with feeling:

"I know this—that the people of the United States do not want to wage a war against the Soviet Union or any other country. I know the Soviet Union will never start a war against the United States or any one else.

"Thus, any differences between us must be ironed out. I believe they will be ironed out."

"To that extent you might say I am an optimist," Mr. Novikov added with a grin. He had been asked if he were optimistic about the world situation and particularly about American-Soviet relations.

However, the ambassador emphasized his belief that solutions for all existing world problems would not be hammered out overnight. Many would require time and patience, he said.

"Europe is now in its most difficult period—the transition from war to peace," he said. "Problems inevitably will be difficult."

Asked how the United States could best assist the Soviet Union in rebuilding areas devastated by German aggression, Mr. Novikov said: "First of all, we wish the Allies, including the United States, would carry out the agreements on reparations from Germany, especially in respect to deliveries from the western areas of Germany to the U. S. S. R. It would facilitate our reconstruction of the devastated territories of the U. S. S. R."

He said deliveries of industrial reparations from the western occupation zones to Russia—now halted entirely—had amounted to little, so far as Soviet rehabilitation purposes were concerned.

Some devastated Soviet areas, particularly the Ukraine, could make good use of equipment from plants in the western zones having to do with manufacture of iron, steel and related products, he added.

In reply to a question, the ambassador said he believed the Soviet fear that the Western Allies did not actually intend to destroy Germany's war-making capacity would continue until the plants actually were dismantled or made available as reparations.

Mr. Novikov did not mention the talked-about billion-dollar American loan for Russia, but said a "more intensive trade" between the two nations could be "of great importance" to the Soviet rehabilitation program. This, he said, would be "of no less advantage for the U. S. A., itself."

When the interview began, in the large ambassadorial study, Mr. Novikov produced written replies to six questions submitted.

For half an hour, however, the Ambassador—who has seemed reluctant to talk to newsmen during his State Department visits—chatted easily in a soft, high-pitched voice on a variety of subjects. He seemed eager to answer all questions completely and to make his position absolutely clear.

He said he presumed it would be possible for Americans to travel in all parts of the Soviet Union as soon as facilities "essential for the normal service of tourists" are restored.

Mr. Novikov added that he hoped to travel widely in the United States, but said this would depend on circumstances of his work as ambassador and as Soviet representative on the Far Eastern Commission.

Mr. Novikov's seven-year-old son Yuri, attends a Russian school in Washington maintained for children of members of the embassy staff and the Soviet Purchasing Commission. The Ambassador hopes to send his other son, five-year-old Nikolai, to an American school this fall, however.

"I want him to be with American comrades and to learn English better," he said. "I had hoped to send him this year, but he was too young."

At forty-three, the stocky, bespectacled Ambassador, with thinning blond hair, enjoys a week-end session of tennis, even in Washington's torrid summer. He also plays chess occasionally and collects choice editions of books which interest him.

Asked what was needed most to build greater understanding between Russia and the United States, Mr. Novikov, in his written answers, listed "a careful handling of that which has already been achieved by both countries as the result of their mutual co-operation during the war and of the victory over the common enemy."

When asked to amplify that answer, Mr. Novikov said current difficulties should never be permitted to destroy the unity, understanding and confidence built up between the two nations through their war-time bonds and especially through the conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

He added the belief that if the big nations approached current problems in the spirit of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, the solutions would come more quickly. Agreements at these meetings were not only military, but political and economic as well, he pointed out.

Mr. Novikov scoffed at the idea that serious clashes of interest between Russia and the United States were "inevitable" or "necessary"—two words used in one of the written questions. Good faith on both sides, he said, was the best way to avoid serious economic or political clashes.

This faith could best be built by "practical actions and deeds" to carry out mutual obligations agreed on, Mr. Novikov declared.

"If such conditions are lived up to, good faith will always be a permanent companion of such friends as the inevitable result of their practical actions and relations," he said.

The Ambassador said he believed "properly understood national interests" of Russia and the United States created more of a sound basis for "fruitful co-operation to mutual benefit of both parties" than they did for "clashes on an economic political or any other ground."

"One hardly need mention that the government and peoples of the Soviet Union do not wish nor are they seeking any clashes with any one including the U. S. A., our ally of yesterday in the struggle against the common enemy," he declared.

got the iron curtain rolled up for a free interchange of visitors, ideas and broadcasts, our troubles would, for all practical purposes, disappear in very short order."

Believes Report Helped

"I firmly believe that our report has helped along those lines," Congressman Ryter said.

Both Senator McMahon and Congressman Ryter asserted that world conditions today necessitated travelling by members of Congress.

"The requirments of 20 or 30 years ago, where the necessity for having first-hand information was not so great, have changed tremendously," Senator McMahon observed. "Today, if you are going to deal with the world, as we must, you have to know the world. It seems to me you did a fine thing as a mem-

M'Mahon Favors Interchange Of Ideas Between Russia, U. S.

JUL 3 1946

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Special)—A free interchange of "visitors, ideas and broadcasts" between Russia and the United States was advocated by U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn) in a radio discussion with Congressman Joseph F. Ryter, of Hartford, broadcast over the Connecticut State Network tonight.

Senator McMahon questioned Congressman Ryter about the report made public last week by a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which the latter was a member, regarding conditions in Russia and eastern Europe.

Would End Appeasement

Indicating that he was speaking of Russia, Congressman Ryter said his subcommittee was convinced it was "high time the appeasement policy of our government be terminated, since there are certain countries today who have respect for the United States solely because of our military might."

"It is interesting to note," Congressman Ryter continued, "that the Russian people as a whole are extremely friendly to the United States. It is only a small clique of individuals there who are constantly prodding the people along and portraying our stand in the wrong light."

Senator McMahon replied: "If we ber of the Foreign Committee to go to Eur[illegible] see what you could."

Voicing his assent with the need for first-hand information, Congressman Ryter said: "You are faced with the alternative of relying upon the handouts of various government bureaus and, if you have no other information to the contrary, you must take them at face value. These trips give adequate opportunity to test the statements and handouts of the various bureaus."

JUL 3 1946

Acheson Favors Discharging of Red Employees

But He Calls Communism in the State Department 'More Alarm Than Fact'

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that if a charge of Communistic views is established against a State Department employee, "I favor his discharge."

However, he said he had found charges of Communism in the department "more a matter of alarm than of fact."

He denied that 300 of the State Department personnel had been fired because of Communistic leanings, as intimated by Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, on the House floor. They were let go for economy reasons, he said.

Of all the lists submitted by members of Congress and other persons, raising the Communist issue against various permanent department personnel, he said, accusations against but one employee have been substantiated, and this person has been discharged. The employee was not identified.

Mr. Acheson told the foreign affairs group that many persons were included on lists of suspects merely because they were affiliated with "progressive organizations" or were "New Dealers."

As for the "New Dealer" charge, Mr. Acheson added, with a smile, "I have not considered that to be a crime."

The discussion arose when Mr. Acheson appeared in support of proposed legislation for broad reorganization of the State Department's foreign service.

House Atomic Control Bill Widens Powers of Military

JUL 3 1946

Committee Approves Measure Differing from McMahon Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) The House Military committee placed it final approval today on a bill admitting the military to domestic atomic energy control and sent it to the floor. The vote in closed session was reported as 24 to 3.

NIGHT

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Calif) immediately told reporters she will move to substitute for it the original McMahon bill passed by the Senate which provides for an all-civilian control commission, as approved by the President and the armed services. She claimed the support of a large group of colleagues.

Widens Military Control

The committee's bill would require the President to select one member of the control commission from the military, and would authorize him to appoint a second military representative if he thinks fit. It also specifies that the President may direct the commission to permit the Army and Navy to operate freely in the field of atomic weapons.

In other provisions, the House committee followed generally the action of the Senate.

It made no change in the salary provisions—$17,500 for the commission chairman, $15,000 for the commission members, $15,000 for the commission's general manager, and $14,000 for the heads of the divisions of research, production, engineering and military application.

Dealing only with domestic phases of the control problem, the legislation was drawn to tie in with future international agreements.

Controls Production

It provides for rigid government control over the production of fissionable material, with provision for private management of government productive facilities.

Private mining and production of the source ores from which the fissionable material is obtained would be permitted under licenses issued by the commission. Licenses also would be issued, under tight regulations, for the development and use of atomic power for non-war purposes.

Penalties for violations of provisions of the proposed law—with enforcement vested in the Federal Bureau of Investigation—would range downward from 20 years imprisonment and a fine of $20,000.

Congressmen Retain Faith In A-Bomb

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Capitol Hill refused to sell the atomic bomb short today on the basis of less-than-spectacular results in the Bikini test.

Several lawmakers conceded that Sunday's experiment had a "somewhat disappointing" outcome in their opinion, but it failed to shake their belief in the formidable power of the A-bomb.

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the Senate's Special Atomic Committee, said the world can't breathe much easier even if the bomb did not disintegrate the battleship Nevada and other major units in the target fleet.

McMahon's Reaction

"We must remember," he said, "that we have 40,000,000 people living in cities not much more strongly built than Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Even if battleships survive all of the tests. I don't believe that 40,000,000 people can live on battleships."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), a committee member, felt it too early yet to appraise the effect of the bomb on naval operations.

"No one expected the bomb to blow those ships out of the water, he said, "but we won't know the full results until the effect of the deadly gamma rays it released is determined. If personnel would be killed or disabled, no fleet would be effective."

Thinks Animals Will Die

Johnson predicted that many of the animals which remained alive on the ships would die within a short time from the effects of radio activity.

Senator George (D., Ga.) was one who thought results thus far reported "somewhat disappointing," but he observed that the buildup given the experiment may have led many persons to expect too much.

Senator Hufman (D., Ohio), who had urged that the test be called off, considered the results in line with what most scientists had expected, adding:

"We had better judge the power of the atomic bomb by what it did to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, rather than by what happened in this Roman holiday in the Pacific."

Revercomb Cites Difficulty

Few legislators lent any credence to speculation that the Bikini bomb may not have been as powerful as those exploded over land areas in Japan.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) noted that scientists had said it was difficult to control the force of the explosion. Hence two bombs of apparently identical construction might prove to have widely different destructive effects.

SENATE ATOMIC BILL AMENDED

House Group Provides for Military Man on Board.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The House Military Committee today approved legislation for quasi-military control of atomic energy development. By a 24 to 3 vote after weeks of consideration, the committee amended in several major respects the bill drafted by a special committee headed by Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.) and passed by the Senate.

The Senate bill, backed by President Truman, provided for control by a five-member commission of civilians. The House committee wrote in a requirement that at least one member of the commission, and not more than two, must be representative of the military services.

The House group also changed a Senate provision that the Director of the Division of Military Application should be a civilian. Under the House proposal, the Director will be a military man.

A third major change would authorize the President to permit the armed services to produce their own atomic weapons. This was not in the Senate measure.

Votes Investigation.

The House committee also voted to empower the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations of the proposed law.

Under the bill the Government would carry out the production of fissionable, or explosive, material. Private ownership of this material or the facilities to produce it would be barred, but the Government could make contracts for private management of its plants.

Private mining and production of the source ores would be permitted under licenses issued by the commission. The Government would have first right to purchase the source ores.

Before the commision issued a license for the use of atomic devices for peaceful purposes, it would be required to report to Congress its estimate of the likely effects of such devices on social, political, economic and international conditions.

Filipinos In U.S. Services Are Released

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (AP)—President Truman today signed an order releasing the organized military forces of the Philippine Government from the service of the armed forces of the United States.

At the same time the President signed into law legislation permitting the immigration into the United States for citizenship purposes of 100 Filipinos and 100 East Indians annually.

Neither country had an immigration quota previously, and the 100 granted them by the new law is the same that Congress approved last year for Chinese.

Already Effective

The legislation permits the naturalization of Filipinos and East Indians already in this country.

The military order, one of a series of steps looking to the inauguration of Philippine independence July 4, became effective last midnight.

It revokes a previous military order of July 26, 1941, under which the organized military forces of the Philippine Commonwealth were brought into the United States military forces.

$78,000,000 worth of war contracts.

The committee was told today that concerns paid large salaries to company officials and their relatives. Four men alone, it was testified, voted themselves $1,580,120 in salaries over a three and one-half year period. The salary figures caused Chairman Mead of the Senate committee to charge "war profiteering."

May had no immediate comment on today's developments. Before leaving for Kentucky by train to keep a Fourth of July engagement, he told reporters he would comment "at the appropriate time."

In his telephone conversation concerning the Illinois companies, May was quoted as saying:

"I'm not asking any favors for them. I just want them to get equal chances."

But he made plain he desired speed.

Gen. Campbell said in the conversation that he was planning to see Major General Thomas S. Hammond, then chief of the Chicago ordnance district, the following week, but added: "Of course I can call him up if you wish."

"I wish you would," said May.

"Uh-huh," replied Campbell.

Sought More Orders

May's conversation centered around a request that Henry Garsson, an official of one of the interlocking corporations, be given additional government orders for the manufacture of shell fuse caps.

"Yes," broke in Campbell, I'll see him next week as a matter of fact."

"Well," said May, "will you jump on him for me?"

"I certainly will," agreed Campbell, adding that Garsson was "one of the best manufacturers in the whole business, incidentally."

May was quoted as remarking that "these people have got some holdup some way about some advancement on some of their work. Some money they need, what about that?"

Campbell replied that all Garsson had to do was to see Gen. Hammond and if he is entitled to it, it will take him about five minutes to get it."

Comments on Friendship

"As I told you," May was quoted as saying near the end of the conversation, "these fellows are good friends of mine and have been very kind to me in the past about some things and I want to help them if I could. I'm not asking any favors for them. I just want them to get equal chances."

"They'll have every opportunity, Mr. May, you may be sure," replied Campbell.

"Well, that's fine," said May.

"I'll see to that personally," Campbell responded.

The transcript was read into the record by Frank W. Renwick, former chief of the legal division in the Chicago ordnance office to which it was relayed after the talk occurred.

It came after Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), a committee member, inquired whether any "political pressure" had been exercised by members of Congress on behalf of the Illinois concerns.

Renwick replied that there had been "two or three instances" in which phone calls from May to the Washington ordnance office had been relayed to Chicago.

Earlier, he testified that officers in the Chicago office had been "thoroughly burned up" because Garsson "obviously had enough pressure in Chicago" to force the head of ordnance to make a trip out there to investigate one of Garsson's complaints.

Edward Schaefer, chief accountant of the government's general accounting office in Chicago, read into the record the figures on the salaries—A. B. Gellman, $505,709; Joseph T. Weiss, $484,705; Henry M. Garsson, $228,000, and Murray M. Garsson, $161,666.

In addition, Rae Weiss, mother of Joseph Weiss and Gellman's mother in-law, was listed for $142,671; Mrs.

Rep. May Linked to Illinois Companies Now Accused by Senator of Profiteering

JUL 3 1946

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) The Senate War Investigating committee today unearthed three-year-old evidence that Rep. May (D-Ky) pressed the Army to give more war work to his "good friends"—a group of Illinois munitions manufacturers whom Senator Mead (D-NY) accuses of "war profiteering."

NIGHT

"These fellows are good friends of mine and have been very kind to me in the past about some things and I want to help them if I could," May was quoted as saying in a transcript of a telephone conversation with Major General J. H. Campbell, then chief of army ordnance. May is chairman of the House Military committee.

Probe of Financial Structure

The transcript was read into the records of the Senate committee which is inquiring into the tangled financial structure, complicated operations and wartime profits of 19 closely linked Illinois concerns which were awarded more than

May was quoted as telling Campbell that the Batavia Metal Products, Inc., of Batavia, Ill., and the Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., of Elgin, Ill.,—two of the companies under inquiry—"have done an awful good job."

"I was out there one day," the transcript quoted him as saying, "and saw the Elgin plant and they had a lot of women working. That attracted my attention. I've been studying about that, you know. It looked to me like they had an awfully pretty setup and are doing an awful pretty job and I wish when you communicate with your man General Hammond x x x.

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Gellman for $184,738, and Joseph Freeman, Washington representative of the companies, at $113,625 for the 42-month period ending June 30, 1945.

The inquiry thus far has centered chiefly around the war contracting activities of three corporations, the Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., of Elgin, Ill., the Batavia Metal Products, Inc., of Batavia, Ill., and the Interstate Machinery company, Inc., of Chicago.

"This is war profiteering at its worst," Mead asserted after the salary figures were read. "For one man to make so much when so many were making sacrifices is despicable. Why, this is more than the leader of the United States, the commander in chief of the Army and Navy, is paid. This committee is determined to find ways of preventing such a sordid story from ever again being written."

The committee sought from S. D. Sanson, a former lieutenant colonel in the Washington office of the Chemical Warfare Service and now president of the Artcraft Hosiery company, an explanation of the financial structure of the firms.

Weiss and Gellman appear among the chief stockholders in all three, and the Garsson brothers in all but Interstate. All four have a hand in several subsidiary corporations and partnerships involved in what Mead termed "a sprawling paper empire."

War-Contract Profiteering Laid To 4

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (AP)—A Government accountant told the Senate War Investigating Committee today that four men voted themselves salaries totaling $1,380,120 in a 42-month period as officers of a maze of firms handling war contracts.

"This is war profiteering at its worst," exclaimed Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) after hearing the testimony of Edward Schaefer, chief of the Government's general accounting office in Chicago. The committee is investigating the war profits of nineteen Illinois concerns forming what Mead has described as a "sprawling paper empire."

Culled From Records

Schaefer testified the salary figures were culled from the records of the nineteen firms in which the four had an interest. He said they showed these totals:

A. B. Gellman, $505,709; Joseph T. Weiss, $484,705; Henry M. Garsson, $228,080; Murray W. Garsson, $161,666.

In addition, Rae Weiss, mother of Joseph Weiss and Gellman's mother-in-law, was reported to have received salaries totaling $142,671, while Bertha Gellman, wife of A. B. Gellman, was listed for $148,738. The figure for Joseph F. Freeman, Washington representative of the companies, was set at $113,625 for the period from the beginning of 1942 through June, 1945.

Schaefer did not have the figures after payment of taxes.

"Evil Procedure"

Angrily, Mead declared that the figures disclosed "an evil procedure that must not be tolerated, and should not have been tolerated. For one man to make so much while so many were making sacrifices is despicable.

"This is more than the leader of the United States, the commander in chief of the Army and Navy, is paid. This committee is determined to find ways of preventing such a sordid story from ever again being written."

The figures were put into the record as the committee pried into the development of the Batavia Metal Products, Inc., one of the nineteen firms which handled a total of $78,094,101 in war contracts.

Schaefer told the committee that the financial structure of the firms, with their interlocking boards of directors and different fiscal year, was so complex that it would be difficult to renegotiate government contracts.

No Cash Investment

He said the Batavia Corporation was organized, with "no actual cash" investment May 23, 1942. He cited figures purporting to show that the book value of its fixed assets increased from $150,000 to more than a half million dollars in a period when the corporation book-listed net loss was approximately $92,000.

To a puzzled committee, he unfolded a series of financial transactions which began with the purchase of the 85-year-old United States Wind Engine and Pump Company, by three "liquidating partnerships" among them one owned by Gellman & Weiss, for $222,000.

Included in the transaction was the purchase later by Batavia of the United States Wind Engine and Pump Company for $400,000, and the organization of a new company, the United Sates Engine and Pump Company, two days later. Schaefer said that the stock of the new company was turned over to the old company as collateral. The Weiss and Gellman families were officers in Batavia as well as both the old and new engine and pump companies.

The inquiry turned to Washington when the committee called Sam Beard, who, upon being asked his business, blandly testified he was a "gambler." He said he has twice served prison sentences—once for gambling, and once on an income-tax charge.

Checks For Levin

He acknowledged cashing more than $46,000 in checks for the late Albert Levin, whom he described as a friend. Schaefer testified the checks were originally issued to Freeman, but how they got into Levin's hands remained at least temporarily unexplained. Beard said he didn't know where Levin got them.

Chemical Warfare

Brig. Gen. Paul C. English, retired, former chief of the indstrial division of the Chemical Warfare Service, told the committee that he never "would have done business" with Henry and Murray Garsson if he had known about their backgrounds.

Committee Counsel George Meader yesterday introduced records purporting to show that Murray Garsson twice went through bankruptcy proceedings and that his brother was discharged as a Federal revenue agent in connection with a case in which he was acquitted of extortion.

The nineteen firms received a total of $78,041,101 in war contracts.

MERGER PLAN OF TRUMAN IS UNDER FIRE

JUL 3 1946

Walsh And Robertson See No Chance For Favorable Action Soon

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Two Senate opponents of President Truman's plan for merging the War and Navy departments, Senators Walsh (D., Mass.) and Robertson (R., Wyo.), today said there was no chance for favorable congressional action at this session.

Walsh, chairman of the Senate Navy Committee, and Robertson, a ranking Republican member, offered this opinion in separate interviews after two key Navy Department officials were questioned at a closed committee session today.

"Navy Not In Agreement"

Although President Truman has told the Navy and War department leaders he is counting upon them to support his latest merger proposal, both senators said the "Navy Department is not in agreement."

W. John Kenney, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral William F. Halsey, Pacific task force hero in the recent war, provided navy backers with new ammunition at the closed session, at which the President's proposal was discussed.

Chairman Walsh said it would be "impossible" to get favorable action before Congress adjourns.

Senator Robertson said that even if James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Navy, concurs in the single department plan "I don't go along with Forrestal and I don't think the Congress will."

"Kenney In Difficult Position"

"If we are to keep our Navy, it requires that the Navy have cabinet representation and a voice in its appropriations," Robertson said.

He added that committee members generally agreed that the presidential proposal for a single Secretary of Common Defense, with Army, Air and Navy branches "would take this away from the Navy."

Senators reported that Admiral Halsey told them at the closed-door discussion, the Navy must retain its present land-based combat planes.

Walsh said Halsey, now assigned to special duty with the Navy department, was appearing as an individual in opposing the presidential request.

Senator Robertson said Assistant Secretary Kenney was in a "difficult position" because he "can't go against his boss" (President Truman) but still faced critical questions of senators.

VOTES FOR SNYDER AS WORLD BANK AIDE

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today approved the nomination of John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, to be United States Governor of the International Bank and Monetary Fund.

The group delayed action, however, on two second-flight appointments to those organizations after a discussion of tax-free salaries. These were the nominations of George F. Lutheringer to be alternate Executive Director for the United States on the Monetary Fund and John Stam Hooker to be alternate United States Executive Director of the International Bank.

Senator Taft of Ohio brought out that Mr. Hooker's present salary as a State Department economist is $9,950 before the payment of taxes, compared with the tax-free $11,500 that he would draw in his new position. Mr. Lutheringer, now drawing $9,000 a year from the State Department, would get $11,200 tax-free with the fund.

Mr. Taft said he had no objection to high salaries for qualified personnel, but he thought they were set high to attract experienced men rather than to double the income of Government officials.

House Passes Boost In Veteran Pensions

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The House today passed a bill boosting by twenty per cent all monthly rates of compensation and pension now payable to veterans of the last two World Wars.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, stipulates that there shall be no reduction of compensation to veterans while they are in hospitals. This eliminates an existing regulation which limits the payments to as little as $8 a month for hospitalized veterans without dependents, regardless of what they received prior to hospitalization.

House Votes Fascist Ban

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Former Axis soldiers, former members of Nazi or Fascist political organizations and war criminals would be barred permanently from the United States under a bill passed today by the House. It goes now to the Senate.

Senate Body Backs UNESCO

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — Legislation for United States membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two amendments were proposed to the measure already passed by the House.

War Trophy Bill Is Passed

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—The House passed and sent to President Truman today legislation directing the War Department to distribute captured war trophies among the states. The items to be distributed, generally for memorial purposes, consist of guns, tanks, airplanes and other military equipment. Transportation costs will be paid by the states.

Ask Truman to Aid Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and a delegation from the House Agriculture Committee urged President Truman today to support the Flannagan-Hope agricultural marketing research bill.

Naval Academy Airfield Bill Offered In House

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Legislation to authorize construction of an airfield at the Naval Academy has been introduced in the House.

Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, offered the bill, which would empower the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with development of an airport costing up to $12,000,000.

The Navy had sought that amount in its appropriation for the 1947 fiscal year, but the amount was deleted by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Secretary, under Vinson's bill, would be "authorized and directed to provide by contract or otherwise" the aviation facilities "including the necessary buildings, quarters, collateral public works, facilities and equipment and the acquisition of the necessary land." The money would be made available out of unappropriated Treasury funds.

Naval officials have testified at congressional hearings that they would be unable to carry out their projected postwar educational program without an airfield at the academy.

MARINE CORPS BAND WILL RESUME ITS HOURS

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (AP) The Marine corps band, which claims to be the oldest in the country, will resume its concert tours this fall.

Created in 1798, the band has been in continuous existence for 148 years.

The Marine corps said the band will start a two-months tour in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 23. It will visit cities in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The final concert will be in Atlantic City, Nov. 28. Proceeds of the tour go to charity.

FAR EAST COMMISSION DRAFTS CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (AP) The Far Eastern commission today approved unanimously a set of "basic principles" for a new Japanese constitution.

The document has been sent to General Douglas MacArthur, presumably for comparison with a constitution presented to the Japanese legislature by Emperor Hirohito early this year and endorsed by MacArthur.

Members of the commission—11-nation Allied policy-making body for Japan—declined to disclose details of the policy documents. One official said it had been agreed to keep the principles confidential until MacArthur has been consulted.

TO RAZE HOBOKEN PIER

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The War Shipping Administration received yesterday bids from four companies for a contract to demolish the War Shipping Administration Pier 4 on the Hudson River at the foot of Second street, Hoboken, N. J., and to remove piles and to execute dredgings. Taken under study were the following bids:

Allen Spooner & Son, Inc., New York city—Demolition, $122,313; removing piles, $53,859; dredging, 90 cents a cubic yard. Completion of the work was promised in 120 days.

Spearin, Preston & Burrows, New York city—Demolition, $130,000; removing piles, $57,000; dredging, 92 cents per cubic yard. No time limit given.

J. Rich Steers, Inc., New York city—Demolition, $178,500; removing piles, $50,500; dredging, 82 cents a cubic yard. Time limit, 140 days.

New Market Steel, Barber, N. J.—Demolition, $348,000; removing piles, $248,000; dredging, $1.09 a cubic yard. Time limit 120 days.

Longer Dress Banned

JUL 3 1946

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration said a firm "no" today to stylists who want to see women's dresses longer and more voluminous.

Morris S. Verner, Jr., CPA compliance division director, warned 1,000 dress manufacturers of dresses that his division "intends to enforce the restrictive provisions of Order L-85."

This means that the skirt sweep must not blossom further, but must stay at 65 to 80 inches, depending upon size of garment; dress lengths must remain 43½ to 47 inches, and sleeve lengths and circumference must stay at 30 to 31 inches and 14 to 16 inches, respectively.

CPA will make checks at the manufacturing plants and retail stores, Verner said, to determine whether the order is being followed. Directing manufacturers not to heed the demand for more fullness and length, Verner warned that any violations will be construed as willful and violators will be subjected to penalties.

Emergency Lead Pool Set Up By Order

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration today ordered lead producers to set aside 25 per cent of their output, effective August 1, as a pool from which emergency and hardship orders may be filled.

Allocations of lead to industry for the July-August-September quarter were cut to 217,000 tons, compared with 232,000 tons last quarter.

The agency also reduced quoti of lead for automobile storage batteries. Third-quarter quotas will be nineteen per cent of the amount used for civilian batteries in 1944. In the [illegible]arter just closed, the quota [illegible]22 per cent.

FBI IN REDIN TRIAL

Seattle, July 2 (A. P.).—The Government planned to put Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on the stand today in the espionage and conspiracy trial of Russian Navy Lieut. Nicola G. Redin.

They were expected to corroborate testimony of Herbert Kennedy, 69-year-old Marine engineer, that the 30-year-old Soviet officer induced and attempted to induce him to reveal confidential data about the United States Navy's new-design destroyer tender, the Yellowstone, launched here this spring.

Redin has denied the Government charges categorically and his attorneys said he and his attractive Russian wife will testify after the Government completes its case.

Army Prisoners Burn Huts, Balk Firemen

Watsonville, Cal., July 2 (AP)—Unruly prisoners in Camp Mcquaide disciplinary barrack set fire ot huts in one compound last night and then atempted to keep out firemen summoned to fight the blaze, the 6th Army provost marshal's office reported.

Thirty-six barracks were destroyed, but Col. E. A. Everitt, camp commander, said no prisoners escaped and no one was injured.

About 600 prisoners were confined in the compound. Colonel Everitt said the 1,100 prisoners in adjoining compounds behaved well and helped prevent the flames' spreading.

WAR BRIDE IN RENO

Reno, July 2 (A. P.).—Former Army Lieut. Harold Carbone of Rochester, N. Y., arrived here yesterday to contest a divorce action brought by his English war bride, Mrs. Jean Pauline Carbone. The trial begins tomorrow before Judge A. J. Maestretti, who has informed both sides that he will grant no further postponement.

Mrs. Carbone, who in her mental cruelty complaint said, among other things, that Carbone was "penurious and stingy," arrived in this country last December and went to the home of Capt. Carrell Beschen in Dubuque, Iowa. A son was born to her shortly after her arrival.

In answer to her complaint, Carbone charged her with adultery, naming Capt. Beschen as corespondent. The Carbones were married in London on November 8, 1944. Two months later he was transferred to the United States for discharge.

JUL 3 1946

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Five ships with more than 2,700 returning servicemen and one ship with 368 war brides and children are expected to arrive today at New York and San Francisco. They are:

At New York

Kokomo Victory from Bremen, 1,393 troops; Renssalaer Victory from Bremen, 1,138; Santa Marta from Leghorn, 177; Bridgeport from Le Havre, 398 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

W. F. Fitch from Manila, 52 troops; Half Hitch from Pearl Harbor, one.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Wilson Victory from Leghorn, 1,366; Elgin Victory from Le Havre, 1,206.

At San Francisco

President Hayes from Pearl Harbor, 960 Navy, 152 Marines, one Army; Bollinger from Pearl Harbor, 1,709 Navy and 251 Marines.

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS POURED IN TODAY ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS PROTESTING THE ARREST OF 2,718 JEWS IN PALESTINE OVER THE WEEKEND BY BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

THE COMMUNICATIONS FOLLOWED A VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT BY SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE EAST END OF LONDON INTENT ON PERSONALLY PROTESTING THE GOVRNMENT'S PALESTINE POLICY, WHICH WAS DEFENDED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE BY PRIME MINIS TER CLEMENT ATTLEE. THE DELEGATION, WHICH CONDUCTED ITSELF IN ORDERLY FASHION, LEFT QUIETLY WITHOUT ACCOMPLISHING ITS MISSION.

ATTLEE, REPLYING TO ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY BY LABOR MEMBERS, TOLD COMMONS THAT HE HOPED TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE QUESTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY AND THAT HE WAS SEEKING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES ON A POLICY TO BRING PEACE TO THE HOLY LAND.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN WOULD REJECT ANY PEACE PLAN WHICH WAS UNACCEPTABLE TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED AND WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ARMS TO ENFORCE.

JUL 3 1946

"WE ARE TRYING TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE JEWS AND ARABS IN PALESTINE," HE DECLARED. "IT IS NO GOOD SUGGESTING THAT WE HAVE NOT GOT OBLIGATIONS TO THE ARABS AS WELL AS TO THE JEWS."

EMPHASIZING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT TOLERATE ANY ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A DECISION BY FORCE, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"NO GOVERNMENT WORTHY OF THE NAME WILL YIELD TO THE KIND OF PRESSURE BY VIOLENCE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE. CERTAINLY THIS GOVERNMENT IS NOT GOING TO DO SO."

DEFENDING THE ARRESTS OF ZIONIST LEADERS, INCLUDING SEVEN OFFICERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, ATTLEE CHARGED THAT THE AGENCY ITSELF HAD A "CLOSE LINK" WITH HAGANAH, ILLEGAL JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WHICH, HE SAID, WAS IN TURN CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE EXTREMIST IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI.

"THE JEWISH AGENCY," ATTLEE SAID, "CANNOT BE A COVER FOR AN ILLEGAL ARMY X X X. THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY OF DEALING WITH THESE WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES IS TO DEAL WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHEST COMMAND."

30.24-3929

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EXPRESS SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE "DESERVES UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IN HIS POLICY OF PUTTING DOWN SHOOTING, GUN-RUNNING AND KIDNAPPING." THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY MAIL SAID THE BRITISH PEOPLE WOULD "SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN THE STRONG COURAGEOUS ACTION THEY HAVE RELUCTANTLY BEEN COMPELLED TO TAKE."

ADD LON (NL LOCKER) XXX POLICY (Williams)

JUL 3 1946

JJ256PED

FISHMAN WAS AMONG SEVEN OFFICIALS OF THE AGENCY WHO WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN THE ROUNDUP OF 2,659 JEWISH MEN AND 59 WOMEN. A PALESTINE DISPATCH SAID THAT FISHMAN, ON A HUNGER STRIKE SINCE HIS ARREST, BROKE HIS FAST TODAY ON THE URGING OF MEIR HAI UZIEL, SEPHARDIC CHIEF RABBI, WHO VISITED HIM AT HADASSAH HOSPITAL. FISHMAN WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE HOSPITAL LAST NIGHT FROM LATRUN DETENTION CAMP.

INSERT LON (NL LOCKER) AFTER 10TH GRAF XXX ASKED (Williams)

(AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH SAID FISHMAN'S CONDITION WAS "SERIOUS.")

ATTLEE, REPLYING TO ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY BY LABOR MEMBERS, TOLD COMMONS THAT HE HOPED TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE QUESTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY AND THAT HE WAS SEEKING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES ON A POLICY TO BRING PEACE TO THE HOLY LAND.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN WOULD REJECT ANY PEACE PLAN WHICH WAS UNACCEPTABLE TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED AND WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ARMS TO ENFORCE.

ADD LON (Day Palestine) XXX MISSION (Williams)

"WE ARE TRYING TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE JEWS AND ARABS IN PALESTINE," HE DECLARED. "IT IS NO GOOD SUGGESTING THAT WE HAVE NOT GOT OBLIGATIONS TO THE ARABS AS WELL AS TO THE JEWS."

EMPHASIZING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT TOLERATE ANY ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A DECISION BY FORCE, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"NO GOVERNMENT WORTHY OF THE NAME WILL YIELD TO THE KIND OF PRESSURE BY VIOLENCE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE. CERTAINLY THIS GOVERNMENT IS NOT GOING TO DO SO."

DEFENDING THE ARRESTS OF ZIONIST LEADERS, INCLUDING SEVEN OFFICERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, ATTLEE CHARGED THAT THE AGENCY ITSELF HAD A "CLOSE LINK" WITH HAGANAH, ILLEGAL JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WHICH, HE SAID, WAS IN TURN CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE EXTREMIST IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI.

"THE JEWISH AGENCY," ATTLEE SAID, "CANNOT BE A COVER FOR AN ILLEGAL ARMY X X X. THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY OF DEALING WITH THESE WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES IS TO DEAL WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHEST COMMAND."

DURING THE DEBATE R.H.S.CROSSMAN, A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE WHICH HAS RECOMMENDED THE ADMISSION OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE, TOLD ATTLEE THAT AS A RESULT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY "WE ARE DRIFTING FIRST INTO WAR WITH THE JEWS AND AFTER THAT INTO WAR WITH THE ARABS."

"THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY I KNOW OF SMASHING A RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, AND THAT IS LIBERATING IT," CROSSMAN DECLARED.

LABORITE S.S.SILVERMAN CHARACTERIZED THE WEEKEND ARRESTS IN PALESTINE AS "PLAIN, NAKED WAR UPON THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME."

COMMONS ADJOURNED WITHOUT A VOTE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

JP546AED

PALESTINE

YORK, ENGLAND, JULY 2-(AP)-THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, DR.CYRIL GARBETT, SUPPORTED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS IN PALESTINE IN AN ADDRESS TODAY AND DECLARED "IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO ADMIT ANOTHER 100,000 REFUGEES" UNTIL ORDER WAS RESTORED.

"THERE CAN BE NO HOPE FOR THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE UNTIL TERRORISM IS STAMPED OUT, FROM WHATEVER QUARTER IT MAY COME," HE TOLD THE YORK DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

DR.GARBETT DISMISSED AS "UTTERLY UNTRUE" CHARGES BY SOME JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS "THAT THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON JEWRY."

JJ1107AED

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TODAY ON PALESTINE:

THE PRESIDENT CONFERRED TODAY WITH THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE: RABBI STEPHEN S.WISE, DR.NAHUM GOLDMANN, MR.LOUIS LIPSKY AND RABBI ABBA H. SILVER.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH AGENCY GAVE THE PRESIDENT THEIR VIEWS OF RECENT EVENTS IN PALESTINE.

JUL 3 1946

THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED HIS REGRET AT THESE DEVELOPMENTS IN PALESTINE. HE INFORMED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH AGENCY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED ON THESE MEASURES PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENTM HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE LEADERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE WOULD SOON BE RELEASED AND THAT THE SITUATION WOULD SOON RETURN TO NORMAL.

THE PRESIDENT ADDED FURTHER THAT IT WAS HIS DETERMINATION THAT THESE MOST RECENT EVENTS SHOULD MEAN NO DELAY IN PUSHING FORWARD WITH A POLICY OF TRANSFERRING 100,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO PALESTINE WITH ALL DISPATCH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATEMENT HE MADE UPON THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY. THE PRESI-

DENT INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS PREPARED TO ASSUME TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE TO PALESTINE.

HE EXPRESSED HIS THANKS FOR THE WORKMANLIKE SUGGESTIONS EMBODIED IN THE LETTER WHICH THE AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE SENT HIM ON JUNE 14 WITH RESPECT TO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSFER AND RESETTLEMENT OF THE 100,000 IMMIGRANTS. (END TEXT)

JUL 3 1946

GG249PES

THE DIFFICULTIES EXPECTED IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS, IT WAS ADDED, CONSTITUTE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR RATIONING.

WHILE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT PREPARED FOR THE FULL DRESS DEBATE, HOUSEWIVES MAPPED A PROTEST CAMPAIGN.

PETITIONS OF PROTEST WERE CIRCULATED IN LONDON TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE AND WOMEN STOOD IN LINE TO SIGN.

JJ1049AKD

ADD LON (FOOD) YYX SAID

(ADVANCE) YORK, ENGLAND, JULY 2-(AP)-DR.CYRIL GARBETT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, ENDORSED THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY TODAY, SAYING IT WAS "THE MOST PRACTICAL PROPOSAL" TO PREVENT "WORLD SUICIDE."

"BUT," HE ADDED, "THERE IS LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THIS SCHEME IN THE PRESENT ATMOSPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL SUSPICION. X X X AT THE BEST, IT IS THUS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT IN FRONT OF US THERE WILL BE MANY YEARS OF DANGER AND UNCERTAINTY."

THE ARCHBISHOP EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS IN A SERMON TO THE YORK DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

HE PREDICTED THAT WITHIN A FEW YEARS ALL NATIONS WOULD POSSESS THE BOMB SECRET AND, "WITH ITS POSSESSION, THERE WILL COME THE TEMPTATION FOR A NATION TO USE IT TO CRUSH UNEXPECTEDLY A POSSIBLE ENEMY, AND ON SUCH A SCALE THAT RECOVERY AND RETALIATION ARE IMPOSSIBLE."

U.N.-TURNER

BY LARRY HAUCK

JUL 3 1946

NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL RICHMOND KELLY TURNER, U.S. NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, CALLED TODAY FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF "A JUST PEACE THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE USE, OR THREAT OF USE, OF MILITARY POWER."

URGING EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF MACHINERY TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE ADMIRAL DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW:

"THE ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS DECISIONS BY MEANS NOT INVOLVING ARMED FORCE PROBABLY WILL USUALLY BE INEFFECTIVE UNLESS IT IS KNOWN THAT MILITARY POWER IS AVAILABLE FOR PROMPT USE."

ADMIRAL TURNER, WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE AMPHIBIOUS WAR IN THE PACIFIC, ASSERTED THERE WAS A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE NATION'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER AND SAID THE COUNTRY WAS TOO WEAK NOW TO HANDLE ITS COMMITMENTS.

"TOO RAPID DEMOBILIZATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND DELAYS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SATISFACTORY MILITARY POLICY, HAVE RENDERED THE UNITED STATES INCAPABLE OF ADEQUATELY DISCHARGING ITS INTERNATIONAL MILITARY OBLIGATIONS," HE SAID. "SO FAR AS CAN BE FORESEEN, THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING BY ITS CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO FURTHER DELAYS IN ESTABLISHING A SOUND MILITARY POLICY.

JUL 3 1946

"THIS FACT WEAKENS THE INFLUENCES WHICH THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE IN PROMOTING THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

ADMIRAL TURNER DEFINED THE OBLIGATIONS AS SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST ARMED ATTACK, NECESSARY ACTION AGAINST AXIS STATES, THE PROVISIONS FOR SUPPLYING ARMED FORCES TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR A WORLD ARMY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCE; AND PROVISIONS FOR THE BIG FIVE TO GUARD THE PEACE UNTIL THE U.N. MILITARY BODY COMES INTO BEING.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, AN ARM OF THE COUNCIL WHICH INCLUDES TOP MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG FIVE, IS NOW AT WORK ON PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE DRAWN FROM THE 51 MEMBER NATIONS.

ADMIRAL TURNER LAID DOWN SEVEN OBJECTIVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF REALISTIC INFORMATION, DEVOID OF PROPAGANDA, EXPLAINING THE TERMS OF THE CHARTER AND THE SCOPE OF INTEREST OF THE VARIOUS ORGANS.

2. THE ENFORCEMENT OF A JUST PEACE THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE USE, OR THREAT OF USE, OF MILITARY POWER.

3. THE CONSUMMATION OF AGREEMENTS FOR PROVIDING THE UNITED NATIONS WITH MILITARY POWER.

JUL 3 1946

4. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY POLICY BY THE UNITED STATES THAT WILL PERMIT IT TO DISCHARGE ITS OBLIGATIONS TO PEACE AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

5. EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE.

6. EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC (INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY AGREEMENT).

7. EMPHASIS ON THE REMOVAL OF CAUSES OF WAR THROUGH POLITICAL MEANS, RATHER THAN THROUGH THE GENERAL REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS.

IN COMMENTING ON THE LAST POINT, ADMIRAL TURNER SAID:

"AGREED RENUNCIATION OF WEAPONS HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY EFFECTIVE SANCTIONS.

"WAR CANNOT BE OUTLAWED MERELY BY RESOLVING TO OUTLAW IT, OR BY DISARMING. THE PREVENTION OF WAR RESTS ON THE REMOVAL OF THE CAUSES OF WAR, AND NOT ON THE REMOVAL OF THE MILITARY MEANS OF MAKING WAR.

"IN THE PRESENT STAGE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IT IS PREMATURE TO ADVOCATE GENERAL REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS OR DISARMAMENT."

M520AED

30.24-3931

U.N.

By Cesar Ortiz

New York, July 2--(ap)--An important movement is under way to elect Argentina to a place on the United Nations Security Council during the September meeting of the General Assembly, authoritative United Nations sources declared today.

JUL 3 1946

In September the Assembly will be asked to fill three Council posts which will be vacated in 1947 by Mexico, Egypt and the Netherlands. Several Latin American countries are reported making strong bids for the membership to be yielded by Mexico.

Chile and Colombia also were said to be making strong efforts to obtain the coveted post.

Argentina's candidacy for the council, these sources said, is supported by Brazil, which will continue on the Council until 1948.

It was said the Brazilians would like to sit in the Council with an Argentine representative because the two countries' interests are similar and the friendship between them has grown considerably.

However, the United States State Department [redacted] is said to look with disfavor on this idea. [redacted] State department officials were represneted by these sources as being willing to support Argentina's entrance into the Council but only after Brazil's term of office has expired. JUL 3 1946

The United States, these sources added, apparently would be more willing to support Chile or Colombia in the September contest.

Argentina's chances were described as "good", particularly since Russia is not expected to oppose Argentina's candidacy in view of the Soviet diplomatic moves in the western hemisphere.

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N. X X X UNITED NATIONS."

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION HAS INSISTED THAT ANY ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE VETO POWER GRANTED TO THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL--RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN THE AMERICAN PLAN FIRST WAS OUTLINED, IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY THAT A STUDY WAS BEING MADE AS TO HOW VIOLATIONS WOULD BE PUNISHED -- BUT THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY VETO APPLY IN ANY CONTROL SCHEME. THE AMERICANS ALSO HAVE MAINTAINED THAT ANY INTERNATIONAL CONTROL MUST HAVE "TEETH IN IT."

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER THE SECRET SESSION ELABORATING ON THE BRIEF PARAGRAPH IN THE LONG MEMORANDUM.

THE EBERSTADT MEMORANDUM SAID THE AMERICAN DELEGATION CONCLUDED THAT A SIX-POINT PROPOSITION SUBMITTED YESTERDAY BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION OFFERED A "SOUND AND EXPEDITIOUS APPROACH TO THE SOLUTION OF OUR PROBLEMS."

THE UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM SAID THE TREATY SHOULD CONTAIN PROVISIONS:

DEFINING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE (ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT) AUTHORITY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, AND THE OTHER ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS;

"DEFINING THE MUTUAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE SEVERAL SIGNATORY STATES AND THE AUTHORITY, INCLUDING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AUTHORITY AND ANY ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AGENCIES OF THE SIGNATORY STATES;

"GOVERNING THE SEQUENCE AND TIMING OF THE STEPS IN THE TRANSITION FROM THE PRESENT CONDITIONS TO THE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL PREVAIL ONCE THE AUTHORITY IS IN EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY;

A38 JUL 3 1946

"SPECIFYING THE TIME WHEN AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE NATIONAL AND PRIVATE POSSESSION, MANUFACTURE, AND USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS SHALL BE OUTLAWED;

"DEFINING THE VIOLATIONS WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND SPECIFYING THE SANCTIONS TO BE EMPLOYED FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS;

"RELATING TO SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE AND AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY, AND

"CONCERNING ANY NECESSARY AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF THE PROPOSED PROVISIONS OFFERED A LOOP-HOLE BY WHICH AN AMENDMENT MIGHT BE SOUGHT TO ABOLISH THE VETO POWER ON ATOMIC MATTERS, OBSERVERS POINTED OUT. BUT THERE WAS ALSO NO ELABORATION ON THAT POINT.

THE BRIEF FRENCH MEMORANDUM FAVORED A SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLING AUTHORITY BUT PROVIDED THAT IT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE FRENCH WOULD HAVE THE AUTHORITY REPORTING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON BREACHES OF RULES WHICH IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DETECT.

THREE DIPLOMATS, TWO SCIENTISTS, AND AN INVESTMENT BANKER M[illegible]T IN THE NEWLY-FURNISHED GRAND BALL ROOM OF THE HENRY HUDSON HOT[illegible]L IN MANHATTAN. THESE MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ARE ENTRUSTED WITH THE URGENT TASK OF DRAFTING AN ATOMIC ENERGY PACT ACCEPTABLE TO ALL NATIONS.

MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WERE REPRESENTED AUTHORITATIVELY AS FEELING THAT THE TIME HAD COME FOR AGREEMENT AND NOT FOR ARGUMENT. IT WAS SAID THAT THE ARGUMENTS HAD BEEN ADVANCED IN MEETINGS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, THAT ALL POSITIONS WERE KNOWN, AND THAT THE TASK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS TO FIND AN AREA OF AGREEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE PRESENTED THE PRINCIPAL PLANS FOR CONTROLLING ATOMIC ENERGY. IN ADDITION, THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAS BEFORE IT A SIX-POINT PROPOSITION ADVANCED YESTERDAY BY DR. HERBERT V.EVATT, OF AUSTRALIA, CHAIRMAN, FOR DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

THE NATIONS ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE ARE THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, MEXICO, AND AUSTRALIA. AUSTRALIA IS INCLUDED BY VIRTUE OF ITS CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO MEET TOMORROW AT 3 P.M., E.D.T., AT THE HENRY HUDSON HOTEL BALL ROOM, WHICH IS SERVING AS A TEMPORARY MEETING PLACE FOR THE COMMISSION AND THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL UNTIL WORK IS COMPLETED NEXT MONTH ON THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN THE SPERRY PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS, LONG ISLAND.

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL REMAINED IN RECESS, BUT THERE WERE INDICAT

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL REMAINED IN RECESS, BUT THERE WERE DEFINITE INDICATIONS IT WOULD MEET ON THURSDAY, JULY 11, WHICH WOULD BE JUST WITHIN THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE COUNCIL HOLD A SESSION EVERY TWO WEEKS.

JJ343PED

1946

30.24-3933

THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN PLANS DISAGREE OVER THE VETO POWER, THE PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUALS, AND THE MATTER OF GOING BEYOND A TRATY. ON THAT LAST POINT, THE UNITED STATES INSISTS THAT A TREATY. ON THAT LAST POINT, THE UNITED STATES INSISTS THAT ALL SAFEGUARDS BE WORKING BEFORE ATOMIC BOMBS ARE DISPOSED OF, WHILE RUSSIA FEELS THAT ALL BOMBS SHOULD BE DESTROYED WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER A CONVENTION BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

EVATT PUT BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE A SIX-POINT PROPOSITION AS A BASE FOR DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION. THE SIX POINTS WERE:

"1. THERE SHOULD BE A SINGLE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT EMBODYING: (A) A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, (B) AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER AND CARRY OUT THE PLAN AND TO BE VESTED WITH WIDE DISCRETIONARY POWERS, (C) AS PART OF THE PLAN THERE SHOULD BE UNDERTAKINGS BY MEMBER NATIONS NOT TO USE ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PURPOSES OF WAR, (D) SEVERAL PARTS OF THE PLAN SHOULD COME INTO EFFECTIVE OPERATION UNDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS WHICH ARE JUST AND EQUITABLE, HAVING REGARD TO THE OVERRIDING PURPOSE OF THE PLAN.

"2. FOR PURPOSES OF CARRYING OUT THE PLAN AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY SHOULD BE VESTED WITH ALL NECESSARY RIGHTS RELEVANT TO RAW MATERIALS, PROCESSES, PLANS AND PRODUCTS OF PLANS.

"3. THAT EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR PREVENTING BREACHES OF THE AGREED RESTRICTIONS AND CONTROLS.

"4. THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY SHALL BE REQUIRED TO PROMOTE AND CARRY OUT PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

"5. THAT SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR PROCESSES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES SHOULD BE EXCHANGED, CARE BEING TAKEN AT EACH STAGE NOT TO PREJUDICE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AGREED SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MISUSE. SUCH EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION SHOULD TAKE PLACE BY AN INTERCHANGE OF PERSONNEL AND THROUGH OPEN PUBLICATION.

"6. THAT THE GENERAL PLAN SHOULD PROVIDE THAT AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS TO BE FIXED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY, THE MANUFACTURE OF ATOMIC BOMBS SHOULD CEASE AND ALL EXISTING BOMBS SHOULD BE DISMANTLED.

THE FULL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL MEET AT 3 P.M. (EDT) TOMORROW TO CONSIDER RULES OF PROCEDURE.

JT319AED

JUL 3 1946

PARIS, JULY 2--(AP)--HENRY J. KAISER HAS ACQUIRED THE PRODUCTION RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE LATEST FRONT WHEEL DRIVE FRENCH CAR CONSTRUCTED DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION BY THE FRENCH ENGINEER, CHARLES GREGOIRE, THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT THE CHASSIS WOULD BE MADE MOSTLY OF ALUMINUM AND THE CAR WILL WEIGH UNDER 1,000 POUNDS. IT WILL HAVE A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 55 MILES AN HOUR AND WILL TRAVEL 60 MILES ON A GALLON OF GASOLINE.

JUL 3 1946

MC 726PED JULY 2 REGWILLIAMS 02315APL

ONCE THE TROUBLESOME TRIESTE ISSUE IS SETTLED, THE COUNCIL IS EXPECTED TO SET A DATE FOR THE GENERAL EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE OF 21 NATIONS, AND TO AUTHORIZE FRANCE TO SEND OUT THE INVITATIONS.

THE COUNCIL WAS NOT EXPECTED TO GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PUBLIC PROTESTS MADE THIS MORNING BY YUGOSLAV DEPUTY PREMIER EDWARD KARDELJ AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE FRENCH LINE AS THE ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

SUCH PROTESTS, IT WAS FELT, CAN BEST BE RAISED AT THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE WHERE YUGOSLAVIA WILL BE REPRESENTED.

AS FAR AS THIS COUNCIL ITSELF IS CONCERNED, THE YUGOSLAV POSITION ALREADY HAS BEEN FULLY STATED BY KARDELJ HIMSELF IN A LENGTHY SESSION DURING THE APRIL-MAY MEETINGS, CONFERENCE INFORMANTS POINTED OUT. AT THAT TIME, THE COUNCIL HEARD SPOKESMAN FOR BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

AMERICAN CIRCLES PREDICTED BYRNES WOULD ACCEPT INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE IF THE CITY WERE PLACED UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FOUR POWERS.

KARDELJ TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ACCEPT TTE FRENCH LINE. HE SAID HE HAD PROPOSED A COMPROMISE FRONTIER LINE BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND ITALY TO BYRNES DURING MEETING THIS MORNING AT THE AMERICAN'S HOTEL.

KARDELJ TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ACCEPT THE FRENCH LINE. HE SAID HE HAD PROPOSED A COMPROMISE FRONTIER LINE BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND ITALY TO BYRNES DURING A MEETING THIS MORNING AT THE AMERICAN'S HOTEL.

KARDELJ SAID HE HAD PROPOSED A LINE WHICH RAN SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN AND FRENCH LINES. HE DID NOT TRACE HIS PROPOSED LINE IN DETAIL FOR NEWSPAPERMEN, NOR DID HE GIVE ANY INDICATION OF BYRNES' REACTION TO IT.

THE DEPUTY PREMIER SAID THE FRENCH LINE VIOLATED "ALL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION YUGOSLAVIA'S WAR EFFORT".

COMMENTING ON RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE FRENCH LINE, HE SAID THE SOVIETS HAD DONE EVE

THING IN THEIR

COMMENTING ON RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OFTHE NRENCH LINE, HE SAID THE SOVIETS HAD DONE EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TOAID YUGOSLAVIA BUT APPARENTLY "MR.MOLOTOV DIDN'T WANT TO DEADLOCK THE CONFERENCE BY OPPOSING THE FRENCH PROPOSAL".

GIACOMO POGSSI, AN ITALIAN WHO WAS PRESENTED AT ANOTHER NEWS

CONFERENCE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERATION COUNCIL OF TRIESTE AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ITALO-SLAV ANTI-FASCIST UNION, SAID THE PEOPLE OF THE JULIAN MARCH (VENEZIA GUILIA) WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR "A YUGOSLAV TRIESTE".

HE SAID THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE ITALIANS IN THE JULIAN MARCH FAVORED THE PLAN TO INCLUDE THE ZONE IN A YUGOSLAV FEDERATION.

JJ244PED

JUL 3 1946

EDITORS:

PARIS--FOREIGN MINISTERS, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF, BEGINNING "THE COUNCIL X X X, AND ENDING X X X ~~ANSWERS TODAY.~~ Trieste (BYRNAN

BYRNES CONFERRED FOR MORE THAN A HALF AN HOUR THIS MORNING AT HIS HOTEL WITH EDWARD KARDELJ, YUGOSLAVIA'S VICE PREMIER, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE TOPIC DISCUSSED.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN X X X THIRD GRAF PREV.

JT739AED

BERLIN, JULY 2--(AP)--THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT SET A NEW RECORD DURING JUNE BY IMPORTING 164,000 LONG TONS OF FOOD INTO THE U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY FROM THE UNITED STATES. OF THE TOTAL APPROXIMATELY 100,000 TONS WERE OF BREAD GRAINS.

SINCE AUGUST, 1945, AMERICAN SOURCES HAVE PROVIDED 726,000 LONG TONS OF FOOD TO SUPPORT THE GERMAN CIVILIAN RATIONS.

MC 712PED JULYR 2 KASISCHKES 02230APL

NUERNBERG, JULY 2-(AP)-- THIRTEEN AMERICAN EDITORS AND NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES WHO ARE MAKING A 24-DAY TOUR OF EUROPE, WERE EXPECTED TO ~~EXAMINATION~~ VISIT BAMBERG TODAY TO INSPECT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NEW CONSTABULARY NOW TAKING OVER POLICING DUTIES IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY.

THE GROUP ATTENDED A SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL YESTERDAY AND LATER WAS ENTERTAINED INFORMALLY ~~AT DINNER~~ BY JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR.

JUL 3 1946

REW--JA-- 342A

3434

Nuernberg, Germany, July 2-(AP)-Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., and her son, Lt. George S. Patton, III, visited the war crimes trial today. Earlier they had visited the grave of the U.S. third army commander in Luxembourg.

apr Ready 01530 r, 1419

STUTTGART, JULY 2-(AP)-A GENERAL POLITICAL AMNESTY FOR ALL GERMAN YOUTHS BORN AFTER JAN. 1, 1919--EXCEPT NAZI FANATICS AND WAR CRIMINALS -- HAS BEEN APPROVED BY GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR.

1919

THE PARDON FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, WHO WERE 14 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER WHEN HITLER SEIZED POWER, AWAITS ONLY A FORMAL RECOMMENDATION BY THE GERMAN COUNCIL OF STATES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE AND ITS APPROVAL BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE IMMINENT PARDON WAS ANNOUNCED IN A MESSAGE TO THE 10TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF STATES FROM LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR, WHO SAID MCNARNEY, HAD FULLY APPROVED GRANTING "FULL OPPORTUNITY FOR REHABILITATION."

"WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE INSIDIOUS INDOCTRINATION IN NAZI IDEOLOGY TO WHICH THIS AGE GROUP WAS SUBJECTED DURING IMPRESSIONABLE YEARS," CLAY SAID.

"IT IS THE DESIRE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY TO OFFER ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE YOUTH OF GERMANY TO UNDERSTAND AND TO DEVELOP A DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE WHICH WAS DENIED THEM UNDER THE NAZI REGIME."

EXCLUDED FROM THE AMNESTY WERE ALL YOUTHS "AGAINST WHOM EVIDENCE MAY BE FOUND TO WARRANT THEIR TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY."

JJ810AED

30. 24-3935

NORRIS DID NOT AMPLIFY THE CRYPTIC DIRECTIVE HE CREDITED TO KILIAN. ADD BAD NAUHEIM (Day Lick Field) 444 Bombs

IN THE SIMULTANEOUS TRIAL OF LT. LEONARD W. ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., THE DEFENSE CONTINUED ITS PARADE OF WITNESSES WHO SAID THEY SAW NO EVIDENCE OF CRUELTY TO PRISONERS AT LICHFIELD.

THREE WITNESSES HAD SERVED BRIEFLY AS "OFFICER OF THE DAY" AT THE GUARDHOUSE, AND ONE ALSO WAS DEFENSE LAWYER FOR SEVERAL PRISONERS BEING COURTMARTIALLED. ALL SAID NO PRISONERS COMPLAINED OF BEATINGS OR SHOWED MARKS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.

JUL 3 1946

TU1059AED

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JULY 2-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK CHARGED TODAY THAT IRREGULARITIES OCCURRED DURING THE POLISH REFERENDUM SUNDAY AND DECLARED THAT THE SECRET POLICE HAD MADE TERRORISTIC MASS ARRESTS OF MANY MEMBERS OF HIS OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID ARRESTS OF MIKOLAJCZYK'S SUPPORTERS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER PARTIES WERE MADE ONLY WHERE THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF OVERT ACTS OF TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES.

MIKOLAJCZYK MADE HIS CHARGES AS THE COUNTING OF BALLOTS--ALTHOUGH STILL NOT FAR ENOUGH ADVANCED TO GIVE A CLEAR CUT PICTURE--INDICATED THAT WHILE THE COMMUNIST-BACKED PARTY BLOC WAS WINNING A MAJORITY A POWERFUL PROTEST VOTE ALSO WAS BEING ROLLED UP BY MIKOLAJCZYK'S FORCES.

THE REFERENDUM WAS ON THREE QUESTIONS--DO YOU WANT A ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT, DO YOU APPROVE THE PROVISIONAL REGIME'S ACTS NATIONALIZING BASIC INDUSTRIES AND PROVIDING AGRARIAN CHANGES AND DO YOU APPROVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIER ON THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS? (insert)

MIKOLAJCZYK ASKED HIS FOLLOWERS TO VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE ON THAT QUESTION AND AFFIRMATIVELY ON THE OTHER TWO. THE BLOC CAMPAIGNED FOR A "YES" VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS.

MIKOLAJCZYK DECLARED VOTING COMMISSIONS FAILED TO COUNT BALLOTS WHERE THE POLLING TOOK PLACE. IN 17 DISTRICTS, THE VICE PREMIER CLAIMED THE ONE-HOUSE LEGISLTURE QAESTION WAS DEFEATED 57,337 TO 12,549.

THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, CLAIMED THAT IN 164 PRECINCTS THE FIRST QUESTION WAS APPROVED 195,355 TO 80,509.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE COMMUNIST-BACKED PARTIES HAD STARTED SETTLERS IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES VOTING LAST THURSDAY, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE REFERENDUM.

THE COUNTING IN NEARLY ALL PRECINCTS IN WARSAW AND IN THE GREAT TEXTILE CENTER OF LODZ DISCLOSED AN OVERWHELMING AFFIRMATIVE VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS. BUT IN THE HEAVY PEASANT-POPULATED DISTRICTS OF EASTERN POLAND AN OVERWHELMING NEGATIVE VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS WAS RECORDED.

BJ1211AED

EDITORS:

WARSAW--POLISH REFERENDUM, PLEASE INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF "THE REFERENDUM X X X RIVERS?"

THE TEST OF STRENGTH BETWEEN MIKOLAJCZYK'S FOLLOWERS AND THE BLOC HEADED BY SOCIALIST PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI CAME ON THE FIRST QUESTION. MIKOLAJCZYK ASKED HIS FOLLOWERS X X X ETC. PICKING UP START FIFTH GRAF AND INSERTING MISSING MATTER.

THE AP

BJ1225AED

ROME, JULY 2-(AP)-TELEPHONE LINES FAILED TODAY BETWEEN ROME AND TENSELY-DISPUTED TRIESTE, WHERE A GENERAL STRIKE INVOLVING 200,000 WORKERS WAS REPORTED SPREADING THROUGHOUT VENEZIA GIULIA AS FAR NORTH AS GORIZIA.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, IN THE LAST TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION EARLY TODAY, SAID U.S. TROOPS HAD PLACED THREE ARMORED CARS IN THE PIAZZA GOLDONI, WHERE SEVEN PERSONS WERE SHOT LAST NIGHT IN A MELEE BETWEEN ITALIAN AND SLAV SYMPATHIZERS IN FRONT OF A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PLANT. (ADD TRIESTE)

HE SAID ALL U.S. SAILORS, EXCEPT SHORE PATROLS, HAD BEEN CONFINED TO THEIR SHIPS AND MERCHANT SEAMEN WERE CONFINED TO DOCK AREAS OF THE ADRIATIC PORT CITY WHOSE FUTURE MAY BE DECIDED BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS TODAY.

JT710AED

JUL 3 1946

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, JULY 2-(AP)-REPORTS THAT U.S. LT.GEN.A.C.WEDEMEYER IS RETURNING TO CHINA WERE REGARDED BY MANY OBSERVERS HERE TODAY AS POSSIBLY A PRELUDE TO THE RETURN HOME OF GENERAL MARSHALL, AMERICAN ENVOY WHO HAS LABORED FOR MONTHS TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN THIS DIVIDED LAND.

OBSERVERS BASED THEIR UNCONFIRMED CONCLUSION UPON THE SUPPOSITION THAT WEDEMEYER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO CHINA MERELY TO COMMAND U.S.ARMY FORCES--SINCE THESE ARE NOW A MERE HANDFUL OF MEN.

AND BY VIRTUE OF HIS EXPERIENCE IN CHINA AND HIS GOOD STANDING WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND OTHER CHINESE LEADERS, WEDEMEYER IS CONSIDERED PERHAPS BETTER QUALIFIED THAN ANYONE ELSE TO ASSUME MARSHALL'S DELICATE TASK--OR, IF MARSHALL REMAINS, TO ASSIST THE SPECIAL ENVOY.

REPORTS THAT WEDEMEYER IS RETURNING TO HIS ARMY COMMAND ALSO DISPOSE OF LONGSTANDING RUMORS THAT HE WOULD RETURN AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, A POST VACANT SINCE AMBASSADOR PATRICK HURLEY'S RESIGNATION NOV.27, 1945. PRESUMABLY NO AMBASSADOR HAS BEEN NAMED IN ORDER NOT TO DETRACT FROM MARSHALL'S IMPORTANCE IN CHINESE EYES.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE, HOWEVER, THAT IF MARSHALL SHOULD RETURN HOME AND WEDEMEYER SHOULD ASSUME HIS PEACEMAKING ROLE, AN AMBASSADOR MIGHT BE APPOINTED. WEDEMEYER, EVEN THOUGH HE SHOULD ASSUME MARSHALL'S TASK, WOULD NOT NECESSARILY DO SO AS A SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY.

WEDEMEYER IS CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY WELL QUALIFIED TO AID IN THE TASK OF HELPING CHINA BUILD A UNIFIED NATIONAL ARMY, AS PROPOSED IN THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST AGREEMENT OF LAST FEB.25.

PM230APS

MEANWHILE, PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED IC BATAVIA THAT A FULL SESSION OF HIS CABINET WOULD BE HELD TOMORROW AT JOGJAHARTA TO DISCUSS THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS ASSUMED BY PRESIDENT SOEKARNO DURING THE PREMIER'S RECENT KIDNAPING. SJAHRIR SAID THAT AFTER THE CABINET SESSION HE EXPECTED TO MEET AGAIN WITH VAN MOOK.

INSERT HAGUE (AT DUTCH) AFTER 5TH GRAF 4 / EMERGENCY

JUL 3 1946

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 2-(AP)-The court trying Gen. Draja Mihailovic on charges of treachery adjourned today without ruling on defense proposals that rescued American fliers be allowed to testify.

The court also held in abeyance a motion to introduce a statement from Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, former German chief of staff now on trial in Nuernberg, that the Chetnik leader was an enemy of Germany.

The defense proposed that a joint statement of 200 American fliers, rescued by Mihailovic's underground army, be permitted in evidence but the prosecution countered that a certain number of fliers were saved by the people and handed over to the Chetniks so Mihailovic might gain some favor in the United States.

Palmer 1400 apr Pm 1531

94 335

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 2-(AP)-BRISBANE FACED A BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT TODAY AS THE RESULT OF A STRIKE OF STRIKES.

SIX THOUSAND MEAT WORKERS, 2,000 COAL MINERS AND 3,500 LONGSHOREMEN WERE OFF THEIR JOBS AS THE RESULT OF DISMISSAL OF FOUR MEN FROM A BACON FACTORY FOUR MONTHS AGO. NEITHER EMPLOYERS NOR THE MEAT INDUSTRY UNION WOULD SAY WHY THE FOUR MEN WERE DISCHARGED, BUT WHEN THEY WERE NOT REINSTATED WITHIN A WEEK THE ENTIRE UNION WALKED OUT.

THE MINERS STRUCK JUNE 13 AND THE WHARF LABORERS JUNE 19 IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MEAT WORKERS.

A DEADLOCK DEVELOPED TODAY WHEN A COMPULSORY CONFERENCE OF MEAT INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS AND UNIVM37/TATIVES FAILED TO REACH A SETTLEMENT.

TUP 3345

JUL 3 1946

INDONESIAN (160)
BATAVIA, JULY 2-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A FULL SESSION OF HIS CABINET WOULD BE HELD TOMORROW AT JOGJAKARTA TO DISCUSS THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS ASSUMED BY PRESIDENT SOEKARNO DURING THE PREMIER'S RECENT KIDNAPING.

SOEKARNO HAD BEEN RELEGATED TO A SECONDARY POSITION IN THE SJAHRIR GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO THE KIDNAPING, WHICH HE BLAMED ON "FIFTH COLUMN-ISTS."

30.24-3937

SJAHRIR SAID THAT AFTER THE CABINET SESSION HE EXPECTED TO MEET AGAIN WITH ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, CHIEF DUTCH REPRESENTATIVE IN CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICANS.

THE PREMIER DECLINED TO SPECULATE WHO WAS BEHIND THE KIDNAPING, BUT SAID THE ACTUAL KIDNAPERS WERE ONLY IGNORANT YOUTHS WHO THOUGHT HE WAS A "DUTCH GOVERNMENT SPY." WHEN THE INDONESIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT SJAHRIR HAD BEEN KIDNAPED, HIS GUARDS BECAME UNEASY, THE PREMIER SAID. THEY FINALLY ASKED HIM IF HE WAS SJAHRIR, AND WHEN HE IDENTIFIED HIMSELF, LET HIM GO.

HE SAID HIS ABDUCTORS WORE REGULAR REPUBLICAN ARMY UNIFORMS.

JT753AED

JUL 3 1946

BY OSGOOD CARRUTHERS

MESHEQ YAGUR SETTLEMENT, PALESTINE, JULY 2-(AP)-FAT SLEEPING BABES OF THIS PEACEFUL APPEARING JEWISH FARM COMMUNITY GUARDED ARMS AND AMMUNITION UNTIL BRITISH SOLDIERS, WHO HAD BEEN SEARCHING HERE SINCE SATURDAY, FOUND THE SECRET HIDING PLACES IN NURSERIES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY BEGGED THE HUNDREDS OF ARMED AND HEAVY-BOOTED SOLDIERS: "PLEASE DON'T DISTURB THE BABIES. THEY'RE SLEEPING NOW."

THE BABIES WERE SLEEPING OVER PART OF THE GREATEST CACHE OF ILLEGAL JEWISH ARMS EVER FOUND IN PALESTINE.

NEITHER THE BABIES NOR THE OLD PEOPLE WERE SLEEPING TODAY AS PNEUMATIC DRILLS AND SOLDIERS WITH PICKS, HAMMERS AND SHOVELS RIPPED INTO TILE FLOORINGS AND THE CONCRETE BASES OF BUILDINGS WHERE MORE THAN 1,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RAN A MODERN COMMUNAL FARMING SETTLEMENT.

THE SOLDIERS FOUND SECRET PANELINGS, FALSE BOTTOMS IN CUPBOARDS AND A FANTASTIC CONCRETE UNDERGROUND ROOM IN WHICH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, NEW MORTARS AND HUNDREDS OF MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS WERE STORED.

LONG AFTER THE SOLDIERS HAD TORN A HOLE THROUGH THE HEAVY CONCRETE SHELL TO GAIN ENTRY TO THE ARMS CACHE, MECHANICAL EXPERTS DISCOVERED THAT AN INGENIOUS METHOD HAD BEEN PROVIDED FOR LOWERING PART OF A CONCRETE GARAGE FLOOR INTO THE UNDERGROUND ROOM. HIDDEN IN THE MECHANISM OF AN AIR COMPRESSOR WAS A HEAVY CRANK WHICH SLOWLY LOWERED A DOOR ONTO STEEL TRACKS WHICH WERE USED TO HAUL ARMS IN AND OUT.

THERE WERE 10 SHELVES LOADED WITH ARMS, ONLY TWO OF WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE THUS FAR. THOSE TWO SHELVES HAVE YIELDED 85 MORTARS, HAND GRENADES SEALED IN BEER CANS, RIFLES OF ALL MAKES AND NATIONALITIES, AMERICAN RIFLE GRENADES, SIGNAL FLARES, SACKS OF PISTOLS AND SUITCASES FILLED WITH DETONATORS.

WITH ONLY HALF OF THE SETTLEMENT AREA SEARCHED THE SOLDIERS HAVE UNCOVERED MORE THAN 10 LARGE CACHES AND STILL ARE WORKING WITH MINE DETECTORS AND DIGGING IN NEW PLACES.

MANY OF THE MEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO PRISON CAMPS BY PALESTINE POLICE AFTER A STRUGGLE EARLY SATURDAY IN WHICH THE SETTLERS ALL OFFERED "PASSIVE RESISTANCE." BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS SAID SOME OF THE PEOPLE GAVE "NOT SO PASSIVE RESISTANCE."

THE REMAINDER OF THE POPULATION OF THE SETTLEMENT, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 20 MEN, 300 WOMEN AND 500 CHILDREN NOW ARE LIVING IN A CORDONED OFF AREA WHILE BRITISH SOLDIERS OCCUPY THE REST OF THE HOUSES.

THE PEOPLE ARE ALLOWED TO GO ABOUT FREELY INSIDE THE AREA. LT.COL. [illegible].S.E. WEST, ARMY OFFICER IN CHARGE, SAID EVERYTHING WAS BEING DONE TO M[illegible]

THE NORMAL OPERATION OF LAUNDRIES AND DAIRY KITCHENS AND THE FEEDING OF FARM STOCK.

AFTER REFUSING ENTRANCE TO THE SOLDIERS ON THE FIRST DAY AND DECLINING TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS, THE PEOPLE GATHERED IN A HUGE MODERN DINING HALL AND DID NOT COME OUT UNTIL THE TROOPS USED TEAR GAS.

WEST SAID THE PEOPLE THEN TRIED TO BREAK [illegible]OUGH THE SURROUNDING SOLDIERS BUT WERE SUBDUED BY SPRAYS OF VER[illegible]IL FROM FLAME THROWERS.

THE PEOPLE APPEARED TODAY TO BE WANDER[illegible]IMLESSLY AND SULLENLY WATCHING THE SOLDIERS WORK AT O[illegible]E CACHES. THEY HAVE COMPLAINED THAT THE SOLDIERS HAVE [illegible]BLE LOOTING.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED AT JERU[illegible]S LIST OF ARMS FOUND IN MESHEQ YAGUR: 314 RIFLES, [illegible]13 LIGHT MACHINEGUNS, ONE HEAVY MACHINEGUN, ONE [illegible]GUN, 85 TWO-INCH MORTARS, ONE 80-MILLIMETER MO[illegible]METER MORTARS, FIVE TOMMYGUNS, 200,000 ROUND[illegible]MMUNITION, 3,000 MORTAR BOMBS, 2,000 GRENADES AND [illegible]OUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

(EDS--READ LONG LINE X X WAS BEING [illegible]RMAL X X)

RP618PED

THE REMAINING WORKERS WALKED OUT OF TEXTILE PLANTS PREVIOUSLY CRIPPLED BY STRIKES AND THE PLANTS WERE CLOSED. TROOPS WERE STATIONED AT STRATEGIC POINTS. ADD AHMEDABAD (NL INDIAN) X V Y VOLUNTEERS

JT747AED

THIRD MIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3-(AP)-THE ATTORNEY FOR HIDEKI TOJO, JAPAN'S PEARL HARBOR PREMIER, TODAY TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING TOJO AND 26 OTHER WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS THAT BANNING OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES WAS ONE CAUSE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

DR.ICHIRO KIYOSE, THE ATTORNEY, MADE THE COMMENT WHEN CALLED TO TASK FOR LEADING A WITNESS THROUGH THE ARGUMENT THAT JAPANESE SETTLED IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA AFTER THE WAR.

"WE ARE NOT CONCERNED HERE WITH IMMIGRATION--IT'S WAR WE WANT TO KNOW ABOUT," SHARPLY INTERRUPTED THE TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, SIR WILLIAM WEBB.

"THE FACT MANY JAPANESE SETTLERS WENT TO MANCHURIA AND KOREA WAS ONE OF THE CAUSES OF WAR," KYOSE SHOT BACK.

FROM THE WITNESS, ADM.KEISUKE OKADA, KIYOSE HAD DRAWN THE STATEMENT THAT PREMIER TANAKA UNDERSTOOD THE UNITED STATES "SILENTLY AGREED" TO JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO MANCHURIA AND KOREA AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENACTED THE ORIENTAL EXCLUSION ACT OF 1924.

OVER STRENUOUS DEFENSE PROTESTS, THE TRIBUNAL RULED TODAY THAT THE PROSECUTION MAY INTRODUCE 650 WAR PRISONER ATROCITY AFFIDAVITS WITHOUT THE APPEARANCE OF THOSE WHO SIGNED THE STATEMENTS. THE APPROVAL WAS GRANTED ON CONDITION THAT FULL COPIES BE SUPPLIED TO THE DEFENSE SECTION AT LEAST ONE MONTH BEFORE THEY ARE ENTERED OFFICIALLY IN EVIDENCE.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS EARLIER TODAY ASKED THE COURT WHY NO AMERICAN ATTORNEYS HAVE BEEN NAMED TO DEFEND TOJO AND TWO OTHERS OF THE DEFENDANTS.

"WE HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR MORE COUNSEL BUT WE JUST HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET THEM," COMMENTED GEORGE YAMAMOTO, NEW YORK NISEI ATTORNEY; BUT ICHIRO KIYOSE, JAPANESE REPRESENTING TOJO, SAID THEY DIDN'T WANT MORE AMERICAN COUNSEL.

"TOJO AND KINGORO HASHIMOTO (WHO COMMANDED JAPANESE ARTILLERY NT THE RAPE OF NANKING) FEEL THAT THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY REPRESENTED

AT THE RAPE OF NANKING) FEEL THAT THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY REPRESENTED BY JAPANESE," KYOSE TOLD THE COURT. "I UNDERSTAND THAT AN AMERICAN HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR OKINORI KAYA" (THE THIRD DEFENDANT WITHOUT AMERICAN LEGAL AID.)

TOJO HAD BEEN REPRESENTED BRIEFLY BY JOHN GUIDER, WHO WAS ONE OF SIX AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WHO RESIGNED FOR REASONS STILL UNDISCLOSED.

THE TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, AUSTRALIA'S SIR WILLIAM WEBB, SAID THE COMMENTS WOULD BE FORWARDED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR WHATEVER ACTION HE MIGHT CHOOSE TO TAKE. THE GENERAL IS IN MANILA.

WEBB EARLIER EXPRESSED "SHOCK" AT TESTIMONY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD TACTICTLY APPROVED JAPANESE AGGRESSION IN MANCHURIA.

WITH INDEPENDENCE

~~MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3 (AP)~~ THE MANILA BULLETIN TODAY QUOTED GOV.PABLO DAVID OF PAMPANGA PROVINCE AS SAYING HE HAD UNEARTHED A PLOT TO STAGE AN UPRISING ON THE PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE INAUGURAL DAY, JULY 4, AND TO SET FIRE TO MAJOR TOWNS OF THE PROVINCE.

DAVID SAID HUKBALAHAPS--A LEFTIST PEASANT GROUP--HAD ASSEMBLED "FLYING SQUADRONS" TOTALLING MORE THAN 10,000 MEN TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN, WHILE TOWNSFOLK IN MANILA WERE ATTENDING THE FREEDOM CEREMONIES. THE GOVERNOR ORDERED PROVINCIAL MAYORS TO ORGANIZE CIVIL GUARDS, TO AUGMENT MUNICIPAL POLICE AND MILITARY POLICE.

HJ956PCS

EARLY ARRIVALS INCLUDED

HAI FOAT TUGAY, TURKEY; LORD KILLEARN, GREAT BRITAIN; KAN NAI-KUANG, VICE MINISTER OF CHINESE FOREIGN AFFAIRS; GABRIEL TEIXEIRA, GOVERNOR OF MACAO AND PORTUGAL'S DELEGATE; COMMODORE J.A. COLLINS, AUSTRALIA; JUAN J.BELLINI, URUGUAY; HENRI DE TORENTE, SWITZERLAND; F.C.BARON VAN AERSSEN, NETHERLANDS; JUAN MARIN, CHILE; S.VAN HURUM, NORWAY.

SOME DELEGATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE TEMPORARILY DELAYED AT GUAM. ADD MANILA (INT INDEPENDENCE) XYY CEREMONIES

HJ645PCS

OTHER RADIO REPORTS SAID THAT ALL OF THE ARMY'S B-17 DRONES HAD RETURNED TO KWAJALEIN "RADIOLOGICALLY HOT," WITH THE LETHAL RAYS FROM TWO OF THEM PARTICULARLY INTENSE. HANDLERS WERE UNABLE TO APPROACH THEM.

A QUICK TOUR OF THE BIKINI LAGOON TODAY SHOWED THAT THE INDEPENDENCE--REDUCED TO A GUTTED SHELL BUT STILL AFLOAT--HAD BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE BLAST, ALONG WITH THE BULLSEYE SHIP NEVADA, THE PENSACOLA AND THE SAKAWA. THE BOMB EVIDENTLY BURST BETWEEN THE NEVADA AND PENSACOLA. THE SUBMARINE SKATE, A MILE FROM THE NEVADA, HAD YAWNING GASHES IN HER CONNING TOWER AND SUPERSTRUCTURE.

THE SKATE WAS BEING BEACHED, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ELTON C.FAY REPORTED FROM VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP, THE MT.MCKINLEY. ADD APP AGACHIAD (Day Atomic) XYY CLOUD (whitehead)

BEACHING WAS BEING ATTEMPTED WHEREVER POSSIBLE, TO PERMIT EASIER DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE HULLS.

SUCCESSIVE EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE BATTERED INDEPENDENCE THIS AFTERNOON AND FIRE RAGING INSIDE MAY DESTROY THE SHIP BEFORE FIREFIGHTERS CAN BRING THE FLAMES UNDER CONTROL. APPARENTLY AMMUNITION ABOARD WAS EXPLODING. DEATH SHUDDERS RAN THROUGH THE SHIP WITH EACH BLAST.

FIRES RAGED IN THE HANGAR DECK AND AFT. THE SHIP HAD LARGE STORES OF AVIATION GASOLINE ABOARD IN ADDITION TO AMMUNITION.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED TO PERSONNEL ABOARD THE TARGET SHIPS IS STILL NOT KNOWN. ANIMALS SURVIVED ON ALL SHIPS VISITED BY THE PRESS BOAT, BUT NO VESSEL AS YET HAD TIME FOR A COMPLETE ANIMAL CENSUS.

THE NEVADA'S GOATS WERE SAID TO BE ALIVE. ONE OF THE HALF DOZEN ABOARD WAS REPORTED SICK. HE WAS DIRECTLY IN THE PATH OF ATOMIC RAYS.

HERE AND THERE ANIMALS WERE REPORTED DEAD, BUT APPARENTLY MORE ANIMALS SURVIVED THAN PERISHED. THIS WAS ABOUT AS THE NAVY AND SCIENTISTS HAD FIGURED IT.

ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY TASK FORCE SCIENTISTS RATED THE BOMB USED AGAINST THE FLEET AS SOMEWHAT LESS POWERFUL THAN THAT WHICH BLASTED NAGASAKI, BUT MORE POTENT THAN THOSE USED AT THE NEW MEXICO TEST AND AT HIROSHIMA.

ADMIRAL BLANDY ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"EARLY ESTIMATES BY SCIENTISTS OF JOINT TASK FORCE ONE HAVE DETERMINED THAT THE 'TEST ABLE' BOMB WAS A PERFECTLY NORMAL NAGASAKI-TYPE BOMB.

"WHILE SOMEWHAT LESS POWERFUL THAN THE BOMB EXPLODED OVER NAGASAKI, IT WAS MORE POWERFUL THAN THE BOMB OF THAT TYPE EXPLODED OVER NEW MEXICO AND MORE POWERFUL THAN THE HIROSHIMA BOMB WHICH KILLED 80,000 PERSONS."

DS420APS

BLANDY AND FORRESTAL WERE AMUSED AND PLEASED BY A COCKY SENTIMENT SCRAWLED IN BLUE CHALK ON THE DECK HOUSE AFT BY SOME SAILOR BEFORE LEAVING THE SHIP ON THE EVE OF THE TEST.

IT READ: "OLD SAILORS NEVER DIE."

BLANDY SAID IT WAS TRUE--THAT THE NEW YORK COULD SAIL BACK UNDER HER OWN POWER.

A16PX INSERT A ABOARD McKinley (Atomic) 1946 FIFTH GRAF XYY planes (McKEY)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT PAUL LEE REPORTED JUNE 30 THAT BEFORE LEAVING THE NEW YORK, CAPT. LOWE H.DIBBY CAREFULLY LETTERED THE FOUR WORDS ON A GUN TURRET WITH A PIECE OF BLUE CHALK WHILE HIS EYES GLISTENED).

FORRESTAL AND BLANDY PASSED MANY OTHER TARGETS WHICH EXHIBITED BLAST AND HEAT EFFECTS IN VARYING DEGREES. THEIR PICKET BOAT ALSO PASSED OVER AN AREA 1000 YARDS ASTERN AND TO PORT OF THE NEVADA WHERE THE DESTROYER ANDERSON AND THE TRANSPORTS GILLIAM AND CARLISLE WERE SUNK.

AND ON THE WAY TO THE PRINZ EUGEN, THEY RODE OVER THE GRAVE OF THE DESTROYER LANSON, WHICH CAPSIZED AND LATER SANK. THE GRAVE WAS MARKED BY A HEAVY FILM OF FUEL OIL, WHICH LEFT A DIRTY TRAIL IN TH BOAT'S WAKE. ADD ABOARD McKinley (ATOMIC) XYY BENT (McKEY)

PH110APS

30.24 3939

ATOMIC SEPARATE (240)

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ABOARD USS MCKINLEY AT BIKINI, JULY 2-(AP)-ON ONE SIDE OF THE USS NEVADA'S FORWARD 14-INCH GUN TURRETS A GROTESQUE HAND AND FINGER, ETCHED IN THE BATTLESHIP'S REDPAINT, POINTS TO THE EXACT PLACE IN THE SKY WHERE THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLODED.

IT WAS ETCHED BY THE HEAT OF THE BOMB. THE HEAT SEARED THE SHIP BLACK BUT ON THE ONE SIDE OF THE TURRET, WHERE A SHADOW FELL AT AN ANGLE, THE RED PAINT RETAINED ITS COLOR. AND A RED FINGER WAS LEFT POINTING ALOFT PAST THE NEVADA'S STERN.

THIS AND OTHER SIGNS SEEN TODAY BY CORRESPONDENTS INDICATED ALMOST EXACTLY WHERE THE BOMB EXPLODED -- ASTERN AND A LITTLE TO PORT OF THE NEVADA. IN THAT AREA WERE ALL FIVE OF THE SHIPS THAT SANK.

THE SIGNIFICANCE IS THAT APPARENTLY THE BOMB DID NOT EXPLODE DIRECTLY ABOVE ANY BATTLESHIP OF THE TARGET FORMATION, ALTHOUGH IT MAY HAVE EXPLODED CLOSER TO ONE OF THE SHIPS NOW AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LAGOON THAN IT DID TO THE NEVADA.

THE TEST DID NOT PROVE CONCLUSIVELY WHETHER THE ATOMIC BOMB CAN SINK A BATTLESHIP FROM ABOVE. IT DID SHOW THAT ONE-INCH STEEL IS SO MUCH TIN IN THE PATH OF THE ATOMIC FORCE, UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS, CERTAINLY.

JUL 3 1946

IT SHOWED THAT MAST STRUCTURES OF THE STRONGEST BASKET BUILD NOW IN USE CRUMPLE AS EASILY AS IF THEY WERE TWIGS. IT SHOWED THAT STEEL CANOPIES BREAK DOWN LIKE A TIN CAN STRUCK WITH A SLEDGE HAMMER.

BUT THE NEVADA'S THICK ARMOR, HER GREAT GUNS, EVEN HER SMALL GUNS, HELD THEMSELVES AT THE SAME PRECISE ANGLES AS BEFORE THE BLAST.

FROM STERN POST ALL DOWN THE PORT SIDE ALMOST TO THE BOW AND CLEAR TO HER TOP STRUCTURE SHE WAS INKY BLACK -- SEARED BY THE ATOMIC HEAT.

DS430APS NH

ABOARD U.S.S. MT MCKINLEY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL, HAVING WITNESSED THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST, DEPARTED TODAY FROM THE MARSHALLS BY PLANE ON A ROUND-THE-WORLD RETURN TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

HE WILL INSPECT NAVAL INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPS ALONG THE WAY. HE LEFT IN A 4-54 FROM KWAJALEIN FOR GUAM. FROM THERE HE WILL PROCEED TO THE PHILIPPINES AND THENCE TO SHANGHAI.

CONTINUING WEST, HE WILL PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO U.S. SHIPS AND BASES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. HIS FLYING TRIP WILL END IN NORWAY WHERE HE WILL BOARD A NAVY SHIP FOR A TRANSATLANTIC RUN TO THE UNITED STATES.

JQ1118PCS

BY CHARLES H. MCMURTRY

ABOARD AN OBSERVATION PLANE OVER BIKINI, JULY 2-(AP)-BELOW, WHERE THE ATOMIC BOMB BURST AMONG SHIPS OF THE PIG FLEET, ARE TO BE SEEN TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, BOTH AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE PACIFIC WAR. THEIR FATE, SO FAR AS AERIAL OBSERVATION PERMITS, IS INTERESTING.

ONE, THE SALT LAKE CITY, PROBABLY WILL REQUIRE CONSIDERABLY MORE REPAIRS AS A RESULT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB THAN WAS NECESSITATED BY JAPANESE SHELLS IN ONE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS OR THE BATTLE OFF THE KOMANDORSKIS.

BUT THE PENSACOLA, ALTHOUGH LISTED AS BADLY DAMAGED, SEEMS LESS CRIPPLED BY THE ATOM BOMB THAN BY THE SINGLE JAPANESE TORPEDO WHICH INACTIVATED HER FOR 11 MONTHS IN THE NIGHT BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL NOV. 31, 1942.

THE VETERAN OLD AIRCRAFT CARRIER, SARATOGA, APPEARS COMPLETELY UNDAMAGED. SHE WAS NEAR THE FRINGE OF THE TARGET AREA. PRESUMABLY SHE IS BEING SAVED FOR UNDERWATER TESTS. PLANES, ARMY TRUCKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ON THE FLIGHT DECK APPEARED UNTOUCHED AND WHITE PAINTED LETTERS ARE CLEARLY VISIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT PAUL LEE REPORTED JUNE 30 THAT BEFORE LEAVING THE NEW YORK, CAPT. LOVE M. BIRBY CAREFULLY LETTERED THE FOUR WORDS ON A GUN TURRET WITH A PIECE OF BLUE CHALK WHILE HIS EYES GLISTENED).

BUT IT STILL WAS TEST B, THE SHALLOW UNDERWATER ATOMIC BURST THREE TO FOUR MILES AWAY, TO GO THROUGH.

ONE PHENOMENON WAS OBSERVED ABOARD THE NEW YORK WHICH PROVED THE ATOMIC BOMB A TERRIFIC ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON EVEN IF IT DID NOT DAMAGE THE OLD BATTLESHIP FURTHER.

THE SHADOW OF A POLISHED METAL CHAIR LEANING AGAINST THE AFTER GUN TURRET HAD BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE TURRET BY THE BOMB'S SUPER-SOLAR FLASH.

BALLASPTS

JUL 3 1946

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY (400)

DAY

OTTAWA, JULY 2-(AP)-THE END OF PRICE CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES THREATENS CANADA WITH A BLOW WHICH MIGHT CRIPPLE HER OWN CAREFULLY NURTURED AND GENERALLY EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE HANGING ON EVERY WORD FROM WASHINGTON, HOPING SOME SORT OF CONTROL WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AND FEARING THAT INFLATION MAY COME HERE DESPITE ANYTHING THAT CAN BE DONE DOMESTICALLY TO FORESTALL IT.

JUL 3 1946

THE SHOCK WOULD BE ESPECIALLY GRIEVOUS TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF ITS SUCCESS TO DATE IN KEEPING PRICES DOWN. ITS FIGURES SHOW THAT THE COST OF LIVING HAS RISEN ONLY 19 PERCENT SINCE AUGUST, 1939, COMPARED TO 32 PERCENT IN BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

CANADA'S ECONOMY IS CLOSELY GEARED TO THE AMERICAN, AND SINCE MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF HER IMPORTS COME FROM THE UNITED STATES IT WOULD REQUIRE A HERCULEAN EFFORT TO STAVE OFF INFLATION IN THE DOMINION IF PRICES JUMP IN THE STATES.

THE CANADIAN CONSUMER IS BOUND TO BE HIT FIRST IN TWO MAJOR ITEMS, FUEL AND FOOD, HECTOR B. MACKINNON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF BOARD, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. IN OTHER ITEMS, HE SAID, THERE WOULD BE A DELAYED EFFECT, "LIKE A RIPPLE ON A POND," EVENTUALLY GOING ALMOST THROUGHOUT THE ECONOMY.

JUL 3 1946

THE FIRST EFFECT WILL BE ON GOODS ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PAYING A SUBSIDY TO KEEP CANADIAN PRICES DOWN DESPITE RISES IN THE UNITED STATES. THE MAIN ONES ARE COAL, BOTH FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL USE, FUEL OIL, COTTON FABRICS AND DRIED FRUITS SUCH AS RAISINS AND PRUNES. THE LATTER ARE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN CANADIANS' WINTER DIET.

"THE IMPACT OF END OF PRICE CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES WILL COME FIRST ON THESE SUBSIDIZED GOODS," MACKINNON SAID. "THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SUBSIDIZE TO THE LIMIT OR LET PRICES GO."

"WE ARE ALL HOPING THERE WILL BE SOME SORT OF MODUS VIVENDI WORKED OUT IN WASHINGTON. WE ARE WORKING HARD ON THE PROBLEM BUT CANNOT DECIDE ON A DEFINITE COURSE OF ACTION UNTIL WE KNOW WHAT THE FINAL RESULT IS TO BE IN THE STATES."

IN ADDITION TO GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE STATES, CANADA WOULD SUFFER ON GOODS WHICH SHE BUYS IN COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS COFFEE.

"THERE HAS BEEN A SORT OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT IN THESE ITEMS," MACKINNON SAID, "BUT WITH PRICE CEILINGS OFF IN THE STATES THE SOURCES WOULD PRESUMABLY SELL TO AMERICANS AND SHUT US OUT. WE WOULD HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO SUBSIDIZE, LET PRICES SOAR HERE, OR GO WITHOUT."

INDICATING WHAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE UP AGAINST IF IT DECIDES TO INCREASE SUBSIDIES ARE THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

IN THE FOUR YEARS ENDING LAST DECEMBER 31, THE GOVERNMENT PAID $32,000,000 IN SUBSIDIES ON PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS; $41,500,000 ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND ARTICLES FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE; $22,700,000 ON RAW COTTON AND $12,500,000 ON COAL BOTH SOFT AND HARD, ALL OF THESE ITEMS BEING CHIEFLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 3 1946

M510AED

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, ON BEHALF OF THE ARMY, TODAY FELICITATED THE NEW PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC ON ITS APPROACHING REALIZATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY 4.

"THE OBSERVANCE OF THIS ANNIVERSARY NOW AND IN THE FUTURE," HE SAID, "WILL HAVE A DOUBLE SIGNIFICANCE FOR BOTH OF OUR PEOPLES -- INDEPENDENCE IN THE OCCIDENT AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE ORIENT."

PATTERSON HAILED FILIPINO RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE "DURING BITTER YEARS OF FIGHTING", AND SAID THIS GREATLY INCREASED THE ADMIRATION OF

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THE UNITED STATES "FOR THE COURAGE AND RESOLUTION OF THE CITIZENS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC."

"MAY THE NEW REPUBLIC," HE ADDED, "ENJOY THE WELL DESERVED BLESSINGS OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY AND EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING OF HUMANITY."

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-W.A.HIGINBOTHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, SAID TODAY THAT LAST SUNDAY'S ATOM BOMB EXPERIMENT CONTRIBUTED NOTHING TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND THAT THE "ONLY TRULY SIGNIFICANT TEST" WILL BE THE DEEP UNDERWATER EXPLOSION SCHEDULED FOR NEXT YEAR.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S EXPERIMENT AT BIKINI ATOLL ONLY BORE OUT THE PREDICTIONS MADE BY SCIENTISTS WEEKS AGO, HIGINBOTHAM SAID IN A STATEMENT, ADDING:

"BESIDES THE MILITARY REASONS FOR HOLDING THE TEST, THERE WILL NO DOUBT BE SOME TECHNICAL ITEMS GATHERED BUT THERE WILL BE NOTHING LEARNED OF VALUE TO PEACETIME USES WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN LEARN-ED MUCH MORE CHEAPLY AND MORE ACCURATELY IN LABORATORY TESTS WITH LESS OF A CIRCUS ATMOSPHERE."

JUL 3 1946

HIGINBOTHAM NOTED THAT HIS GROUP, EMBRACING SCIENTISTS WHO HELPED DEVELOP THE ATOM BOMB, HAD FORECAST ON MAY 29 THAT PROBABLY ONLY ONE OR TWO SHIPS WOULD BE SUNK IN SUNDAY'S TEST--AN EXPLOSION OF THE BOMB IN THE AIR OVER THE TARGET VESSELS.

HE SAID THE SECOND TEST SCHEDULED FOR THIS MONTH AT BIKINI--AN EXPLOSION SLIGHTLY BELOW THE SURFACE--PROBABLY WILL BE MORE DAMAGING TO THE SHIPS. BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE EXPERIMENT WILL BE CONDUCTED IN SHALLOW WATER AND THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION THEREBY MULTIPLIED.
LT533PES

LOS ANGELES, JULY 2 (AP)-GUIDED BY NEW HOPE THAT HER SON MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A CENTRAL AMERICAN JUNGLE, MRS.GLENN F.MCCLUNG, WIFE OF THE SAN MARINO, CALIF., POLICE CHIEF, IS FLYING TODAY TO THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE TO START A SECOND SEARCH.

HER SON, FIRST LT.GEORGE A.MCCLUNG, 26, WAS REPORTED MISSING MORE THAN A YEAR AGO ON A ROUTINE FLIGHT IN A SINGLE-ENGINE ARMY PLANE. HIS PARENTS MADE THEIR FIRST SEARCH LAST MARCH, DISTRIBUTING 6,000 CIRCULARS, PRINTED IN SPANISH AND CARRYING YOUNG MCCLUNG'S PHOTOGRAPH, THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA.

MRS.MCCLUNG HAD PLANNED TO FLY SOUTH IN AUGUST TO CHECK THE RESULTS OF THE CIRCULARS, BUT LEFT YESTERDAY AFTER RECEIVING NEW CLUES WHICH SHE DECLINED TO DISCUSS. SHE SAID BEFORE LEAVING, HOWEVER, THAT SHE HAS NO DEFINITE REPORT HER SON STILL LIVES.

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MINISTERS AGREE ON TRIESTE ISSUE, ITALIAN COLONIES

Plan Approved for Internationalizing Adriatic Seaport.

JUL 4 1946

PARLEY DEBATED

Byrnes, Molotov in Sharp Exchange on Plea for Conference.

PARIS, July 3—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers council achieved complete accord today on internationalization of Trieste and solved the Italian colonies dispute but clashed on American demands for convoking the 21-nation European peace conference.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg said the demand by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that the ministers call the peace conference this month touched off an "awful row." Byrnes engaged in a sharp exchange on the subject with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov during the four-hour session held on one of the hottest afternoons of the year.

Opposed By Molotov

Molotov fiercely opposed any move to fix a date for the peace conference until the four foreign ministers agreed on the Italian reparations question.

Standing by his repeatedly voiced demand, Byrnes insisted that the ministers convoke the other Allied nations for July 22 or July 25, American informants said. Molotov instead suggested Sept. 1 or 15 but still blocked any action on setting a date.

Subsequently Vandenberg expressed the opinion that the peace conference would be called sometime during the latter part of July.

Byrnes, Vandenberg and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin produced formulas which cut the long-standing knots on Trieste and on Italy's African empire.

In advancing a six-point statement of basic principles for Trieste, Byrnes said he had drafted this document last night with the aid of Vandenberg. With one French and two Russian amendments the statement was adopted as a foundation for creating an international zone at the head of the Adriatic.

Bevin's Plan Adopted

Later Bevin proposed a three-point formula for the Italian colonies which would keep them temporarily under British military administration but permit four-power commissions of inquiry to investigate conditions in the areas. The council adopted Bevin's plan along with a general declaration of principles to be incorporated into the Italian peace treaty draft.

Byrnes' proposal on Trieste, American informants said, was as follows:

1—Trieste and its environs would be established as a free state. As proposed by Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister, the internationalized area would extend from Duino to Cittanova and would be 20 miles long and 10 miles wide. It would have a population of approximately 400,000.

2—The United Nations Security council would assure the area's independence and integrity.

3—The United States, Britain, Russia and France immediately would appoint a special four-power commission to consult with Italy and Yugoslavia. This commission would report to the forthcoming peace conference on preliminary proposals for the area's statute.

Would Go to U. N.

4—This statute when finally drawn would be submitted to the United Nations General assembly for approval.

5—The peace conference would make recommendations for the area's provisional government and on the formation of its permanent statute.

6—Both the provisional and permanent governments of Trieste would be based on these general principles: The governor would be appointed by the United Nations Security council after consultation with Italy and Yugoslavia. The area's legislature would be chosen in a democratic manner with secret universal suffrage. Basic human rights such as freedom of religion, press and language; choice of schools, and access to public office would be respected and maintained. The governor would be required to make an annual report to the U. N. Security council.

Molotov sought to amend the first article in the plan to change the area's title from "free state" to "autonomous district." Finally the ministers adopted a French amendment labelling the region "free territory."

JUL 4 1946

After the general peace conference has discussed the proposed Trieste statute and drafted its conclusions the statute will be sent to the four-power foreign minsters for final drafting before being transmitted to the Security council.

Proposal on Colonies

The three-point British proposal on the Italian colonies issue to be incorporated in the projected Italian peace treaty provides that:

Italy will renounce all claim to sovereignty over the colonies.

The present administration will remain unchanged for a year.

During the year the four powers will try to work out a final solution on the disposition of the colonies and will send commissions of inquiry from time to time to consult with the natives.

The minsiter adopted these points along with a British-sponsored declaration under which the four-powers bind themselves to decide within the year which of three solutions will be applied to the Italian colonies. These solutions were listed as independeence; incorporation into neighboring states, or trusteeship under the United Nations, any one member of the U. S. or Italy. The declaration was referred to the special committee on colonies for drafting.

Molotov sought unsuccessfully for greater powers for the four-power commissions of inquiry, British sources said. The Russians, who several days ago wanted advisory bodies named with power to supervise the British military administration of the colonies, modified this today to provide that the inquiry commissions be allowed to make recommendations to the four powers at the request of local commanders.

This modified Russian plan was withdrawn after Bevin strongly opposed it, insisting that the other nations place confidence in the British military administration.

(ii) Legislative and executive authority shall be established on democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

(iii) The rights of citizens shall be protected in respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly including religion, language, press, schools and access to public services.

(iv) Annual reports shall be submitted by the governor to the Security Council.

Big 4 Pact on Trieste, Italy

Statute on Trieste

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3 — Following is the unofficial stenographic version of the statute to internationalize Trieste adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers today. The italicized words represent amendments agreed on; the rest is the original United States proposal. In the title the American proposal called it the "Free State of Trieste."

FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

The Council of Foreign Ministers agrees:

(1) That all territory east of the line known as the French line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and that the Free *Territory* of Trieste shall be constituted within the French line, bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French line.

(2) The integrity and independence of this Free *Territory* shall be assured by the Security Council of the United Nations.

(3) A special commission representing the four powers of the Council [this refers to the Council of Foreign Ministers and not to the Security Council] shall be immediately appointed to consult with representatives of Yugoslavia and Italy and to examine the whole subject and present preliminary suggestions to the peace conference.

(4) The permanent statute shall be subject to the approval *of the Security Council* of the United Nations, *which shall report to the Assembly under Article 15 of the United Nations Charter.*

(5) Recommendations for a provisional government and for the foundation of a permanent statute shall be made by the peace conference of the twenty-one nations *in accordance with the procedure of the Moscow decisions.*

(6) The provisional government and the permanent statute shall preserve the following principles:

(i) The governor shall be appointed by the Security Council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy.

Article on Italian Colonies

Following is the text of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's draft treaty article relating to the Italian colonies:

(1) Italy renounces all right and title to her territorial possessions in Africa.

(2) Pending their final disposal, said possessions shall continue under their present administration.

(3) Final disposal of these possessions shall be determined jointly by the four principal Allied Powers within one year of the coming into force of the present treaty, in the manner laid down in the joint declaration of today's date issued by the four principal Allied Powers.

Accompanying Declaration

Following is the text of the draft of the joint declaration by the four powers accompanying the article on the Italian colonies to be signed by the Ministers:

(1) The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and France agree that they will, within one year from the coming into force of the peace treaty with Italy bearing this day's date, jointly determine the final disposal of Italy's territorial possessions in Africa, to which by said treaty Italy renounces all right and title.

(2) Final disposal of territories concerned shall be made by the four powers in accordance with one or any combination of the following solutions, whether applicable to the whole or to any part of the territories concerned, as may appear in the light of the views of the inhabitants or in the view of other interested Governments:

(i) Independence.

(ii) Incorporation in neighboring territory.

(iii) Trusteeship, to be exercised either by the United Nations as a whole or by any one of the United Nations individually.

(3) In the event of the four powers being unable to agree to a solution, one or a combination of the above bases of the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a recommendation, and the four powers hereby agree to accept that recommendation and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it, bearing in mind the pledges given to the Senussi by His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom during the war.

(4) The deputies of the Foreign Ministers shall continue to consider the question of the disposal of former Italian colonies in Africa and are empowered to dispatch a commission of inquiry to all or any of the former Italian colonies with a view to ascertaining the views of the local inhabitants and to supplying the deputies with the necessary material on which to base a recommendation to the Council of Foreign Ministers regarding the ultimate solution of the question.

RED CENTER SEIZED BY ALLIED TROOPS GUARDING TRIESTE

TRIESTE, July 3—(AP) British troops occupied Communist party headquarters in the strongly leftist San Giacomo workers' district today as armed Allied forces sought to maintain order in this strike bound city where two persons were killed and 60 injured in riots earlier this week.

The Communist headquarters was seized by American and British troops and Venezia Giulia police in a raid for hidden weapons, but only stones were found. After the initial search the American troops and police withdrew, leaving the British to stand guard.

In both the San Giacomo district and Garibaldi Square—centers of violence earlier this week—Allied troops with armored cars and Bren gun carriers continued vigilant patrols.

The situation in Trieste and surrounding area continued tense, partly aggravated by reports from Paris that Venezia Giulia would be served from Italy.

Transportation in general was still frozen and most stores and businesses were shut by the general strike of 200,000 workers, called Monday following riots.

Although the entire dock area was still tied up by the strike, two UNRRA ships carrying cargoes of livestock were unloaded yesterday by agreement of the workers.

Col. Alfred C. Bowman, of Los Angeles, head of the Allied military government here, denied reports abroad that Yugoslav trucks were running recklessly through the streets. He said that almost all attacks which have occurred thus far were by Italians against Yugoslavs or their property.

[The Italian Embassy in Paris asserted that Yugoslavs riding through Trieste in trucks had thrown bombs at Italian citizens and had attacked homes. It said the Italian population of Pola, south of Trieste at the tip of the Istrian Peninsula, was preparing to evacuate that city because of Yugoslav attacks.]

Yanks, British In Trieste Raid Communist Center

Trieste, July 3 (AP)—American and British troops and Venezia Giulia police took possession of Communist party headquarters in the strongly Leftist San Giacomo workers' district of Trieste today.

The building was thoroughly searched for weapons, but only stones were found. Allied troops mounted on armored cars and Bren gun carriers maintained a ring of steel around both the San Giacomo district and Garibaldi Square, centers of mob violence earlier this week.

Col. J. C. Smuts, Trieste area commander, announced the occupation of Communist headquarters. After the initial search, only British troops were stationed there.

Situation Remains Tense

The situation in Trieste and surrounding area continued tense, partly aggravated by reports from Paris that Venezia Giulia would be severed from Italy. The general strike of 200,000 workers, called at noon Monday because of rioting, had eased somewhat today. A few street cars were in use, but port operations remained at a standstill. Two persons were killed and 60 injured in the riots.

Col. Alfred C. Bowman, of Los Angeles, head of the Allied military government here, denied reports abroad that Yugoslav trucks were running recklessly through the streets. He said that almost all attacks which have occurred thus far were by Italians against Yugoslavs or their property.

UNRRA Ships Unload

Meanwhile, transportation in general was still frozen and most stores and businesses were shut down by the general strike of 200,000 workers, called Monday following riots in which two persons were killed and 60 injured.

Although the entire dock area was still tied up by the strike, two UNRRA ships carrying cargoes of livestock were unloaded by agreement of the workers. A crowd of 10,000 workers followed the funeral procession of Attilio Giorgiutto, prominent trades unionist who was fatally shot Sunday. There were scattered fist fights.

RUSSIANS ACCEPT VOTE BY MAJORITY ON ATOMIC BOARD

NEW YORK, July 3 — (AP) Soviet Russia suddenly abandoned today her fight for a two-thirds majority rule in the United Nations Atomic Energy commission and the commission unanimously decided that a simple majority of seven members would govern all its decisions.

Meeting for 39 minutes in a hotel ballroom, the commission adopted all rules of procedure presented by a committee of experts and then adjourned without a date for its next meeting.

Shows Conciliatory Spirit

Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia showed a conciliatory spirit at the outset when he called for the commission to adopt a rule providing for a two-thirds vote—eight members of the commission of 12 nations — on matters of substance and a majority of seven on matters of procedure.

Previously his representative on the committee of experts had held out for a two-thirds vote on all questions.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia chairman, quickly opposed Gromkyo. He referred to the involved debate in the Security council last week in which Gromyko three times invoked the veto and said it had demonstrated there sometimes was difficulty in making a distinction between procedural and substantive matters.

Gromyko Ends Fight

At this point Gromyko gave up the fight.

"I am no more interested in this proposal than any other member of the commission and if the other members do not favor it I will not insist," he said.

He did not explain his reason for desiring a two-thirds vote on substantive matters others than to say that "all decisions will not be of equal importance."

After the commission adopted the rules, Evatt said that they were provisional and still would have to be approved by the Security council However, every nation on the Security council — plus Canada — is represented on the commission.

The commission approved a rule providing that the commission should meet in public unless otherwise decided and that a communique should be issued on private meetings. This rule followed the line laid down by the Security council in its rules.

Could Reverse Verdict

Thus, under the present rules, if Russia should lose a decision in the Atomic Commission she could still reverse the verdict by invoking the veto in the Council.

The United States, however, in offering to share atomic know-how with the rest of the world in exchange for an inviolable international control barring atomic weapons, insists that the Council renounce the veto in relation to atomic matters.

Russ Back Down On 2-3 Vote Demand

New York, July 3 (AP)—The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today adopted unanimously a rule providing a majority vote on all its decisions after Soviet Russia backed down from her previous insistence on a two-thirds majority.

The commission then adjourned without setting a date for its next meeting.

The commission by its action decided that seven of the twelve members could decide questions instead of eight members as Russia had demanded in deliberations of a committee of experts.

Gromyko's Demands

Andrie A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, had demanded that the commisison adopt a two thirds majority rule on "substantive" questions and said he would be content for a simple majority vote on matters of procedure.

When Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, chairman, expressed opposition, Gromyko said "I am no more interested in this proposal than any other member of the commission and if the other members do not favor it I will not insist."

Before today's public meeting some members were puzzled over the persistence of the Russian effort to increase the minimum majority requirement by a single vote.

Since all recommendations of the commission will be passed on to the parent Security Council, commission action is in no case final, and under the present United Nations setup each of the Big Five permanent members of the Council holds veto power.

MRP OFFERS PROPOSAL

Paris, July 3 (A. P.).—The Popular Republican Movement (MRP), the party of President Georges Bidault, proposed today a Four-Chamber Legislature for the fourth French republic.

This placed the MRP squarely in opposition to the Communist party, which has advocated a Legislature of but one House.

The MRP proposals, presented to the Constituent Assembly's constitutional commission, followed in general lines the charter recommended several weeks ago by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, former President.

French Editor Gets 4 Years

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—Alcide de Gueydon, pre-war editor of the Figaro, was sentenced to four years in prison tonight for anti-Allied writing and radio programs during the German occupation.

British Food Chief Refuses To Rescind Bread Rationing

LONDON, July 3—(AP) Food Minister John Strachey today laid much of the responsibility for British bread rationing to the danger of American strikes and called on the United States to send 360,000 tons of wheat to the British zone of Germany or face "incalculable political and social consequences."

Britain, he told the House of Commons amid cheers from Government supporters and heckling from the opposition, "has made a contribution second to none to relieve world famine" and can do no more.

The food chief gave a flat "no"

to bakers, housewives and others who asked reconsideration of the government's decision to ration bread beginning July 21 but promised rationing would end "the very day it becomes possible."

After the hottest parliamentary debate since the Labor government took office a year ago, a Conservative motion criticizing the government's decision to ration bread was defeated 343 to 178.

Speaking for the Conservatives, Anthony Eden said Strachey's speech would have had a great effect in the United States if it had been made months ago.

"The U. S. is a democracy," the former foreign secretary said, "and subject to the play of popular opinion, and who could doubt if the American nation had known what straits we were being reduced to they would have been influenced by that knowledge."

Strachey declared Britain could not afford to "gamble on American labor relations and on the course of things in Congress in the next few weeks."

Reports on Food Stocks

Breaking years of secrecy on food stocks, Strachey said Britain would have 800,000 tons of wheat and flour—eight weeks supply—in its "pipeline" at the end of August if all went well.

But he recalled the threatened maritime strike just before his recent visit to the United States and asked: "Can we have a guarantee that such a thing will not happen again?"

Congress' action on "new price controls or other measures," he added, also will determine whether there would be any interruption of U. S. grain exports. Bread rationing, he said, was "a measure of safety and assurance of the basic food of the British people."

Strachey said he found American officials hesitant about supplying 120,000 tons of wheat a month for the three months to Britain's zone in Germany, but said he had "every hope and expectation" that it would be forthcoming.

Strachey said that since 1945, Britain had sent 60,000 tons of cereals to India, 60,000 tons to Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia, 60,000 to Germany, and 10,000 tons to South Africa and to Belgium.

The U. S. government will replace these shipments, he said, but in addition Britain has sent to the British zone in Germany 192,000 tons of wheat, 109,000 tons of flour, 105,000 tons of barley, and 132,000 tons of potatoes.

The debate turned stormy when Conservative R. A. Hudson, former minister of agriculture, charged the government with lack of foresight and declared that "with the exception of Germany and Austria, we shall probably be about the worst fed white nation in the world."

Strachey Defends Rationing Plan

London, July 3 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey asserted today that Great Britain decided to ration bread rather than "gamble on American labor relations and on the course of things in Congress."

He called on the United States to help feed the British occupation zone of Germany or "face the incalculable political and social consequences to western Europe." He asserted that Congress' action in the price-control dispute also would determine whether there would be any interruption in United States exports.

Cites Maritime Strike

Mentioning the recent United States maritime strike, Strachey told the House of Commons there was no guarantee against a recurrence.

He said he believed the United States Government was determined to do its utmost to meet foreign grain commitments, but that he did not know whether it would be able to do so.

The Food Minister opened a House debate in which he was expected to defend, almost singlehanded, the Government's plan to ration bread and flour beginning July 21.

Risk "Unjustifiable"

"We are rationing bread because we cannot depend on maybes and ifs in our forecast," he said. "If everything went right, we might be able to squeeze through without rationing, but it would be a wholly unjustifiable risk. We just won't risk it."

He said delay in wheat shipments to the United Kingdom in the next three months "might be disastrous in this country if we did not take the great precautionary measure we are taking."

He asserted that British reserves in wheat and flour will be about 300,000 tons, or an eight-week supply, by the end of July.

Says Russ Won't

Asked by a Conservative member of Parliament why the Russians could not send grain into the British zone of Germany, Strachey replied:

"If the member thinks he can get any grain out of Russia, then I wish him luck."

He said Britain was doing her utmost, but could not maintain the 1,000-calory daily ration in Germany unless the United States delivered 360,000 tons of wheat during the next three months.

"If there is any breakdown in these supplies to the British zone," he asserted, "there will be incalculable political and social consequences throughout western Europe."

"We have done our utmost, even by rationing our own bread," he declared, "and we feel it necessary to say to our American friends, so that they have notice of it, that we cannot do any more."

Touring Editors To Visit London

London, July 3 (A. P.).—Twelve American publishers and editors who have been touring occupied Germany as guests of the War Department are expected in London July 13, the American embassy announced today.

They will remain five days, going then to Paris, from where they will depart for the United States July 20.

Churchill to Speak at Metz

METZ, France, July 3 (AP)—The Mayor of Metz announced today that Winston Churchill had accepted an invitation to speak at the Bastille Day celebration here on July 14.

Set Hitler's Body on Fire.

The court room was quiet as Kempa continued: "I can say he died April 30, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I didn't see him die, but I carried his body out of the bunker and set it on fire. I carried Adolf Hitler's wife out."

Kempa reported he said farewell to Bormann in the Reich's Chancellery and struck out across Berlin to the Friedrichstrasse Station. He said the city was in chaos. About 2 A. M. on May 1 he saw Bormann and the Chancellery Secretary of State, Dr. Naumann, near the station, and together they discussed how to get away from the Russians.

Others joined them behind a large German tank and some armored vehicle. The column, preceded by men on foot, made its way through a tank trap and had got fifty yards or so past it when the tank was struck by a bazooka shell, Kempa said, explaining that he was three or four yards behind the tank and that Bormann was directly beside it. He said he [illegible] Naumann collapsed. [illegible] bodies were hit. "Martin Bormann died in that explosion," he said. "I never saw him again."

Driver Says He Saw Hitler Dead And Helped Cremate His Body

JUL 4 1946

Fuehrer's Chauffeur Testifies at Nuernberg —Tells of Burning Eva Braun's Remains and Seeing Bormann Hit by Shell.

Nuernberg, July 3 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's former chauffeur, Erich Kempka, testified before the International Tribunal today that he saw Der Fuehrer lying dead in the Reichschancellery the afternoon of April 30, 1945, and that he also helped carry the body outside for cremation, and Eva Braun's body as well.

Kempa also declared that he saw Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing aid, who is now on trial in absentia, blasted by a bazooka shell with such force that it was impossible that he could have survived.

The chauffeur referred to Eva Braun, a bride of a few hours, as "Adolf Hitler's wife."

As he told how he saw the body of Der Fuehrer rolled in a blanket, with only the booted legs hanging out, he said: "It wasn't the same Adolf Hitler." He was impressed that the blanket used was too short.

HITLER CHAUFFEUR TESTIFIES HE SAW BORMANN DEATH

NUERNBERG, Germany, July 3 —(AP) Adolf Hitler's chauffeur told the International Tribunal today that he saw the dead bodies of Hitler and Eva Braun in the Reichschancellory and watched Martin Bormann collapse, apparently dead, from a bazooka blast in the streets of Berlin.

The testimony was given by Erich Kempka, who escaped from besieged Berlin and was captured by American forces at Berchtesgaden.

He was described by American Prosecutor Thomas Dodd as the only man able to say that both Hitler and Bormann, the Fuehrer's missing aide who is on trial in absentia, are dead.

Felled by Bazooka Shell

Bormann, Kempka said, was blasted by a bazooka shell with such force that it was impossible for him to be alive.

Unemotionally Kempka related how the chancellory seethed with about 500 persons, all seeking rescue on the day Berlin fell to the pounding Russian armies—April 30, 1945.

He declared flatly that Hitler died between 2 and 3 p. m. that day and that Bormann was struck down 12 hours later.

Kempka appeared as a witness in the defense of Bormann, whose body never has been found. Conflicting reports that he is still alive keep cropping up.

Kempka testified:

"I can say Hitler died between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of April 30th. I did not see him die. I saw him rolled up in a blanket. His legs were hanging out. I carried his body out of the bunker and it was set on fire. I carried Adolf Hitler's wife out".

Dressed in General's Uniform

He said he saw Bormann, dressed in the uniform of an SS general, about 2 o'clock the next morning near a railroad station, a quarter of an hour's walk from the bunker, and they tried to break through behind an armored column.

Kempka said a bazooka shel hit a tank and Bormann's body was hurled away. Kempka, stunned, revived later and said he never saw Bormann again.

Bormann was so meticulously dressed to fit his rank he could not have escaped without detection, the witness asserted. "Judging from the force of the blast, Bormann is dead beyond a doubt," he added.

Kempka's testimony concluded presentation of all defense evidence.

The tribunal consumed most of the day admitting additional defense documents. Defense summations, to last 14 days, will start tomorrow with a discussion of international law angles.

Hitler Directed the Bulge

NUERNBERG, July 3 (AP).—Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt wishes people would stop calling the 1944 Battle of the Bulge the "Rundstedt Offensive." He has told American intelligence officers that responsibility for the attack was Hitler's, not his.

The marshal said he was against that type of offensive because the Wehrmacht no longer was mobile enough to maintain its supply lines under constant bombardment by the Allied air forces.

He said he wanted to strike the British-American spearhead at Aachen, and if successful then straighten his lines and dig in. Hitler vetoed that, he said, and planned the entire campaign.

The marshal dispelled a long-held belief that the offensive bogged down for lack of oil. He asserted there was plenty of fuel, but rail and road travel was under such a terrific air lashing he could not keep it moving.

REVEALS HITLER'S SECRETARY FLED

JUL 4 1946

Frankfurt, July 3 (A. P.).—Agents combed the American Zone of Germany tonight for the last secretary of Adolf Hitler who, it was revealed, disappeared recently after being summoned to testify before the War Crime Tribunal at Nuernberg. The secretary is Gerda Christian, a statuesque brunette, 31 years old, who has said she stood by Hitler in his final days at the Berlin Reichschancellery.

The army said she vanished about June 8, the day she was ordered to leave Berchtesgaden for Nuernberg. "We are looking for her, but at the moment we just do not know where she is," an intelligence officer at headquarters declared, adding that her disappearance had been kept secret for security reasons.

SOVIET MYSTERY PLANE LANDS IN U. S. DISTRICT

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 3 —(AP)—The U. S. Army constabulary maintained a general alert tonight for two mysterious airmen who fled from a Soviet plane which landed Sunday in the American zone of Germany 37 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

The constabulary [illegible] the small observation-type craft had been "positively identified as Russian." In describing the landing American officers said the two occupants of the plane went into a nearby woods.

G. I. IN REICH FACES CHARGE OF MURDER

JUL 4 1946

Frankfurt, July 3 (A. P.).—The Army announced the arrest today of an American soldier and a Polish displaced person in connection with the slaying of a German girl, who was reported to have been spurned by the private. Col. Redmond J. Connolly, Frankfurt provost marshal, said murder charges had been filed against Pfc. Daniel P. Walczak of Detroit, and Bodgan Wasiak, the Pole. Walczak is 22 years old.

The body of the girl, Marlis Herxheimer, was found in the Nedda river March 28 by German policemen. Investigations said that she had been killed some time in February.

The killing came to light only recently when the United States Army civilian censorship division monitored a telephone conversation between two German women doctors discussing the case. One of the women said "the killers are still at large."

Connolly said Walczak had confessed and implicated Wasiak, a report from the Criminal Investigation Division said. The statement said the American turned the girl out of a house where he allegedly had been living with her after "he found another girl."

When the girl returned and threatened to report Walczak to his commanding officer, the report said, she was taken for a walk, beaten on the head with a beer mug, robbed and thrown into the river.

Lichfield Court Finds Guard Not Guilty

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 3 (AP)—A court-martial today acquitted Pfc. Austin D. Gheens, of Newport, Texas, of charges that he struck and kicked three American

guardhouse prisoners at Lichfield, England.

In an adjoining room where the former Lichfield commander, Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., was on trial, a Negro prosecution witness was excused when he refused to testify with the explanation that "I fear the things that may happen to me."

Denies He Struck Men

Gheens denied he struck and kicked the prisoners. Three previously convicted guards testified that Gheens was not with them when the prisoners were struck. Several prosecution witnesses had sworn they saw Gheens hit the men.

Kilian, former commander of the United States Army's 10th Replacement Depot at Lichfield, is accused of authorizing cruel treatment there.

The witness who refused to testify was Simon Blocker, 25-year-old Negro, of Chicago, a former Lichfield prisoner who is serving a ten-year court-martial sentence for being absent without leave during combat.

"I'm not testifying any more," Blocker told the military court. "I feel I have jeopardized myself enough. You see when this trial's over I've got to go to a detention training center. I fear the things that may happen to me when I reach the DTC over here."

Chetnik Trial Still Rejects U.S. Flyers

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 3 (AP). A military court trying Gen. Draja Mihailovic and 23 others on charges of treason rejected again today a defense motion to allow rescued American flyers to testify for the Chetnik commander.

The court held that such testimony would not be necessary because it would relate to only a limited period of Chetnik activities in the war. The Americans had been shot down during air attacks on the Balkans and rescued by men of Mihailovic, who was former King Peter's War Minister.

Agrees They Were Saved

A leader of the flyers was Sergt. David J. O'Connell, of Chicago, secretary of the National Committee of American Airmen to Aid Mihailovic. He and three other Americans parachuted into Yugoslavia June 6, 1944, and were saved by the Chetniks.

The defense contended that the testimony of O'Connell and his fellows was necessary to prove the Chetniks had saved them.

The court president replied that the prosecution never said the flyers had been killed and added: "Thank heaven, they are alive."

U. S. Army Officer Badgered

WARSAW, July 3 (AP)—Col. Frank Jeggs of Beaumont, Texas, assistant United States Military Attaché, was arrested three times by secret police while on a tour investigating activity connected with the referendum.

He was questioned for three hours in Michalowa after he had photographed a Russian column of 1,000 troops moving 3,692 horses and 700 wagons eastward over the frontier at Kuzuki.

Colonel Jeggs, accompanied by his wife, was forced by a guard of fifteen tommygunners to drive his automobile to Michalowa, where border police forced him to hand over his film. At Zambrowo, near Bialystok, militiamen told him to get out of town after he had distributed candy to a crowd of children.

RED TROOPS STAKE NEW POLISH BORDER

Bialystok, Poland, July 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Russian soldiers drove stakes along the eastern Polish frontier today, indicating the Russian and Polish commissioners have made minor rectifications of the line within a five-kilometer area.

A tally of ballots in Sunday's referendum indicated that some voters of Bialystok province expressed resentment over the cession of Lwow and Wilno to Russia. An authoritative informant said that 90 per cent of those who voted in Bialystok balloted against the Government-sponsored proposal for a one-house Parliament and that 73 to 80 per cent voted non-approval of the provisional regime's acts nationalizing basic industries and establishing agrarian changes.

There appeared to have been a straight 20 per cent negative vote on maintenance of the present frontiers, but that 80 per cent of the negative vote might have been annulled because the voters invalidated ballots by writing in such phrases as "We want back Lwow and Wilno," the informant added.

Peasants May Ask New Polish Poll

Warsaw, July 3 (AP)—Charges by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajcyk of voting irregularities and mass arrests of members of his opposition Polish Peasant party during Sunday's referendum were interpreted by some observers today as a possible prelude to demands for a new plebiscite.

These quarters pointed out that before the polling Mikolajczyk had said that if the referendum were not conducted in a spirit of honesty and freedom "steps would be taken" to obtain a new vote.

Meanwhile an early tally of the returns indicated the Communist-backed party bloc to be in the lead.

The referendum was on three questions: (1) Do you want a one-house parliament? (2) Do you approve the provisional regime's acts nationalizing basic industries and providing agrarian changes? and, (3) Do you approve the establishment of Poland's western frontier on the Oder and Neisse rivers?

Mikolajczyk had asked his followers to vote negatively on the first question and affirmatively on the latter two. The party bloc sought a "yes" ballot on all three.

gained at Germany's expense, but made no reference to the eastern boundary where Poland lost territory to Russia.)

In Warsaw today, government reports declared outlaw bands had terrorized large areas of Poland before and during the voting Sunday, burning villages and wounding and killing election officials.

Charges Irregularities

Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the Polish Peasant party and former premier of the exiled Polish government in London, again charged election irregularities and asserted that thousands of his party members had been arrested. Mikolajczyk had urged a negative vote on the first referendum question: "Do you want a one-house parliament."

Mikolajczyk had gone along with the provisional government, however, in urging an affirmative vote on the western boundary question, approval of the government's na- and on the second question asking tionalization of basic industries and agrarian reform.

Voting commissions still were pouring results into Warsaw, but it appeared unlikely that there would be enough even by Friday to announce the verdict. Districts which have reported showed a surprisingly large vote against the provisional regime, with rural areas

Polish Border on Curzon Line Is Marked Off by Russians

WARSAW, July 3 — (AP) Soviet troops have driven stakes along Poland's eastern border, indicating permanent establishment of the Curzon line as the Polish-Russian frontier, even while the counting of Polish referendum ballots showed sharp disapproval of a proposed western border.

In a visit to Bialystok yesterday, I saw the soldiers staking out the line where Russian and Polish commissioners have made minor rectifications along a three-mile stretch.

Vote Against Parliament

In the Bialystok area, an authoritative informant said, Poles voted heavily against the referendum questions on parliament and nationalization, and a straight 20 per cent voted against the question "Do you approve establishment of Poland's western frontier on the Oder and Neisse rivers?"

The informant said 80 per cent of the ballots might be annulled because voters invalidated them by writing in such phrases as "We want back Lwow and Wilno."

(The referendum question asked approval of a western boundary showing particular disapproval on the first question of abolishing the Senate.)

New Cabinet Forms In Italy

Rome, July 3 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi, leader of Italy's powerful Christian Democrats, today began consultations for the formation of a new Cabinet—a task intrusted to him late last night by Provisional President Enrico de Nicola.

De Gasperi's appointment as Premier was unanimously approved by all party leaders.

De Gasperi told newspaper men that his first task would be to contact representatives of the three big parties—Communists, Socialists and his own Christian Democrats—and present a program to them which he said was not yet concrete because "programs are not full born from the head of Jove."

Urges Speedy Formation

Meanwhile, Socialist Leader Pietro Nenni said the international situation imposed upon government leaders the responsibility to form the new cabinet as soon as possible.

He expressed hope that this might be accomplished "within a week," adding that there were no essential differences on foreign policy among leaders of the three strongest parties.

There were reports that could not be confirmed that de Gasperi might interrupt his Cabinet-forming talks to go to Paris in an effort to intercede at the Big Four Foreign Ministers conference, which he said, had placed "Italy on the operating table."

Gottwald Now Czech Premier

Prague, July 3 (AP)—Communist Klement Gottwald became Premier of Czechoslovakia today when President Eduard Benes approved his Cabinet list containing six members of the party. Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the republic, remained as Foreign Minister, however.

The Cabinet was a careful balance of right and left parties, with the left holding a slight edge. The Communists won the last election by a narrow margin.

Early Foe Of Fascism

Gottwald, who is 49, has been vice premier and Communist party chairman. He has been a leader in the Czech Communist movement since the party was organized in 1921. He served in the Austrian Army in the first World War.

He was an early opponent of Fascism and wrote a series of articles on its dangers prior to Hitler's rise to power in 1933. After Munich, Gottwald fled to Moscow. From there he helped organize underground activity against the Nazis.

Gottwald was one of the authors of the Kosice program which started Czechoslovakia's present experiments in nationalization of industries.

No ration tickets are required for goods sold by the commercial stores. Rationed goods are cheaper.

[Despite the deep cuts as expressed in percentages, prices remain high as expressed in rubles and converted into dollars, as figures cited below show. These reflect the continued scarcity of consumer's goods and the low purchasing power of the ruble. The official ruble rate is 5.2 to the dollar; diplomats are permitted to buy rubles at twelve to the dollar.]

Shoe Prices

Here are some new prices:

Men's leather shoes, cut 42 per cent, now sell from 810 to 1,600 rubles (at 5.2 rubles to the dollar this would be $156 to $308; at 12 to the dollar, $67 to $133).

Women's leather shoes, cut 42 per cent, 810 to 3,030 rubles ($156 to $566 at the 5.2-ruble rate; $67 to $253 at the 12-ruble rate).

Other prices (computed at the diplomatic ruble rate):

Stockings, cut 45 per cent—cotton, 30 rubles ($2.50); sheer silk, 120 rubles ($10).

Toilet soap, cut 46 per cent, now 15 to 60 rubles ($1.25 to $5) per cake.

Wall paper, cut 50 per cent, now 30 to 40 rubles ($2.50 to $3.33) per roll.

Silks, cut 50 per cent, now 310 to 550 rubles ($25.83 to $45.83) per meter.

Knitted woolen sweaters, cut 30 per cent, now 240 to 1,000 rubles ($20 to $83.33).

Woolen material, cut 50 per cent, now 260 to 310 rubles ($21.66 to $25.83) per meter.

Dresses And Suits

Women's ready-made dresses, cut 43 per cent, now 1,500 to 2,200 rubles ($125 to $183.33).

Men's suits, cut 43 per cent, now 1,600 to 4,000 rubles and up ($133.33 to $333.33 and up).

Women's suits sell for the same prices as men's, and cotton ready-made dresses now are 300 to 550 rubles ($25 to $45.83).

Hungary was approaching complete chaos. Ten quadrillion-pengo notes were in general circulation.

In June, 1939, the pengo was worth 29.12 cents. By last October, its value had sunk to 1/100th of a penny.

ERSATZ AGAIN

LEIPZIG, Germany—(AP)—Old Nazi flags were used for decorating the city during a recent fair. With the central white ring and black swastika removed, they made perfect red flags. Some of Goebbels' old propaganda boards were repainted with Communist slogans.

2 PALESTINE JEWS SAVED FROM DEATH

Sentences Changed to Life Imprisonment by British Commissioner.

JERUSALEM, July 3—(AP) Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, today commuted to life imprisonment the [illegible] sentences passed on two Jewish youths for firing at British soldiers, and the underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi promised that three British officers held as hostages for the pair would be "released as soon as possible."

A broadcast by the underground group expressed "gratification" at the clemency.

More Munitions Found

Meanwhile, the British army announced discovery of nine new caches of munitions in a fantastic underground arsenal at the Jewish village of Mesheq Yagur.

By noon today, the British said, it had unearthed more than 4,000 grenades, 2,200 mortar bombs, 385 rifles, 46 pistols, thousands of rounds of ammunition of all types, and 800 pounds of explosives at Mesheq Yagur in secret ammunition chambers.

With only half the area of the settlement explored, 19 caches of arms have been discovered so far, the army said. Troops were ex-

Hungary's Inflation

Budapest, Hungary, July 2 (AP—Delayed)—A United States dollar was worth 100 quadrillion pengos today in Hungary, swept by one of the most fantastic inflations in history. The economy of

Shoes Now Only $156, Sweaters $20, Soviet Stores Do Rush Business

Moscow, July 3 (AP)—The announcement of an overall price slash averaging 40 per cent in consumer's goods sold in commercial stores throughout the U.S.S.R. has resulted in a rush of trade in these establishments.

30. 24-3945

ploring the area with mine detectors, bulldozers, and pneumatic drills.

Captured at Tel Aviv

The youths receiving the communications were Yousef Simkhon and Itzahak Abel. They were arrested six weeks ago after a gunfight between the military and police with Jewish armed groups on a beach north of Tel Aviv.

When the youths were condemned to death by a military court two weeks ago, five British officers were kidnaped from the Tel Aviv officers club and were held as hostages by the underground organization. Two of the officers have since been released.

At the Latrun prison camp, five of the six executive members of the Jewish agency who have been held incommunicado five days behind a maze of barbed wire were seen today by foreign correspondents but were not permitted to be interviewed.

They are detained in a special section apart from 400 other Jewish men.

tions in their hunt for more hidden arms.

Bulldozers Attack Fertilizer

Bulldozers were assigned to remove a huge fertilizer pile in the possibility that munitions might be buried under the compost.

An official British statement issued here last night gave this list of arms uncovered at Mesheq Yagur to date: 314 rifles, 46 revolvers, 15 machine guns, 85 2-inch mortars, 1 80-millimeter mortar, 2 60-millimeter mortars, 5 submachine guns, 200,000 rounds of small-arms munition, 3,000 mortar bombs, 2,000 grenades and more than 500 pounds of explosives.

Much of this contraband was found in an elaborate underground chamber of concrete construction. Part was found in a secret room between the first and second floors of a building used as a nursery.

Many Arrests Made

Many of the men in the village were arrested Saturday morning, British authorities said. The remainder of the population is living in a cordoned-off area while the search continues.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, British troops continued to occupy the headquarters of the Jewish Agency, which the British have charged with connivance in recent violence in Palestine. Seven officials of the agency who were arrested Saturday remain in custody.

The only two officials of the agency to retain their freedom opened an emergency office yesterday.

"There is no foundation whatsoever for the allegation that third degree treatment, beating or torture has been inflicted on any detainees."

To the agency's charges that buildings and settlements in Palestine were wantonly damaged and that a rabbi had been assaulted, the Colonial office replied:

"As regards damage to buildings the facts are that by the exercise of great restraint this was reduced to the minimum necessary to effect entry and to expose the numerous arms caches.

"At Mesheq Yagur, one of the settlements specifically mentioned in the allegation, damage was superficial in spite of the fierce resistance of the settlers, which had to be overcome by the use of tear smoke.

"Owing to the resistance and the refusal of the settlers to identify themselves it was necessary to detain the entire male population.

"As regards Rabbi (Yehuda) Fishman, the facts are that when he was arrested by a British officer and a party of British soldiers he refused to rise from his chair.

"The greatest restraint was exercised by those carrying out the arrests and the minimum of force was used in lifting him from the chair and carrying him to the military vehicle. He was not assaulted or maltreated in any way and sustained no bruises or injuries."

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—A rejection is in the making here for Britain's proposal that American troops be sent to Palestine to help maintain order during the projected immigration to the Holy Land of 100,000 European Jews. Authorities familiar with the long negotiations between Washington and London on the Palestine problem said that this Government has no intention of sending military forces—not even the single division some British officials have suggested.

The latest clew to American policy came in yesterday's White House statement on President Truman's conference with a group of officials of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The significant words of that statement were: "The President indicated that the Government of the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibility for the transportation of these immigrants from Europe to Palestine."

[The Palestine Arab Higher Committee is holding an urgent meeting today to consider a reply to President Truman's statement approving the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York by NBC. An Arab spokesman was quoted as saying that "100,000 Jews will not come to Palestine, the Arabs will see to that."]

Ships, Food and Cash.

Officials left no doubt today that this means that the United States is committed only to supply ships, several million dollars and food and housing assistance for the huge migration. The Jews are expected to be taken by rail from Germany to various Mediterranean ports and thence to Palestine by boat. How many ships will be required, it was stated, will depend on the time-table still to be worked out.

Washington's opposition to committing any American troops to the area appears to be based chiefly on (1) the political and military difficulties in the way of sending our forces to any more foreign areas, (2) the belief that, since Palestine is British-controlled under League of Nations mandate, the responsibility for maintaining order rests upon Great Britain, and (3) the belief on the part of many officials here that the British have considerably over-estimated the possibility of conflict.

Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, will head a special American mission to London early this month to lay final plans for the migration, assuming the British Government goes along with the project. The Grady group will pick up where a committee of experts left off last week.

2 Young Jews' Death Sentences Commuted

JUL 4 1946

Jerusalem, July 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences imposed on two Jewish youths for firing on British soldiers.

The sentences had resulted in the kidnapping of five British officers as hostages by Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish resistance group which has retained custody of three.

Village Search Continues

Meanwhile, British soldiers equipped with mine detectors, bulldozers and pneumatic drills continued a foot-by-foot search of the Jewish village of Mesheq Yagur, where they have uncovered ten large caches of contraband munitions.

The death sentences against the two Jewish youths had been confirmed earlier today by Major General Sir Evelyn Barker, commanding officer in Palestine.

Gunfight On Beach

The youths were Yousef Simkhon and Itzahak Abel, who were arrested six weeks ago after a gunfight between the military and police with Jewish armed groups on the sandy beach north of Tel Aviv.

The youths were convicted by a military court in Jerusalem on June 19.

Little more than half the village, which has a population of about 1,000, has been searched thus far by the soldiers, who ripped into tile floors and concrete building founda-

BRITAIN REFUTES CHARGE THAT JEWS WERE MISTREATED

LONDON, July 3 — (AP) The British Colonial office categorically denied tonight that any Jews arrested in Palestine had been mistreated.

Answering charges by the London office of the Jewish Agency for Palestine that "medieval tortures" were used by Palestine police against Jews in the Athlit detention camp near Haifa, the Colonial office said in a statement:

Arabs Threaten to Fight Against Truman Demand

Will Go to Palestine to Resist Entry of 100,000 Jews

CAIRO, July 3 (AP).—An official Arab spokesman said today "the Arabs have planned organized resistance against President Truman's demand for immigration of 100,00 Jews into Palestine." Arabs from near-by states will receive permission to enter Palestine to join the Arab resistance movement if the immigration plan is implemented, he said.

Secretary-General Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha of the Arab League declared "Iraq is very anxious to fight to protect Palestine."

Another Arab source said Great Britain is expected to propose that the United States accept 30,000 and Britain the same number of the 100,000 European Jews, the remainder being divided among other nations, including Palestine.

'Won't Send Any Troops There' Believed U.S. Palestine Stand

CANADIAN JEWS' PLEA

Ottawa, July 3 (A. P.).—Prompt Government action to open the way to the admission to Canada of Jewish refugees and displaced persons was proposed before the Senate Immigration Committee today by Saul Hayes, executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress. In a brief prepared for the committee Hayes said that Canada's immigration regulations discriminate against Jews.

The Jewish Congress proposed a broadening of the regulations governing the admission of relatives of Canadian citizens, and the removal from the immigration act of such requirements as specific cash resources and continuous passage and of the ban on assisted passages. The Congress also urged action to facilitate the entry of 1,000 orphaned Jewish children.

Execution Record Cited

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Colonial Secretary George Hall disclosed today that 149 Arabs and one Jew had been put to death for carrying arms in Palestine since Nov. 11, 1937. Death sentences on forty-two other Arabs and five Jews were not carried out, he added.

Dutch Soldiers, Malays Clash; 3 Casualties

Singapore, July 3 (AP)—Singapore police reported today that one Dutch soldier was found dead and two others wounded following an early morning street clash between Netherlands soldiers and Malays.

The Malay newspaper *Utusan Melayu* said the clash was believed to have been a Malay reprisal for an earlier skirmish Monday night. The paper said that in the first disorder several dozen Dutch soldiers entered the Geyland district and attacked Malay pedestrians.

SIAM'S POPULACE RECEIVES WARNING

Bangkok, July 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Siamese people were warned tonight in a special communique from the office of Premier Pridi Phanomyong that "a state of emergency still exists within the country." The communique, which emphasized that the wartime state of emergency had never been officially relaxed, appealed for public co-operation. It also charged that a section of the Siamese public was obstructing the efforts of the present regime.

The notice followed a new wave of public feeling resulting from the announcement that twelve of twenty doctors on a medical commission investigating the late King Ananda Mahidol's death, believed that he had been assassinated.

Jap Absolves 27 Of Blame For Manchuria

JUL 4 1946

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—While former Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 others accused as warmongers listened attentively, Admiral Keisuke Okada told the International War Crime Court today that a group of young army officers and "not these defendants" plotted the occupation of Manchuria in 1931.

The aged 1934-1936 Premier, a prosecution witness for the second day, said his cabinet had no policy regarding Manchuria, but added that by 1934 Manchuria was already overrun by the Kwantung Army and "I could do nothing to stop it."

"Happiness" For Manchuria

Anyway, he said, he considered the Japanese puppet setup in Manchuria a benevolent move for that part of China. Back in 1932, as a member of the Privy Council, he had voted for formal recognition of Manchukuo, the puppet state, in the hope of "bringing happiness to the people of Japan and Manchuria."

Okada was crossexamined closely on his statement yesterday that he had heard that Japan and the United States had a "gentlemen's agreement" which sanctioned Japanese expansion into Manchuria.

No other nations participated in the purported agreement, he said. He never actually saw the document and didn't know any details, but heard about it, he said, from Premier Iichi Tanaka.

U.S. Interpretation

Meanwhile, United States circles declared Okada was telling of a fallacious argument which appealed even to the Japanese anti-militarists in his testimony that American immigration restrictions turned "overpopulated" Japan toward Manchuria.

Okada touched only the peaks of a complex situation in saying he understood a "gentleman's agreement" between the United States and Japan permitted this continental expansion.

He referred evidently to the Lansing-Ishii agreement of November, 1917. An official letter of the then Secretary of State Robert Lansing said in part: "The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in that part to which her possessions are contiguous."

A "Go-Ahead" Signal

This, Okada indicated, meant a go-head signal in Manchuria to the Japanese, although the agreement bound them to respect China's sovereignty and the "open door" principle of unrestricted international trade.

Okada placed great emphasis upon the American Exclusion Act of 1924, which limited Japanese immigration and stirred enmity.

Tokyo Toilers' Techniques

Semi-Hunger Strike

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—Japanese workers, who initiated the management lockout technique in labor disputes, came up with a new one today—the "semi-hunger strike."

The employes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry declared today that if their wage and allowance demands were not met and a collective bargaining contract were refused, they would adopt the practice of coming to work without their lunch pails and going home as soon as they became hungry.

Taxi-Dancer Union

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—And now 3,000 Tokyo taxi-dancers have formed a union. Its avowed aim is to improve working conditions and "cultural standing" of its members.

The newspaper *Asahi* said one of the principal projects would be to set up a foreign-style dress sewing shop; the jitterbugging dancers wear out a dress and a pair of shoes every month, it added.

No. 2 Project: "To have everyone read the magazine *Social Times*, issued by the Federation of Cabarets, which will "enable dancers to carry on a conversation with their partners."

G. I.'s to Get Chance To Visit Tokyo

Tokyo, July 3 (A. P.).—G. I's stationed outside the Tokyo areas will get a chance to visit this city starting September 1, when selected companies will take turns at honor guard duty a month at a time. Only ten days actual duty is required, giving each soldied about three weeks of free time here.

GI's OPA Billet Doux

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—When GI's in Tokyo wanted the draft bill extended they messaged their congressmen the code phrase: "Love and kisses." Now those who are pressing for extension of the OPA are radioing: "You are more than ever in my thoughts at this time."

Stock phrases like that cost only a fraction of the tolls of a longer explanatory message.

The recipients, having received a preparatory explanation of what the messages really signify, know this latest *billet doux* means:

"Emasculation of OPA by Congress was inconsistent with public interest and against the will of a majority of the people, and a breach of faith. We demand extension of OPA for at least one year . . . it is the only guarantee of successful transition to full, uninterrupted peacetime economy."

ANCIENT TRADITION TO TUMBLE SUNDAY

Hara, Japan, July 3 (A. P.).—For 1,300 years the sacred Mt. Omine near here—about fifty miles from Kyoto—has been untouched by women's feet. But democracy has come to Japan and Sunday, despite objections of priests in Buddhist temples there, a mountain-climbing society, including 100 women, will scale the mountain.

2 Boatloads Of Dependents

Yokohama, July 3 (AP)—The liner Monterey will make two trips to Japan with United States 8th Army dependents, it was announced today. The first trip, from San Francisco, was tentatively set for late this month.

China National Assembly Will Convene at Last

Delegates Will Meet Nov. 12 After Delay of 9 Years During Japanese Invasion

NANKING, July 3 (AP).—The National Assembly was ordered today to convene on Nov. 12—exactly nine years after it was originally scheduled to meet. Its first business will be toward adopting a new constitution.

National Assemblymen were first elected in 1936 for a scheduled constitutional convention on Nov. 12 of the following year. The Japanese invasion forced a postponement, and the government never has been able to convene the members during the war years.

A Communist spokesman said Red leaders were not consulted about the new date. The Communists forced a postponement from last May 5, charging that action on the draft constitution agreed to in January at the People's Consultative Conference was not on the agenda.

Seek to Arrange Parley

PEIPING, July 3 (AP).—Two American generals were striving today to arrange unprecedented conferences between commanders of government and Communist armies in China's two turbulent theaters of war—Manchuria and the Shantung Peninsula.

Brigadier General Thomas S. Timberman, acting director of operations for executive (truce) headquarters here, proposed a meeting between General Tu Yuming, commander of Nationalist forces in Manchuria, and General Lin Piao, chief of the Communist Democratic Joint Army in the northeast.

General Timberman proposed peace talks to General Tu during their recent meeting at Mukden, and now plans to fly to Harbin to interview the Communist commander with a view to a meeting, probably at Changchun.

At Tsingtao, Marine Brigadier General William T. Clement was attempting to arrange a conference between General Chen Yi, commander of the Communist new 4th Army at Shantung, and General Wang Yao-wu, government commander in the area.

Meanwhile Chinese government dispatches charged the Communists launched larged-scale continuous attacks on Nationalist lines north of Yencheng, fifteen miles north of Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province.

Cholera Serum Sent to China

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (AP).—An eight-ton shipment of cholera serum has left San Francisco for Shanghai aboard an American Airlines four-engine flagships. The serum was ordered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Captain Charles A. Lippincott, pilot, said the ship will stop at Kwajalein, where newspapers carrying accounts of the atom-bomb test will be dropped.

SHIP ARMOR FAILS TO BAR RADIATION

Atomic Bomb Rays Penetrated Thick Steel, Safety Officer Reports.

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, Thursday, July 4—(AP) Ships cannot be built with steel thick enough to protect their crews from the terrific lethal radiation of a close atomic explosion, Col. Stafford Warren, Bikini safety officer, asserted today.

Some of the 73 target vessels remain dangerously radioactive even now, he declared—the fourth day after the ball-of-fire blast which sank five, heavily damaged nine and affected, in all, 59 warships.

He predicted it will be five or six days more before all the ships of the guinea pig fleet become "entirely safe."

Great Radiation

Radiation released by the bomb was "terrific," he told newsmen.

"Steel is not too good a protection for personnel," he added, since if armor sufficiently thick to stop the lethal rays were used, "there would be no room in the ships for personnel."

Indications are that if the target fleet had been manned, the blast would have rendered it helpless—since "many not killed by the blast wave would have been unable to carry on their duties because of illness from radiation," Capt. George Lyon of the safety staff pointed out.

Animals Show Effect

Many of the test animals—90 per cent of which survived—have begun to show a falling blood count which may lead to death, he observed.

Only one animal survived from the sunken Japanese cruiser Sakawa. Pig No. 249 was found swimming in the lagoon a half mile from the Sakawa's anchorage.

Radioactivity in the lagoon just after the blast was so great it was recorded by planes flying at 2,000 feet, Col. Warren reported.

The physical damage from the blast itself was growing, too.

Warships which seemed, from a distance, to have been only blackened and scarred, were hard hit—even though the bomb was a "near miss."

After inspecting the battleships Nevada and Arkansas and the heavy cruiser Pensacola, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay and Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey agreed that damage was far greater than had been suspected after observation from the air.

Typical of the mounting story is the case of the 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen. Outwardly her bow was blackened. Fire-etched shadows of her turrets were conclusive proof that the bomb was a miss.

Damage Below Decks

Yet—an American sailor failed to close a hatch, 12 inches in diameter three decks below; in a matter of seconds, the atom bomb found that one weakness, exploited it, and bowed the bulkheads in a semi-circle.

Associated Press Correspondent Paul K. Lee, aboard the Prinz Eugen for the inspection, reported the cruiser sustained more damage through that one open vent than she did in some of the toughest naval actions of the war. He said had there been personnel aboard it would have suffered more than in any wartime actions.

Best estimates are that the five ships sunk and nine critically damaged among the 59 target ships hurt by the bomb were within an 800 yard radius of the explosion The area of greatest devastation was elliptical in shape, extending northwest.

Aboard the heavily damaged 29-year-old American heavy cruiser Pensacola, Associated Press Correspondent Charles H. McMurtry was told by inspecting officials that she would be in drydock for repairs from four to six months, whereas during the war a torpedo put her out of action for 11 months. McMurtry's report added:

"The fact stands out, however, that a torpedo can damage only a single ship. The atom bomb wrought similar damage to several ships, including battlewagons."

Damage Exceeds LeMay Estimates

Aboard U.S.S. Pensacola, July 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, after inspecting the heavy cruiser Pensacola and battleships Nevada and Arkansas, agreed today that the atomic bomb had wrought far more damage than he estimated from the air following the bomb drop Monday.

All would require drydock repairs taking several months, LeMay said.

This damage resulted despite the fact that "the bomb fell short, probably outside the 500-foot circle we promised the Navy, but we won't know definitely until we examine the photographs," LeMay said.

Blast Believed To Her Aft

There was every indication that the bomb detonated aft of the Nevada, instead of over her. Yet the Nevada's main deck buckled as deeply as three feet, the inspection party discovered.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, asked if he thought any personnel could have survived the bomb drop, said: "I would not like to have been having breakfast aboard any of those ships at 9 A.M. Monday," the time of detonation.

The inspection party found the Pensacola's stacks crumbled and twisted, bent against sturdier portions of her superstructure. All hatches, secured tightly above decks, were so badly warped the edges were crimped neatly into the bulkheads and had to be forced open.

Indicated Useless As Fighter

Her main deck had buckled in three places. Other damage made it evident she was of no further use as a fighting ship.

Astern of the Nevada and Pensacola, with her bow more or less between their sterns, lay the Japanese cruiser Sakawa. The whole ship quietly slid under water 25 hours after the bombing.

The aircraft carrier Independence, south of the Nevada, apparently had had her forward end partly shielded by the Nevada, but an explosion caved in a quarter and set fires which appeared to have gutted her. It seemed as if a giant hand had shoved the Independence upward and sidewise, buckling her flight deck and crushing some plates.

Sign Of Shock-Wave Blast

The Japanese battleship Nagato, moored off the Nevada's starboard quarter, was smashed mostly forward. This indicated a strong shock-wave blast from astern, the inspection party agreed.

Skis and snowshoes, lashed on the forward deck of the Pensacola, came through without even a scorching.

No Nation Could Win Over Bomb, General Thinks

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, July 3 (AP)—Fifty-nine of Bikini's 73 target warships felt Monday's white-hot atomic blast, the Navy reported today, with damage ranging from total to negligible.

Six remained dangerously radioactive today.

Five, including one modern cruiser, were sunk; nine others, including two battleships, two cruisers and a carrier, were "heavily damaged." Damage to small craft was not reported.

The Army's official ground forces observer, Maj. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, concluded the new weapon could force any nation, even the United States, to quit a war—although he believed it would be more effective against cities and industries than military targets.

Sees Only Two Defenses

"I hope I never see another one like that thing," he said. He said he knew of no defense except to shoot it down, or to send airborne troops to its source of production in an enemy country.

He said he did not believe any man could have survived on the decks of the target vessels in the innermost, hardest-hit group.

Test animals left aboard the fleet survived the first blast, however; even those aboard the centrally anchored Nevada still lived. But whether their exposure to atomic rays would prove fatal within the next few days was to be determined. Sailors said one goat on the Nevada's quarterdeck was "mighty sick."

Rats Survived White Cloud

Similarly, eight white rats survived a ride directly through the atomic cloud itself, but they may die within three or four days, Col. R. E. Jarmon, chief of the Army's Wright Field Evaluation Board, reported. The rats were the sole passengers in a B-17 drone.

Centrally anchored target ships still were emitting deadly rays today, said reports from Vice Admiral. W. H. P. Blandy's flagship, the Mount McKinley. Included in this "hot" group were the Nevada, Arkansas, submarine Skate, transport Crittenden, a yard oil tender and a floating drydock. The Skate was beached at Enyo Island, more than 4 miles from Bikini, because navy officers feared its radioactivity might contaminate Bikini's swimming beach.

All Expected Safe Tomorrow

All vessels are expected to be ruled "safe" by tomorrow. The waters of the lagoon itself were termed safe today, except in the immediate vicinity of the radiating ships.

The gutted carrier Independence, built on a cruiser hull, was towed several miles from the test anchorage, presumably to be beached for easier observation of her heavy damage. The most that could be said for her was that she still floated. There were gaping holes in her sides; still plates and girders were buckled and twisted. Her superstructure was missing.

Salt Lake City Damaged Badly

Also heavily damaged were the heavy cruisers Salt Lake City (newly added to the list) and Pensacola, battleship Arkansas, Japanese battleship Nagato, submarine Skate, destroyers Stack and Rhind and a tank-landing ship. Sunk were the modern Japanese cruiser Sakawa, transports Gilliam and Carlisle and destroyers Anderson and Lamson.

The extent of heat damage to some of the more distant parts of the target fleet showed human survival would have been doubtful. Ships a mile from the center of the blast were burned and blackened, as though by a tremendous blast furnace. Anyone on their decks would have burned to death in an instant. Oddly, aboard the much nearer Nevada, only parts of the ship were thus affected, and goats lived through it.

Compton's Statement

Studies of animals' injuries will probably show whether enough crewmen would have remained to operate the stricken ships, concluded Dr. Carl Compton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He heads President Truman's evaluation board and is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Committee.

Emphasizing that "there is no need to apologize for results of this test," Dr. Compton observed that the single bomb would certainly have had serious effects upon personnel within a half mile of the bull's-eye.

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He also pointed out that "most of the damaged ships would have been quite 'blinded' by destruction of their radio and radar."

New Superstructure Need

Superstructures of ships of tomorrow, he observed, probably will be redesigned.

All in all, "the experiment was thorough enough to bring out, when studies are completed, all the data we now think we need."

Human beings, had they been aboard the Prinz Eugen at the time of the atomic blast, would have been pelted with small metal balls about the size of birdshot. Thousands of these pellets fell onto the Eugen's decks. Still radioactive, they were washed overboard today with hoses.

Scientists are puzzled about the source of the pellets, an entirely new hazard for personnel in atomic bombs. Some suggested they are pieces of the bomb itself, but if that is true it is surprising because it is believed that all bomb metal vaporized.

The Eugen was nearly two miles from the bomb blast. It was only slightly damaged.

Among scientists commenting today on Monday's test was Prof. Simyon Alevandrov, of the Soviet Union, who suggested another experiment in the air be conducted before the underwater test is held.

"The test was conducted brilliantly and the explosion was obviously terrific," he said, "but the air blast was rather weak. Observers have little data upon which to draw conclusions."

Alexandrov said that engineers "should be put to work to get a higher degree of efficiency from the bomb."

Varying Effects Noted

Senator Guy Cordon (R., Ore.) said he would have a far better idea of the test "if only I could talk to one of those goats I saw calmly munching hay on the decks of the bombed ships. I was impressed that much wood on the target ships was scarcely charred, while near-by metals were burned and twisted."

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said he was warned before coming out not to expect too much structural damage. "The heat seemed probably the worst effect."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board, reserved judgment until he can assemble all the facts. "I'm trying to keep a completely open mind," he said. "When I know at what height the bomb burst above the fleet and the efficiency of the bomb, then I'll be able to begin forming an opinion."

REDS ARE STIRRED BY TEST AT BIKINI

Commentator Charges U. S. Is Improving A-Bomb, Not Outlawing It.

MOSCOW, July 3 — (AP) The atom bomb test at Bikini "basically undermined confidence in the seriousness of American talks about atomic disarmament," bearing witness to work for improving rather than distroying the weapon, Pravda commentator Boris Izakov declared today.

He said the test "did not bring about the end of the world, but it blew up something more essential than a pair of old ships. Why, really, did the expensive and troublesome experiments at Bikini atoll have to be conducted if the United States seriously is going to turn away from the atomic weapon?

"The tests bore witness not about preparation for destroying this weapon, but on the contrary about work for its improvement."

Cites Secrecy of Test

Izakov said that "in appraising the tests, one should not forget the secrecy surrounding it. It might be that American naval authorities who conducted the tests could publish interesting additional information.

"The hurry with which United States naval circles used reports from Bikini for deductions on the necessity for preserving a big navy draws attention to itself."

Izakov's commentary also criticized "atomic diplomacy," and said that the American Federation of Scientists had called the tests of no scientific importance and "based on the horrible idea that humanity may enter an atomic war."

"That is precisely how the whole world understood the meaning of the Bikini experiment," he added.

A-Bomb is Powerful Force

"As could have been experted," Izakov continued, "the tests confirmed that the atomic weapon has enormous destructive force, although the results of the tests appeared more modest than the American press had predicted."

Discussing the Baruch plan for atomic energy control in connection with the test, Izakov said the Barouch proposal shakes the principles of unanimity of the great powers on the U. N. Security council.

"The majority of American papers react rather painfully to criticism of the American plan," Izakov said, and certain American circles regard atomic monopoly as quite natural.

He declared that "The New York Herald Tribune observer (George Fielding) Eliot exposes the substance of atomic diplomacy. With incomparable cynicism, he proposes that the United States use the atomic bomb as a diplomatic weapon in order to reach political concession.

"His list of concessions from the Soviet Union embraces all the important problems of the international situation from the Adriatic to Korea. Eliat's program looks very much like a most vulgar extortion."

Tass, meanwhile, said that the bomb test "disappointed millions of Americans who had been reading fantastic suppositions for months."

The government newspaper Ivestia on its foreign news page carried the one-column headline 'Tests atomic bomb in district of Bikini atoll," but made no editorial comment.

Eliot Denies Statement.

In New York, Eliot denied he had suggested the atomic bomb be used by the United States as a threat.

"What I said was that I thought military concessions should be made by both Russia and the United States to clear the air and make the atmosphere less tense," he said in commenting on the Pravda article. "I said we (the United States) might agree to stop manufacturing atomic bombs if these concessions were made—mutual concessions that would make everybody feel less tense around the council tables."

More Damage Seen From Next One

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, at Bikini, July 3 (AP)—The underwater test of the atomic bomb will do more damage to the guinea-pig fleet than the air burst did, Dr. Karl Compton predicted today.

Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and members of both the Presidential and Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation commissions, was not surprised that more ships were not sunk in the July 1 test.

His guess in advance had been that no ships would be sent to the bottom by the overhead bomb. Actually, five were.

The second test, expected in three or four weeks, will produce quite a high spout and some sizable waves, he said.

"Could Have Been Closer"

The evaluation board and correspondents could safely have been closer to the bomb explosion, Compton said. He estimated 12 miles would have been a safe distance. [The observers were from 15 to 18 miles away.]

For the coming underwater test Compton believes observers can be closer because the water will have some shielding effect. He made a guess that force of the underwater explosion will be expended mostly upward, rather than spherically. Nevertheless, he said the spherical blow that hits ships' bottoms will be powerful.

Cloud's Action Discussed

Compton and Bradley Dewey, president of the American Chemical Society and a fellow member of the President's Evaluation Board revealed that they accepted with reservations an opinion expressed by weather authorities on failure of the atomic mushroom cloud to soar to a greater height.

BURST HIGH IN AIR

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3—(AP)—A radio broadcast today from Kwajalein, recorded in San Francisco by NBC, said that "through some human or mechanical error, the (atomic) bomb detonated three seconds ahead of schedule" at Bikini Monday.

"This means it blew roughly a mile and a half higher than planned and so the greatest force blew skywards, not down," the broadcast continued.

"This bomb burst approximately four times higher than the one at Nagasaki."

'A' Bomb Test Side Lights

Fish Tale

Aboard U.S.S. McKinley, July 3 (AP)—Chief Electrician's Mate W. E. Phipps, of Redondo Beach, Cal., came up today with one of the weirdest stories of the atomic bomb test. He reported he saw a school of foot-long fish with their backs blistered swimming near the surface.

They appeared healthy, he said, except their backs looked raw as if sun burned.

Benefit

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, July 3 (AP) — Weather reconnaissance techniques developed for the atomic-bomb test will be of great value to American farmers when applied at home, Aerologist Ben Holzman, of Washington, predicted today.

Long-distance flights by reconnaissance planes enabled meteorologists to predict weather conditions 24 hours in advance.

Holzman said farmers could use such methods to great advantage. In coastal areas, they could use weather planes, for instance, to spot oncoming storms.

Scare

Kwajalein, July 3 (AP)—Dr. Royal M. Frye, Boston University physicist who photographed the atomic spectrum, innocently startled his observation plane passengers out of their seats at the approximate instant of the detonation.

As fellow observers subconsciously tensed for the flash and shock of the wave, he accidentally touched a screwdriver to an electric outlet plug. The resultant sparks aroused a momentary fear that the plane was radioactivated.

More Powerful Ones Expected

Washington, July 3 (AP)—New atomic bombs, far more deadly than any existing type, were predicted today by Dr. J. H. Rush, treasurer of the Federation of American Scientists.

Envisioning the shape of things to come, Rush declared: "It's sound to expect atomic bombs a lot more powerful than the present ones."

A member of the original A-bomb development staff at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Rush made his forecast when a reporter directed his attention to a statement by Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the Senate's Special Atomic Committee that the Bikini bomb, like those used against Japan, was merely a "Model T," heralding immense more destructive types.

No One Sure, He Says

"Some of the top scientists," said Rush, "have commented that there are theoretical means of making the present type atomic bomb more destructive — and estimates of bombs 10 to 100 times more powerful than those which have been used have been kicked around as possibilit

"Nobody is free to say, of course, whether such bombs can be produced at present or in the immediate future, but with any new development there are inevitably refinements. And I believe that it's sound to expect atomic bombs a lot more powerful than the present ones."

Two Theories

Rush said theories on the production of more powerful bombs involve the solution of one or both of these factors:

1. Getting more fissionable material into a bomb than is now used—that is, producing physically larger bombs.

2. Increasing the efficiency of the explosion itself—that is, getting more of the component material to disintegrate.

Senator McMahon's "Model-T" tag for present-type bombs is in line with the opinions of [illegible] University of Chicago who already have told Mahon committee that "the bombs dropped on Japan are firecrackers compared to what will be developed in ten or twenty years."

Prospects "Promising"

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the atom-bomb chief, also has testified before this committee that he considers "the prospects of developing bombs of considerably greater destructive power . . . are promising."

But Groves added at that time: "When you go beyond this (original) size bomb you start to wonder where you are going to get a target that will require the full effect of this bomb.

"At Hiroshima we had such a target. In other words, it landed and there was space enough so that all its destructive energy could be used. At Nagasaki we did not have that opportunity. We had a long, narrow target, and the bomb was bigger than it had to be. There was a lot of wasted energy that went off to the sides. . . ."

Forrestal Leaves Marshalls.

Aboard U. S. S. Mt. McKinley, July 3 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, having witnessed the atomic bomb test, departed today from the Marshalls by plane on a round-the-world return trip to Washington.

'WHISPERING WIRES' UP AT REDIN TRIAL

Seattle, July 3 (A. P.).—The defense and jury in the espionage-conspiracy trial of Russian Navy Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin were expected today to learn whether the FBI obtained any "whispering wires" transcriptions of conversations between Redin and the Government's star witness, Herbert Kennedy, shipyard engineer.

Also to be answered was the oft-asked question whether the FBI obtained any incriminating fingerprints of the Russian in connection with two indictments charging that Redin obtained confidential data on the new destroyer tender U. S. S. Yellowstone and induced and attempted to induce Kennedy to obtain the information endangering the United States and benefitting the Soviet Union.

Seattle FBI agents were to be called to corroborate the 69-year-old engineer's testimony today. Allan Pomeroy, assistant United States Attorney, said he hoped to rest the Government's case tonight.

The defense so far has listed but three witnesses—an FBI agent to testify whether electrical recordings were made of the alleged conversations—and Lieut. Redin, and his 24-year-old wife, Calina.

The defense last night lost in the latest of several motions to strike from the case all the carbon-copies of the confidential information Kennedy testified he sold Redin for $250 after contacting the FBI last fall.

The motion was based on testimony of 34-year-old Mrs. Kennedy's testimony that Redin was not present when her husband copied the information; there was no evidence that the defendant ever saw or approved it, and that the carbon copies, without originals, was hearsay evidence. The Government countered that Kennedy testified he delivered the originals to Redin at Redin's request.

U. S. Rests Case Against Redin On Spy Charge

No Fingerprint Evidence or Recorded Conversations Are Produced in Court

SEATTLE, July 3 (AP).—The government rested its espionage-conspiracy case against Russian Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin this afternoon without introducing any direct evidence on whether fingerprints or "whispering wires" played a part in the investigation of charges that Redin obtained secret data on a new-type Navy ship.

The defense, in cross-examination of Joseph Walters, agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, attempted to suggest that the F. B. I. migh' have "manufactured" evidence against Redin.

Defense Attorney Tracy Griffin asked Mr. Walters if it was possible to have taken Redin's fingerprints at the time of his arrest and impressed them later on an envelope or other document. Mr. Walters said he didn't know.

The F. B. I. agent produced an envelope which the government contends contained $200 which Herbert Kennedy, shipyard engineer, testified Redin gave him for plans of the destroyer tender Yellowstone. Mr. Walters told the jury the envelope had been sent to Washington headquarters for examination, but he was not asked whether fingerprints had been found.

As the envelope, torn into three pieces, was being passed up to the court clerk, two pieces fell to the floor and Redin picked them up and examined them. Judge Lloyd Black, at request of the defense, then advised the jury to take notice that Redin had handled the envelope in court and that fingerprints could have been made then.

There was no evidence of recorded conversations, although Mr. Kennedy had testified previously his house was wired by the F. B. I.

Half a dozen F. B. I. agents testified today, tying up loose ends of the case.

The agents, stationed here and at Portland during the government's investigation of Redin's activities as liaison officer with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, gave circumstantial evidence, corroborating that Redin and Mr. Kennedy met on the dates Mr. Kennedy said they met for exchanges of information and cash.

They disclaimed all knowledge of any "wiring" of Redin's apartment, and Mr. Griffin was unable to draw from them why Redin was not immediately arrested and searched on the occasions when Mr. Kennedy says he delivered documents to him.

ENIES 4 JUSTICES RE ASKED TO QUIT

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Charles G. Ross, presidential ress secretary, described as fantastic and untrue in every articular" a story appearing today under the by-line of John O'Donnell of the New York Daily News that President Truman has asked four Supreme Court Justices to resign. Ross added to reporters that the report "was made up out of whole cloth."

O'Donnell said the four are Associate Justices Black, Jackson, Frankfurter and Murphy.

He wrote:

"The request that the resignations of the quarreling quartet would be most welcome at the White House has been conveyed to each in turn by word of mouth.

"The President has written no letter.

"Frank often got the bad news quietly across the White House desk from Truman."

Ross commented that Justice Frankfurter has not been in the White House since Mr. Truman became President.

Ross noted also that the President has no authority to require resignations from the high court, a point which O'Donnell conceded in his story.

Jackson expressed surprise and told a reporter: "I have no such information" when told of the report in Nuernberg, where he is chief American prosecutor in the war crimes trials.

SENATORS TO PUSH WORK ON MEASURE IN HOLIDAY SESSION

Majority Leader Proposes Elimination of Pricing Amendments.

OFFERS SUBSTITUTE

Would Use Average as Ceiling Price with 1940 as Base Year.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — (AP) The Senate Banking committee failed to agree on a new OPA bill tonight but Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) announced he expects to have one ready for the Senate floor by Friday.

The committee recessed after a four-hour session behind closed doors but will resume work tomorrow despite the July Fourth holiday.

Barkley proposed eliminating two Republican-sponsored pricing amendments from the OPA extension bill vetoed by President Truman, then sending it back to the White House.

Offers Substitute

When that plan met resistance Barkley countered with a proposed substitute for manufacturers' pricing amendments sponsored by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) and singled out for bitter criticism by Mr. Truman in his veto message.

The Barkley substitute still was under consideration when the committee recessed until tomorrow.

Barkley said that after a decision is reached on that proposal, he probably will offer a substitute for the other amendment criticized particularly by Mr. Truman—one by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) setting out a price policy for wholesalers and retailers.

The Taft provision declared in substance that maximum prices applicable to producers, processors and manufacturers must reflect their prices during the first half of October, 1941, plus the weighted average increase in unit cost among typical members of the industry in question.

1940 as Base Period

The Barkley substitute differs in two major particulars: It makes the base period the calendar year 1940, and provides that the ceilings must provide "not less than the average dollar price of such commodity during the base period, plus the increase cost of producing, manufacturing or processing the same accruing since the base period."

Thus, under Barkley's plan, the average price of the commodity among the producers, etc., would govern, instead of each man's base period price.

Barkley announced his expectations of having a bill Friday on the Senate floor after Senator Pepper (D-Fla) called for action on the 20-day extension bill passed by the House.

At the outset of the Banking committee session, Senator Capehart (R-Ind), tried once again to gain committee approval of a resolution extending rent control alone for another year. He reported his motion was beaten on a straight party division with Republicans for it and Democrats against.

Involved parliamentary maneuvering preceded consideration of Barkley's substitute amendment. First he moved that instead of considering a House-approved bill giving OPA a temporary extension to July 20, the committee take up the vetoed bill, minus the Taft and Wherry amendments. Taft offered both amendments again. Then Barkley countered with his substitute.

Taft Asks Delay

Taft told reporters he thought the latter furnished "a reasonable basis for discussion," although he said he wants to study it more before making up his mind. He said it is immaterial to him whether the base period is 1940 or 1941.

Barkley said he had proceeded on the theory that "no simple bill continuing OPA can be adopted, and that the two houses would give favorable consideration to those provisions least objectionable to the President."

"The core of his objections seemed to be that the Taft and Wherry amendments," he commented.

He said he is very hopeful of getting a bill out of committee tomorrow. He obtained permission earlier from the Senate to report it tomorrow—if possible—while the Senate is in recess. That would enable it to be taken up in the Senate Friday.

Barkley agreed that OPA officials probably would prefer a bill without any amendments at all.

"But we can't deal with theories here," he remarked.

Hopes to Curb Increases

Asked whether price increases under his substitute would be less than those under the Taft amendment, Barkley replied:

"That's my opinion. I certainly hope so."

Meanwhile the nation's wholesale markets steadied in a growing belief that Congress might revive the OPA with a price roll-back to the June 30 ceilings. And Secretary of Agriculture Anderson asked the dairy industry to maintain former prices until Congress acts, notwithstanding the present lapse of subsidies.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) issued a statement declaring that "Chester Bowles and others of the Truman Administration are issuing hysterical statements to force a buying rush as propaganda for their OPA position." He urged the public not to be "stamped while the Congress is attempting to straighten out the confusion into which President Truman's veto of the OPA bill has thrown the country."

Before the Banking committee met, Senator Murdock (D-Utah) reported indications that some Democrats who supported restrictions in the original bill which President Truman vetoed now have changed their attitude.

"I think the President has solidified his party behind his position on the price control question as it never was solidified before," he told a reporter, pointing to the House vote on a 20-day extension which only one Democrat opposed.

Price Climb On Food Continues

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Meat, milk and butter prices crept upward in the nation's retail stores yesterday despite a temporary halt in the rising livestock market and a plea from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to defer increases in dairy products until the question of future price control and subsidies is settled.

The House-approved resolution for a 20-day extension of OPA finally reached the Senate Banking committee amid growing convictions that price control would be restored, at least temporarily.

This trend was evident in Wall street, where traders poked through the slowest session since last August, and also in the grain and livestock markets.

Cattle Prices at Peak

In Chicago, cattle prices reached the record $22.50 top established Tuesday and hog prices stopped $1 short of the $18.50 peak recorded Monday, their best price since 1919.

Although stockyards throughout the country generally were jammed with unusually large shipments, major packers stuck to the sidelines, content to wait for a final decision on disposition of OPA.

Butter reappeared on the New York City and Boston wholesale markets for the first time since OPA expired but loss of the 15-cent-a-pound subsidy was reflected in price hikes hovering between 13 and 15 cents a pound.

Milk Prices Climb

Milk went up two and three cents a quart in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and in some parts of New York state.

Anderson told dairymen he hoped "congressional action, if taken, will include subsidy provisions designed to permit orderly liquidation of subsidies without shock to producers and consumers."

Reports of higher meat prices came from many areas with the increase ranging from six or seven cents a pound to 20 cents a pound, the latter instance in shortage-ridden New York city.

The rent picture remained confusing with landlords commencing to rebel in some states where emergency controls had been applied.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Maurice Tobin ordered prosecution of landlords who challenged the legality of his order freezing rents at the OPA level.

New Jersey authorities decided that state's emergency order must be modified before it can become effective since no punishment was prescribed for violators.

M'MAHON EXPLAINS STAND ON BOWLES

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) declared today that "any reports that I have advised Chester Bowles to 'abandon hopes' for the Democratic nomination for governor of Connecticut are in error."

"I know of no individual who has the authority to do such a thing," he added.

Replying to a reporter's question concerning published stories that he has told the recently resigned stabilization director to step aside in the gubernatorial nomination race in favor of Lieut. Gov. Wilbert T. Snow, McMahon replied:

"I have issued no ultimatums to Bowles, nor to anyone else, regarding any office, and to my knowledge he has issued none. I don't think either of us is built that way."

McMahon told reporters yesterday that he had discussed with Bowles purported statements by Bowles that he was interested in the governorship and no other office. The Senator said Bowles told him he had neither issued nor authorized such a statement and that he would make no decisions on his future until he had taken a vacation and talked the matter over with party leaders.

The senator said he had not been in contact with Bowles since that talk.

Inflation Prospect Told By FRB

Washington, July 3 (AP)—"Collective bargaining with strong unions, price stability and full employment" were declared "incompatible" today in a study published by the Federal Reserve Board.

"We can have any two of these, but not all three," said the author, Charles O. Hardy, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, in an analysis of prospects of inflation during the transition from war to peace.

"So long as union power is not dampened down by unemployment, there is no apparent power in the State strong enough to check a parallel upward sweep of wages and prices," he commented.

General Rise Forecast

The analysis forecast a general price rise of twenty per cent by the end of 1947 even with controls, which ended this week with OPA's death, and said the increase would go even higher if "the present national policy" on wages is continued.

Hardy defined that policy as "encouraging and supporting demands for higher wages even though such increases may necessitate higher prices."

The study declared there could be "no escape" from continuance of price controls over houses, automobiles, grains and other critically scarce articles into 1947, "unless we are willing to pay very high prices."

New Techniques Aid Doubted

Hardy challenged contentions that large gains in labor productivity will result soon from peacetime application of new production techniques learned during the war.

"In most lines," he said, "the genuine gains from the research done in wartime will accrue in the more distant future. They will count for little in 1946-47 because their application to nonwar industry will require added research, new investment and added experience."

Zinc Price Raised Above OPA Level

New York, July 3 (AP)—Zinc joined lead today in a price upswing.

The American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company announced an advance of 1¼ cents a pound over the ceiling price to 9½ cents a pound f.o.b. East St. Louis, Ill., for prime Western slab zinc, with other grades at the customary premium.

Two leading lead companies increased the price of the heavy metal yesterday by a similar 1¼ cents hike to 9½ cents a pound.

In both instances, the increases reflected the lapse of governmental subsidies and brought prices in line with London quotations.

Copper Price Holds

The copper industry, on the other hand, reported it was holding at the old ceiling price of 14⅜ cents a pound, but with no sales recorded.

Trade circles said the price will probably continue to be tied to the one set by the Government's metal reserve, which has most of the currently available supply of copper, and has indicated it will hold to the old prices at present on copper, lead and zinc.

Coffee Trade Ups Prices

Rio de Janeiro, July 3 (AP)—The financial morning newspaper *Informacao* said today that deals had already been made for Santos coffee at prices higher than the former OPA ceiling.

Coffee circles generally were hesitant in making predictions in view of the confusion surrounding the death of the OPA.

Informacao, however, forecast continued high prices with European markets opening and the United States freed from price controls.

30. 24-3949

Clayton Urges Rejection Of U.N.R.R.A. Condition

Sees Rider on News Injuring Relations With Russia

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton tonight urged the Senate to strike from a pending United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation bill a provision which would deny aid to any country which censors news about U. N. R. R. A. operations.

In a 1,500-word letter to Senate President Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, Mr. Clayton declared that this provision, already passed by the House, "would seriously complicate all our relations with the Soviet Union and would, without achieving any tangible benefit for us, make far more difficult negotiations on many other issues."

Mr. Clayton said that while Russia maintains its general censorship rules, "no attempt has in fact been made to restrain the free flow of information regarding the distribution of U. N. R. R. A. supplies."

JUL 4 1946

3 Confirmed for World Posts

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Senate approved today the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder to be United States Governor of the International Bank and Monetary Fund for a five-year term.

It also approved after a protest by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, the nominations of John S. Hooker of Maryland to be alternate executive director of the International Bank and of George F. Lutheringer of New Jersey to be alternate executive director of the Monetary Fund.

FIGHT CONTINUES ON MERGER PLAN

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Navy-minded lawmakers outlined a two-pronged attack today upon the latest plan for unification of the land, sea and air forces into a single cabinet department.

First they directed acting Secretary of the Navy W. John Kennedy to prepare a written brief on Navy objections and carry this to the President's desk.

Second they opened a fight upon pending legislation, approved by the Senate Military committee with backing of the War department, as not following President Truman's explicit recommendations for a compromise.

Senator Walsh (D-Mass), chairman of the Senate Naval committee, outlined this strategy to reporters after a second consecutive day of closed-door testimony.

Witnesses today included acting Secretary Kenney and Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York city consultant who has devised a compromise that calls for a separate Army, Navy, and air departments, each with cabinet representation.

President Truman has asked for speedy congressional action on the single department plan several times and recently announced a White House compromise which he expected naval as well as army leaders to support.

HOUSE OPPONENTS OF BRITISH LOAN UNITE FOR BATTLE

JUL 4 1946

WASHINGTON, July 3 — (AP) Opposition to the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain took organized form in the House today.

Seventy-five of the 433 House members issued a statement calling on Congress to look after America's war veterans and aged, before making any huge foreign loans.

The 75 said they would "dedicate" the day debate begins on the loan bill as "veterans's" and old age pension day."

Nearly all the group—which included 74 Republicans and one Progressive from 22 states—have previously voiced opposition to the proposed grant.

Form Opposition Block

But this was the first time they had registered their views jointly and indicated the strength of their bloc.

This development occurred as some key legislators began modifying earlier predictions of approval for the loan.

Several of these law-makers, who earlier had flatly predicted passage, now told newsmen privately that the outlook is uncertain.

They said that all indications point to an extremely close vote on the bill, which the Senate approved 46 to 34.

Two developments have tended to swing support away from the legislation, they said. These were:

1. The British handling of the Palestine question in recent weeks.
2. The successful race for renomination by Senator Butler (R-Neb), an avowed loan opponent.

Spence Confident

Many supporters of the proposal remain confident, however. Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee told newsmen he still holds to his view that the bill will pass by a "safe margin."

Today's statement was made public by Rep. Landis (R-Ind). It asserted:

"We the undersigned dedicate the day, if and when, the British loan comes on the floor of the House as veteran's and old age pension day. We believe our veterans and old folks should be adequately taken care of before we make any gigantic loans or gifts to foreign countries."

Across the bottom of the statement was printed the slogan "There will always be a U.S.A. If we don't give it away."

Debate on the loan bill now is scheduled to begin Monday, with a vote expected by next weekend.

REP. MAY'S PLEA AIDED WAR PLANT

JUL 4 1946

WASHINGTON, July 3 — (AP) The Senate War Investigating committee heard today that a wartime munitions combine, obtained a contract as a result of an appeal by Rep. May (D-Ky) to Secretary of War Patterson, then undersecretary.

It also was told that Patterson supported the promoters in an argument with War department officials over more manpower, and in obtaining an Army-Navy "E" award for excellence.

Aided Illinois Firms

The testimony came after new disclosures of activity on the part of May, chairman of the House Military committee, in behalf of the Batavia and Erie Basin Metal Products corporations, two of the 19 closely-linked corporations under investigation.

"Let the chips fall where they may," ordered Chairman Mead (D-NY) as the story unfolded of the Garsson brothers—Henry and Murray—in obtaining influential Washington support.

May said in Pikeville, Ky., that it was "a lot of hooey" to link him with the companies. He declared that what he did "was only a matter of expediting the war effort" and that "every congressman did the same thing."

Patterson's name was brought into the inquiry by introduction of an inked-out passage in a 20-month-old War department memorandum on a conference between Brig. Gen. F. R. Denton, now in the banking business in Pittsburgh, and Col. William F. Brennan, now an attorney in Newark, N. J.

Secretary Reads Memo

Denton had the memorandum prepared for War department files at the time. It actually was written by blonde and comely Dorothea Molander, War department secretary, who read the scratched-out but still legible passage into the committee records. It said:

"The reason the eight-inch shell contract was given to Batavia was because the Garssons put pressure on Congressman May, who in turn asked Judge Patterson for the contract. General Campbell was contacted on the matter and he ordered General Hardy to place the contract."

It was dated Nov. 15, 1944. Patterson then was undersecretary of war.

Denton said the passage was based upon a remark made by Brennan. He explained that he ordered it struck out because he was under the impression that Brennan was repeating "rumor or gossip."

But Brennan testified that it was based upon conversation with ordnance officers with whom he was closely associated. He said that he could not remember exactly who had furnished him the information.

Testified on Patterson

He testified later, however, that Patterson had twice intervened personally in affairs concerning firms with which the Garssons are associated—once in connection with a request for an increased manpower quota and again about an Army-Navy "E" award.

Brennan, former chief of the labor branch in the War department's industrial services division, reviewed a long series of arguments between the Garssons and War department officials and said there was considerable "resentment" because Henry Garsson "frequently went over their heads."

He said that Patterson, at one point, had promised the Garssons "any ceiling, almost" for their manpower requirements despite recommendations of officers in the field.

Brennan read from a memorandum which Patterson had sent him in which the undersecretary purportedly wrote that it "seems silly for the War Manpower commission to split hairs" on the Garssons' request for a manpower increase from 739 to 1,000 for their Batavia factory.

He did not develop Patterson's connection with the "E" award.

He was still testifying when the committee adjourned until Friday.

Henry Garsson meanwhile hired two Washington public relations experts.

The committee received testimony that May took steps to:

1. Prevent cancellation of a contract; and
2. "Unfreeze $200,000 in blocked payments to two of the 19 corporations under investigation.

Testimony yesterday was that May also interceded in the interest of obtaining contracts for the companies.

Maj. Gen. William N. Porter acknowledged that he considered it "peculiar" that May, chairman of the influential House Military committee, had gone to bat for companies located outside of his own legislative district.

Once again, the committee dusted off an old War department transcript of a telephone conversation to bring out a remark by Porter that "Mr. May is on my neck and yours. Of course he gets strange ideas and sometimes he makes trouble."

JUL 4 1946

Two Transcripts Reported

That transcript was one of two read into the record today. The other was a telephone conversation containing May's protest to Porter, then chief of the chemical warfare service, that cancellation of a contract for the Batavia Metal Products Company, Inc., was "crazy stuff."

In that conversation in December of 1944, May mentioned a plan by Col. H. A. Tetlow, chief of the facilities and inspection branch, to halt production of powder drums at Batavia and turn the work over to "new producers."

Committee members evidenced considerable interest in whether the War department made a general practice of recording telephone conversations from Capitol Hill.

Porter said that he made it a practice—"when a member of Congress called up, I pushed a button." That turned on a recording device, although, he said, "it takes a few minutes for the bulbs to get warmed up."

In the case of May's conversation about the Batavia contract, he said he "pushed the button" when May's remarks "got to a point where I thought they should be recorded.

"When they began to get hot," observed Ferguson.

Porter told the committee that Batavia attempted unsuccessfully to collect from the government the cost of a $16,000 banquet in Chicago to celebrate an Army-Navy "E" award for production.

Army Now Rules Okinawa

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Administrative control of Okinawa, the largest island captured from the Japanese during the war, was transferred from the Navy to the Army on July 1, the Navy Department announced today.

9,800 Army Officers Confirmed

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the commissioning in the Regular Army of 9,800 World War II veterans chosen as among "the best leaders in the world today." These men were selected by the War Department from 108,000 applicants who held temporary commissions in the wartime citizen army. In the group are 600 majors, 2,000 captains, 6,100 first lieutenants and 1,100 second lieutenants.

RED CROSS HEAD FEARS OUTBREAK OF NEW WAR

NEW YORK, July 3—(AP) Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, said today he "frankly" expected another war.

O'Connor, who left LaGuardia field by plane for London to attend a meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies at Oxford, said in answer to a question about whether he expected another war:

"Frankly, yes. Everyone must plan on that basis. We can't be Utopian. We must sit down and plan as though there will be another war."

He said that one of the prime purposes of the Red Cross for the future would be to "keep down human damage in war." Another problem to be discussed at the meeting, he said, is "getting relief to prisoners of war, especially civilian prisoners and internees."

JUL 4 1946

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INDICATED TONIGHT THAT PLANS FOR THE SEPT. 3 MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MIGHT HAVE TO BE CHANGED IF THE WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IS IN SESSION IN SEPTEMBER.

LIE DECLINED TO SAY SPECIFICALLY WHETHER THE ASSEMBLY MEETING MIGHT BE POSTPONED, BUT WHEN ASKED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS IN SESSION AT THAT TIME HE SAID IT WOULD POSE A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

MANY HIGH-RANKING DIPLOMATS WOULD BE ABSENT FROM NEW YORK DURING DISCUSSION OF SUCH CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES AS THE USE OF THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST FRANCO SPAIN.

LIE MADE HIS REMARKS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE EVE OF A

MONTH'S TRIP TO EUROPE TO WIND UP HIS PERSONAL AFFAIRS IN OSLO AND TO VISIT U.N. ESTABLISHMENTS IN LONDON, GENEVA AND THE HAGUE.

HE SAID HE HAD NOT HAD ANY OFFICIAL WORD ON THE REPORTED AGREEMENT TODAY AMONG THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS TO PLACE TRIESTE UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL CONTROL. HE SAID THE QUESTION AS TO WHICH ORGAN OF THE U.N. WOULD CONTROL THE PROPOSED FREE CITY DEPENDED UPON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOUR POWERS.

HE POINTED OUT THAT UNDER THE CHARTER THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD AUTHORITY TO CREATE SPECIAL ORGANS SUBORDINATE TO IT AND SAID THAT SUCH ACTION WAS ONE POSSIBILITY. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT TRIESTE WOULD NOT FALL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL SINCE THAT WAS INTENDED ONLY TO GOVERN FORMER COLONIES AND MANDATES. #

A135 (NY LOCALS OUT) (250)

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TODAY THAT ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, HAS REBUTTED CRITCISMS THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS USED ITS COUNCIL VETO POWERS TOO OFTEN.

IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY WITH PETER KIHSS, HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTER, THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE TOOK SPECIAL ISSUE WITH ACCOUNTS OF A RADIO BROADCAST LAST SATURDAY NIGHT BY HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON AND DR. QUO TAI-CHI, AMERICAN AND CHINESE DELEGATES RESPECTIVELY, WHICH DEPICTED THEM AS HOLDING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD USED THE VETO TOO OFTEN. ALTHOUGH RUSSIA WAS NOT NAMED BY JOHNSON AND QUO, BOTH SAID THE VETO SHOULD BE EMPLOYED WITH RESTRAINT AND NOT TO PREVENT PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS AGREED TO BY A MAJORITY.

REFERRING TO LAST WEEK'S COUNCIL MEETING WHICH DEALT WITH THE ISSUE OF HANDLING GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S SPAIN, GROMYKO DECLARED THAT THERE HAD BEEN IN EFFECT NO NEW VETO AT ALL IN THAT SESSION BUT "A REPETITION OF THE SAME QUESTION AND THE SAME VETO," THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID.

THE MATTERS RAISED THEN HAD BEN CONEIDERED AND VETOED IN PREVIOUS MEETINGS, GROMYKO SAID. THE QUESTION MIGHT EVEN BE BROUGHT UP IN THE FUTURE, GROMYKO SAID, OBLIGING HIM TO VETO IT IN THE SAME WAY.

DECLARING THAT HE CONSIDERED THE NEED FOR PRESERVING PEACE TO BE THE HIGHEST AND MOST SOLEMN PRINCIPLE, GROMYKO SAID THAT SOME SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS WERE DISTORTING REPORTS ABOUT THE U.S.S.R. AND ITS POLICY.

MOST HARMFUL, HE SAID, WAS WHAT HE CALLED THE ACTION OF SOME PARTS OF THE PRESS IN DISCUSSING AND EVEN PREDICTING WAR. "SUCH ACTION," THE HERALD TRIBUNE QUOTED HIM AS SAYING, "CAN BE CONSIDERED AS TREACHERY TOWARD OUR COMMON CAUSE IN REGARD TO THE PEOPLE OF ALL THE UNITED NATIIONS, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

V1229AED

PARIS--FIRST ADD LEGISLATURE XXX FORMER PRESIDENT.

THE MRP PROPOSED A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF 500 TO 600 DEPUTIES, A COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF FROM 300 TO 350 MEMBERS, A COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE, TO DEAL PARTICULARLY WITH COLONY PROBLEMS, AND AN ECONOMI COUNCIL TO DEAL WITH SPECIFIED PROBLEMS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC WOULD BE CHOSEN BY THREE OF THE HOUSES. THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL WOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THIS VOTING. THE PRESIDENT WOULD NAME THE PREMIER, HAVE THE RIGHT TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY, AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO INITIATE LAWS ALONG WITH THE ASSEMBLY.

THE COMMUNISTS WANT ONE SINGLE, ALL-POWERFUL ASSEMBLY. THEY HAVE SAID THEY WOULD ACCEPT A SECOND HOUSE, WITH ONLY REFLECTIVE POWERS, BUT ARE OPPOSED TO A THIRD HOUSE. THE COMMUNISTS ALSO WANT THE PRESIDENT CHOSEN ONLY BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

FH325PED

LONDON, JULY 3--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THE ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF MRS. JAMES F. BYRNES, WIFE OF THE U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE, TO BE THE GUEST OF [redacted] THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, LT. GEN. WALTER B. SMITH.

PARIS, JULY 3--(AP)--THE INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST RACISM SAID TODAY IT HAD ASKED ITS HONORARY PRESIDENT, MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, TO UNDERTAKE A MISSION AS MEDIATOR IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT "BLOODY INCIDENTS" IN PALESTINE.

JUL 4 1946

ME 647PED JULY 3 GOLDBERGS 02128APL

TRIESTE, JULY 3-(AP)-DETERMINED TO KEEP ORDER IN THIS STRIKE-BOUND CITY, ALLIED TROOPS MOUNTED ON ARMORED CARS AND BREN GUN CARRIERS MAINTAINED A RING OF STEEL TODAY AROUND THE SAN GIACOMO WORKER'S DISTRICT AND GARIBALDI SQUARE IN TRIESTE, CENTERS OF MOB VIOLENCE EARLIER THIS WEEK.

MEANWHILE TRANSPORTATION IN GENERAL WAS STILL FROZEN AND MOST STORES AND BUSINESSES WERE SHUT DOWN BY THE GENERAL STRIKE OF 200,000 WORKERS, CALLED MONDAY FOLLOWING RIOTS IN WHICH TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 60 INJURED.

ALTHOUGH THE ENTIRE DOCK AREA WAS STILL TIED UP BY THE STRIKE, TWO UNRRA SHIPS CARRYING CARGOES OF LIVE STOCK WERE UNLOADED YESTERDAY BY AGREEMENT OF THE WORKERS. A FEW STREET CARS ALSO WERE RUNNING.

NEWSPAPERS WHICH HAD BEEN THE TARGET OF PUBLIC RESENTMENT REAPPEARED YESTERDAY WITHOUT INCIDENT.

YESTERDAY A CROWD OF 10,000 WORKERS FOLLOWED THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF ATTILIO GIORGIUTTO, PROMINENT TRADES UNIONIST WHO WAS FATALLY SHOT SUNDAY. THERE WERE SCATTERED FIRST FIGHTS, BUT BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS BROKE THEM UP.

(THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS ASSERTED THAT YUGOSLAVS RIDING THROUGH TRIESTE IN TRUCKS HAD THROWN BOMBS AT ITALIAN CITIZENS AND HAD ATTACKED HOMES. IT SAID THE ITALIAN POPULATION OF POLA, SOUTH OF TRIESTE AT THE TIP OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA, WAS PREPARING TO EVACUATE THAT CITY BECAUSE OF YUGOSLAV ATTACKS.)

30.24-3951

LONDON, JULY 3--(AP)--THE 5,000-TON BRITISH STEAMER MERCHANT ROYAL SANK OFF PORTLAND TODAY AFTER COLLIDING WITH THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIP WILLIAM B. TRAVIS. THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE.

JUL 4 46

FIRST REPORTS SAID THE 7,176-TON AMERICAN SHIP WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

MC 745PED JULY 3 CREAGHS 0000GAPL

NUERNBERG JULY 3-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON EXPRESSED SURPRISE TODAY AT REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD ASKED FOR HIS RESIGNATION AND THAT OF THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"I HAVE NO SUCH INFORMATION," JACKSON TOLD A REPORTER.

JACKSON IS LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES IN SEVERAL WEEKS. HE WILL RETURN EARLY IN SEPTEMBER TO WIND UP HIS ROLE IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS AS CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, JULY 3--(AP)--A BRITISH MILITARY COURT TODAY FOUND TEN GERMANS, INCLUDING THREE FORMER SOLDIERS, GUILTY OF PARTICIPATING IN AN ANTI-BRITISH DISTURBANCE IN HAMBURG'S CITY HALL SQUARE JUNE 27 AND IMPOSED PRISON SENTENCES RANGING UP TO FIVE YEARS.

MC 624PED JULY 3 DEVLINS 0201O APW

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JULY 3-(AP)-PVT. JOSEPH MALLORY, NEGRO, OF (1839 SIXTH STREET, NORTHWEST) WASHINGTON, D.C., A PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE LICHFIELD TRIALS, WAS ACQUITTED BY A COURT MARTIAL TODAY OF CHARGES THAT HE SHOT AND WOUNDED ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS IN A QUARREL OVER A GERMAN GIRL.

PVT. ALBERT J.ROSE, (4319 VANDELIA), DALLAS, TEX., WAS THE WOUNDED WITNESS. BOTH TESTIFIED IN THE TRIALS OF SOLDIER GUARDS ACCUSED OF BEATING PRISONERS IN THE LICHFIELD, ENGLAND, GUARDHOUSE WHERE BOTH ROSE AND MALLORY ONCE WERE CONFINED.

LS945PED

Bad Nauheim-Lichfield xxxtra

THE COURT EXCUSED BLOCKER FROM THE STAND WITHOUT ANY ATTEMPT TO COMPEL HIM TO TESTIFY.

FIVE OTHER FORMER LICHFIELD PRISONERS TESTIFIED IN KILIAN'S TRIAL TODAY. THEY TOLD OF BEATINGS ADMINISTERED TO THEMSELVES AND OTHER PRISONERS BY GUARDS. NONE, HOWEVER, LINKED KILIAN PERSONALLY WITH ANY OF THE BEATINGS.

JUL 4 1946

ONE WITNESS, CHARLES MCGINNIS OF 317 NORTH AVE., ATLANTA, GA., SAID HE WAS BEATEN UNCONSCIOUS WITH A CLUB AND WOKE UP IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT WITH HIS FACE CUT AND SWOLLEN BUT WAS GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT. MCGINNIS ALSO IS STILL SERVING A COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE.

FOUR LIEUTENANTS FORMERLY STATIONED AT LICHFIELD TESTIFIED TODAY IN DEFENSE OF LT.LEONARD W.ENNIS, HUSKY, TWICE-WOUNDED COMBAT VETERAN FROM PEEKSKILL, N.Y., WHO IS ACCUSED OF AIDING AND AUTHORIZING CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT TO SOLDIER-PRISONERS.

THEY SAID THEY NEVER SAW ANY EVIDENCE THAT PRISONERS WERE MISTREATED IN THE AMERICAN GUARDHOUSE AT LICHFIELD.

LT. PORTER E.HARTMAN OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., SAID THAT AS INFORMATION AND EDUCATION OFFICER AT LICHFIELD'S 10TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT HE HELD FREQUENT MEETINGS WHERE SOLDIERS COULD "AIR THEIR GRIPES" AND THAT NONE COMPLAINED OF BEING BEATEN, AS SEVERAL PROSECUTION WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED.

LT.JAMES L.LEEDY, OF 509 WEST MAIN STREET, WAYNESBORO, PA., FORMER ASSISTANT DEPOT MESS OFFICER AT LICHFIELD, SAID HE SAW NOTHING UNUSUAL IN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE MESS, WHERE SOME WITNESSES HAVE SAID THEY WERE FORCED TO EAT HUGE MEALS AND THEN DOSED WITH CASTOR OIL FOR COMPLAINING ABOUT INSUFFICIENT FOOD. JUL 4 1946

LS937PED

BY HENRY BURROUGHS

PLAUEN, RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED SAXONY, JUNE 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH COLORFU BANNERS AND POSTERS PLASTERING THIS HEAVILY BOMBED CITY, ALL CALLING FOR A "YES" VOTE, PLAUEN'S VOTERS BALLOTED TODAY IN THE FIRST ELECTION HELD IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED GERMANY.

THEY VOTED ON A PLAN TO EXPROPRIATE AND NATIONALIZE INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE OF SAXONY WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS WAR CRIMINALS AND ACTIVE NAZIS.

(BASED ON FINAL RESULTS AS ANNOUNCED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES JULY 1, THE PROPOSAL WAS APPROVED BY 77.7 PERCENT OF MORE THAN 3,000,000 VOTERS. IT MAKES STATE PROPERTY OF ABOUT 500 PLANTS, AND THE PLAN IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS ONE WHICH WILL BE ADOPTED LATER IN OTHER STATES AND PROVINCES IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.)

SEVEN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS CAME HERE TODAY ON A CONDUCTED TOUR TO OBSERVE THE VOTING WHICH WAS CONSPICUOUS FOR THE ABSENCE OF ANY OPPOSITION PROPAGANDA. THE PROPOSAL WAS ENDORSED BY CENTRIST AS WELL AS BY LEFTIST POLITICAL PARTIES.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER TOLD NEWSMEN: "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THE OUTCOME. WE ARE JUST GIVING THE GERMANS SOMETHING TO VOTE ON TO GET THEM USED TO THE IDEA OF VOTING AGAIN."

THE FAT, JOVIAL COMMUNIST MAYOR OF PLAUEN, ALFRED DITTEL, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT NOT ONLY WERE THE THREE POLITICAL PARTIES 100 PERCENT FOR THE PROPOSITION, BUT THAT THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES HAD FORMALLY ENDORSED IT. JUL 4 1946

THE MAYOR HAD A BUSY DAY GUIDING THE NEWSMEN THROUGH THE "YES" POSTERED STREETS TO THE VARIOUS POLLING PLACES IN HIS SLOGAN-PLASTERED SEDAN. VOTING WAS BY SECRET BALLOT, AND THE POLLS RESEMBLED THOSE IN ANY SMALL AMERICAN TOWN.

FOR PLAUEN'S VOTERS THE PLEBISCITE MEANT THAT 28 OUT OF 76 FACTORIES IN THEIR TOWN WOULD BE NATIONALIZED. THESE INCLUDED SOME BIG TEXTILE AND TRUCK PLANTS. PLAUEN IS A CITY OF 84,000.

Warsaw xxx three

THE MILITIAMEN SAID THEY FEARED INCIDENTS.

LATER, WHILE THE PARTY WAS RETURNING FROM ZAMBROWO, POLISH TOMMYGUNNERS PREVENTED A GROUP OF 30 CHILDREN FROM TALKING TO JESSIC AND HIS WIFE.

Warsaw xxx Three

RETURNS THUS FAR SHOWED NEARLY ALL THE PRECINCTS IN WARSAW CASTING AN OVERWHELMING AFFIRMATIVE VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS. THE TREND WAS RUNNING THE SAME IN THE GREAT TEXTILE CENTER OF LODZ.

IN THE PEASANT AREAS OF EASTERN POLAND, WHERE RESENTMENT IS STILL APPARENT OVER THE CEDING OF FORMER POLISH TERRITORY TO RUSSIA, A STRONG NEGATIVE VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS WAS RECORDED.

MEANWHILE IT WAS LEARNED THAT STEPHEN ZAGORSKI OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., ONE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY PERSONNEL OBSERVING THE PLEBISCITE, HAD BEEN DETAINED BY POLICE SUNDAY WHILE DRIVING THROUGH THE CITY OF KIELCE AND QUESTIONED FOR THREE HOURS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

ZAGORSKI, WHO WAS APPARENTLY SUSPECTED OF TOSSING ANTI-STATE HANDBILLS FROM HIS CAR, WAS RELEASED WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED HIS CAR WAS NOT INVOLVED. U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE IS REPORTING THE INCIDENT TO THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Warsaw (Allen) xxx Reports

VOTERS IN BIALYSTOK, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, SHOWED RESENTMENT OVER THE CESSION OF LWOW AND WILNO TO THE RUSSIANS, AND A TALLY OF VOTES IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND REFLECTED SOME OF THE SAME VIEW.

THE INFORMANT AT BIALYSTOK, WHOSE NAME CANNOT BE USED, SAID 95 PER CENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS HAD BALLOTTED. HE SAID THE COUNT SHOWED 90 PER CENT AGAINST THE FIRST QUESTION, AND 73 TO 80 PER CENT AGAINST THE SECOND QUESTION ON NATIONALIZATION. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONE BIALYSTOK DISTRICT SHOWED A BIG MAJORITY AGAINST THE FIRST TWO QUESTIONS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS IN WARSAW SAID THAT BANDS OF THE NSZ (UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION) AND UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS HAD ENGAGED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OVER A WIDE AREA.

WHAT WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS THE UKRAINIAN INSURGENT ARMY TERRORIZED TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND, BURNING THE VILLAGES OF MACKOWICE AND ORZECHOW NEAR PRZEMYSL AND DESTROYING THE POLLS. ANOTHER VILLAGE WAS BURNED, THE REPORTS SAID, AND POLISH TROOPS KILLED EIGHT MEMBERS OF ONE BAND AND CAPTURED 17 OTHERS.

MIKOLAJCZYK'S NEWSPAPER GAZETA LUDOWA DECLARED IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE "YEARN FOR LAW, LEGALITY, AND STABILIZATION" AND SAID THERE HAD BEEN A HEAVY NEGATIVE VOTE "AS A SIGN OF PROTEST AGAINST THIS POLISH REALITY IN WHICH WE LIVE."

IT SAID THE PEOPLE WERE SATISFIED THAT THE ACTUAL BALLOTING WAS FREE BUT THAT "THE KEY TO THE WHOLE RIDDLE LIES IN THE COUNTING."

GH242PED

Bialystok xxx "Wilno"

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT ONE BIALYSTOK DISTRICT SHOWED A BIG MAJORITY DISAPPROVING THE FIRST AND SECOND REFERENDUM QUESTIONS RELATING TO PARLIAMENT AND NATIONALIZATION.

THE COMMUNIST-BACKED GOVERNMENT PARTIES WAGED AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO PERSUADE THE PEOPLE TO VOTE AFFIRMATIVELY ON ALL QUESTIONS. THE WALLS OF SOME BUILDINGS WERE SMEARED WITH PAINTED WARNINGS THAT VOTING AGAINST THE PROPOSALS PRESAGED "CIVIL WAR."

VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER HEAD OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, AND HIS POLISH PEASANT PARTY LED THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PROPOSALS.

MANY BIALYSTOK PEASANTS SAID IN INTERVIEWS THAT THEY FEARED A NEW WAVE OF MASS ARRESTS BY THE SECRET POLICE, SIMILAR TO THE SEIZURE OF 1,000 PERSONS IN THE POZNAN DISTRICT, BECAUSE OF THE NEGATIVE VOTING. THEY SAID THE BALLOTING WAS CALM AND ORDERLY.

THE GOVERNMENT USED MANY 'TEEN-AGE MILITIAMEN TO PATROL THE STREETS.

RQ1242PED

30.24-3953

PRAGUE, JULY 3--(AP)--CITIZENS, POLICE AND SOLDIERS MARCHED IN AN IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION TODAY IN HONOR OF TWO AMERICAN FLIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE PILSEN REGION.

JUL 4 1946

PRAGUE KNEW THEIR NAMES--REXFORD RHODES AND HAURY ROMAN--BUT NO RECORDS HERE GIVE THEIR HOMETOWNS OR MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

CZECHS SAY THAT [redacted] THEIR AIRPLANE CRASHED, KILLING RHODES WHILE ROMAN PARACHUTED TO SAFETY, ONLY TO BE TORTURED TO DEATH LATER BY THE GESTAPO.

TWO WOMEN MANAGED TO CONCEAL ROMAN FOR A TIME, BUT THE GESTAPO FINALLY CAPTURED HIM AND THE STORY WHICH HAS BECOME A PILSEN LEGEND IS THAT HE PREFERRED DEATH BY BEATING RATHER [redacted] THAN GIVE INFORMATION.

ANOTHER [redacted] CZECH WOMAN BURIED RHODES IN HER GARDEN AND PLANTED FLOWERS OVER HIM. THE GRAVE WAS A PILGRIMAGE SPOT FOR MANY VILLAGERS UNTIL A DECISION WAS REACHED THAT THE AMERICANS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND.

THE BODIES WERE EXHUMED AND LAY IN STATE IN HISTORIC JACOBS CHURCH. TODAY THE URNS CONTAINING THEIR REMAINS WERE TRANSPORTED ON AN AIRPLANE LANDING GEAR TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. THERE THEY WILL REMAIN OVER JULY 4 AND THEN WILL BE SHIPPED TO AMERICA.

PRAGUE'S OBSERVANCE OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY WILL BE HIGLIGHTED BY THE DEDICATION OF A TABLET AT THE SPOT WHERE A STATUE OF WOODROW WILSON USED TO STAND BEFORE [redacted] THE GERMANS MELTED ITS METAL FOR MUNITIONS.

JUL 4 1946

MC 710PED JULY 3 STEINKOPFS 1-THIRD 1630APR

STOCKHOLM, JULY 3-(AP)-THE SWEDISH DEFENSE STAFF SAID TONIGHT THAT THAT THE SWEDISH ARMY STAFF SENT A CIRCULAR TO SEVERAL SWEDISH OFFICERS IN JULY, 1941 ASKING THEM IF THEY WERE INTERESTED IN JOINING THE GERMAN ARMY FO SERVICE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

FOUR DAYS LATER THE INQUIRY WAS CANCELLED, THE DEFENSE STAFF SAID.

THE CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED AFTER THE SWEDISH ARMY HAD ASKED GERMAN HEADQUARTERS FOR PERMISSION TO SEND SWEDISH OFFICERS TO THE EASTERN FRONT TO ACT AS OBSERVERS. THE GERMANS REJECTED THIS REQUEST, THE DEFENSE STAFF SAID, AND OFFERED INSTEAD TO ALLOW SWEDISH OFFICERS TO JOIN THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE DEFENSE STAFF'S STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS PRINTED STORIES ABOUT THE CIRCULAR.

V-M1231AED

BUCHAREST, JULY 3-(AP)-ROMANIAN POLICE HAVE ARRESTED VALERY CORDUN-FASTIKOVSKY, TYPIST IN THE BUCHAREST OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

POLICE TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT FRANK O'BRIEN THAT FASTIKOVSKY WAS ARRESTED FOR "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AGAINST UKRAINIANS" AND WORKING FOR THE GERMANS IN 1941 AND 1942. FASTIKOVSKY HAS BEEN AN AP EMPLOYEE FOR SEVER[illegible]NTHS.

HIS CASE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE RUSSIANS "BECAUSE OF THE INTENSE RUSSIAN INTEREST IN ANYTHING CONNECTED WITH THE UKRAINE," ACCORDING TO THE POLICE. NO FORMAL CHARGES HAVE BEEN PREFFERED.

FASTIKOVSKY, WHOM O'BRIEN WAS PERMITTED TO SEE, MAINTAINED HIS INNOCENCE OF ANYTHING BUT MEMBERSHIP IN A UKRAINIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONG STANDING IN RUTHENIA. HIS ARREST FOLLOWED AN ANONYMOUS DENUNCIATION.

FASTIKOVSKY IS 23. HIS FATHER WAS UKRAINIAN, HIS MOTHER SWIS[illegible]. FASTIKOVSKY WAS BORN IN IRAN AND IS OF IRANIAN NATIONALITY.

RQ/GH935AED

PARIS, JULY 3-(AP)-DAVID BEN GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN PALESTINE, SAID TODAY THE JEWS "WILL FIGHT ON ALONE AGAINST ODDS THAT ARE ALREADY UNEQUAL" WHEN HE WAS INFORMED THAT ARAB OFFICIALS IN CAIRO HAD ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AGAINST FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

EDITORS: (SUNDAY AMS)

THE ATHLIT CLEARANCE CAMP STORY, BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS, MOVED JUNE 28 FOR SUNDAY, JULY 7, WAS RELEASED FOR EARLIER PUBLICATION IN VIEW OF THE LONDON CHARGES OF ATROCITIES AT THE CAMP. FOR THOSE PAPERS WHICH DESIRE TO USE THE STORY ON THE ORIGINAL RELEASE DATE, THE FOLLOWING IS SUGGESTED AS A SUB FOR THE PRECEDING EDITOR'S NOTE, TO BRING IT UP TO DATE AND TO CLARIFY THE TIME ELEMENT.

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(THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, SPEAKING IN LONDON, HAS ACCUSED PALESTINE POLICE OF USING "MEDIEVAL TORTURES" AGAINST JEWS IN THE ATHLIT CLEARANCE CAMP NEAR HAIFA. THE CHARGES, TERMED "ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED" BY A BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE SPOKESMAN, SAID ATHLIT, SET UP AS A CLEARANCE CAMP FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE, "HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A CONCENTRATION CAMP" FOR JEWS "ARRESTED OVER THE WEEK END."

(HERE IS A REPORT FROM ATHLIT, WRITTEN BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, WHO, WITH PHOTOGRAPHER FRANK NOEL, WAS THE FIRST FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT TO BE PERMITTED ENTRY TO THE CAMP. HE VISITED ATHLIT IN JUNE, BEFORE THE ATROCITY CHARGES WERE MADE AND BEFORE THE CURRENT UNREST AND ARRESTS).

AP NEWSFEATURES, JULY 3

WM1129PED

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

LATRUN PRISON CAMP, PALESTINE, JULY 3-(AP)-EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY WHO HAVE BEEN HELD INCOMMUNICADO FOR FIVE DAYS BEHIND BARBED WIRE IN THIS SUNBAKED PRISON CAMP WERE SEEN TODAY BY FOREIGN NEWSMEN, BUT WERE NOT PERMITTED TO BE INTERVIEWED.

THEY ARE BEING HELD IN A SPECIAL SECTION APART FROM 400 OTHER JEWISH MEN. THEIR UNPAINTED WOODEN BARRACKS WITH TIN ROOFS ARE THE SAME TYPE STRUCTURES WHICH HOUSE THE OTHER PRISONERS.

THE SIX, WHO ARE BEING HELD WITHOUT CHARGES IN BRITAIN'S DRIVE AGAINST JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANS IN PALESTINE, HAVE LITTLE TO DO BUT READ BOOKS AND WAIT.

THE NEWSMEN WERE CONDUCTED BY CAMP SUPERINTENDENT ANDREW CLOW, OF THE PALESTINE POLICE, AND AN ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE LED UP TO WITHIN 20 YARDS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVES BUT WERE GIVEN STRICT ORDERS NOT TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS.

THE PRISONERS WHOM THE NEWSMEN SAW STANDING IN THE SUN WERE DR. BERNARD JOSEPH, STILL WEARING THE BLUE PINSTRIPED COAT AND GRAY TROUSERS IN WHICH HE WAS ARRESTED SATURDAY MORNING; MOSES SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE AGENCY; DAVID REMEZ, ISAAC GREENBAUM AND DAVID HACOHEN.

RABBI T.I. FISHMAN REFUSED TO BE SEEN BY THE PRESS, ALTHOUGH THE POLICE OFFICER INVITED THE CORRESPONDENTS TO VIEW HIM, SAYING THIS WOULD PROVE THE FALSITY OF RUMORS THAT HE HAD BEEN BEATEN. (BERL LOCKER, A MEMBER OF THE WORLD EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, DECLARED IN LONDON YESTERDAY THAT FISHMAN "SHOWED SIGNS OF ASSAULT ON HIS FACE."

THIS WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST TIME NEWSMEN HAVE BEEN ALLOWED IN A BODY INSIDE THE CAMP, WHICH HAD BECOME A DREAD TO ZIONISTS IN PALESTINE.

AMONG THOSE DETAINED AT THE CAMP, ALL OF WHOM APPEARED TO BE YOUNG MEN, WERE SOME WHO HAVE BEEN THERE FROM 10 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS. SOME OF THESE COMPLAINED TO PASSING NEWSMEN THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT THEY WERE BEING HELD FOR.

OTHERS, NEW ARRIVALS, HAVE SWELLED THE CAMP ROSTER IN THE LAST FEW DAYS OF BRITISH ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATIONS.

THE EXECUTIVES POSED FOR PICTURES AND SHOUTED GREETINGS TO VARIOUS NEWSMEN THEY KNEW. SHERTOK ASKED THE PALESTINE POST REPORTER, "HOW'S CHAIM?" HIS SON, CHAIM SHERTOK, WORKS FOR THE POST. THE FATHER SAID HE WAS NOW READING THE NEWLY PUBLISHED HEBREW HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

HACOHEN COMMENTED DRILY THAT HE WAS SPENDING HIS TIME READING THE RUSSIAN BOOK "MY TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON."

ALL THE MEN APPEARED TO BE WELL AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

GH229PED

JERUSALEM, JULY 3--(AP)-THREE OFFICERS OF THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT WERE ACCUSED TODAY OF EXTORTING EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS ($32,000) IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUANCE OF FALSE IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES.

MC 807PED JULY 3 CARUTHERS 0204SAPR

JERUSALEM, JULY 3-(AP)-BRITISH SOLDIERS EQUIPPED WITH MINE DETECTORS, BULLDOZERS AND PNEUMATIC DRILLS CONTINUED A FOOT-BY-FOOT SEARCH TODAY OF THE JEWISH VILLAGE OF MESHEQ YAGUR, WHERE THEY HAVE UNCOVERED 10 LARGE CACHES OF CONTRABAND MUNITIONS SINCE SATURDAY.

LITLE MORE THAN HALF THE VILLAGE, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 1,000, HAS BEEN SEARCHED THUS FAR BY THE SOLDIERS, WHO RIPPED INTO TILE FLOORS AND CONCRETE BUILDING FOUNDATIONS IN THEIR HUNT FOR MORE HIDDEN ARMS.

BULLDOZERS WERE ASSIGNED TO REMOVE A HUGE FERTILIZER PILE IN THE POSSIBILITY THAT MUNITIONS MIGHT BE BURIED UNDER THE COMPOST.

30.24-395.5

AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT ISSUED HERE LAST NIGHT GAVE THIS LIST OF ARMS UNCOVERED AT MESHEQ YAGUR TO DATE: 314 RIFLES, 46 REVOLVERS, 15 MACHINEGUNS, 85 TWO-INCH MORTARS, ONE 80-MILLIMETER MORTAR, TWO 60-MILLIMETER MORTARS, FIVE SUBMACHINEGUNS, 200,000 ROUNDS OF SMALL ARMS MUNITION, 3,000 MORTAR BOMBS, 2000 GRENADES AND MORE THAN 500 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

MUCH OF THIS CONTRABAND WAS FOUND IN AN ELABORATE UNDERGROUND CHAMBER OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. PART WAS FOUND IN A SECRET ROOM BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF A BUILDING USED AS A NURSERY.

MANY OF THE MEN IN THE VILLAGE WERE ARRESTED SATURDAY MORNING, BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID. THE REMAINDER OF THE POPULATION IS LIVING IN A CORDONED-OFF AREA WHILE THE SEARCH CONTINUES.

IN JERUSALEM, MEANWHILE, BRITISH TROOPS CONTINUED TO OCCUPY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE CHARGED WITH CONNIVANCE IN RECENT VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE. SEVEN OFFICIALS OF THE AGENCY WHO WERE ARRESTED SATURDAY REMAIN IN CUSTODY.

JUL 4 1946

THE ONLY TWO OFFICIALS OF THE AGENCY TO RETAIN THEIR FREEDOM OPENED AN EMERGENCY OFFICE YESTERDAY.

(EDS -- YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE STORY IN THE NIGHT REPORT UNDER A MESHEQ YAGUR DATELINE, IN WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT OSGOOD CARUTHERS GIVES A FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF THE SEARCH OF THE SETTLEMENT.)

(ADVANCE)..TOKYO, JULY 4-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER IN AN INDEPENDENCE DAY RADIO ADDRESS ASKED HIS AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN JAPAN TO BOLSTER THEIR PATRIOTISM, SET A WORTHY EXAMPLE FOR THE JAPANESE AND DISTRUST ANY IDEOLOGY WHICH PROMISES "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING."

THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, WHO LED HIS TROOPS FROM NEW GUINEA TO TOKYO, ASKED FOR A REVIVAL OF "OUR NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS."

"WE ARE INVOLVED IN A GREAT INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE TO CREATE AN ORDERLY WORLD," HE SAID. "AT HOME WE ARE FIGHTING TO RECONVERT OUR ECONOMY TO THE NEEDS OF PEACE AND TO REACH MAJOR DECISIONS ON BASIC DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES. OVERSEAS WE ARE STRUGGLING WITH STARVATION AND HATREDS AMONG NATIONS WHICH THREATEN WORLD PEACE."

EICHELBERGER SAID OCCUPATION FORCES MUST CONDUCT THEMSELVES "SO THAT OUR COUNTRY WILL BE PROUD OF US AND OUR FORMER ENEMIES RESPECT AND ADMIRE US.....IT IS BY OUR PERSONAL CONDUCT AND EXAMPLE THAT THE JAPANESE WILL JUDGE DEMOCRACY."

WARNING AGAINST ABANDONING "THOSE ANCIENT RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES WE INHERITED FROM OUR ANCESTORS," EICHELBERGER URGED HIS MEN TO "DOUBT STRONGLY ANY STRANGE IDEOLOGIES WHICH PROMISE YOU SOMETHING FOR NOTHING -- WHICH OFFER EASY SUBSTITUTES FOR INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND HARD WORK."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, JULY 4-MOVED JULY 3)

Bangkok, Siam, July 3-(AP)-The Siamese government placed all BANGKOK newspapers under censorship today, asserting it was necessary because (U) THE of "disregard for truth [redacted] shown by the press over King Ananda MAHIDOL'S death."

A medical commission reported earlier this week that the youthful monarch was assassinated.

The government said yesterday that a national state of emergency still existed. Lt. Gen. Phra Ram Indra, commander of Siamese police, issued a communique saying all publishers, editors, printers and newspaper owners would be held responsible for submitting all news before publication to a six man censorship board of the information ministry. Army officers, police and civil servants are on the [redacted] board.

A week ago, Gen. Adun Detcharat, considered Siam's military strong man, was appointed army commander. The appointment and the censorship were interpreted as precautions against possible revolution.

Swinton 1030 apr R(Barriers Up)M 1500

JUL 4 1946

MANILA,JULY 3-(AP)-LT.COL.RYOICHI TOZUKA,
JAPANESE "MURDER SUPERVISOR" OF PANAY ISLAND ATROCITIES, WAS SENTENCED BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY TO DEATH BY HANGING.

HE WAS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATHS OF 160 UNARMED FILIPINOS AND 17 AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARIES. TWENTY EYEWITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES WERE BEHEADED AND THEIR BODIES SUBJECTED TO UNPRINTABLE INDIGNITIES IN AN ORGY IN A PANAY MOUNTAIN HIDEOUT. #

BY PAUL K.LEE

ABOARD PRINZ EUGEN, JULY 3-(AP)-ONE OPEN VENTILATOR DID MORE DAMAGE TO THIS GERMAN CRUISER AT BIKINI ATOLL DURING THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST THAN DID THE TOUGHEST NAVAL ACTIONS OF THE WAR.

THE 10,000-TON PRINZ EUGEN, WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER HOOD, STILL IS READY TO PUT TO SEA, BUT SHE TOOK MORE OF A BEATING JULY 1 THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME IN HER CAREER.

THE ONLY WAR SCAR VISIBLE ON THE SHIP IS A SMALL NICK ON THE BARREL OF ONE OF HER 33-CENTIMETER GUNS.

THE PRINZ EUGEN WAS PLACED 2,100 YARDS FROM THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, THE ATOM BOMB TARGET. THE BOMB FELL 300 YARDS SHORT, IN THE PRINZ EUGEN'S DIRECTION. THUS AT A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY ONE MILE SHE WAS ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF ATOMIC BOMB ACTION IN THE ENTIRE TARGET ARRAY.

HER BOW WAS BLACKED BY THE BLAST AND HER TURRETS CAST SHADOWS ON THE SUPERSTRUCTURE WHICH GAVE THE CLEAREST OF ALL INDICATIONS THAT THE ATOM BOMB WAS A MISS. THOSE SHADOWS,ETCHED WITH FIRE AGAINST THE UPPER WORKS, SHOWED THE EXACT ANGLE OF THE BURST.

YET NONE OF THIS PUT THE PRINZ EUGEN OUT OF ACTION. HOWEVER, THREE DECKS BELOW, A SAILOR HAD FAILED TO SECURE A VENTILATOR HATCH. IT WAS ONLY TWELVE INCHES IN DIAMETER, YET SO TERRIFIC WAS THE ATOM BOMB PRESSURE THAT THE BLAST WHICH CAME DOWN THROUGH THAT VENTILATOR BOWED BULKHEADS ALMOST INTO A SEMI-CIRCLE.

THE PRINZ EUGEN IS A "LIVABLE" SHIP, WITH FULL WOODEN DECKS, YET THE ATOM BLAST BARELY SEARED HER PAINT TOPSIDE. THAT SINGLE OPEN VENTILATOR DID DAMAGE INSIDE WHICH WOULD HAVE KILLED MANY MEN. HER LIVING SPACES WOULD HAVE BEEN DEATH TRAPS.

THIS TYPIFIES THE WORK OF THE ATOM BOMB. THE BLAST AND UNBELIEVABLE HEAT APPARENTLY LASTED ONLY A FEW SECONDS, YET IN THOSE FEW SECONDS THE PRINZ EUGEN WAS HURT WORSE THAN THROUGH HER ENTIRE WAR CAREER.

DS553APS

KWAJALEIN, JULY 3-(AP)-THE PILOT AND NAVIGATOR OF DAVE'S DREAM, THE SUPERFORTRESS WHICH DROPPED THE ATOMIC BOMB AT BIKINI, RECEIVED REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONS TODAY AS FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

THE TWO, WITH WAR-TIME STATUS AS MAJORS, ARE:

WOODROW P.SWANCUTT, OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS., THE PILOT, AND WILL ADAMS, OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., THE NAVIGATOR.

OTHER ATOM BOMBER OFFICERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMMISSIONED AT AN EARLY DATE. #

BY RENNIE TAYLOR
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

(ADVANCE)...SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 3-(AP)-ATOM BOMB CASUALTIES AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI AGGREGATED ABOUT 320,000 INCLUDING THE LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED, DR.GEORGE V.LEROY (CAP'R) OF CHICAGO, AN OFFICIAL U.S.INVESTIGATOR, REPORTED TODAY TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

HIS REPORT WAS THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE ATOM BOMB ON HUMANS, AND CAME AT A TIME WHEN INTEREST IS FOCUSED ON THE BIKINI RESULTS.

THE DEAD TOTALLED ABOUT 120,000--AT HIROSHIMA 80,000 AND AT NAGASAKI 40,000.

THERE WERE 40,000 INJURED AT HIROSHIMA AND 25,000 AT NAGASAKI. THE HIROSHIMA BLAST ALSO LEFT 85,000 OTHERS IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE, AND AT NAGASAKI THE CORRESPONDING FIGURE WAS 50,000.

THESE OFFICIAL FIGURES--DR.LEROY WAS A MEMBER OF THE JOINT COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE BOMB'S EFFECTS--WERE SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY U.S.SOURCES, BUT LOWER THAN SOME WHICH CAME FROM THE JAPANESE.

ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL DEATHS FAILED TO EQUAL THE 143,000 CAUSED IN THE TOKYO AREA EARTHQUAKE OF 1923, THE TWO ATOM BLASTS PROBABLY INITIATED A FAR GREATER HOSPITAL AND FIRST AID EMERGENCY.

IN EACH CITY, DR.LEROY SAID, ABOUT ONE-SIXTH THE TOTAL CASUALTIES WERE KILLED INSTANTLY OR DIED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE NO HELP WAS POSSIBLE. THEY WERE BURNED TO DEATH BY THE DIRECT HEAT OF THE BOMB, CRUSHED UNDER DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS, OR TRAPPED IN BURNING DEBRIS.

"A SOMEWHAT SMALLER GROUP, PERHAPS ONE-SEVENTH OF THE NUMBER OF FATALITIES, ESCAPED BOTH MECHANICAL INJURIES AND BURNS BUT RECEIVED SUFFICIENT DOES OF GAMMA RAYS (X-RAYS) SO THAT THEY BECAME SICK ONE TO FIVE WEEKS LATER."

DR.LEROY ADDED THAT IF THE EXPLOSIONS HAD OCCURRED IN MODERN CITIES OF THE WESTERN WORLD, PLASMA, WHOLE BLOOD AND PENICILLIN WOULD HAVE REDUCED THE FATALITIES.

FOUR DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENERGY--BLAST, HEAT, LIGHT, AND RADIATION--DID THE DAMAGE.

THE DURATION OF THE ENERGY RELEASE, DR.LEROY SAID, WAS ABOUT ONE SECOND. HE SAID THE BLAST WRECKED STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS 4,700 FEET FROM ITS CENTER AND WOODEN HOUSES 8,000 FEET AWAY.

THE HEAT SCORCHED OBJECTS AS FAR AWAY AS 11,000 FEET, OR MORE THAN TWO MILES. PEOPLE RECEIVED SERIOUS FLASH BURNS AS FAR DISTANT AS 2 1/2 MILES. THOSE WEARING DARK CLOTHING WERE MORE SEVERELY BURNED THAN THOSE IN WHITE.

SEVENTY PERCENT OF THE CASUALTIES SUSTAINED WOUNDS, 65 TO 85 PER CENT HAD BURNS, AND MORE THAN 30 PER CENT WERE CAUGHT IN THE RADIATION. THE FIGURES INDICATE THAT SOME HAD WOUNDS AND BURNS--OR AT LEAST MORE THAN ONE OF THE THREE TYPES OF INJURY.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE BURNS WERE CAUSED BY THE BOMB FLASH. THE OTHER 5 PERCENT WERE RECEIVED IN FIRES.

DR.LEROY SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN EXACT INFORMATION ABOUT RADIATION INJURY.

HOWEVER, HE REPORTED THE MAJORITY OF THESE HAD NAUSEA SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE BLASTS. THOSE WHO RECEIVED THE LARGEST RADIATION DOSES HAD FEVER AND DIARRHEA THE NEXT DAY. SOME DEVELOPED PURPLE PATCHES UNDER THE SKIN, CAUSED BY BROKEN BLOOD VESSELS. IN FOUR TO

1946

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SEVEN DAYS. THESE VICTIMS USUALLY FAILED RAPIDLY AND DIED SUDDENLY.
IN ONE GROUP OF DEAD, BRAIN HEMORRHAGE WAS FOUND IN 60 PERCENT OF THE CASES.
OTHER RADIATION EFFECTS, APPEARING SEVEN TO 28 DAYS AFTERWARD, INCLUDED STOMACH AND INTESTINAL DISTURBANCES, FEVER AND SHARP REDUCTION OF THE RED AND WHITE CELLS IN THE BLOOD.
MANY PEOPLE LOST THEIR HAIR. THE BONE MARROW, WHICH PRODUCES THE BLOOD CELLS, WAS DAMAGED IN SOME CASES, AS WERE THE LYMPH GLANDS.
THE SEX GLANDS OF MEN WHO RECEIVED APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF RADIATION WERE AFFECTED, BUT THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS WERE AFFECTED TO A MUCH LESSER EXTENT.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 4.)

SEATTLE, JULY 3 (AP)-RUSSIAN NAVY LT. NICOLAI G. REDIN WAS UNDER FBI SURVEILLANCE HERE AS EARLY AS DECEMBER 1944, FBI SPECIAL AGENT GEORGE L. KROLL OF HOUSTON, TEX., TESTIFIED IN REDIN'S ESPIONAGE-CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT TODAY.

THAT DEVELOPED DURING CROSS EXAMINATION IN WHICH DEFENSE ATTORNEY TRACY GRIFFIN WAS STOPPED BY GOVERNMENT OBJECTIONS FROM QUESTIONING KROLL AS TO WHETHER THE FBI WIRED THE LIEUTENANT'S APARTMENT TO OVERHEAR CONVERSATIONS.

KROLL, ONE OF A SERIES OF FBI AGENTS TESTIFYING AS THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE NEARED AN END, SAID HE HAD KNOWN WHO REDIN IS SINCE DECEMBER 1944 AND HAD KNOWN THE IDENTITY OF HERBERT KENNEDY, 69, SEATTLE SHIPYARD ENGINEER AND GOVERNMENT KEY WITNESS, SINCE EARLY IN 1945. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FBI NEVER TALKED TO KENNEDY UNTIL KENNEDY MADE AN APPOINTMENT IN THE LOCAL OFFICES LAST OCTOBER.

GRIFFIN ASKED IF "DURING THE FIGHTING WAR ON TWO FRONTS YOU MADE IT YOUR BUSINESS--THE FBI'S BUSINESS--TO LEARN THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL RUSSIAN NATIONALS IN SEATTLE."

"WE HAD REASONS TO LEARN THE ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN RUSSIANS," SAID KROLL, WHO WAS TRANSFERRED FROM SEATTLE TO HOUSTON ONLY TWO MONTHS AGO.

GRIFFIN ASKED IF THE FBI HADN'T ENTERED REDIN'S APARTMENT LONG PRIOR TO LAST OCTOBER. KROLL SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW.

QUESTIONS ALSO WERE EXPECTED ON WHETHER THE FBI OBTAINED ANY FINGERPRINTS OF REDIN IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES THAT HE OBTAINED CONFIDENTIAL DATA FROM KENNEDY ON THE NEW DESTROYER TENDER USS YELLOWSTONE.

BY GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-NIKOLAI V. NOVIKOV, NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THIS COUNTRY, PROMISED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION "WILL NEVER START A WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR ANYONE ELSE."

AND BY THE SAME TOKEN, HE SAID HE KNEW THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT ANYONE.

BUT WHILE HE INSISTED THAT ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO MAJOR POWERS CAN BE "IRONED OUT," NOVIKOV CAUTIONED THAT SOLUTIONS FOR MANY WORLD PROBLEMS WILL REQUIRE TIME AND PATIENCE.

THE DIPLOMAT'S VIEWS WERE MADE KNOWN IN HIS FIRST INTERVIEW WITH AN AMERICAN REPORTER SINCE HE PRESENTED HIS AMBASSADORIAL LETTERS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN JUNE 3.

"THERE IS NO BASIS WHATEVER FOR WAR BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES," DECLARED THE STOCKY, 43-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN.

"I KNOW THIS--THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DO NOT WANT TO WAGE A WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY. I KNOW THE SOVIET UNION WILL NEVER START A WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR ANYONE ELSE.

"THUS, THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN US MUST BE IRONED OUT. I BELIEVE THEY WILL BE IRONED OUT."

IN EMPHASIZING THAT SOLUTIONS TO ALL WORLD PROBLEMS CAN NOT BE EXPECTED OVERNIGHT, NOVIKOV SAID:

"EUROPE IS NOW IN ITS MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD--THE TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE. PROBLEMS INEVITABLY WILL BE DIFFICULT."

NOVIKOV EMPHATICALLY REJECTED ANY IDEA THAT SERIOUS CLASHES OF INTEREST BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE "INEVITABLE" OR "NECESSARY." THE REPORTER HAD USED THOSE WORDS IN FRAMING ONE OF SIX WRITTEN QUESTIONS SUBMITTED IN ADVANCE OF YESTERDAY'S INTERVIEW.

THE AMBASSADOR SAID GOOD FAITH BY BOTH NATIONS, BUILT BY "PRACTICAL ACTIONS AND DEEDS" IN CARRYING OUT MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS, WILL PREVENT SUCH CLASHES.

WHEN "PROPERLY UNDERSTOOD," THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES CREATE MORE OF A SOUND BASIS FOR COOPERATION THAN FOR "CLASHES ON AN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL OR ANY OTHER GROUND," HE ADDED.

"ONE HARDLY NEED MENTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION DO NOT WISH, NOR ARE THEY SEEKING, ANY CLASHES WITH ANYONE, INCLUDING THE U.S.A., OUR ALLY OF YESTERDAY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY," HE ASSERTED.

NOVIKOV VOICED ONE CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES: HIS CONTENTION THAT THIS COUNTRY, ALONG WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, IS NOT CARRYING OUT THE POTSDAM BIG THREE AGREEMENT ON GERMAN REPARATIONS. IN RESPONSE TO A WRITTEN QUESTION AS TO HOW THE UNITED STATES COULD BEST HELP RUSSIA REBUILD ITS AREAS DEVASTATED BY THE WAR, HE WROTE:

"FIRST OF ALL, WE WISH THE ALLIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, WOULD CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENTS ON REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, ESPECIALLY IN RESPECT TO DELIVERIES FROM THE WESTERN AREAS OF GERMANY TO THE U.S.S.R.

"IT WOULD FACILITATE OUR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVASTATED TERRITORIES OF THE U.S.S.R."

EXPANDING THIS ANSWER VERBALLY, NOVIKOV SAID SOME PARTS OF RUSSIA, PARTICULARLY THE UKRAINE, BADLY NEED EQUIPMENT WHICH WESTERN GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS COULD FURNISH--ESPECIALLY EQUIPMENT FOR IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

REPARATIONS DELIVERIES FROM THE WESTERN ZONES TO RUSSIA, NOW STOPPED COMPLETELY, NEVER WERE SUFFICIENT TO AID SOVIET REHABILITATION SUBSTANTIALLY, NOVIKOV SAID.

"A MORE INTENSIVE TRADE BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES COULD ALSO BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, AND THIS WOULD BE OF NO LESS ADVANTAGE FOR THE U.S.A. ITSELF," NOVIKOV ADDED. HE DID NOT MENTION THE MUCH-DISCUSSED PROPOSAL FOR A BILLION-DOLLAR AMERICAN LOAN TO RUSSIA.

NOVIKOV, FIFTH RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON SINCE THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED THE SOVIET UNION IN 1933, APPEARED TO HAVE NONE OF THE RETICENCE DURING THE INTERVIEW THAT HE OFTEN SHOWS WHEN APPROACHED BY REPORTERS DURING HIS STATE DEPARTMENT VISITS.

SITTING BEHIND HIS DESK IN THE LARGE EMBASSY STUDY, HE CHATTED IN FRIENDLY FASHION ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS FOR MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR. HE DODGED NO QUESTIONS AND TRIED TO MAKE HIS ANSWERS ENTIRELY CLEAR.

HE HOPES TO TRAVEL WIDELY IN THE UNITED STATES DURING HIS TENURE AS AMBASSADOR, NOVIKOV SAID, BUT THIS WILL DEPEND ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES.

HE ALSO SAID HE PRESUMED AMERICANS WOULD BE ABLE TO TRAVEL IN ALL PARTS OF RUSSIA ONCE "FACILITIES ESSENTIAL FOR NORMAL SERVICE OF TOURISTS HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED."

FR331AES JUL 4 1946

NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-NELSON A.ROCKEFELLER TODAY ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF "THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT."

PROJECTS OF AN EXPERIMENTAL NATURE IN SUCH FIELDS AS AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND INDUSTRY WILL BE INSTITUTED IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO PURSUE "THE DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER STANDARDS OF LIVING," A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE NON-PROFIT CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES SAID.

RENO, NEV., JULY 3-(AP)-ATTRACTIVE JEAN PAULINE CARBONE'S DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST THE U.S. ARMY OFFICER SHE MARRIED IN LONDON WAS CONTINUED TODAY UNTIL FRIDAY AFTER HER ATTORNEY SUCCESSFULLY BLOCKED EFFORTS BY THE DEFENSE TO BRING HER SIX MONTHS OLD SON INTO THE CASE AS EVIDENCE OF ADULTERY.

THE ENGLISH GIRL'S ATTORNEY, JOHN ROBB CLARKE, WAS SUSTAINED IN OBJECTIONS WHEN ATTORNEYS FOR HER HUSBAND, FORMER ARMY LT.HAROLD CARBONE, ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THAT MRS.CARBONE BORE A CHILD BY ANOTHER ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICER, CAPT.DARRELL BESCHEN OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, MORE THAN A YEAR AFTER SHE AND CARBONE HAD SEPARATED.

DISTRICT JUDGE A.J.MAESTRETTI RULED "THERE'S NOTHING BEFORE THE COURT TO SHOW THERE IS A CHILD." THE SUIT IS BEING HEARD IN CHAMBERS.

CARBONE, NOW A ROCHESTER, N.Y., UNIVERSITY STUDENT, ENTERED THE COURT FLANKED BY HIS FATHER, FLOYD CARBONE, AND HIS ATTORNEY, JOHN FURRH.

WINDSOR, ONT., JULY 3-(AP)-POLICE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CANADIAN-UNITED STATES BORDER ARE SEARCHING FOR A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM A FARM NEAR TILLSONBURG MONDAY BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO RETURN TO GERMANY. JUL 4 1946

THE MAN IS OTTO LINKOWSKI, 51, ONE OF THREE WHO ESCAPED FROM THE SAME AREA. THE OTHER TWO--HENRY AND OTTO LUND, BROTHERS--WERE ARRESTED AT JACKSON, MICH., BY U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ARRESTED AT JACKSON, MICH., BY U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AGENTS.

WINNIPEG, JULY 3-(AP)-THREE GERMAN PRISOFERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED SUNDAY NIGHT FROM A WORK CAMP NEAR EMERSON, MAN., 65 MILES SOUTH OF WINNIPEG, WERE RECAPTURED LAST NIGHT IN JOLIETTE, N.D., BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICERS AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE. IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY. THE THREE WERE HERBERT KLOSE, WILLI HAUSER AND EUGENE VEDDER.

30. 24-3959.

MINISTERS SELECT JULY 29 AS DATE FOR PEACE PARLEY

Agreement Reached on 21-Nation Conference to Be Held in Paris.

REPARATIONS DEBATED

Russia to Be Awarded 100 Millions from Italy, Source in Dispute.

PARIS, Friday, July 5—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers reached agreement to convoke the 21-nation European peace conference in Paris on July 29 and to award Russia $100,000,000 in reparations from Italy, American and British informants said.

A session lasting past midnight, longest of any held by the ministers during their April, May, June and July meetings, was marked by repeated clashes over the sources from which to obtain the reparations payments. The ministers met at 4 p.m. (11 a.m. EST) and remained in session until 12:40 a.m. (7:40 p.m.EST). Two recesses were taken.

Date Proposed by French

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault proposed the July 29 date following a recess of an hour and a half in which the four ministers conferred in Bidault's office. Only interpreters were with the ministers, British sources said.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Soviet Foreign Ministers V. M. Molotov and U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes approved the motion in that order.

The council then instructed the deputy ministers to draft the text of the invitations which are to be sent out to the other Allied nations as soon as possible.

Taking up the Italian reparations issue, Byrnes made one concession to Soviet claims in agreeing to allow the Russians to draw some of their reparations from Italy's current production. But during the long session the ministers found it difficult to agree on the proportion to be taken from this source.

Opposes Moratorium

Molotov also stood opposed to an American demand for a three-year moratorium for Italian industry before these levies on current production should begin. Other sources for reparations, the council agreed would be war material, surplus war plant machinery, one merchant ship and Italian assets in the Balkans and in the Russian zone in Germany.

On the question of calling the general peace conference, Byrnes had repeatedly insisted that the 21 nations meet in Paris before the end of this month. With equal insistence, Molotov time and again declared he could not agree to the fixing of a date until the main points of Balkan peace treaties had been settled. He had indicated he was in favor of postponing the peace conference until Sept. 1 or 15.

After the four foreign ministers achieved complete accord Wednesday on the internationalization of Trieste and problem of Italy's colonies, Byrnes pressed for an immediate decision on the peace conference date. As the session began yesterday three dates were suggested. Andrei I. Vishinsky, Soviet deputy foreign minister, reporting on behalf of the other deputies, said they were divided on how long it would take them to complete treaty drafts for submission to the general conference.

The United States and Britain he said, estimated July 13 as the date the drafts would be ready. France said July 20 and Russia July 25.

Other Questions Unsettled

Vishinsky added that there were 21 questions still unsettled but that the deputies assumed some of these would be referred to the peace conference.

Bidault, who was presiding, then suggested a recess and the ministers went to his office. The French representative suggested that France would be willing to agree on any time not too distant. He then asked the other ministers if they would accept July 29 to avoid prolonged discussion, British sources said, and in turn, each said he had no objection.

The 21 nations which will participate in the conference are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelo-Russia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Britain, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Ukraine, the Union of South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United States and Yugoslavia.

China was included since she is one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security council.

Fears Effect on Balkans

British sources said that on the Italian reparations question, Molotov opposed the granting of a three-year moratorium to Italy, before levies would be made from current production, because of the adverse effect this might have on Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, which have already paid some reparations to Russia.

Both Byrnes and Bevin suggested that four Allied ambassadors at Rome be empowered to designate experts to evaluate Italian assets abroad in time for review by the peace conference.

Molotov, said American informants, urged the council to agree on flat figures of $30,000,000 for Italy's foreign assets and $70,000,000 for levies to come from her current production.

Molotov questioned the existence of Italian assets in Russia. Bevin replied that Italy owned some timber in the Southern Ukraine.

American informants said that in the private meeting in Bidault's office Byrnes told Molotov he had no objection to discussing Italian reparations immediately, if a peace conference date were fixed first. He told the Russian foreign minister that if no date were set he could not say what the American attitude on reparations would be. Byrnes said he would be charged with making a deal with Russia if he said anything else and that he could not lay himself open to such a charge, the informants added.

Italian Reparations Pact

By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 5—Following is the text of the agreement between the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four on Italian reparations. There may be some slight changes in the final wording by the drafting experts:

(1) Italy shall pay reparations to the Soviet Union in the amount of $100,000,000 over a period of seven years, payment from current production not to apply for the first two years.

(2) These repaartions shall be covered from the following sources:

(A) A share of the Italian factory and tool equipment designed for the manufacture of war implements which are not required by the permitted military establishment and is not readily susceptible of conversion to civilian purposes and which is removed from Italy pursuant to Article —— of this treaty.

(B) Property rights and interests of the Italian Government and Italian nationals in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, subject to the exceptions specified in Paragraph 5 of Article 71.

(C) Current industrial production.

(i) Quantities and types of goods to be delivered shall be the subject of agreement between the Italian Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. and shall be selected and deliveries scheduled in such a way as to avoid interference with the economic reconstruction of Italy or to cause any additional liabilities to the other Allies. Agreements made under this Article shall be reported to the four Ambassadors in Rome.

The U. S. S. R. shall furnish to Italy on commercial terms the materials needed for the production of these goods normally imported into Italy, payment for which materials shall be made by reducting the value of the materials furnished from the value of the goods delivered to the U. S. S. R.

The four Ambassadors shall determine the value of Italian assets to be transferred to the U. S. S. R.

The sum in dollars set forth in this Article shall be understood to refer to United States dollars at a gold parity of $35 to the ounce of gold.

At the request of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Great Britain, another paragraph will be inserted in the text reading as follows:

The claims of Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Ethiopia and those put forward by any other Allied or associated power will be considered at the peace conference. They will be met in part by the value of state and parastatal assets in the ceded territories and subject to the provisions of Article 71 from the assets of Italy and Italian nationals in those countries. The value of these assets will be determined by the reparations commission [this phrase will be altered] which will also determine the credits under which the balance, if any, of outstanding reparations shall be settled.

Says Strike In Trieste Is Outlawed By Allies

Trieste, July 4 (AP)—Allied Military Government authorities declared illegal today the three-day-old general strike called by pro-Yugoslav labor unions in Trieste to protest anti-Slav rioting.

The authorities ordered the men to return to work tomorrow. They said the motive of the strike was political and that it was out of order because "no labor or economic considerations are involved."

Emilio Semilli, Italian head of the strike committee of the leftist Sindicati Unici, prime mover in the general walkout, threatened to "take the movement underground" in view of the decision. He said the committee would meet tonight to decide whether to continue the strike.

Bicameral Parliament Favored

PARIS, July 4 (AP).—The National Assembly's constitution committee agreed unanimously today to recommend a two-chamber Parliament for the Fourth Republic.

The Parliament would be composed of a Chamber of Deputies and a second house with limited powers. The government would not be responsible to the second house, which would have power only to "read" legislation approved by the chamber and send it back for a second vote.

The committee, made up largely of representatives of France's three major parties—the Popular Republican Movement, Communist and Socialist—also agreed to give future Presidents power to name the Premier.

U.S. Aid Groups To Buy Army Surplus Materials

Paris, July 4 (AP) — Thirty-one voluntary American relief organizations working in Europe formed the joint procurement mission tonight to buy millions of dollars worth of United States Army surplus materials for food, clothing and housing in war-devastated countries.

Arthur D. Greenleigh, of the American Joint Distribution Committee, was named chairman of the board of management. He said the mission was prepared to purchase $15,000,000 worth of army supplies this year.

Member organizations include the American Baptist Relief Society, the Friends Service Committee, the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the United Palestine Appeal, the Unitarian Service Committee and the War Relief Service National Catholic Committee, among others.

PARLIAMENT IN FRANCE TO HAVE TWO CHAMBERS

PARIS, July 4—(AP) The National Assembly's constitution committee agreed unanimously today on a two-chamber parliament for the Fourth Republic.

The parliament would be made up of a chamber of deputies and a second house with limited powers. The government would not be responsible before the second house, which would have the power only of "reading" the chamber's legislation and sending it back for a second vote.

The committee, made up largely of representatives of France's three major parties—the Popular Republican Movement, Communist and Socialist—also agreed to give future presidents the power of naming the premier.

The Communist party was repulsed in the constituent assembly when that body voted 341 to 130 to seat rightist Deputy Frederic Dupont, whom the Communists had accused of "economic collaboration with the Germans."

London 'Times' Finds An Item for Page One

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—"The Times," of London, which still devotes its first page to advertisements, gave one of its rare first-page news headlines today to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris.

At the upper right-hand corner of the first page was the announcement, in type about three times the size of ordinary newspaper type: "Agreement on Trieste."

BRITISH FACE CALORIE CUT

Bread Will Be Main Course In Cafes Under New Rules

London, July 4 (AP)—Bread will be a main course in cafes under new rationing regulations which the Ministry of Food estimates will cut the calorie content of Britain's daily diet from 2,850 to 2,800 per person.

Calorie consumption in France, Belgium, Holland and Norway is estimated to be between 2,300 and 2,500, and in Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Italy between 1,800 and 2,200.

British restaurant meals are limited to three courses—usually soup, meat and dessert—and one of them must be sacrificed if bread is ordered under the new regulations, John Strachey, Minister of Food, announced in the House of Commons last night. He did not say when the order would be effective.

Strachey Blames U.S. Strikes

Other proposals by the Food Minister would exempt herring from a main-course classification and permit a maximum charge of 2 shillings six pence (50 cents) for meals served in private dining rooms.

Strachey laid much of the responsibility for British bread rationing to the danger of American strikes and called on the United States to send 360,000 tons of wheat to the British zone of Germany or face "incalculable political and social consequences."

Britain, he told the House of Commons amid cheers from Government supporters and heckling from the opposition, "has made a contribution second to none to relieve world famine" and can do no more.

Firm On Bread Rationing

The food chief gave a flat "no" to bakers, housewives and others who asked reconsideration of the Government's decision to ration bread beginning July 21 but promised rationing would end "the very day it becomes possible."

Strachey declared Britain could not afford to "gamble on American labor relations and on the course of things in Congress in the next few weeks."

Breaking years of secrecy on food stocks, Strachey said Britain would have 800,000 tons of wheat and flour—eight weeks' supply—in its "pipeline" at the end of August if all went well.

Maritime Trouble Recalled

But he recalled the threatened maritime strike just before his recent visit to the United States and asked: "Can we have a guarantee that such a thing will not happen again?"

Congress's action on "new price controls or other measures," he added, also will determine whether there would be any interruption of United States grain exports. Bread rationing, he said, was "a measure of safety and assurance of the basic food of the British people."

Strachey said he found American officials hesitant about supplying 120,000 tons of wheat a month for the next three months to Britain's zone in Germany, but said he had "every hope and expectation" that it would be forthcoming.

Ruhr Held Important

Denouncing "travelers' tales" that the Germans had plenty to eat, Strachey said that American wheat was vtial to keep rations at the 1,000-calorie subsistence level in the British zone and warned that European recovery depends upon the people of the Ruhr.

"If the worst happens in the British zone of Germany and the 1,000-calorie ration breaks down, then it must be for the United States Government to decide whether they will face the incalculable political and social consequences not only to Germany but to the whole of western Europe."

Strachey said that since 1945

Britain had sent 60,000 [illegible] of cereals to India, 60,000 to Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, 60,000 to Germany and 10,000 tons to South Africa and to Belgium.

The United States Government will replace these shipments, he said, but in addition Britain has sent to the British zone in Germany 192,000 tons of wheat, 109,000 tons of flour, 105,000 tons of barley and 132,000 tons of potatoes.

NORAH, CHILDREN START TRIP TO U.S.

LONDON, July 4—(AP) Norah Carpenter with her three surviving quadruplets emplaned for New York today for a reunion and marriage with the babies' father, former Sgt. William (Red) Thompson of Pittsburgh, whom they last saw 15 months ago.

The Pan-American Clipper on which they are en route to the United States is due to reach New York at 6 a.m. E.S.T. Friday.

Thompson, formerly a staff sergeant on duty in England, plans to marry Norah shortly after her arrival—a marriage that Norah has had her heart set on for months. Thompson was divorced by his first wife after the children were born in March, 1944.

Relatives came to the airport to see Norah and the children. Norah was tired and nervous, but she was happy over the prospects of seeing her husband-to-be.

"It'll be wonderful to see Red again, but I'm worried about the children," she said. "They don't like the lifts (elevators) and I hope that doesn't mean they won't like the airplane."

The children, Maureen, Madeline and red-haired Michael, however, appeared unconcerned as they ate sandwiches. One of the quadruplets died soon after birth to the unwed mother.

"If we could only get there quickly, so that Red can look out for us," Norah sighed, as she gathered the three children and boarded the clipper.

In Pittsburgh, Thompson's relatives said he had departed for New York to meet his family.

Nazis' Defense Asks Acquittal, Blaming Hitler

Nuernberg Court Is Told Defendants Were Forced to Obey Fuehrer in All

NUERNBERG, July 4 (AP).—The twenty-one former German leaders on trial here for war crimes opened today their final plea for acquittal, and assigned to Adolf Hitler the entire guilt in their country's aggression.

Professor Hermann Jahreiss, associate counsel for Colonel General Alfred Jodl, presented the first of the defense summaries, a treatise on international law which amounted to a challenge of the legality of such international trials. He spoke on behalf of all the defendants.

Jahreiss contended: A breach of international peace is a matter between states—individuals cannot be tried or sentenced for it under existing law; Germans were simply obeying their own law when they followed Hitler, "arbiter of war and peace between the Reich and other nations, he alone."

Jahreiss derided the idea of a conspiracy among the Nazi leaders to conquer the world. He asserted: "If a conspiracy existed, as the indictment assumes, the conspirators were remarkably incompetent organizers. . . . The history of jealousy and mistrust between powerful persons under Hitler has still to be written.

"An order by der Fuehrer was binding, and was, indeed, legally binding even if the directive was contrary to international law or other traditional values."

Next, Hermann Goering was pictured by his defense counsel as a victim of his loyalty to Hitler and to Germany, a man aware of mistakes but refusing to flee the sinking ship he had helped to fashion. Goering's "loyalty became his disaster, and the world for him sank into ruins," Dr. Otto Stahmer told the tribunal in a summary of the defense of Goering, who was second man to Hitler in Germany from the start of Nazi rule.

"He certainly recognized many mistakes of the past, but he never showed regret, which many would like to see in him," Stahmer said. "He thereby remains true to himself as well. In this period, which is still threatened by chaos and again searching for firm foundations for life, the positive value of such loyalty should not be ignored."

Stahmer called it "tragic" to style Goering's association with Hitler a conspiracy. It was instead, Stahmer said, "a fight to free Germany" by means other than paper protests to the League of Nations.

Referring to the conspiracy charge against all twenty-two of the defendants, including the missing Martin Bormann, Stahmer commented: "If such a conspiracy had existed, then Hitler would have been—nobody doubts it—the leader of the conspirators. It has already been emphasized that a conspiracy headed by a dictator is a contradiction in itself."

GOERING PUT ON PEDESTAL

Defense Says Loyalty To Hitler Was His Undoing

Nuernberg, July 4 (AP)—Hermann Goering was pictured by his defense counsel today as a "victim" of his own loyalty to Hitler and to Germany, aware of mistakes but refusing to flee the sinking ship he helped fashion.

In this vein, the defense of 22 Nazi leaders opened a final plea for acquittal before the international military tribunal, laying the entire guilt for German aggression on Adolf Hitler.

Goering's "loyalty" became his disaster and the world for him sank into ruins," Dr. Otto Stahmer told the tribunal in summary defense of the reichsmarshal, who was second man to Hitler in Germany from the start of Nazi rule.

"He Himself Was Nothing"

"He certainly recognized many mistakes of the past but he never showed regret, which many would like to see with him," Stahmer said. "He thereby remains true to himself as well. In this period which is still threatened by chaos and again searching for firm foundations for life, the positive value of such loyalty should not be ignored."

Stahmer said it was fallacious to assume Goering had a great deal to say in Hitler's rule. He quoted Sir Neville Henderson, British Foreign Minister, as once saying that Goering "was a perfect servant of his master and I have never seen greater loyalty and devotion than he maintains toward Hitler. Every decision was Hitler's and he himself was nothing."

Replies To Accusations

Stahmer followed the line Goering took on the witness stand—that he acted in good faith and wasn't now seeking to apologize for his actions. He listed some of the charges made against Goering and presented these replies:

1. He created the dreaded Gestapo—"A sovereign state has the right under the recognized rules of international law to regulate its internal affairs as it deems fit."

2. He looted Europe of art treasures—"Not one of these art treasures did he take for his own collection. Objects were confiscated by order of the Führer for the benefit of the German Reich."

Says Goering Aided Jews

3. Goering wanted war—"He did not agree with the occupation of the Rhineland and he advised Hitler in vain against war with Russia."

4. He was a race fanatic—"The defendant was not a race fanatic, which became generally known by his expression, 'I decide who is a Jew.' It has been established he aided many Jews."

Counsel called it "tragic" to style Goering's association with Hitler conspiracy. It was instead, Stahmer said, "a fight to free Germany" by other than "paper protests" to the League of Nations.

First Of Defense Summaries

Referring to the conspiracy charge against all 22 defendants, including the missing Martin Bormann, Stahmer commented:

"If such conspiracy had existed then Hitler would have been—nobody doubts it—the leader of these conspirators. It has already been emphasized that conspiracy headed by a dictator is a contradiction in itself."

Prof. Hermann Jahreiss, co-counsel for Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, presented the first of the defense summaries, a treatise on international law which amounted to a challenge of the charter setting up international trials. He appeared on behalf of all defendants.

Idea Of Conspiracy Derided

Jahreiss contended:

1. A breach of peace is a matter between states; individuals cannot be tried and sentenced for it under existing law.

2. All Germans were simply obeying their own law when they followed Hitler, "arbiter of war and peace between the Reich and other nations, he alone."

Jahreiss derided the idea of a conspiracy among all Nazi leaders to conquer the world.

"If a conspiracy existed, as the indictment assumes, the conspirators were remarkably incompetent organizers," he asserted. ". . . The history of jealousy and mistrust between powerful persons under Hitler has still to be written.

"An order of the Führer's was binding and was indeed legally binding, even if the directive was contrary to international law or other traditional values."

Factory Output Near Top Level In Soviet Zone

Greater Portion of German Goods Reported Going to Russia as Reparations

BERLIN, July 4 (AP).—Industry in the Russian-occupied zone of Germany is booming—with no unemployment in the provinces of Saxony and Thuringia and an actual acute labor shortage in some sections—German officials told a group of American correspondents who have just returned from a conducted tour of the Saxony-Thuringia industrial area.

They said the greater portion of the finished products of German factories is going to Russia for reparations.

Dr. Erhardt Huebner, president of Saxony, said in an interview at Halle that industry in Saxony is approaching the pre-war production rate of 1939. He said the largely self-sufficient Soviet zone is far ahead of the western zones in industrial recovery.

At the Buna synthetic rubber works near Halle and the Zeiss optical works in Jena the correspondents found production humming, and were told by factory managers that after Russian reparations orders are filled only a small part of production remains to go to German consumers.

In Jena, Dr. Rudolf Paul, President of Thuringia, said 91 per cent of Thuringian industry is back in production. He also said most of the output is going to Russia.

In Halle, Huebner gave a rosy report of industry. He said all workers in the population of 4,000,000 have employment, and he is endeavoring to recruit more workers from the surrounding provinces, especially coal miners.

Huebner said Saxony's brown-coal production soon will approach peace-time levels. He said the sugar industry, by virtue of working overtime, is already back to pre-war production levels, despite the fact that fourteen of sixty-four refineries have been removed for reparations. Huebner said Saxony's industry is being fed partly with raw materials from Poland and Russia and that the textile mills are receiving cotton from Siberia and some wool from Poland.

Speaking of Russian dismantling of plants for reparations removals, Huebner said: "These removals are very painful, though we recognize them as inevitable. However, we hope to survive this bloodletting."

Both Huebner and Paul said they had been informed that dismantling of industrial capital equipment for reparations in their provinces ended May 25.

During the early part of 1942, while he was on leave with the Office of Price Administration, Dr. Bullock was appointed an associate professor in the Hopkins department of political economy. He is still on leave.

Hopkins Professor Will Seek U.S. Marts For German Goods

Berlin, July 4 (AP)—The first traveling salesman from postwar Germany to the United States is scheduled to leave by plane today on a two-weeks mission to show samples of German products available for export.

He is Roy J. Bullock, chief of the export-import section of the American Military Government.

A former director of the school of business at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Bullock is on a dollar hunt. He wants to get orders in American dollars to pay for the mounting American food imports into the United States zone of Germany, which during June hit a record of 164,000 long tons.

Conferences With Potential Buyers

Bullock has scheduled conferences with Government agencies and personal contacts with potential buyers of German-made products.

He will carry with him three cases of sample products manufactured in the United States Zone—leather goods, toys, porcelains and costume jewelry.

His aim is to get these products with their "Made in Germany" label onto United States store counters in time for the next Christmas shopping season.

Dr. Bullock said he had another plan:

Because German manufacturers have for years been out of contact with America, they are ignorant of fashions and demands prevailing there. He said he would propose that representatives of handicraft, porcelain and jewelry distributing trades come to Germany to survey these fields and advise manufacturers here what designs and types of goods were in best demand.

Mr. Bullock's wife and three children live at 203 Woodreeve road, Washington, D.C.

Business Economics School

Dr. Bullock became associated with the Johns Hopkins University school of political economy in 1928.

In 1941 he was appointed director of the university's school of business economics.

GI NIGHT LIFE SAMPLED

Touring U. S. Newspaper Executives Stop Over in Heidelberg

HEIDELBERG, Germany, July 4 (AP)—Six touring American newspaper publishers and editors sampled GI night life last night.

After dining with 130 Wacs and enlisted men at Wac headquarters here, the newspaper executives went to the Stardust Club, biggest GI night spot in Europe.

Today the publishers and editors visited Heidelberg University, then had an interview with Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Third Army commander. Later they participated in soldier celebrations of the Fourth of July.

Twelve are in the group on a German-Austrian tour, but six went from Munich to Switzerland two days ago for a side trip.

The six visiting Heidelberg are Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Lyle Wilson, assistant general manager of The United Press; Walter E. Christenson, editor of The Omaha World-Herald; W. S. Gilmore, editor of The Detroit News; Herbert F. Corn, managing editor of The Washington Star, and Hugh Robertson, editor-in-chief of the Macy Westchester papers.

"Boston Morals" As Guide For GI's

Berlin, July 4 (AP)—A United States Army lieutenant advocated today that the "morals of Boston" be adopted by American occupation forces to "show the Germans that we are not a wine, women and song outfit."

The suggestion was made in a letter to the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*. The lieutenant was not named.

The letter was in reply to another soldier who had written to the paper criticizing Boston as stuffy.

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A debate on Boston when a chaplain wrote in complaining that a production of the play "The Doughgirls," shown to soldier audiences, had not been censored sufficiently to avoid giving offense.

A soldier promptly wrote in saying he liked the show and wanted more like it, adding: "I suggest the chaplain be redeployed to Boston. They even censor sermons there."

Today came the lieutenant's turn. He wrote:

"In defense of Boston, I say that if people in the occupation forces—enlisted men, officers and civilians—would seriously adhere to Boston's principles of staidness and conservatism then the emphasis would not be on sex. Then the venereal disease rate would not be so high. 'Wine, women and song,' is not the theme of the American way of life."

PARLIAMENT PLAN HOLDS EARLY LEAD IN POLISH VOTING

WARSAW, July 4—(AP) The government announced today that a compilation of nearly one-quarter of the votes cast in Sunday's referendum showed a heavy majority in favor of all three questions, with a three-to-one count favoring a one-house parliament, the most controversial issue.

Returns from rural districts which might change the count have not yet been reported. The results announced were mainly from large cities. No claims of victory have been advanced yet by either of the parties supporting the provisional government, or by the Polish Peasant party of Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, which urged a negative vote on the parliamentary question.

The government said that of 2,321,610 ballots counted, 1,784,274 approved the proposed ucicameral parliament, and 537,336 opposed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 votes were cast.

In Krakow, however, which often is called a reactionary stronghold, the vote was five-to-one against the one-house parliament proposal.

Foreign observers who watched the voting in an unofficial capacity said it appeared to have been conducted legally and properly in all sections of Poland.

Mikolajczyk yesterday [illegible] district-by-district

votes, and asserted that the Communist-backed government bloc had forced many voters to cast their ballots in advance, and then had failed to count them.

The other questions in the referendum asked whether voters approved Poland's new western boundaries, and the government's nationalization acts. (The referendum question did not mention the eastern frontier, where Poland lost territory to Russia. The western boundary was expanded at Germany's expense.)

Pogrom Reported In Kielce, Poland

Warsaw, July 4 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that a "small pogrom" had broken out in Kielce, south of Warsaw, with Fascist elements attacking Jewish homes because a Polish baby had been reported slain.

First reports said more than ten Jews were wounded and that some probably had been killed. The Government dispatched reinforced militia units to Kielce, a city of more than 500,000, and the spokesman said the situation was now in hand.

U. S. Envoy Protests Arrests

WARSAW, July 4 (AP).—American Embassy sources said tonight that Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane would lodge a formal protest with the Polish Foreign Ministry tomorrow over the arrest and detention during the Polish referendum last Sunday of two Embassy employees, Stephen Zagorski of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Edwin Raymond, American agricultural attache, of Newark, Ohio.

The Embassy sources noted that the Foreign Ministry had given Embassy employees permission to circulate freely throughout Poland during the referendum.

Mikolajczyk asks Recount

WARSAW, July 3 (Delayed) (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party, demanded today a district-by-district recount of votes in the Sunday referendum.

He complained that the Communist-backed government bloc had forced many voters to ballot in advance and then had failed to count their votes.

GRAIN RECEIPTS EASE POLAND'S FOOD CRISIS

WARSAW, July 4—(AP) The UNRRA mission here announced today that the Polish food crisis had eased and widespread hunger had been averted with arrival in June of 77,000 tons of grain from the United States, Canada and Argentina.

Brig. Charles M. Drury, mission chief, said the increased import rate must be continued, however, until new harvests are available. At the start of June, Polish grain stores "had almost reached the vanishing point," he added.

Train Robberies Decline in Poland

WARSAW (AP)—The newspaper Rzeczpospolita says 30,000 persons are being employed as guards on the Polish State Railways.

Railway officials said the blue-uniformed armed watchmen had contributed greatly to curbing train robberies, frequent during early months of the provisional government.

Polish railways now cover 13,000 miles, compared with 11,000 miles in 1939. Acquisition of former German territories in the west largely accounted for the increase.

REDS ACCUSE U.S. OF IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

MOSCOW, July 4—(AP) The government newspaper Izvestia today charged that the United States was using pan-Americanism as a cloak for a policy of expansion, and another article criticized American proposals on disarmament of Japan as a "step backwards."

Meanwhile a commentator in the army newspaper Red Star declared the atom bomb test at Bikini was regarded as "an aggressive gesture against all peoples of the world" by the world democratic press, and accused the United States of attempting a policy of dictation.

Izvestia said that "judging from everything at present, the pan-American policy of the United States has entered a new stage marked by rupture of the good neighbor policy principles."

Sees Peril in U. S. Policy

It declared many Latin-Americans were alarmed about President Truman's sponsorship of a move for inter-American military cooperation and were "protesting the plan for creation of military blocs opposing each other no matter what good-looking pretexts they covered."

It added that "anti-Soviet intentions" published in the United States in connection with the establishment of Soviet-Argentine diplomatic relations might be explained as an effort to distract public attention from "these really expansionist tendencies" in the United States.

First Comment on Jap Plan

In the first Soviet press comment on U. S. proposals for a four-power pact to keep Japan disarmed for 25 years, Izvestia said this was a step backward and that the first goal should be the democratization of Japan and destruction of the imperial system and of reactionary economic controls.

"There is no dispute that disarmament and the halting of war production are substantial tasks of the Allies in regard to Japan," the article said. "However, the roots of Japanese aggression lie much deeper. The same reactionary circles that prepared and conducted aggresssion remain in power in Japan."

Red Star commentator Vladimir Ochersky said the atomic bomb test had been appraised as an "aggressive gesture" by the world democratic press, and that such an appraisal "shows convincingly that this so-called test of the atomic bomb designed to achieve a policy of dictation by the United States is obviously doomed to failure."

The United States, he said, puts itself in the position of a hypocrite talking about using atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and actually holding "military maneuvers with the atomic bomb."

ATOMIC TEST CALLED SPUR TO ARMS RACE

Russian Paper Swings Attack On U.S. To Bikini Bomb

London, July 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the atomic bomb tests at Bikini were "a stimulus to an armaments race—in all kinds of armaments."

"The fog of mistrust and suspicion created by atomic diplomacy is still darkening the political skies," I. Lemin, the commentator, said, adding that the Bikini test demonstrated that "the United States is striving to preserve the secret of atomic energy for use as a political weapon.

"From that point of view, it is safe to say that the Bikini tests were a step backward in scientific development as far as the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is concerned.

Notes Report On Ships

"American naval circles . . . say that the number of ships sunk was considerably less than was expected, which means that the fleet remains and the United States of America should preserve and strengthen its powerful Navy.

"Military history shows that new and more effective weapons do not take the place of old ones, but are used in combination with them. The Pacific tests are a stimulus to an armaments race, in all kinds of armaments.

"The political significance of the tests can be summed up in two words—atomic diplomacy."

Vatican Denies Chetnik Tie

VATICAN CITY, July 4 (AP).—"L'Osservatore Romano" said today it was "authorized to declare that the Holy See had no contact with the Chetniks of General Mihailovitch, as testimony at Mihailovitch's collaboration trial in Belgrade indicated." Citing reports of documents indicating the Chetniks received money from London through the Vatican, the official Vatican newspaper said: "Such affirmations lack any foundation whatsoever."

ViennaG.I.sKill APistol-Waving Russian Soldier

He Was in American Zone; Clark Protests to Reds, Cites TheirRecentPledge

VIENNA, July 4 (AP).—American military policemen today shot and killed a Russian soldier who had threatened Austrian civilians and American troops with his pistol in the American occupation zone of Vienna.

Official American sources gave this account of the incident:

The Russian was first sighted in a jeep before an American enlisted men's club, waving his pistol. He then entered a street car, and a jeepload of American M. P.s followed.

The police finally stopped the streetcar and another jeep filled with American military police drove up. The Russian alighted and was reported to have fired one shot at Private First Class Paul T. Sullivan.

Other American police opened fire, and the Russian was killed almost instantly by eight bullets.

General Mark W. Clark, commander of American forces in Austria, immediately protested to the Russian command, because the Russians had promised after a shooting incident ten days ago that no armed Russian soldiers would be allowed to enter the American zone.

American military policemen involved in the shooting included Corporal Clarence Hay, of Jennerstown, Pa.; Arnold J. Karkin, of Spring Green, Wis., and Burton Jones, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

LABOR SHORTAGE BRINGS NEW CRISIS TO CZECH NATION

PRAGUE, July 4—(AP) Czechoslovakia's new Communist regime is faced at the outset with the task of convincing the people they must do more manual work to offset a shortage of more than 500,000 laborers, caused by the expulsion of German civilians.

Officials have announced that the nation is confronted with a coal shortage for lack of miners and that there is a great deficiency of workers on farms, in textile mills and in industry generally.

Will End Class Distinctions

An attempt to break down class distinctions between white collar workers and laborers will be one means of attempting to recruit productive employes.

"Manual work and brain work must be equally appreciated," Dr. Josef Soltes, minister of social welfare, told a meeting of trade union organizations.

"We must do away with disrespect toward manual work."

Hinting that an excessive number of citizens was seeking government posts with attractive old age pensions, Dr. Soltes suggested they give more attention to the physical labor of rebuilding Czechoslovakia's economy as "not only a national duty but an honorable task."

Other ways in which the government hopes to meet the labor shortage include:

1. Importation of foreign workers, particularly Italian.
2. Reparation of Czechoslovaks who have emigrated to foreign lands.
3. Voluntary work brigades in the mines.
4. Assistance of boy scouts and other youth on farms.

Expulsion of Germans Continues

There have been suggestions that the expulsion of Germans may be modified to prevent a further lessening of industrial manpower, but official sources insist the deportation will be carried out to the end. They declare they prefer a labor shortage now to a new "Sudeten problem" later.

Mining experts told a press conference that the coal crisis had been overcome temporarily through the efforts of miners who had worked overtime and on Sundays and by voluntary mining brigades organized in factories, offices and universities, but that their outlook for next winter was not encouraging.

With deportations continuing, and overworked miners needing rest and recreation, they said the possibility of maintaining production rested upon voluntary workers.

Dr. Soltes said Czech industry, exclusive of the building trades, employed 1,080,000 workers in 1937, compared with 890,000 now and 780,000 when all Germans have been deported.

The building trades are short by 50,000 workers and agriculture by 200,000. The textile industry needs 50,000 new employes.

"Altogether we require 550,000 men and women," he declared.

INFLATION IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, July 3—(Delayed)—(AP) The United States dollar was worth 800 quadrillion pengoes today and probably will command one quintillion or more by the time this is read. Yesterday the dollar was quoted at 100 quadrillion pengoes.

People caught in the fantastic inflation were running out of numbers with which to count money. New words wormed their way into the Hungarian vocublary: "Milpengo" to signify 1,000,000 pengoes, and "Bilpengoe" for a billion pengoes. The pengo before the war was quoted at 29.12 cents.

WARSHIPS [illegible]COPE [illegible]GEN

COPENHAGEN, July 4—(AP) Six U. S. warships—the cruisers Houston and Little Rock and four destroyers—arrived in Danish waters today under command of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of U. S. naval forces in Europe. Hewitt was received by Harald Petersen, Danish minister of defense.

Swiss Troop Trains For British Cease

BERN, Switzerland,—(AP)—The transport of British servicemen from Italy through Switzerland and France to England has ceased. The Territorial Service of the Swiss Army said that since the end of July, 1945, 700,000 British troops stationed in Italy traveled through Switzerland on more than one thousand special trains. The Territorial Service praised the "exemplary" discipline of the British.

NAZI U-BOAT PENS DEFY DESTRUCTION IN BERGEN HARBOR

BERGEN, Norway — (AP) The Nazis built a "monument" to Nazism in Bergen harbor that probably will remain intact to vex Norwegians for some time to come.

It's the massive U-boat shelter which neither allied bombing nor sabotage could more than shake.

Erected strategically near the entrance to one of the two hill-bordered harbors, the massive pens were devised to provide maximum protection to submarines and crews.

Six pens extending out into deep water of the channel are covered with more than 20 feet of reinforced concrete. The heaviest bombs dropped directly on the top did little more than scuff the surface.

JEWS RELEASE THREE BRITISH HELD HOSTAGE

Officers Dumped Off In Cages Unharmed; English Free Many

Jerusalem, July 4 (AP) — Three British officers, caged in wooden crates, were dumped unharmed from a truck in Tel Aviv today by their Jewish underground kidnappers, and a Government communiqué declared the men had been chained by the wrists during sixteen days of captivity.

The underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, had been holding them as hostages until after the commutation of death sentences passed on two young Irgun members.

The British officers — Captains G. C. Warburton, A. E. Taylor and A. H. Spencer—had been chained hand and foot until the second day after their kidnapping from the Tel Aviv officers' club on June 18, the communiqué said in giving details of the fantastic method of releasing the blindfolded officers.

Search For Arms Nearly Ended

The trio was freed as the British Army announced it was releasing many Jews arrested during a drive against terroristic activities, and that its search for hdden arms was virtually ended.

Their release came 24 hours after Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, had commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences of two Jewish youths convicted of firing on British soldiers—a prerequisite demanded by the underground for the officers' freedom.

One of the officers managed to break out of the crate, removed his blindfold and tried to chase the disappearing truck. He then helped the others in getting out of their crates. All were said to be "in good shape." Two other officers kidnapped at the same time already had been freed.

Board Of Claims Formed

An official Government statement said the three officers were driven in a truck for only fifteen minutes afer being placed in the crates, indicating that they had been held in Tel Aviv since their kidnapping.

A board of claims, meanwhile, was formed under the deptuy district commissioner for Jerusalem to assess damages done to the Jewish agency during British Army searches for hidden arms.

The British Army also announced it was attempting to release as fast as possible all innocent Jews caught up in the widespread arrests of suspected terrorists.

50 Given Clean Bill Of Goods

The first releases began today with 50 Jews being given a clean bill of goods from the Rafa prison camp in southern Palestine. They were mostly residents of Tel Aviv.

As yet none was expected to be released from Latrun camp where six executive members of the Jewish agency are being held.

The Jewish agency refused an invitation to participate in the claims survey to assess damages done to the agency during British searches. The invitation was rejected on the grounds that the agency "was not represented when the building was entered and searched," said Schlomo Eisenberg, general secretary.

Arabs Demand Action

The survey was expected to take a week after which, the Government announcement said, the subject o returning property to the agency will be considered.

Military authorities disclosed that virtually all searches for hidden arms were completed now except in Mesheq Jewish settlement, where a hunt still was progressing. Nineteen separate caches, comprising altogether a huge munitions dump, already have been reported found at Mesheq.

The newly formed Higher Arab Executive, meanwhile, demanded that the British take action to halt illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine.

Emil Khouri, a member of the executive, said the demand was made in a letter to Sir Alan yesterday, declaring that "we cannot be responsible for any Arab action if illegal immigrants still continue to flood Palestine."

"Step In Right Direction"

The executive member said the British occupation and search of the Jewish agency and other institutions "is a step in the right direction to preserve the prestige of the mandatory power in Palestine."

"All we are waiting for, however, the British apology to the Jewish agency," Khouri added.

Dr. Hussein Khalidi, head of the minority party in Palestine, whose fight against the majority Arab party of Jamal Husseini led to dissolution of the former Arab higher committee, has been elected secretary of the new group. Jamal Husseini is chairman.

The communique said:

"Three British officers were released at approximately 1800 hours (6 p.m.) tonight at the corner of Shedal street and Rothschild boulevard where they had been brought in large packing cases.

"The officers had been in the custody of their captors for the past 16 days during which time they were kept chained by the wrists and guarded by four Jews armed with pistols and a kosk (rubber truncheon).

Started Hunger Strike

"After their capture, they were chained hand and foot, upon which Captain Warburton declared a hunger strike in protest. The ankle chains were removed on the second day of their detention, but the wrist chains were left on.

"During their period of capture they were visited five times by a masked man who told them they would be shot if they should try to escape.

"On his last visit at 1300 hours (1 p.m.) today, he ordered their release, whereupon they were placed in large cases and conveyed by truck to the place where they were dumped.

"All three oficers had been on a hunger strike for 48 hours prior to their release as a protest against the continuation of their detention."

British Return Historic Citadel To Egyptians

Cairo, July 4 (AP)—In another step toward the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, Britain returned to the Egyptian Government today the historic citadel here which she had held since 1882.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Allfrey, commanding British troops in Egypt, handed an especially made silver key to Ferik Ibrahim Attallah Pasha, chief of staff of the Egyptian Army. Then, as a band played "God Save the King," the British flag was slowly lowered.

Construction of the citadel was begun in 172 A.D.

Dalmia Expands in India

NEW DELHI, July 4 (AP).—The huge Dalmia interests announced today they have acquired controlling stock interest in eight large Indian industrial and transport concerns, including the Indian National Airways, oldest in India, and the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works in Rampur state. Dalmia recently purchased the Bombay daily "Times of India." The Dalmia interests are headed by India's leading industrialist, Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia. His son-in-law, R. K. Jain, said the new deals involved at least $3,500,000.

INDIA NATIONALIST MAY BE IN HIDING, FORMER AIDE HINTS

SINGAPORE, July 4 — (AP) Scouting reports that Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian nationalist leader and collaborator with the Japanese in the war, had been killed in an airplane crash, Karim Ghandi, Burmese Indian leader and a former associate of Bose, says Bose was en route to a hideout the last time he saw him in the closing day of the war.

(The Tokyo radio reported that Bose had died in a hospital Aug. 19, 1945, from injuries suffered in an airplane crash in Formosa. Many Indians, to whom he was a national hero, refused to accept the Japanese account of his death and Mohandas K. Ghandi said in January this year that he believed Bose was alive and biding his time for a new appearance).

Ghandi told the Associated Press: "I was able to understand from my talks that Bose was heading not towards Japan, as the Domei report led one to believe, but towards a hideout where he could lie low for a time and come back when he thought the moment opportune."

Recalling the disappearance of Bose from India in 1940 and his reappearance in Berlin later, Ghandi said, "To a master-mind like that of Bose, such an escapade is only child's play, especially in the present instance when he had absolute co-operation of the Japanese, themselves past masters in the art of staging make believe.

"It will, therefore, be no surprise one day if Bose again is seen in India, probably marshaling his men once again for another war—World War III—which he always predicted would decide the final destiny of India's independence."

Ghandi, just released from a local hospital and awaiting transport to Rangoon, was one of the few persons who talked with Bose when he halted at Bangkok on his last flight.

Ghandi held an important cabinet portfolio in Bose's provisional government of free India. He was arrested in Bangkok immediately after the surrender, brought to Singapore early this year and released from custody in March.

SIAMESE QUEEN TO TESTIFY

Will Be Questioned on Death of Her Son June 10

BANGKOK, Siam, July 4 (AP)—A special inquiry commission studying the death of the late King Ananda Mahidol received royal permission today to question 19-year-old King Phumiphon Aduldet and the Queen Mother tomorrow at Boromphiman Palace.

Previous testimony showed that Queen Mother Sgi Wagwan had been called immediately after the fatal shot. The young king was found shot in his palace suite June 10.

A page boy testified the Queen Mother had seen the body and then told the present king, "Let us take our lives, too."

The page hid the death gun and guarded other firearms in the king's collection in order to protect her from suicide, he testified.

It was impossible for the commission to question her earlier, because she was prostrated by grief. The late king was a favorite son and his mother played a dominant role in guiding him.

Chinese Red Predicts Nationalist Offensive

Says Chiang's Troops Probe Lines Near Nanking

NANKING, July 4 (AP).—Communist General Tung Lu-sheng charged today that two government columns were "probing" Communist defense lines within thirty miles of this Chinese capital "in preparation for a major offensive northward in north Kiangsu province."

Tung asserted that the Communist lines, which he said paralleled the Yangtze River on the north bank, did not threaten Nanking despite the proximity, "because our purpose is entirely defensive."

A reliable source said that American civilian pilots, trained in flying the "hump" between India and China, were dropping food to Chinese government troops and civilians in northern Shantung province towns besieged by Chinese Communists.

This source said the pilots were employed by the China National Aviation Corporation, and were ordered to fly food drops where they frequently were under Communist gunfire.

Philippine Skirmish Reported

MANILA, July 4 (AP)—A belated report from Cabanatuan, north of Manila, said that twenty-five United States Army-approved guerrillas had battled 100 Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) at the village of Chico for two hours yesterday. One Huk was reported slain and two wounded.

JAPAN HOPES TO JOIN U. N.

Premier Cites Aspiration in House of Representatives

TOKYO, July 4 (AP)—The Government is looking to the day when it may become a member of the United Nations, Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the Constitution committee of the House of Representatives today.

Asked what concrete measures were involved in Japan's renunciation of war in the new Constitution he explained:

"The other day I said that it was not only useless but harmful to differentiate war of self-defense from war of aggression. In many cases in the past war has been caused under the pretense of self-defense.

"I believe the world will set up an international peace organization and a war of aggression will be mutiny against this organization. Article 43 of the United Nations' Charter provides for the maintenance of armed forces to maintain international peace.

"The Japanese Government would like to exert efforts to be allowed to participate in the United Nations in the future."

HIROHITO REDUCES HIS PALACE PAYROLL

TOKYO, Friday, July 5—(AP)—Emperor Hirohito's household has dropped 3,946 employes from its payroll and now is standing along with only 4,785, Lt. Col. O. H. Jennings of Allied headquarters finance division reported today.

There still are 808 palace police on the roster, but most of them will be transferred, he said, leaving only a personal bodyguard for the Emperor. Not counted in the total lopped from the payroll is the entire Imperial Guards division, which was demobilized along with the rest of the Japanese army.

Jennings today announced retirement of 36 employes, from caretakers to ladies-in-waiting, and said the household employes now total: Main office, 1,616; police, 808; museums, 135; forestry bureau (the emperor is Japan's largest landholder), 2,017; peers' school, 131; peeress' school, 78.

2 Catholic Bishops In Japan

Tokyo, *Friday*, July 5 (AP)—Bishops John F. O'Hara, Buffalo, NN.Y., and Michael J. Brady, Columbus, Ohio, arrived today by air to survey Catholic church reconstruction and activities in Japan. Their trip was made at the request of Pope Pius XII, with approval of the United States War and Navy Departments.

Hodge in Korea Cites Duties

SEOUL, Korea, July 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of American forces in Korea, told his troops in a Fourth of July address that our occupation armies have an obligation to "clear up the remnants of oppression" to assure they never become active again.

"We are here to perform duties sacred to those who have died for democracy and its way of life," he said, after reviewing a United States Seventh Division parade here.

30. 24-3963

Mystery Pellets Studied

ABOARD U. S. S. APPALACHIAN, July 4 (AP)—Those metallic drops that pelted onto the decks of the German cruiser Prinz Eugen and into the sea after the Bikini bomb went off may have been drops formed in the air from metallic vapors created by atomic heat.

Much the same thing happens on the sun, except that on the sun's surface the drops fall as liquid metal. The rain of iron droplets has been reported by astronomers.

The composition of the drops is not yet known. They were the size of small shot and each had a tiny hole passing exactly through the center.

The first of the drops were found on the wooden decks of the Prinz Eugen, more than a mile from the target center. Two of them placed on a six-inch square of X-ray film entirely blackened the film, showing they probably were emitting X-rays and other rays.

Scientists will analyze the pellets. They may be found to contain some of the new atoms formed by fission of plutonium.

ALL WARSHIPS HIT BY RAYS OF A-BOMB

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APALACHIAN, Friday, July 5 (AP)—The unseen forces of the atomic bomb—blast and lethal rays—portrayed it today as a fleet killer even though ships came through its unearthly fire.

Capt. George Lyon, a radiological safety officer, declared that the entire fleet of 73 ships would have been left helpless by Monday's atomic explosion had it been fully manned.

"Many not killed by the blast would have been unable to carry on their duties because of illness from the radiation," he told news conference.

JUL 4 1946

Animals Show Effects

What might have happened to men at battle stations above or below decks was unfolding in the story of the test animals still alive after the bomb let go in a blinding flash off the Nevada's stern.

Although 90 per cent of the animals came through alive, many were beginning to show a falling blood count, the deadly after-effect of exposure to radiation.

Associated Press Science Writer Howard Blakeslee reported another crippling effect of the blast. He said the explosion's enormus pressure had split the Nevada's boilers.

Visits Damaged Nevada

Blakeslee visited the Nevada, the target battleship, and found its boilers split so badly it was doubtful "whether she could have continued to navigat,, although the bomb went off possibly 500 yards away.

More than 100 feet of the old battlewagon's after-deck were emitting man-killing X-rays.

On the deck of the German cruiser Prinz Eugen, nearly two miles from the target center, Blakeslee found evidence that the bomb showered at least part of the fleet with a rain of molten, radioactive metal.

Pellets spattered the Prinz Eugen's deck. Apparently they were vaporized metal which had condensed, possibly from the bomb itself.

Sea Life Uninjured

Scientists reported the bomb had no appreciable effect on small life in the lagoon, nor did its blast blow down a single palm on Bikini.

From the radiation," he told a news

Meanwhile, Vice Admiral William H.P. Blandy went ahead with preparations for the second test, which he said would be held within three or four weeks. The second atomic bomb will be exploded beneath the surface of Bikini lagoon, but no ship would be placed directly over it, he said.

The admiral said he thought the first experiment was a true test of an atomic bomb, even though he informed a news conference the bomb was not so efficent as the one which devestated Nagasaki.

Every ship damaged, including the hard-hit carrier Independence, could be repaired in two to nine months, Blandy added.

Shrimp At Bikini Still 'Ock Ocking'

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, July 4 (AP)—The atomic blast had no appreciable effect on small life in Bikini lagoon.

Shrimp for instance still make noises like "ock ock" for love calls, just as they did before the big explosion.

Scientists reporting on atomic bomb effects said today Bikini's fish seemed to have a premonition of the coming bomb about a month ago. At that time fishing became bad, and fish have remained scarce ever since.

Scientists in Plane Risk Lives To Save Bikini Records in Storm

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—(AP)—The Philadelphia Record in a copyrighted story by its staff correspondent, Alfred M. Klein, said tonight a group of famous scientists, flying to the United States from Bikini, deliberately gambled their lives today in a thunderstorm over Nebraska by refusing to bail out to save top secret photographic and instrument records of the atomic blast.

"I was with them," Klein said in his story. "I saw them, some already injured by the storm's buffeting, disregarded the pilot's orders to take to their parachutes. They threw themselves on the heavy cases and instruments which had torn loose from their lashings. By holding down the boxes and steel cases with their bodies, they prevented them from crashing into the tail of the plane and ripping out the sides of our C-54."

The scientists won their battle with the storm.

Klein said the pilot was Capt. Walter Ketron of Kingsport, Tenn., and the navigator Lt. James A. Creighton of Kitanning, Pa.

Passengers included Col. George D. Goddard, chief of the Army's photographic laboratory at Wright field, Dayton, O.; Dr. Duncan E. MacDonald, professor of physics at Boston university who was returning with the spectographs used to analyze the light of the bomb's flash; Amron H. Katz, Dayton civilian physicist attached to the Army air force, who was carrying photometric records which measure the intensity and characteristics of the bomb; Dr. Elmer Haskins of Boston, noted mathematician who brought back scientific data which must be analyzed before the second phase of the atomic test can be held; William Hagen of Wellesley, Mass., associate professor of physics at Boston university; Lt. Walter S. Hood of Ashland, O., and Capt. Ralph Gardiner of Cambridge, Mass.

After passing the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains, Klein gave this account of the flight:

"Suddenly it became dark. Capt. Gardiner saw a flash outside.

"'What was that?' he asked me.

"'It looked like that No. 2 motor was backfiring,' I said.

"There was another flash and we knew then that it was lightning.

"But the lightning got worse. Outside, its flashes showed us terrific thunderclouds.

"It began to rain.

"'This is terrible!' exclaimed Hagen. 'I wonder if the pilot knows where we are?'

"As a mater of fact, the pilot didn't know—as I learned later. For the storm had put his radio and compass out of commission."

Klein said the air was bumpy and Lt. Hood injured his leg standing astride a photometric camera which was lashed down.

"Just then a sergeant named Montana came aft from the pilot's compartment.

"'Everybody grab a parachute!'"

Montana and Creighton went to the rear of the plane and opened the escape hatches, the story said.

"But as they did so the boxes of instruments and records became loose. They started tumbling about the cabin. MacDonald, a husky man, threw himself on the first box to come loose. Haskins did the same; then Katz, then Gardiner and myself.

"'Don't let 'em get away,' MacDonald said. 'They'll rip out the sides of the plane and we won't have a chance.'

"We braced ourselves against the bucket seats, against each other—and that's how we rode out the storm."

Ohio Republican Finds Too Much Left to Discretion of OPA.

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) A compromise bill to restore price and rent controls until next June 30 was approved tonight by the Senate Banking committee, 12 to 5, but a bitter fight was in prospect on the Senate floor.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), announcing that the bill had been pronounced "workable" by OPA Administrator Paul Porter, predicted that it would be enacted.

But Senator Taft (R-Ohio), told reporters it left so much discretion to OPA that "you had just as well not have any amendment at all" of the old law which expired June 30.

Will Demand Revisions

"This is as good as nothing so far as I am concerned," he said, adding that he would fight for revisions on the floor.

Taft said Barkley's original so-called "compromise" was very reasonable, but that during the afternoon Barkley had allowed Porter to make changes.

JUL 4 1946

Senate Group Votes One-Year Extension Of Compromise OPA

MEASURE REVISES ITEMS CRITICIZED IN TRUMAN'S VETO

Porter Approves Proposed Bill, Terms It Workable.

TAFT IN OPPOSITION

"This is how Porter's bill," he declared.

The bill contains all the provisions except two that were in the measures which President Truman assailed and vetoed Saturday. These two, the so-called Taft and Wherry amendments, are changed.

Tomorrow the bill comes up in the Senate on the first lap of a road which must take it through both houses of Congress before it can reach the President.

Would Return to Ceilings

The bill would roll back present prices and rents to where they were June 30—until such time as the OPA might have to raise them because of other provisions of the measure.

Then it follows the terms of the original extension bill, except for the two revisions of the Taft and Wherry amendments. These, in their revised form, provide:

1. That ceiling prices for producers, manufacturers and processors must reflect the average industry-wide price during 1940, plus the average increase in cost since then. The revised section, however, contains a number of restrictions which Senator Taft declared would render it largely ineffective.

2. That in establishing price ceilings for wholesalers and retailers, the price administrator "shall make due allowance for the current cost of acquisition of any commodity, plus such percentage discount or mark-up as was in effect on June 29, 1946."

The "hedges" on the provision which would give manufacturers and processors prices to cover cost increases, about which Taft complained, included these three:

1. The ceilings need not necessarily reflect the 1940 price, plus cost increases on each individual item, but only the average profit for the industry as a whole on 1940 sales, plus costs.

2. On products where no increase of present production is practicable, present prices need not be increased if they cover the average current costs.

3. In order to get increases under the section in question, industry advisory committees would have to present with their applications comprehensive cost and price data. The price administrator then would have 60 days to grant or deny the adjustments. If he denied them, the committee could petition the emergency court of appeals, which already handles such applications.

Criticizes Loose Wording

Taft particularly criticized the provision which would not require adjustment of ceilings if greater production would not be practical. He asserted that would give the administrator so much discretion that he need make no adjustments at all.

Summing up, Taft said:

"These changes were all put in by Porter so he won't have to do what the amendment says he has to do."

Taft also called Barkley's substitute for the Wherry amendment "unsatisfactory."

The Wherry amendment in the bill Mr. Truman vetoed required that retailers and other distributers be allowed the same percentage mark-up or discount that they had in October 1941.

Barley's substitute says that when fixing prices the administrator must make "due allowance for the current cost of acquisition plus such percentage discount or mark-up as was in effect on June 29, 1946."

Urged End of Controls

Taft told reporters that at one time during the afternoon the committee voted 10 to 8 to leave price controls off meat and dairy products.

But, he said, Barkley "wept" and said he doubted he could sponsor the bill with that provision. Finally, Senator Burch (D-Va), said he would change his vote, Taft related, adding:

"Barkley wept some more then and Radcliffe said he would change too and so it was lost."

Taft said both Burch and Senator Radcliffe (D-Md), retained freedom to vote against meat price controls on the Senate floor.

And Taft said, for himself, that he would fight on the floor to restore his original amendment on manufacturers' and processors' prices. It provided that price ceilings must show late 1941 prices plus subsequent cost increases.

The following members voted to report the bill favorably to the Senate:

Vote for Bill

Chairman Wagner (D-NY), and Senators Barkley (D-Ky), Radcliffe (D-Md), Downey (D-Calif), Murdock (D-Utah), Taylor (D-Idaho), Fulbright (D-Ark), Mitchell (D-Wash), Carville (D-Nev), Burch (D-Va), Buck (R-Del), and Capehart (R-Ind.).

Against the bill were:

Senators Taft (R-Ohio), Butler (R-Neb), Capper (R-Kas), Millikin (R-Colo), and Hickenlooper (R-Iowa).

Senators McFarland (D-Ariz), and Tobey (R-NH), were absent. The votes of Fulbright and Butler were cast by proxy.

On the revised manufacturers' price amendment, the 9 to 7 vote was divided as follows:

For—Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Murdock, Taylor, Fulbright, Mitchell, Carville and Burch.

Against—Taft, Butler, Capper, Buck, Millikin, Hickenlooper and Capehart.

The pricing amendment affecting wholesalers and retailers was adopted by a 10 to 7 vote, with the positions the same as on the manufacturers amendment, except that Downey joined the affirmative.

Barkley reported that Price Administrator Paul Porter, who sat with the committee most of its long holiday session, said the committee's revision of the pricing provisions would be "workable and he could administer them."

"He (Porter) stated he would not recommend a veto based on those amendments," Barkley said. "I have every reason to believe the bill will be approved."

Barkley expressed the view that the new measure is "a better bill" than the one the President rejected.

"I have every reason to believe this be will not be disapproved by the President," he told newsmen, "and I say that without having talked with him about it."

PORTUGAL BLOCKS U. S. AZORES BASE

Lisbon Demands Military Alliance in Return for Island Lease.

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP)—The Philippine islands gained their independence today without upsetting basic American military strategy in the Far East, but at some other key points over the world American base plans are not going so well.

Officials conceded today that in at least one case—that of a base in the Azores—the United States had run headon into the question what it was willing to "pay." The Portugese government wanted in substance some kind of military alliance or guarantee that if it ever got into trouble it would have United States support.

Won't Make Commitments

American unwillingness to make a military alliance with any nation beyond its commitments under the United Nations was one of the primary reasons why the Azores negotiations at Lisbon earlier this year broke down into an 18-months agreement for transit rights for United States military planes. American military and diplomatic authorities privately say they were keenly disappointed though not particularly surprised at the outcome.

As far apart as they are, the Philippines and the Azores are key points in the nation's proposed defense system for the atomic age. Major bases in the far-flung system are the Azores, Ascension island and Iceland in the Atlantic; and the Philippines, Manus, Hawaii and the Aleutians in the Pacific.

The total defense picture is filled out by adding to these the defense installations going into Alaska, training and arms standardization agreements to be worked out with Canada and the Latin American nations, indefinite continuation of top military cooperation with Britain and development of a small but powerful army in China.

Behind the scenes there is some talk of the desirability of an American base in the Mediterranean to give the United States the authority of physical force in an area in which it is seeking—as at the Paris conference—to exercise political power. The Navy once recommended to Congress an effort to retain the wartime base at Port Lyautey in French North Africa, but evidently nothing has come of this.

At few places have defense arrangements moved as smoothly as in the Philippines. Arrangements have been made for the United States to operate from its long-standing land, sea and air bases in the islands as may be necessary. Beyond this and separate from the bases agreement is a plan for the United States to train and equip the Philippines army.

Australia Holds Manus

The United States controls Hawaii and the Aleutians and may thus develop them militarily as the president directs, but Manus, southern anchor of the Pacific defense plan, is an Australian mandate. The maximum desire of the American military evidently is to gain complete control over Manus, where a great base was built during the war, but this has not been formally proposed to the Australians. Instead the question of base rights has been raised.

Australia and New Zealand came forward with a counter-proposal that the United States should join in a conference of Pacific powers to work out a joint defense strategy. This was indirectly posed the same question as the Azores —what commitments is the United States willing to make?

Here again the answer is "none" and it is understood that this has been made clear to Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia who has conferred here with President Truman, acting Secretary of State Acheson and other officials. These officials have argued to Evatt that if what Australia really wants most is security it could have no better guarantee than an American base system, keyed on Manus, between it and the north.

In the Atlantic the broad strategic problem for the United States is to control bases to Europe. Authorities familiar with policy on this issue say the government genuinely wants this control within the framework of the United Nations but wants the United States to have the actual running of the bases.

Ascension Island Available

Ascension island, a British pinpoint between the hump of Brazil and Africa, presumably presents no special problem because of tight Anglo-American cooperation. It is needed to be kept in a stand-by condition rather than as an active base. But the Azores are Portugese and Iceland is independent. The Azores control the direct route to western Europe and Iceland the northern approaches.

American troops in both places have been slashed to a few hundred service forces, handling military planes in and out of the great airbases. They are in Iceland temporarily until the formal end of the war, but the United States is to sponsor Iceland's membership in the United Nations and that may open the way for a U.N. base there under American operation.

The Azores problem is much more complicated, according to persons familiar with the negotiations. Portugal is reported willing to en-

'Unknown Serviceman' Selection Outlined

American Will Be Chosen From 21,008 Unidentified Now Buried In Overseas Graves

Washington, July 4 (AP) — In graves all over the world, 21,008 unidentified Americans who gave their lives in World War II lie buried today.

Every day, some of them are identified.

But at some indefinite time in the future, when their number has been reduced as far as ever seems likely and no further identification clues remain to be explored, a selection will be made among hose nameless dead—the selection of the "Unknown Service Man" of World War II, to lie in honor beside the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Bill Passed June 14

Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, director of the memorial division of the Quartermaster General's Office, outlined the plans today, so far as they have been made, to carry out the bill passed by Congress June 14 and signed by President Truman.

It directs the Secretary of War to provide for the burial of an unknown American, who lost his life overseas in World War II, in the Memorial Amphitheater of Arlington.

Horkan said the body will lie beside that of the World War I hero but the inscription on the tomb may not be the same—"An American soldier known but to God."

May Not Be Soldier

The unknown hero of World War II will not necessarily be a soldier. He may be a sailor, a Marine or a member of the Coast Guard. So the inscription probably will call him "service man."

A proposal has been made to create a committee, representing each of the armed services, to suggest details of a plan to the Secretary of War.

Horkan said it was suggested that one body be chosen from among the dead of each branch of the service. Likewise, that each theater of war would be represented: Europe, the Pacific, China-Burma-India, Alaska, Africa-Middle East and the Caribbean.

Records Were Destroyed

In 1921, one body was chosen from each of four cemeteries in France where American dead were buried. To select the bodies, numbers were chosen at random from the grave numbers of unidentified dead soldiers. After the bodies were disinterred all records concerning them were destroyed, to reduce the chances for identification.

The four bodies, in plain caskets, were placed in the City Hall at Chalons-Sur-Marne, France. Sergt. Edward F. Younger, a wounded and decorated veteran, was chosen to designate the dead soldier to be returned to America. He did this by placing a wreath of French flowers on a casket.

Now it has been proposed to bring back one body from each of the World War II theaters and, at a ceremony in Washington, to choose the one to receive the nation's supreme tribute.

NEW NAVY TACTICS SEEN BY HALSEY

SEATTLE, July 4—(AP) The Navy of the future must adopt tactics similar to those of a roving center in football, Fleet Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, Jr., said today, so it can "quickly shift its weight and concentrate its might wherever an enemy might choose to attack."

Widespread bases will be needed in both oceans, Admiral Halsey said in a prepared address which highlighted Seattle's July 4 observance, but he added:

"Just as the people of this coast could not entrust their safety 25 years ago to shore defenses alone, so now they cannot entrust their security exclusively to a system of island defenses.

"Probably the best defense against guided atomic missiles lies in our ability to keep the would-be attacker at the greatest possible distance from our shores."

Asserting "we can no longer get away with ducking our international responsibilities," he said the Navy plans to maintain an active force "whose size will be commensusate with our mission in world peace."

"All the while, of course, the Navy is intensively at work on several classes of guided missiles and rockets. It is making an intensive study of the potentialities of nuclear physics, and is continuing its vast explorations in the field of electronics."

JONES RAPS CRITIC ON RFC OPERATIONS

Former Chairman Charges Attempt to 'Damage' Lending Agency.

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) Jesse Jones accused the General Accounting office tonight of a calculated attempt to "damage" the Reconstruction Finance corporation, huge government financial agency.

Jones, former chairman of the RFC, said in a statement that the accounting office's recent criticism of RFC's accounting methods "are not suported by the facts nor, justified by the circumstances."

Moreover, he added, they were made "at a time calculated purposely in my opinion, to damage the RFC."

Gave Report to Senators

Controller General Lindsay C. Warren sent his criticism to the Senate Banking committee June 21, a few days after it unanimously had approved a bill extending the life of the RFC as requested by President Truman. The measure now is pending.

The accounting office, making a scrutiny of accounts of the RFC and its affiliates, reported that the corporation lacked accounting "control" of $7,000,000,000 invested in its properties and of $800,000,000 of inventories of affiliated wartime corporations.

"The RFC and its affiliated companies have not developed an adequate concept of the control of financial and operating responsibilities through accounting," it added.

The report was based on data from T. Coleman Andrews, director of the corporation audits division of the accounting office.

Jones asserted that from February, 1932, to December, 1941, the RFC was audited annually by certified public accountants as well as its own auditors and that the outside accountants never "found any thing material to criticize."

"During the period," he continued, "more than $15,000,000,000 was authorized by the RFC and no semblance of irregularities was disclosed by auditors and no criticism has been made other than the fact that the corporation did a good job. However, some left-wingers did criticize the corporation for not making losses. In all of these vast and varied operations it remains for Mr. T. Coleman Andrews to attempt to play the part of David slaying Goliath."

TRYGVE LIE LEAVES ON TRIP TO EUROPE

NEW YORK, July 4—(AP) Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, left New York by air today to tour European U. N. offices.

Lie said that after visiting Oslo on personal business, he would go to Copenhagen, Geneva, the Hague and London on U. N. business. He will return to the United States in August.

Messersmith Says U. S. Seeks Argentine Amity

Urges Co-operation in Cause of World Peace

BUENOS AIRES, July 4 (AP).—American Ambassador George Messersmith told the American Society of the River Platte today that Argentina and the United States should strive together for world peace, thus achieving that inter-American collaboration which "is one of the cornerstones of the United Nations."

"It is the sincere desire of my government," . . . said Mr. Messersmith, "to work together with the Argentine government and people in an inter-American system for mutual advantage on an equitable basis of each and all the countries in this hemisphere."

In his first public address since his arrival here Mr. Messersmith told the society's annual luncheon meeting that co-operation of the two governments should be directed to "the end that we may all be able to make our full contribution to an effective world order of peace and equity."

Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Atilio Bramuglia and members of the diplomatic colony were among those attending the luncheon.

To Equip Hospital for Greece

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (AP)—Equipment for an 1,800-bed hospital will leave for Athens, Greece, tomorrow aboard the Liberty ship Frederick E. Ives. Greek priests blessed the consignment today as it was taken aboard. The equipment, originally intended to be sent into the Pacific during the war, was purchased by UNRRA from the Government and sold to the Greek War Relief Association for about a quarter of its $1,000,000 value.

FBI STUDYING BIG CONTRACTS

$78,000,000 War Awards Involved In Illinois Paper Plan

Washington, July 4 (AP) — FBI agents are investigating the award of more than $78,000,000 in war contracts to an Illinois industrial combination, Attorney General Clark said today.

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Clark said the FBI stepped into the case of the Erie Basin Metal Products Company and eighteen affiliates which transformed a paper plan into big money.

Following a call at the White House, Clark said, the Senate War Investigating Committee gave the Justice Department all the information it had dug up about the combine.

Army officers testified before this committee that Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, interceded with the Army to get work for the combine. May said he was only "expediting the war effort" and that "every congressman did the same thing."

The committee, in recess until Tuesday, plans to ask Secretary of War Patterson whether May turned on pressure on behalf of the companies.

Patterson Is Willing To Answer Questions

Vicksburg, Miss., July 4 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today he would be glad to appear before the Senate War Investigating Committee "and answer any questions they might wish to ask me."

The committee is investigating award of war contracts to an Illinois industrial combination.

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) said in Washington today that Patterson would be asked whether Representative May (D., Ky.) applied pressure to obtain war contracts for the Illinois concern.

Patterson, who delivered an Independence Day address here today, planned to fly back to Washington tonight.

FBI ENTERS PROBE OF MISSING GOODS AT MARINE STATION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4—(AP) Channels through which $1,000,000 worth of government property, including 200,000 cases of beer, disappeared were checked by the FBI tonight in an investigation which already has resulted in the detention of a Marine corps officer at Camp Pendleton, near Oceanside, Calif.

The Navy, in confirming the broad outlines of the case, said inquiry is being made into the activities of several San Francisco and Los Angeles firms as possible outlets for the suspected diversion. The government goods also included 2,000 wrist watches, textiles and leather goods.

Two San Francisco men, subpoenaed as witnesses at a Federal grand jury session unexpectedly cancelled yesterday, were reported to have made statements to the FBI that they turned down an offer for the sale of beer to civilian outlets in return for $31,000 cash. The FBI's only comment was that the investigation is continuing.

The officer held at Camp Pendleton formerly was connected with the post exchange of that mammoth Marine installation, the Navy said.

Suggesting the case may involve others, 11th Naval district headquarters in San Diego said in a formal statement it was cooperating with the FBI, naval intelligence, and the OPA "in a concerted effort to bring to justice all the persons involved."

Headquarters said information at hand indicated "certain individuals of this command might be involved with civilian concerns."

The Federal grand jury inquiry was understood to have been cancelled on orders from Washington.

HOUSING REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN PRIVATE WORK

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) New housing construction, measured in dollars, reached $344,000,000 during June, up $31,000,000 from May, the Census bureau reported tonight.

Privately-financed housing accounted for $324,000,000 in June, up $25,000,000 over the previous month, while publicly-financed residential construction totaled $20,000,000, up $6,000,000 from May.

Total new construction, with a June volume of $921,000,000, has about doubled since January, the bureau said, but the monthly rate of increase has tapered off.

The Commerce department declared at the same time that the cost of construction has gone so high that it is "a serious threat to the reconversion program, full production and employment."

It blamed "building codes that are archaic, that prohibit the use of new methods and materials, and that contain restrictive provisions unrelated to their prime function of providing for health and safety."

The department announced launching of a survey of municipal codes to "identify the nature and extent" of provisions "which tend to or do actually increase building costs." It hopes to encourage revision of the codes.

SENATE TO RECEIVE HARBOR BILL TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) A billion dollar rivers and harbors authorization bill will reach the Senate floor tomorrow for final debate, acting Chairman Overton (D-La.) of the Senate Commerce committee, said today.

The rivers and harbors bill is the next unfinished business on the calendar and will come up first tomorrow," Overton told a reporter. "I hope to have it followed by the flood control bill."

The flood control legislation authorizes expenditure of more than $950,000,000.

Neither bill provides money. They authorize construction to be financed under subsequent legislation.

The projects involve flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, irrigation and related works throughout the country.

ARMY FLIER KILLED IN JET PLANE CRASH

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 4—(AP) Lt. Col. John C. Herbst, leading Army ace of the China theater, was fatally injured late today when his P-80 Shooting Star failed to come out of a loop and crashed near the jam-packed San Diego county fair grounds during an Army air show.

Herbst, who was putting his jet fighter through tight turns and dives before a crowd of more than 30,000, failed to come out of a loop and crashed a mile east of the fair grounds at the Del Mar race track. He was taken from the wreckage and rushed to a hospital.

Shortly before the P-80 crashed two civilian training planes collided about 500 feet above the fair grounds. One of the pilots, Ray Dinsen, 31, parachuted to safety when a wing fell from his plane. The other flier, James Campbell, 33, landed his plane. Dinsen's craft cleared the fair grounds before it crashed.

NEW YORK, JULY 4-(AP)-THE PROSPECT THAT A PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE MAY BE CONVENED BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH RAISED THE POSSIBILITY TODAY THAT PLANS FOR THE SEPT.3 MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK MAY HAVE TO BE CHANGED.

TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID THAT IT WOULD RESULT IN AN AWKWARD SITUATION SHOULD THE PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE CONTINUE IN SESSION THROUGH SEPTEMBER AND DECLARED THAT U.N. OFFICIALS HAD BEEN GIVING THE MATTER SOME THOUGHT.

HE INDICATED THEY ALREADY HAD DECIDED ON A PLAN OF ACTION, BUT SAID NO ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE MADE PENDING DEVELOPMENTS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN PARIS.

LIE IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE NEW YORK SHORTLY ON A MONTH'S TRIP TO EUROPE TO ATTEND TO PERSONAL BUSINESS IN OLSO AND VISIT U.N. ESTABLISHMENTS IN LONDON, GENEVA AND THE HAGUE.

TODAY WAS OBSERVED AS A HOLIDAY BY UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES.

M733AED

FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY LOUIS NEVIN

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES INDICATED HE WOULD RENEW HIS DEMANDS TODAY THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL GIVE ITS APPROVAL TO THE CONVOKING OF A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH.

BYRNES' ATTEMPTS TO WIN AN IMMEDIATE DECISION ON THE CONFERENCE WERE FRUSTRATED YESTERDAY WHEN SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV DECLARED THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE TO FIXING A DATE UNTIL AFTER THE ITALIAN REPARATIONS QUESTION HAD BEEN SETTLED.

THE SESSION BROKE UP AFTER A HEATED DEBATE, WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS APPARENTLY DEADLOCKED AND UNABLE EVEN TO AGREE ON AN AGENDA FOR THEIR MEETING AT 5 P.M. (11 A.M. EST) TODAY. ONLY FIXED ITEM ON THEIR PROGRAM WAS A REPORT FROM THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS ESTIMATING THE TIME THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED TO DRAW UP A DRAFT OF THE TREATIES TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE WHEN IT IS CONVOKED.

U.S.SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBURG SAID THE DISAGREEMENT YESTERDAY HAD RESULTED IN "AN AWFUL ROW", BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT IT SHOULD STILL BE POSSIBLE TO CONVENE A PEACE CONFERENCE HERE BEFORE JULY 31. OTHER COUNCIL SOURCES AGREED WITH HIM.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE CONFERENCE QUESTION CAME AFTER THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD ACHIEVED COMPLETE ACCORD ON THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE AND THE PROBLEM OF ITALY'S COLONIES.

BYRNES TOOK THE POSITION THAT IT HAD BEEN AGREED LAST SATURDAY THAT THE MINISTERS SHOULD DECIDE ON A DATE FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE AFTER SETTLING THESE TWO ISSUES AND PRESSED FOR AN IMMEDIATE DECISION.

WHEN MOLOTOV INSISTED THAT THE REPARATIONS ISSUE SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF FIRST, BYRNES DECLARED THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE TO DISCUSS REPARATIONS WITH THE THREAT OF A SOVIET VETO -- IN THE FORM OF REFUSAL TO CALL A PEACE CONFERENCE -- HANDING OVER THE COUNCIL'S HEAD.

MOLOTOV HAS INDICATED THROUGHOUT THAT HE IS IN FAVOR OF POSTPONING THE PEACE CONFERENCE UNTIL SEPT. 1 OR 15.

THE TRIESTE QUESTION WAS SETTLED ON THE BASIS OF A SIX-POINT PLAN DRAFTED BY BYRNES AND VANDENBURG. AS ADOPTED THE PLAN PROVIDED THAT:

(1) TRIESTE AND ITS ENVIRONS, EMBRACING AN AREA WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 400,000, BE ESTABLISHED AS A "FREE TERRITORY;" (2)--THE UNITED NATIONS WILL ASSURE THE AREA'S INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY; (3)- THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE WILL APPOINT A COMMISSION TO CONFER WITH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA ON A STATUTE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIESTE WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE; (4)- THIS STATUTE ALSO WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL; (5)- THE PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE AREA'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FORMATION OF THE PERMANENT STATUTE; (6) -- THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL WILL APPOINT A GOVERNOR FOR THE AREA, WHICH WILL HAVE A LEGISLATURE ELECTED IN A DEMOCRATIC MANNER BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

THE QUESTION OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES WAS SETTLED ON THE BASIS OF A THREE-POINT BRITISH PROPOSAL PROVIDING THAT:

JUL 5 1946

(1)- ITALY WILL RENOUNCE ALL CLAIM TO SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE COLONIES; (2) THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR A YEAR; (3)- DURING THE YEAR THE FOUR POWERS WILL TRY TO WORK OUT A FINAL SOLUTION ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE COLONIES AND WILL SEND COMMISSIONS TO CONSULT WITH THE NATIVES.

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Paris xxx premier

THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS REBUFFED IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHEN THAT BODY VOTED 341 TO 130 TO SEAT RIGHTIST DEPUTY FREDERIC DUPONT, WHOM THE COMMUNISS HAD A

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DUPONT, WHOM THE COMMUNISTS HAD ACCUSED OF "ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS."

EJ442PED

Berlin - factory xxx May 25

ON OUR VISIT TO THE CENTURY-OLD ZEISS PLANT WE WERE ESCORTED BY DR.HUGO SCHRAEDE, ONE OF THREE GERMAN DIRECTORS. WORKMEN WERE TURNING OUT AN ENDLESS LIST OF TECHNICAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES.

SCHRAEDE SAID THAT PRODUCTION WAS BACK TO THE 1939 RATE, DESPITE APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT BOMB DAMAGE TO THE SPRAWLING PLANT AND THAT FURTHER GAINSMWERE ANTICIPATED. THERE ARE NOW 11,000 WORKERS ON THE PAYROLL.

SCHRAEDE SAID THAT AT PRESENT ONLY SIX PERCENT OF ZEISS PRODUCTION WAS DEVOTED TO INTERZONAL TRADE WITH THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES. OF THE 90 PERCENT OF PRODUCTION DELIVERED TO THE RUSSIANS, HE SAID, THE RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT "PAYS FOR ONE-QUARTER FOR OPERATIONAL EXPENSES OF THE PLANT AND THE REMAINING THREE-QUARTERS IS CHARGED TO REPARATIONS."

MOST ZEISS RAW MATERIALS COME FROM THE ZONE ITSELF.

AT THE GIANT BUNA WORKS THE GERMAN DIRECTOR, DR.JOHANNES NELLES, DECLARED PRODUCTION WAS AT THE RATE OF 1,500 TONS OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER MONTHLY, OR ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE WARTIME RATE. HE SAID THAT BOMB DAMAGE TO THE $200,000,000 PLANT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF PRODUCTION DEFICIENCY.

NELLES SAID THAT TO DATE 2,200 TONS OF RUBBER HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE RUSSIANS FOR REPARATIONS.

JUL 5 1946

ONE OF THE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN ALL GERMANY, THE BUNA PLANT WAS BUILT BY I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIES IN 1936. IT MANUFACTURES, BESIDES BUNA, VARIOUS PLASTICS, ELECTRICAL INSULATORS, CHLORINE AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS. RAW MATERIALS COME FROM THE ZONE, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. #

HAMBURG, JULY 4-(AP)-TEN GERMANS, INCLUDING THREE FORMER SOLDIERS, WERE SENTENCED BY A BRITISH MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY TO PRISON TERMS RANGING UP TO FIVE YEARS FOR TAKING PART IN AN ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN HAMBURG'S CITY HALL SQUARE JUNE 27.

THE DEMONSTRATION, IN WHICH APPROXIMATELY 4,000 PERSONS PARTICIPATED, WAS IN PROTEST AGAINST AN ORDER DIRECTING APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PERSONS TO EVACUATE THEIR HOMES TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE FAMILIES OF BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL.

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Heidelberg - editors

ON THE SWISS TOUR ARE ROY W.HOWARD, PRESIDENT OF THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPERS; JOHN OESTREICHER, FOREIGN EDITOR OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; J.D. FERGUSON, EDITOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL; LUDWELL DENNY, CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER FOR SCRIPPS-HOWARD; LEE HILLS, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE MIAMI HERALD; AND BENJAMIN M.MCKELWAY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR.

EZ1123AED

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JULY 3 (DELAYED) A COMPILATION OF APPROXIMATELY ONE FOURTH OF THE BALLOTS IN LAST SUNDAY'S REFERENDUM ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT SHOWED BIG LEADS FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE ON ALL THREE OF THE REFERENDUM QUESTIONS. HOWEVER, MANY PEASANT DISTRICTS, WHICH COULD CHANGE THE COMPLEXION, WERE NOT YET REPORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT COMPILATION SHOWED THAT 1,784,274 APPROVED A PROPOSED UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE AND 537,336 WERE OPPOSED. THIS FIRST QUESTION WAS THE MOST HOTLY CONTESTED, WITH VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLACZJYK SUBJECTING HIS POLISH PEASANT PARTY TO A TEST OF STRENGTH IN AN APPEAL TO POLES TO VOTE NEGATIVELY.

AN ESTIMATED 10,000,000 VOTES WERE CAST. BALLOTS COUNTED WERE MAINLY FROM THE CITIES AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS SUCH AS THE DABROWSKI

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COAL FIELDS, THE KATOWICE TEXTILE CENTER, GYDNIA GDANSK, KIELCE, LUBLIN AND POZNAN.

MUCH INTEREST WAS CENTERED IN VOTING ON THE OTHER TWO QUESTIONS: APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES AND LAND REFORM AND OF POLAND'S NEW WESTERN BOUNDARY ALONG THE ODER AND NIESSE RIVERS.

A MAJORITY AFFIRMATIVE VOTE FOR BOTH PROPOSALS WAS RECORDED IN THE CITIES COUNTED, BUT THERE WAS A SURPRISINGLY LARGE NUMBER OF NEGATIVE VOTES, WHICH GENERALLY WERE CONSTRUED AS IN PROTEST AGAINST ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME.

KRAKOW, A UNIVERSITY CITY, REGISTERED STRONG OPPOSITION.

THE TABULATION THERE SHOWED THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE SENATE WAS DEFEATED 120,840 TO 23,162.

ON THE QUESTION OF APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY OF NATIONALIZATION AND AGRARIAN REFORM, KRAKOW VOTED 99,276 AGAINST TO 43,997 FOR.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER, KRAKOW VOTED 43,982 NEGATIVE TO 102,627 AFFIRMATIVE.

COMMUNIST-BACKED NEWSPAPERS TERMED POLES WHO VOTED AGAINST PRESENT FRONTIERS "TRAITORS."

NEITHER THE COMMUNIST-BACKED PARTIES, WHICH URGED APPROVAL ON ALL REFERENDUM QUESTIONS, NOR MIKOLAJCZYK (CORRECT) CLAIMED VICTORY.

JUL 5 1946

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MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-ROBERT LIVINGSTON, ACTING CHIEF OF THE UNRRA MISSION IN WHITE RUSSIA, SAID TODAY HE HAD PROTESTED AN ORDER WHICH HE REPORTED HALTED THE SHIPMENT OF UNRRA TRACTORS TO WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE ON THE GROUND THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS EXPORTING TRACTORS TO ARGENTINA.

HE SAID HE SENT THE PROTEST TO DIRECTOR GENERAL F.H.LA GUARDIA.

(LA GUARDIA SAID IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT THE SHIPMENT OF 322 TRACTORS HAD BEEN CERTIFIED FOR RUSSIA A FEW DAYS AGO. HE SAID THERE WAS "NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STATEMENT" THAT EXPORTS HAD BEEN HALTED. HE SAID UNRRA HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE SHIPMENT OF SOVIET TRACTORS TO ARGENTINA AND THAT "OUR MISSION INFORMS US TO THE CONTRARY.")

LIVINGSTON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW "I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY EXCUSE FOR CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES."

"WHITE RUSSIA IS NOT EXPORTING TRACTORS TO ANYBODY," HE SAID. "AND, AFTER ALL, THERE ARE THE UNRRA AGREEMENT TERMS TO BE OBSERVED. IT ISN'T RIGHT JUST TO TURN OFF THE TAP WITHOUT WARNING."

SOME 900 TRACTORS WERE PROMISED IN THE WHITE RUSSIA PROGRAM AND 1,60 WERE SCHEDULED FOR THE UKRAINE. NO TRACTORS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED YET.

LIVINGSTON, A NEW ZEALANDER, TOOK TEMPORARY CHARGE OF THE WHITE RUSS UNRRA MISSION DURING THE BRIEF ABSENCE OF HIS CHIEF, RICHARD SCANDRETT, WHO IS IN POLAND.

(WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE WERE ELIGIBLE FOR UNRRA SUPPLIES BECAUSE BOTH SECTIONS WERE OVERRUN BY GERMANY. IN RECENT CONGRESSIONA DEBATE OVER ANOTHER LARGER U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA, THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE THAT SUPPLIES BE ALLOWED ONLY IN COUNTRIES WHICH PERMITTED FOREIGN NEWSPAPER REPORTERS TO RELATE HOW THE SUPPLIES WERE USED. REPORTERS HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO OPERATE FREELY IN EITHER OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLICS.)

MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-MRS. JAMES F. BYRNES, WIFE OF THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, WILL BE THE GUEST OF HONOR AT A FOURTH OF JULY RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN AT THE U.S. EMBASSY TONIGHT BY LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, AND MRS. SMITH. MRS. BYRNES ARRIVED HERE FROM PARIS YESTERDAY.

M747AED

BELGRADE, JULY 4-(AP)-TOMA ROSANDICH, WELL KNOWN YUGOSLAV SCULPTOR, TESTIFIED AT THE MIHAILOVIC TREASON TRIAL TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM A GERMAN PRISON THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF DRAGI YOVANOVICH, ONE OF THE 23 CODEFENDANTS.

YOVANOVICH WAS THE MAYOR OF BELGRADE DURING THE WAR REGIME OF THE LATE MARSHAL MILAN NEDIC. HE FORMERLY WAS A POLICE CHIEF.

THE SCULPTOR WAS ONE OF SIX DEFENSE WITNESSES TAKING THE STAND AT THE TRIAL OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, FORMER LEADER OF THE CHETNIKS AND MINISTER OF WAR, AND THE OTHERS.

ONE OF THE WITNESSES, 22-YEAR-OLD VIDOSAVA TUKULJAC, BOWED TO MIHAILOVIC AS SHE ENTERED THE COURTROOM. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE ONCE SAW A GROUP OF CHETNIKS DISARM A TRUCKLOAD OF GERMANS.

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TRIESTE, JULY 4-(AP)-TENSION REMAINED HIGH IN THIS STRIKE-PARALYZED CITY TODAY AFTER A NIGHT PUNCTUATED BY TWO BOMB EXPLOSIONS WHICH CAUSED ONE CASUALTY. ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN AN ARMED VIGIL OVER THE SAN GIACOMO WORKER'S DISTRICT AND GARIBALDI SQUARE, TROUBLE CENTERS IN EARLIER RIOTING.

JUL 5 1946

ONE WOMAN WAS SLIGHTLY INJURED LAST NIGHT WHEN ONE OF THE BOMBS WENT OFF UNDER A STREET CAR. THE OTHER EXPLODED AT THE SAVOIA BATHHOUSES WITHOUT CAUSING ANY INJURIES.

YESTERDAY, AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS, AIDED BY VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE, SEIZED COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IN THE SAN GIACOMO DISTRICT IN A RAID FOR HIDDEN WEAPONS. THE SEARCH UNEARTHED ONLY A FEW STONES AND THE AMERICAN TROOPS AND POLICE WITHDREW, LEAVING THE BRITISH TO STAND GUARD. #

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

JERUSALEM, JULY 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARMY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 50 OF THE 2,718 JEWS ARRESTED DURING THE WEEK HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM THE RAFA PRISON CAMP IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE AND SAID OTHERS WOULD BE FREED LATER.

THOSE RELEASED TODAY WERE MOSTLY RESIDENTS OF TELAVIV WHO WERE SWEPT ALONG WITH THOUSANDS SUSPECTED OF CONNECTION WITH UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE AND HELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

THE ARMY SAID IT WAS TRYING TO RELEASE THE INNOCENT AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. NONE HAS YET BEEN RELEASED FROM LATRUN CAMP, WHERE SIX MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE ARE BEING HELD.

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, UNDERGROUND JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, PROMISED TODAY TO RELEASE THREE KIDNAPED BRITISH OFFICERS AS "SOON AS POSSIBLE" IN RETURN FOR THE COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON TWO JEWISH YOUTHS FOR FIRING AT BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE PROMISE TO RELEASE THE OFFICERS WAS BROADCAST BY THE UNDERGROUND JEWISH RADIO, WHICH EXPRESSED "GRATIFICATION" AT THE COMMUTATION ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY BY LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER. THE DEATH SENTENCES HAD BEEN CONFIRMED ONLY THE DAY BEFORE BY MAJ.GEN.SIR EVELYN BARKER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH MILITARY FORCES IN PALESTINE.

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI HAD BEEN HOLDING THE BRITISH OFFICERS AS HOSTAGES WHILE DEMANDING THAT THE DEATH SENTENCES BE COMMUTED. THE OFFICERS HAD BEEN KIDNAPED JUNE 18.

BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THE DISCOVERY OF NINE ADDITIONAL CACHES OF MUNITIONS IN AN UNDERGROUND ARSENAL IN THE JEWISH VILLAGE OF MESHEQ YAGUR, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING AN INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND ARMS SINCE LAST SATURDAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FINDS INCLUDED 4,000 GRENADES, 2,200 MORTAR BOMBS, 385 RIFLES, 46 PISTOLS, THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION AND 800 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

(IN LONDON THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE ISSUED A CATEGORICAL DENIAL OF ZIONIST CHARGES THAT JEWISH PRISONERS HAD BEEN MISTREATED AND SUBJECTED TO "MEDIEVAL TORTURES" IN THE ATHLIT DETENTION CAMP OR ELSEWHERE IN PALESTINE. "THERE IS NO FOUNDATION WHATSOEVER FOR ALLEGATIONS THAT THIRD DEGREE TREATMENT, BEATING OR TORTURE HAS BEEN INFLICTED ON ANY DETAINEES," THE STATEMENT SAID.)

EMIL KHOURI, A MEMBER OF THE NEWLY FORMED HIGHER ARAB EXECUTIVE, SAID THE GROUP SENT A STATEMENT YESTERDAY TO GEN.CUNNINGHAM DEMANDING THAT THE BRITISH TAKE FURTHER ACTION TO HALT ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

"WE CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ARAB REACTION IF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS STILL CONTINUE TO FLOOD PALESTINE," KHOURI QUOTED THE STATEMENT.

HE SAID THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AND SEARCH OF THE JEWISH AGENCY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS "IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION TO PRESERVE THE PRESTIGE OF THE MANDATORY POWER IN PALESTINE."

JUL 5 1946

"ALL WE ARE WAITING FOR, HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "IS THE BRITISH APOLOGY TO THE JEWISH AGENCY."

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-IZVESTIA ASSERTED IN AN ARTICLE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW TODAY THAT BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE "CONSTANTLY POURS OIL ON THE FLAMES OF NATIONAL STRIFE."

CRITICIZING MANY PHASES OF BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER REPORTED THAT "IN OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST BRITISH POLICY ALSO HAS THE CLEARLY DEFINED CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFORTS TO DOMINATE OTHER PEOPLES."

"THE PEOPLES IN HABITING THE VAST AREAS BETWEEN MALTA AND INDIA COME INTO THE CONSIDERATION OF BRITISH POLICY FROM THE NARROW POINT OF VIEW OF DEFENSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S COMMUNICATIONS," THE ARTICLE COMPLAINED.

IZVESTIA ALSO TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE RECENT DECLARATION OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN WHICH, IT SAID, HE STATED THE OPINION THAT "THERE WERE MANY MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE WHICH AT LEAST SHOWED A SENSE OF REALISM."

"HE SAID THAT HE THOUGHT, FOR INSTANCE," IT ADDED, "THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DID REALLY RECOGNIZE THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PROVIDED THAT, ULTIMATELY, THERE WAS DEVELOPED A REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FITTING INTO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY SYSTEM.

"LEAVING ASIDE THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES TO BRITISH POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IT IS NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THAT THE ABOVE DECLARATION ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET UNION TO THIS POLICY IN NO WAY CORRESPONDS TO REALITY AND CONSTITUTES A FRIVOLOUS ATTEMPT TO HIDE BEHIND THE SOVIET UNION'S BACK.

"IT IS INDEED A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY RESTS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPECT FOR THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF BOTH LARGE AND SMALL NATIONS AND COMPLETE SUPPORT OF THE LOFTY AIM OF NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF INDEPENDENT PEOPLES, WHICH HAS ALSO BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"UNFORTUNATELY, IT CAN BY NO MEANS BE SAID THAT BRITISH POLICY IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST IS BEING DEVELOPED ON THIS FOUNDATION. IT IS BEING DEVELOPED ON AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLE AND, WHILE THE MATTER REMAINS AS IT IS, THE SOVIET UNION'S ATTITUDE TO THIS POLICY IS COMPLETELY CLEAR."

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LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN RESOLVING THE DISPUTE WITH FRANCE OVER BORDER AREAS BETWEEN SIAM AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY THE SIAMESE LEGATION IN LONDON, "UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM ITS GOVERNMENT."

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A 29-YEAR-OLD TABLE AND PERSONAL ATTENDANT TO THE LATE KING TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT HE FELT THE KING MOST LIKELY WAS MURDERED ALTHOUGH SUICIDE WAS A STRONG POSSIBILITY. AN ACCIDENT WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION, HE SAID.

SIAMESE PRESS REPORTS SAID THE ROYAL FAMILY WAS PLANNING TO JUL 5 1946 MOVE FROM BOROMPHIMAN PALACE WHERE THE KING DIED TO CHIT LADA PALACE IN ANOTHER SECTION TO AVOID REMINDERS OF THE TRAGEDY.

SHANGHAI, JULY 4-(AP)-A PLOT BY ABOUT 20 GERMAN NATIONALS TO ESCAPE FROM THE FORMIDABLE WARD ROAD JAIL WAS FOILED TODAY WHEN AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE INTERCEPTED MESSAGES BEING SMUGGLED THROUGH HEAVILY BRIBED SIKH GUARDS.

THE GERMANS INCLUDED SOME OF THE LEADING NAZIS IN CHINA, AMONG THEM MEMBERS OF THE WIDESPREAD ESPIONAGE NET, BUREAU EHRHARDT.

BARON JESCO VON PUTTKAMMER WAS PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AS THE ALLEGED RINGLEADER IN THE ESCAPE PLOT. VON PUTTKAMMER WAS ONCE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN INFORMATION BUREAU IN SHANGHAI.

HIGH WALLED WARD ROAD IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PRISONS IN THE WORLD. IT WAS REPUTED AS ESCAPE PROOF UNTIL THREE YEARS AGO, WHEN A SMALL PARTY OF ALLIED PRISONERS, LED BY U.S.NAVY CMDR.COLUMBUS DARWIN SMITH OF ATLANTA,GA., DROPPED OVER THE WALL AFTER MONTHS OF PLANNING.

DG520ARS

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

ABOARD U.S.S. NEVADA,JULY 4-(AP)-"WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER CRACK AT THE NEVADA?" NEWSMEN ASKED ATOM-BOMBARDIER MAJ.HAROLD H.WOOD TODAY AFTER HE INSPECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME THE DAMAGE HIS JULY 1 DROP HAD WROUGHT.

"I'D ALWAYS LIKE ANOTHER SHOT AT ANYTHING THAT'S STILL STANDING!" HE GRINNED.

BUT HE ADDED THAT HE WAS TREMENDOUSLY CHEERED BY THIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE WRECKAGE. THE BOMBING CREW HAD HEARD ERRONEOUS REPORTS THAT THE DAMAGE WAS NOT HEAVY, HE EXPLAINED.

"I'M GLAD WE DIDN'T GO HOME RIGHT AFTER THE DROP, AS WE WERE SUPPOSED TO. THIS VISIT TO THE SHIPS WAS WORTH THE WAIT."

HE AND THE B-29 PILOT, MAJ.WOODROW P.SWANCUTT, WERE GUESTS OF BRIG. GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, 20TH BOMBER COMMAND CHIEF, ON TODAY'S TOUR.

30.24-3969

SWANCUTT'S ENTIRE AIR AND GROUND CREWS, TOTALLING 16 MEN, ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SATURDAY FOR HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND WASHINGTON.

SWANCUTT SAID HE WAS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO GET HOME; HIS WIFE, IN TAMPA,FLA., IS EXPECTING A BABY ANY DAY NOW.

DURING THE AIRMEN'S TOUR OF THE STRICKEN SHIPS, THEY RECEIVED FORMAL CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM.W.H.P. BLANDY, FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF THEIR DROP.

WITH CAPT.A.A.CUMBERLEDGE, WASHINGTON,D.C., THE AIRMEN EXCHANGED MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS. CUMBERLEDGE IS THE METEOROLOGIST AT WHOSE SIGNAL THE DROP WAS SCHEDULED.

INSPECTION OF THE FLEET SHOWED THAT BLAST DAMAGE, CARRIED DOWN WRECKED FUNNELS, SEEMED TO HAVE WROUGHT THE GREATEST WOUNDS TO THE BATTLESHIPS NEVADA AND ARKANSAS, THE HEAVY CRUISER PENSACOLA, AND OTHERS IN THE INNER GROUP. BOILERS OF BOTH BATTLESHIPS AND THE CRUISER WERE BURST, RENDERING THEM POWERLESS ALTHOUGH THEIR GUN TURRETS COULD HAVE BEEN OPERATED MANUALLY IF IN COMBAT.

HULLS, HOWEVER, WERE INTACT, AND THEIR SKIPPERS PROCLAIMED PROUDLY: "WE HAVEN'T A LEAK ANYWHERE."

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ATOMIC (480) JUL 5 1946

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN,JULY 4-(AP)-THE SINGLE ATOMIC BOMB LOOSED ON BIKINI WOULD HAVE LEFT THE ENTIRE TEST FLEET HELPLESS HAD THE 73 SHIPS BEEN FULLY MANNED, ONE RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY OFFICER SAID TODAY.

THE BOMB WOULD HAVE HAD TWO SHOTS AT THE CREWMEN, POINTED OUT CAPT. GEORGE LYON -- FIRST, THE BLAST; AND SECOND, LINGERING, DEADLY RAYS. "MANY NOT KILLED BY THE BLAST WOULD HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CARRY ON THEIR DUTIES BECAUSE OF ILLNESS FROM THE RADIATION," HE OBSERVED.

ALTHOUGH 90 PERCENT OF THE TEST ANIMALS SURVIVED, MANY OF THEM TODAY HAD BEGUN TO SHOW A FALLING BLOOD COUNT -- WHICH MAY LEAD TO DEATH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE REPORTED A NEW SOURCE OF CRIPPLING, PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO SHIPS TODAY AFTER TOURING THE BULLSEYE BATTLESHIP NEVADA. THE PRESSURE OF THE BLAST, HE OBSERVED, HAD SPLIT HER BOILERS OPEN, "LEAVING DOUBT WHETHER SHE COULD HAVE CONTINUED TO NAVIGATE."

THE ARKANSAS AND PENSACOLA WERE SIMILARLY DAMAGED.

THE CROSSROADS TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, DECLINED TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS FROM THE TEST OR TO MAKE ANY PREDICTION OF ITS EFFECT ON FUTURE SHIP CONSTRUCTION. HE DID REMARK AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THAT EVERY SHIP DAMAGED COULD BE REPAIRED IN TWO TO NINE MONTHS, SINCE NONE HAD SUFFERED SEVERE UNDERWATER DAMAGE.

THE SECOND TEST BOMB WILL BE DETONATED UNDER WATER, WITHIN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS.

BLANDY DECLINED TO SAY WHAT THE POSITION OF THE FLEET WOULD BE FOR THIS SECOND TEST, BUT ADDED THAT NO SHIP WILL BE PLACED DIRECTLY ABOVE THE SUBMERGED BOMB.

HE TERMED THE AERIAL BURST OF LAST MONDAY "A TRUE TEST" OF ATOMIC POWER, EVEN THOUGH IT WAS NOT, HE SAID, AS EFFICIENT AS THE NAGASAKI BOMB.

WOULD IT HAVE WIPED OUT PEARL HARBOR?

WELL, SAID BLANDY, THE BEST ANSWER WOULD BE TO TAKE THE AREA OF DEVASTATION AT HIROSHIMA AND IMPOSE IT ON A MAP OF PEARL HARBOR--TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE TYPE OF BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED AT HIROSHIMA AS COMPARED WITH U.S. NAVY BASE CONSTRUCTION.

REGARDING SHIP DESIGN OF THE FUTURE, "MY CRYSTAL BALL HAS ONLY A 24-HOUR RANGE," HE LAUGHED.

COL.STAFFORD WARREN, CROSSROADS RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY OFFICER, COMMENTED EARLIER THAT "STEEL IS NOT TOO GOOD A PROTECTION FOR PERSONNEL," SINCE IF THE ARMOR WERE MADE THICK ENOUGH TO STOP LETHAL RAYS, THERE'D BE NO ROOM LEFT IN THE SHIP FOR CREWMEN.

HE TERMED RADIATION RESULTING FROM MONDAY'S BLAST "TERRIFIC."

BLAKESLEE, VISITING THE NEVADA FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS AFTERNOON, FOUND SHE STILL WAS EMITTING LETHAL X-RAYS FROM HER AFTER DECK--ON WHICH A STRETCH OF MORE THAN 100 FEET WAS ROPED OFF FOR SAFETY.

"AMIDSHIPS," HE ADDED, "SOME BOXES OF SOAP AND OF BROMIDES WERE EMITTING SUCH STRONG X-RAYS THAT IT WAS UNSAFE TO BE NEAR THEM LONGER THAN TWO HOURS."

THE BIG SHIP'S BOILERS WERE SPLIT DESPITE THE FACT THE SHOCK CAME FROM FAR BEYOND HER STERN, POSSIBLY 500 YARDS AWAY. THE ONLY UNDAMAGED THINGS ON DECK, HE FOUND, WERE TWO GREAT PERSHING TANKS, GUNS DOWN TO THE SIZE OF 20-MILLIMETER, AND RUBBER TIRES. HUGE TRACTOR TIRES HAD SCARCELY BEEN BLACKENED, AND SEEMED GOOD AS NEW. THE WOODEN DECKS, HOWEVER, "WERE A SERIES OF HUMPS AND SHALLOWS. ONE HOLE 15-FEET SQUARE WAS STOVE IN THE DECK AMIDSHIPS."

THERE WERE MANY FREAK RESULTS. DELICATE MACHINERY ON THE FORWARD DECK STOOD UNDAMAGED IN A HOLLOW--WHERE THE INDIRECT, REFLECTED SHOCK WAVES HAD FORCED THE DECK DOWN 18 INCHES.

DS115APS NM AST

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-DR.RALPH A. SAWYER, CROSSROADS TECHNICAL CHIEF, TODAY CALLED "IRRESPONSIBLE" AND "CHEAP CHARGES BY DR.ERNEST POLLARD OF OREGON THAT THE NAVY HAD EXPLODED THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO EXPLOIT ITS RADIATION RATHER THAN ITS CONCUSSION.

POLLARD, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON NUCLEAR PHYSICIST, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THAT'S AN IDIOTIC WAY TO SINK A BATTLESHIP."

SAID SAWYER: "THAT IS AN IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT. IT IS FROM A MAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW THE CONDITIONS NOR HEIGHT OF THE EXPLOSION, NOR WHY. IT WAS A CHEAP THING TO SAY AND A HARD ONE TO ANSWER. IT IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE HAD TO COPE WITH ALL ALONG."

DR.SHIELDS WARREN OF BOSTON, ONE OF THE RADIOLOGICAL EXPERTS, DENIED THAT THE EXPLOSION ALTITUDE WAS CHOSEN FOR RADIOLOGICAL REASONS. HE SAID EMPHATICALLYTHAT THE HEIGHT WAS CHOSEN TO GIVE BEST DETONATION EFFECTS.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF AN EARLIER NBC RADIO REPORT THAT THROUGH ERROR THE BOMB DETONATED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, A MILE AND A HALF HIGHER THAN PLANNED.)

JUL 5 1946

STONE MOUNTAIN,GA., JULY 4-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL DANIEL E.BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, SAID TODAY THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB DROP SHOWED THAT "WELL-DISPERSED NAVAL FORCES MAY STILL TRANSPORT TROOPS AND EXERCISE THEIR NORMAL WARTIME FUNCTIONS."

THE ADMIRAL, SPEAKING BEFORE A "WELCOME HOME" RALLY FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR TWO SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAID: "THE MEAGER INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE OBTAINED FROM THE TESTS OF LAST SUNDAY MERELY CONFIRMS THE FACT THAT, WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB, MANKIND HAS ACQUIRED A NEW WEAPON OF FRIGHTFUL DEADLINESS."

AS A VETERAN OF BOTH WORLD WARS, ADMIRAL BARBEY POINTED OUT THAT IN BOTH WARS "AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY POWER HAS BEEN THE DECIDING FACTOR. IN EACH WE WERE UNPREPARED. IN EACH WE HAD ALLIES TO HOLD OFF THE ENEMY WHILE WE DEVELOPED OUR STRENGTH."

HE WARNED THAT "WE MAY EXPECT ANY FUTURE ENEMY TO WAGE SUDDEN AND TOTAL WAR. IN TIME OF PEACE WE MUST PREPARE FOR WAR. PREPAREDNESS IS THE PREVENTATIVE OF WAR."

BARBEY TOLD THE VETERANS THAT THE NAVY IS PLANNING "AN ORGANIZED RESERVE OF 4,000 OFFICERS AND MEN WITH DIVISIONS MAINTAINED IN ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MACON AND SAVANNAH. IN ADDITION," HE SAID, "A NAVAL AIR RESERVE UNIT OF 210 OFFICERS AND 425 MEN WILL BE TRAINED TO OPERATE FROM SHIPS."

N420PES NM

BY JAMES J. STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION REPORTER

WASHINGTON, JULY 4-(AP)-INITIAL SPECULATION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE ATOM BOMB ON NAVAL AVIATION TENDS TO THE VIEW THAT CHANGES WILL BE MORE IN TACTICS THAN IN SHIPS.

SOME DESIGN CHANGES ARE PROBABLE, IN VIEW OF THE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE LIGHT CARRIER INDEPENDENCE. BUT NUMEROUS DESIGN ALTERATIONS ALREADY ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION AS A RESULT OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW BATTLE CARRIER CLASS, THE MIDWAY AND THE ROOSEVELT, AND MANY OF THEM WILL APPEAR IN THE CORAL SEA, NOW NEARING COMPLETION AT NORFOLK, VA.

NAVY OFFICERS ARE NOT YET READY FOR SERIOUS DISCUSSION OF THE BIKINI TEST BECAUSE OFFICIAL REPORTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED AND THEIR FEELING IS REAL EVALUATION OF THE ATOM BOMB ON THE FLOATING NAVY IS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL AFTER THE UNDERWATER BLAST, EXPERIMENT SCHEDULED FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS HENCE.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION SHOWS NO GREAT CONCERN OVER THE FATE OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, HOWEVER.

JUL 5 1946

THE BIKINI BOMB SWEPT THE INDEPENDENCE FLIGHT DECK CLEAN, INCLUDING THE ISLAND AND ANTENNAS. THAT IS LIKELY TO ACCELERATE THE MOVE TOWARD A RETURN TO STRICT FLATTOP DESIGN BY HAVING THE ISLAND BELOW THE FLIGHT DECK LEVEL, AS IT WAS IN THE OLD LANGLEY AND IN THE LONG ISLAND CLASS OF ESCORT CARRIERS. THE JAPANESE BUILT SOME CARRIERS IN THAT STYLE.

OTHER POSSIBLE CHANGES LIKELY TO GET INCREASED CONSIDERATION ARE:

1. REDESIGN OF RADAR AND RADIO ANTENNAS FOR A TELESCOPIC EFFECT SO THAT THEY CAN BE PROTECTED FROM BLAST, AND PERHAPS ENTIRELY NEW TYPES OF ANTENNAS THAT CAN BE USED IN A PROTECTED LOCATION.

2. INSTALLATION OF A SECOND HANGAR DECK FOR STORING AIRCRAFT. PRESENT HANGAR DECK SPACE ACCOMMODATES LESS THAN HALF OF THE AIRCRAFT COMPLEMENT ON A MODERN CARRIER. THE OTHERS ARE EXPOSED ON THE FLIGHT DECK.

3. REDESIGN OF HANGAR DECK CURTAINS FOR GREATER BLAST PROTECTION. THESE CURTAINS ARE METAL SLATS WHICH COVER VAST OPENINGS IN THE SIDES OF CARRIERS.

4. REDESIGN OF THE HULL STRUCTURE FOR MORE BLAST PROTECTION, AND PERHAPS HEAVIER DECKS. THE MIDWAY CLASS ALREADY HAVE ARMORED FLIGHT DECKS.

TACTICAL CHANGES ARE CERTAIN TO INCLUDE GREATER SPACING BETWEEN CAPITAL SHIPS OPERATING AT SEA. IN FACT, SPACING ALREADY HAS BEEN INCREASED IN TRAINING CRUISES, SUCH AS THE EIGHTH FLEET'S RECENT MANEUVER.

THE AIM WILL BE TO HAVE SHIPS SO FAR APART THAT A SINGLE ATTACK CANNOT AFFECT MORE THAN ONE CARRIER.

SUCH PLANNING IS LIMITED TO THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE, AND DOES NOT REACH TO THE ERA OF ROBOT AIRCRAFT AND TARGET SEEKING MISSILES, ALL OF WHICH MAY CALL FOR EVEN MORE RADICAL CHANGES IN SHIPS AND TACTICS.

RENO, NEV., JULY 4-(AP)-THE CARBONE DIVORCE CASE WAS IN FOURTH OF JULY RECESS TODAY FOLLOWING AN UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENSE ATTEMPT TO PROVE THE PETITE 19-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH-BORN MRS. JEAN PAULINE CARBONE HAD COMMITTED ADULTERY.

SHE IS SUING FORMER ARMY CAPTAIN HAROLD CARBONE, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER STUDENT, ON CHARGES OF CRUELTY. HIS ATTORNEY YESTERDAY OFFERED AS EVIDENCE OF ADULTERY THE BIRTH OF A BOY, CLAIMED BY ARMY CAPTAIN DARRELL BESCHEN OF DUBUQUE, IA., AS HIS SON.

JUDGE A.J. MAESTRETTI RULED, HOWEVER, THERE WAS "NOTHING BEFORE THE COURT TO SHOW THERE IS A CHILD." HE CONTINUED THE CASE TO TOMORROW.

CARBONE TOLD REPORTERS HIS CHURCH DID NOT RECOGNIZE DIVORCE AND SAID, "I SHALL SEEK FREEDOM IN MY OWN WAY AND IN MY OWN STATE."

DS526APS

RUSSIANS UPSET ACCORD ON PLANS FOR PEACE PARLEY

Foreign Ministers Clash Sharply During 4 Hours of Bitter Debate.

TRY AGAIN TODAY

Soviets Seek to Impose Ready-Made Rules on Conference.

JOS. DYNAN

PARIS, July 5—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers' council clashed sharply tonight on Russia's determination to impose a ready-made set of rules on the general European peace conference, and invitations to the 21-nation parley remained undrafted and unsent.

The foreign ministers of Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States adjourned after four hours of bitter debate without reaching a real accord on how to call the conference which, they agreed last night, should be convened on July 29.

Try Again Today

American and British sources said the ministers would again discuss the conference tomorrow afternoon.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, American and British informants said, attempted to enforce a set of rules of procedure upon the peace conference, evoking staunch opposition from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Great Britain and U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Senator Vanderberg (R-Mich) said Molotov argued that China should not be one of the inviting powers along with the Big Four and insisted that the ministers should draft and improve the rules of procedure before the invitations are issued.

Molotov argued that China had not participated in the council meeting here and insisted that the inviting nations be restricted to the four powers represented at the present council table, American sources said.

Stand Behind China

Byrnes and Bevin contended that China, while not taking part in the current talks, is a member of the foreign ministers' council. Byrnes said that the Potsdam and Moscow declarations provided that the council, and not some members of it, should issue the invitations.

Molotov agreed finally to accept the Russian amendment erasing China's name from the list of inviting powers if the invitations were sent out today.

However, the second Russian amendment requiring that invitations be accompanied by rules of procedure was then introduced and Byrnes flatly rejected it.

Declaring that every conference has the right to draft its own rules of procedure, Byrnes argued he could not agree to rules drafted by the council because such action would commit the United States and other council members to an attempt to influence the other 17 nations.

Compromise Is Offered

President Georges Bidault of France then proposed a compromise by which France merely would "inform" the other nations that a peace conference was scheduled to begin July 29 and that invitations would be sent later.

British informants said Molotov objected on the ground that such advance notice would only "confuse" the 17 smaller nations.

When Bevin urged postponing the decision until tomorrow, Molotov demanded the council proceed to the German question, saying he had some declarations to make. He suggested that the deputies take over the job of drafting the invitations and formulating rules.

One American source said that this would have blocked any further move by Byrnes to bring up the peace conference question,

(Continued on Page Six)

JUL 6 1946

since Germany then would be considered the first order of business. The informant said it appeared that the Russians were attempting to block the peace conference for some unexplained reason.

Byrnes Stands Pat

Byrnes refused to yield in his stand, Molotov was firm in his arguments, and the session broke up, he added.

The council had met today presumably to agree on the invitations and to iron out details of the Italian, Balkan, and Finnish treaty drafts. The meeting lasted three hours and 45 minutes.

Agreements on the peace conference date, and settlement last night of the Italian reparations issue, were achieved after a session lasting more than seven hours.

Meanwhile, informed officials predicted that the ministers would end their sessions next week after they appoint special deputies to study eventual settlements with Germany and Austria.

French informants who had anticipated earlier that a detailed discussion of German issues was in the offing, conceded now that the interval between the July 29 opening of the European peace conference was too short to permit a full-scale survey of the German question.

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The French said the ministers probably would discuss Germany and Austria for only a few days, and then appoint special commissioners to continue the studies pending another foreign ministers council after the European peace conference adjourns.

'Big Four' Keep Last Word, Inviting 21 Nations

JUL 6 1946

Paris, July 5 (AP)—The foreign ministers of the Big Four drafted invitations today for a general European peace conference to be held in Paris July 29 for debate on treaties intended to end World War II for Italy and the Axis satellites.

In a seven-hour-and-40-minute session which lasted into the early hours this morning, the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and the United States reached agreement on Italian reparations—the final major point blocking preparation of treaty drafts—and fixed the date for the peace conference.

Composing Invitations

The deputy foreign ministers assembled today to draw up a suggested invitation for submission to their chiefs.

An American source said that, after approving the wording and before tackling the German treaty, the ministers probably would clean up odds and ends in the five treaty drafts—for Italy, Finland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria—they will submit to the conference.

The 21-nation general conference—composed of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelo-Russia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Ukraine, the Union of South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United States and Yugoslavia—will not have the final say on the treaties.

They Can Only Advise

Russia has insisted on strict adherence to the terms of the Moscow agreement of last December, under which the Big Four are to draw up

(Continued On Page 3, Column 1)

the final treaties after studying the advice of the peace conference.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault all have indicated that they intend to press for serious consideration of the advice of the conferees when the Council meets again after the peace conference to complete the final treaties.

Must Pay Russia 100 Million

The Ministers settled their last major conflict—Italian reparations—by an agreement providing that Italy must pay Russia $100,000,000.

The only item now on the agenda which still might cause trouble was the issue of freedom of navigation on the Danube. The last time they discussed this question the Ministers apparently were settled on a proposal that the Council declare that freedom of navigation on the river should be observed.

Before winding up their current session the Ministers also have to discuss the Austrian question and the problems of peace for Germany—which were expected to occupy the Ministers virtually until the eve of the peace conference.

H. G. WELLS SCORES BRITISH MONARCHY

JUL 6 1946

Suggests "Royal Reserve" In U.S. For Exiled Royalty

London, July 5 (AP)—H. G. Wells, in an almost unprecedented attack upon a British King's family, asked publicly today whether the royal family was involved in the "huge" sums which, the House of Commons was told recently, the Italian Government of Benito Mussolini had paid to Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, before the war.

The 79-year-old novelist and historian declared in an article in the magazine *Socialist Leader* that if the royal family were involved, "then there is every reason why the House of Hanover should follow the House of Savoy into the shadows of exile and leave England free to return to its old and persistent republican tradition."

Buckingham Palace authorities could not be reached for comment on Wells's blast—one of the very few attacks on the royal family to appear in a British publication in many years.

Weekly Publication

The *Socialist Leader* is published weekly by the Independent Labor party, Left-wing offshoot of the Labor party.

Wells said of the British royal family:

"Even this German-ruled . . . monarchy which links the English with the crumbling monarchist system of the world is menaced by a gathering accumulation of revelations. Things are coming out, and they are bound to come out.

"Why cannot these tainted peo-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

ple do the sane and patriotic thing while they may still be treated with consideration?

"Now they can be bought out and set apart with the sort of dignity and honors they value. Later on, their dismissal may have to be ruder."

Suggests "Royal Reserve"

Suggesting that a "royal reserve" for exiled kings and queens be created "in America or elsewhere, where people appear to be hungry for uniforms and titles," Wells said:

"The genuine democratic communities throughout the world need to know what is going on in this hushed-up business of the huge Mosley funds and how far our own royal family is involved in this affair."

Monarchy, Wells said, is "the antithesis of democracy" and "a repudiation of human equality."

"An artificial and insulting inferiority of the ordinary man is assumed," he continued. "He must look up while his betters look down upon him. He cannot look life and his fellow men square in the face. For that reason alone I have always been a republican."

Home Secretary Chuter Ede on June 6 read in the House of Commons two letters from Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, to Mussolini, mentioning "considerable" payments by the Italian Government to Mosley in the 1930's.

Denied By Mosley

One letter said the British blackshirt leader was getting about $241,612 a year form Italy. Mosley, jailed by the British during the war, denied receiving funds from Italy.

There was no suggestion in Ede's speech in the House that the Royal Family was in any way connected with the reported payments, and Wells did not say how it might be "involved."

Although Wells is a Socialist, he has not been identified with the Labor party, whose leaders many times have affirmed their loyalty to the institution of the monarchy and to the present royal family.

In referring to the "House of Hanover," Wells used the name which the royal family dropped at the time of World War I in favor of "House of Windsor." The thrones of England and Hanover, one-time German kingdom, were united until 1837.

Because the magazine will not be delivered to its 20,000 subscribers until tomorrow and because only a comparatively few copies reached the newsstands today, most citizens went to bed unaware that Wells had attacked their sovereign family.

Those few who read the article were plainly shocked.

"This is the most serious thing since the abdication of Edward VIII," the London *Journalist*, a newspaper, said.

The publication of such an article is directly contrary to long-established journalistic custom in Great Britain of never attacking the King and Queen. The custom is looked upon as fair play since the King and Queen, as constitutional monarchs of limited authority, may not answer such attacks or take other action without Government sanction.

JUL 6 1946

BLITZED COVENTRY TO GO MODERN

London, July 5 (A. P.).—The restored city of Coventry will have a shopping district for pedestrians only, planning engineers said today.

All commercial buildings will face paved courts and gardens with service roads and parking spaces provided behind the buildings. Theaters, and dance halls will be grouped into a brightly lighted center. Another center is planned for banks and financial houses.

Coventry, with a pre-war population of 167,000, was one of Britain's worst blitzed cities.

Communists In Britain Hit Holy Land Policy

London, July 5 (AP)—Declaring British action in Palestine constitutes a threat to world peace, the Communist party of Britain demanded today that the problem be submitted to the United Nations.

A party statement also called upon Britain and the United States to "open their gates to these distressed people" while the ground is prepared for a free and independent Palestine of Jews and Arabs.

"The situation today, unless it is satisfactorily cleared, threatens the peace of the Middle East and is, therefore, a threat to the peace of the world," the statement added.

"Deep bitterness" was felt "that a Labor Government should be the first in the world, following defeat of Hitler, to strike a blow against the Jewish people."

Attack on Buchman Plan Reopened in Commons

Laborite Says Officials Were Friendly to Nazi Leaders

LONDON, July 5 (AP).—Tom Driberg, Labor M. P., reopened an attack on Dr. Frank Buchman's Moral Rearmament program in the House of Commons today, charging that some of its leaders "associated in a close and friendly way with the leaders of Nazi Germany."

"It is provable," Driberg declared, "that this group has been heavily encouraged and backed financially in America by Henry Ford and others whose record is known to members on this side (the Labor side of the House)."

Driberg, a newspaper man, was protesting the recent admission of Dr. Buchman and 105 followers, including thirty-eight American citizens, into England to give a play and lectures.

Dr. Buchman did not comment immediately on Driberg's charges. He has denied that "M. R." leaders were friendly with Nazis and has described his teachings as "the full message of Christ" and "the answer to the atomic bomb."

Alert Set For New Palestine Trouble

London, July 5 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Jerusalem today said British soldiers had been alerted and were standing by in anticipation of Jewish retaliatory measures protesting the arrest of many Jews last week end.

The dispatch quoted British army officers as saying three Jewish underground armies will reach their "operational deadline" at one minute to midnight tonight. The paper recalled that previous Jewish underground actions had occurred on Friday nights so that participants might escape on Saturday, the Jewish sabbath.

Chief Rabbi, Attlee Confer On Palestine

London, July 5 (AP)—Dr. Isaac Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine, conferred today with Prime Minister Attlee and said he got the impression that the Palestine situation "critical as it is, is not beyond remedy."

"I appeal again to the Government and the British nation," Rabbi Herzog said, "to visualize now, at once, the tragic plight of the agonizing remnants snatched from the Nazi fire."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS REYNAUD

JUL 6 1946

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—The constituent assembly, over Communist opposition, voted 298 to 132 today to seat pre-war Premier Paul Reynaud.

A Communist-dominated election committee recommended that Reynaud's seat in the assembly be invalidated, not because of any irregularities in connection with his election, but because of the "moral aspect" in view of his wartime record.

"Doesn't he who selected (Marshal) Petain in 1940 as vice-president x x x deserve a penalty? At least he shouldn't sit in the national constituent assembly," the committee's report said.

Reynaud defended himself before a largely sympathetic chamber, accusing the Communists of "wishing to make us turn away from our natural inclination toward the Anglo-Saxon democracies toward totalitarianism."

The assembly's constitutional committee, also over Communist objections, decided that presidents of France in the fourth republic would be elected by at least two chambers.

A proposition to give the president of the republic the right to dissolve the chamber of deputies failed of passage in a 21-21 tie vote.

Hostel Unit Pedals Off To Holland

JUL 6 1946

Paris, July 5 (AP)—More than 100 American youth hostel workers pedalled away from Paris in two bicycle groups today, bound for Luxembourg and Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, to repair youth hostels damaged and neglected during the war.

The Americans, led by Monroe Smith, of Northfield, Mass., arrived in Paris late Wednesday night, slept on apartment balconies or on mattresses laid on office floors in this crowded city and spent the Fourth of July sightseeing.

Materials Brought

They wound up Independence Day as guests at a reception given by Elsa Schiaparelli, the fashion designer.

The group came over equipped with tools, building materials and food to help Danish, Dutch and British hostel enthusiasts restore bombed or otherwise damaged buildings. They brought three trucks to transport the material.

They plan to return to Paris after two weeks and split up into three groups that will repair hostels in the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Jura mountains.

JUL 6 1946

Strike In Trieste Now 4 Days Old

Trieste, July 5 (AP)—The general strike of 200,000 workers continued today for the fourth day despite the decision of Allied military authorities that it was "illegal."

Allied authorities ruled yesterday that the strike, which has virtually paralyzed this hotly disputed city, had political motives and therefore was out of order.

The strike was called Monday following riots between partisans of the Left and Right in which two persons were killed and 60 injured.

Some workers had returned to their jobs today, but port operations were still deadlocked, and out of ten ships in the port only one—and that a military cargo vessel—was being unloaded.

Posters appeared during the night throughout Trieste demanding that the four-power Foreign Ministers' decision to internationalize the area not be put into effect.

Bel Air Man Hurt In Trieste Riot

Trieste, July 5 (AP)—The names of seven American soldiers injured in rioting while patrolling this city Monday night—withheld from civilian correspondents—were published today in the *Blue Devil*, weekly division newspaper of the American 88th Division.

They are: Major Gerald H. Munn,

1946

Second Lieutenant Douglas A. Armstrong, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; Second Lieutenant Duryea Cameron, Bel Air, Md.; Pfc. Alan J. Perry, Alton, Ill.; Pfc. Ashton T. Bruton, Morehead City, N.C.; Pfc. Hufford Blankenship, Jolo, W.Va.

Bruton was reported seriously injured, but expected to recover.

Attended Gilman

Lieutenant Cameron is the 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Brodnax Cameron, of Bel Air. He attended Gilman Country School for Boys and the Bel Air High School. Just prior to joining the Army, he spent a year at Princeton University.

He received his early training with the 10th Mountain Division at Camp Hale, Col., and at Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., when that division went overseas. He left for the European theater in October, 1945, with the 88th Division.

Danes Deplore Conduct At Dance for U. S. Navy

Paper Protests 'Indecency' at Copenhagen Affair

COPENHAGEN, July 5 (AP).—Under a front page headline reading "Indecency in Front of Spectators," the conservative "Nationaltidende" protested today against "shocking episodes" at a pier dance arranged in connection with an American naval visit here.

"Several of Copenhagen's fastest girls were among the guests on the pier last night," the paper said. "They behave like hussies from harbor joints. Equipped with beer bottles, they allowed themselves to be pawed by American sailors in front of thousands of spectators who felt ashamed to see Danish girls behave like that."

The paper said it obviously was the "dregs of former Wehrmacht girls" who seized American sailors for the night.

Axel Dessau, chairman of the Danish-Allied committee which arranged the dance, said more stringent measures would be taken at future dances, but he added with a sigh: "Sailors are sailors."

Indies Interim Plan Set

The Hague, July 5 (AP)—Premier Louis J. M. Beel said today a special administrative body would be formed for the Netherlands East Indies to bridge the transition period until the establishment of a new legal order for which the kingdom could bear responsibility.

"Though conscious of the serious character of the Indonesian problem," the chief of the new Cabinet declared before the lower house, "the Government is confident that a peaceful solution can be realized as soon as possible."

Authoritative sources said Beel planned to appoint his predecessor as premier, Willem Schermerhorn, as commissioner general for the troubled islands.

Discussion Of Relations

Revision of the relations between the ocverseas territories and the Netherlands are to be discussed at a round-table conference in September.

Domestically, Beel said, the emphasis would be on increased production, a national welfare plan and stimulation of private enterprise.

He said all possible help would be given to the development of the organization of the United Nations.

NAZI COUNSEL IN CHALLENGE

JUL 6 1946

Claims Germany Should Conduct War Criminal Trials

Nuernberg, July 5 (AP)—Counsel for Joachim von Ribbentrop today challenged the right of the Allies to try Germans as war criminals, contending the Potsdam agreement recognized that Germany would continue as a nation and therefore that only Germany should be conducting such prosecutions.

On this basis, Dr. Martin Horn sought to establish the innocence of the former foreign minister as far as the international military tribunal was concerned.

Defense Speech Stopped

Horn spoke after the tribunal abruptly shut off a defense speech by Attorney Alfred Seidl for Rudolf Hess when Seidl ignored warnings and continued a violent attack on the Versailles Treaty as both illegal and unjust.

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence told Seidl to rewrite his defense speech, deleting his opinions about the Versailles Treaty, and present it another day. Hess listened without change of expression. Hermann Goering, who prison authorities reported had instigated the speech, chuckled.

Horn declared if German law was applied, Ribbentrop would be innocent of any acts he performed by decree of Adolf Hitler because such decrees were law.

More Blame For Hitler

Horn blamed international violations upon Hitler—as the other defendants have been trying to do since the war crimes trials started. He gave these explanations of Ribbentrop's role in German aggressions:

1. Austrian *Anschluss* — Ribbentrop had been foreign minister only ten days and "had no influence whatsoever" in that action.

2. Absorption of Czechoslovakia —This "came as a surprise" to Ribbentrop and he warned Hitler that the western powers would react adversely.

3. Yugoslavia — "This situation was caused by a forcible change in the Government in Belgrade," but Hitler alone decided that a threat existed and took action without Ribbentrop's knowledge.

Diplomatic Move Claimed

4. Denmark and Norway—"Von Ribbentrop was informed of this operation for the first time only 36 hours in advance. His share in the extension of the conflict into Scandinavia was so small that it hardly can be put to his charge as a separate action."

5. The Low Countries—All had detailed plans for the reception of Allied forces; German conduct was a defensive move.

6. Poland—Ribbentrop sought a diplomatic solution of the Memel and corridor problems. He blamed a British guarantee to help Poland for stiffening the Poles' refusal to bargain.

Action To Avoid War Claimed

Horn said Ribbentrop tried unsuccessfully to prevent war with Russia. In the Spring of 1941, he had sought to arrange a meeting of Russian and German diplomats with Hitler, but this failed, Horn said.

"This ended Ribbentrop's possibilities in his position under the regime," Horn added. "He afterward believed he could no longer shut his eyes to information which was brought to his knowledge."

Until then, said Horn, the defendant had been a blindly loyal follower of Hitler.

Horn said Ribbentrop tried to avoid war with the United States, but that the occupation of Iceland and Greenland "left no doubt that the United States had sided" with the Allies.

Fire in Nuremberg Courthouse

NUREMBERG, Germany, July 5 (AP)—A fire in the cafeteria kitchen at the Nuremberg courthouse was extinguished today by workmen using sand. The flames swept out a window into cables feeding the Radio Corporation of America offices in the courthouse. Police said a stove explosion started the blaze.

PROMOTIONS LINKED TO LICHFIELD ABUSE

Court Hears Kilian Rewarded 2 Guards for Shooting at Prisoners Breaking Rules

P. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 5 (AP)—A prosecution witness testified today that Col. James A. Kilian, former commandant of the Lichfield, England, detention camp, personally had ordered the beating of a soldier prisoner there, and had promoted two guards for shooting at prisoners.

The witness, Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, said he once asked relief from duty at the Lichfield guardhouse because "the place was too rough and tough and I didn't want to get hung out on a limb."

Lieutenant Cubage, who recently was fined $250 after conviction on a charge of authorizing use of clubs at Lichfield, frequently refused to answer possible self-incriminating questions today because his own sentence still is subject to review.

Colonel Kilian, a cavalry veteran from Highland Park, Ill., alternately reddened, fidgeted, smiled and shook his head in denial as he listened to Lieutenant Cubage's testimony at the court-martial in support of the prosecution's charges that he instituted the guardhouse's alleged "be rough" policy.

Lieutenant Cubage quoted another Lichfield officer as saying that Colonel Kilian "told me we could be as tough as we want to."

Under questioning by prosecutor Major Joseph S. Robinson of New York, Lieutenant Cubage said two guards had been promoted by Colonel Kilian—one for shooting a prisoner in one leg during a reported attempted escape and another for shooting through a window near the head of a soldier who was looking out in violation of guardhouse rules.

"That's the kind of man I want —he's carrying out instructions," Lieutenant Cubage quoted Colonel Kilian as saying.

After that, he testified, he heard a captain "more or less joking with the guards about shooting prisoners so they'd be promoted.

He said Colonel Kilian once told him to take an incorrigible prisoner "down to the rifle range and work him over — just don't break too many bones." Lieutenant Cubage said he told another officer about this, and that the officer replied, "That's not so good. We must be careful. He's likely to leave us out on a limb."

Then, he continued, they submitted the prisoner to a medical examination and found he was insane.

The defendant in a concurrent trial, Lieut. Leonard Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., denied that he "ever instituted any system of treatment of prisoners contrary to law or any system of unauthorized cruel or unusual punishment of soldiers" at Lichfield.

The Army announced tonight that charges had been served on three other officers awaiting courts-martial in connection with the treatment of prisoners at Lichfield.

Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo, Ohio; Major Richard E. Lubuono of Pittsburgh and Major Herbert W. Bluhm of Chicago are scheduled to go on trial on July 9, 10 and 11, respectively.

1,700,000 Enter, 500,000 Leave

HAMBURG, Germany, July 5 (AP)—The British and Russian zones in Germany have completed the exchange of nearly 2,225,000 Germans, British occupation authorities announced today.

The Russians sent approximately 1,700,000 into the British zone and the British approximately 500,000 into the Russian zone in moves to return Germans to their former homes.

Jews Stage Hunger Strike

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 5 (AP)—Many of the 70,000 eastern European Jews living in UNRRA camps in the United States zone staged a one-day hunger strike Wednesday a a protest against British military raids in Palestine.

Ex-Gauleiter Acquitted

Hannover, Germany, July 5 (AP)—A British military court today acquitted Hartmann Lauterbacher, former Gauleiter (district chief) of Hannover, accused of ordering the killing of inmates at the Hamelin prison. The court held evidence against him was insufficient.

Food Plight In Greater Hesse

JUL 6 1946

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 5 (AP). A United States health officer told twelve visiting American newspaper chiefs today there would be "serious starvation" within a few months in industrial Greater Hesse unless the Germans got more food immediately.

Visiting Greater Hesse military government headquarters, the executives were told by Major B. H. Kean, of New York city, that 50 per cent of the children in Frankfurt suffered rickets, people in industrial cities were 30 to 40 per cent underweight, and the area faced a probable influenza epidemic this winter.

Equivalent Of German Meal

"If this trend continues serious starvation will develop," Kean said. "We have no starvation of the gaunt, emaciated type but instead subtle malnutrition which is growing steadily worse."

The warning was given the editors after they had eaten the equivalent of a German meal of 443 calories. The meal consisted of potato soup, a slice of bitter black bread (which most editors did not finish), half a normal-sized pat of butter, one-sixteenth of an egg and a tiny piece of cheese.

Dr. Karl Geiler, German minister president of Greater Hesse, told the editors in a round-table discussion that the critical food situation was further affected by shortages of coal, iron and steel from other zones of Germany.

"Approaching Catastrophe"

"We cannot reconstruct German economy and we cannot make farm tools to increase agricultural production until a central, uniform German economy is established," Geiler declared.

"The whole existence of the German population is threatened by the failure to establish an interzonal economy. We already are approaching catastrophe. The problem cannot be solved by American military government alone."

The American agricultural expert of Greater Hesse, Saul Katz, of Belle Mead, N.J., predicted that German crops this fall would be 80 per cent of normal. By September, he said, Greater Hesse would be short 28,000 tons of bread grain.

Katz told Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, that every German farmer was registered and had to turn in most of his products to local pools.

"Even a man who raises more potatoes in his garden than he needs has to turn them in," he said.

"Is the German rationing system susceptible to graft?" asked Roy Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard papers.

"That is difficult to answer," Katz repled.

Party Organ Growth Urged

Asked by Sulzberger whether the Germans "believe they have a free press at the moment and believe what they read," Geiler declared:

"I have the impression the population looks critically at the press at the present time. The difficulties of living cause the population to lose interest."

Geiler and several of his ministers spoke strongly against nonpartisan newspapers and urged the growth of party organs.

Their statements prompted Herbert F. Corn, managing editor of the Washington *Star*, to comment: "These people all want only party newspapers. They just don't understand an objective newspaper."

Asked by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whether the Germans "believe they have a free press at the moment and believe what they read," Dr. Geiler declared: "I have the impression the population looks critically at the press at the present time. The difficulties of living cause the population to lose interest."

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AMG Cuts Term Of German Girl

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 5 (A. P.).—A life sentence imposed on Ingeborg Fischer, plump, blond German girl for slaying her former sweetheart, Sgt. John Chinar of Tuscarora, Pa., was reduced to fifteen years imprisonment by the American Military Government today because premeditation was not proved.

The 22-year-old girl was convicted on May 1. She had been found standing over Chinar's body with a pistol in her hand on March 15. The sergeant had been shot through the heart in

JUL 6 1946

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his billet after he is alleged to have told her that he wanted nothing more to do with her.

At the trial the girl said Chinar tried to take the gun from her and that in the confusion she acidentally pulled the trigger.

JUL 6 1946

Austria Okays Trieste Pact

Vienna, July 5 (AP)—Control of Trieste by the United Nations will satisfy Austria and constitute a valuable guarantee to peace, Chancellor Leopold Figl said today.

"Trieste cannot become the domain of one state," Figl told a news conference. "It must be a trade center for all the countries of central Europe."

Figl said food supplies were on hand to maintain the Austrian ration at 1,200 calories daily this month.

JUL 6 1946

Man Killed By MP's In Vienna Not Russian

Vienna, July 5 (AP)—Soviet authorities advised the American provost marshal today that a man in Red Army uniform shot and killed yesterday by American military policemen was not a Russian but of unidentified nationality.

The man was shot after he had fired once from a 6-foot distance at an American military police attempting to disarm him. He had been threatening Austrian civilians.

Hungary Has Quintillion Bill

Budapest, July 5 (AP)—A single bill with a face value of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 (one quintillion) pengoes was in general circulation today as inflation in Hungary soared to new heights. The new note, under the United States dollar exchange rate, is worth about 10 cents.

Yugoslavs Release British Plane

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 5 (AP)—The Yugoslav Ministry of Information said today that a British Royal Air Force plane that was impounded at a Belgrade airport June 27 had been released. The plane was impounded when it arrived from Bari bearing inscriptions "Down With Tito" and "Long Live Mikhailovitch" on its fuselage. The Ministry said the plane had left for Italy.

RED LANDLUBBER GIVES AMERICAN ADMIRAL A TACK

JUL 6 1946

BERLIN, (AP)—American officialdom is chuckling over the experience of Vice Adm. W. A. Glassford, head of the American naval mission in Berlin, an old seadog who had his course abruptly altered by a landlubber Russian sentry.

Adm. Glassford loves to go boating on the Wannsee, a lake in the southwestern suburbs of Berlin. This lake, though hardly more than a speck on any but a large-scale map, is international water because with its connecting channels it extends into three occupation sectors of the city—American, British and Russian.

Without giving sector boundaries a thought, the admiral has often sailed or motorboated northward from his lakeside home into the British sector. But one sunny Sunday he turned southward.

Imagine his surprise to be hailed from shore by a Russian sentry, shouting and pointing a gun. The admiral thought at first to ignore him, for wasn't he in the American sector and what was the Russian shouting about?

"But on second thought," the admiral said later, "I recalled previous experiences with sentries and that blunderbuss looked about ready to fire a shot across my bow, so I swung back toward home."

Next day he reported his encounter to American Army authorities. Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, American commandant, calmed the admiral's indignation when he explained that the Red sentry was on American occupation ground by permission—there to keep a sharper guard on a channel that leads up to Potsdam, scene of Russian headquarters and popularly known here as "the forbidden city."

BOY'S TALE SETS MOBS RAMPAGING

JUL 6 1946

False Kidnap Story Results In 38 Deaths In Polish City

ALLEN

Warsaw, July 5 (AP)—A boy's tale that Jews had kidnapped him set mobs rampaging through the streets of Kielce in Poland's worst postwar pogrom that killed at least 38 and injured 50 others—mostly Jews—before Government armored cars restored order today to that city of 60,000.

Nine women and one security policeman were among the dead from the anti-Jewish rioting which began yesterday with the invasion of Jewish shops, homes and apartments.

Violence Spreads Rapidly

As a special commission broadened its investigation today, an inquiry disclosed that 8-year-old Heinrik Blaszczycyk said "someone" told him to start a story that Jews held him several days in a cellar and threatened to kill him and that he had seen at least a dozen bodies of Christian children in his prison.

The boy was said to have told his story to militiamen who, angered, went to Jewish homes to investigate. Violence then developed rapidly and crowds began forming in the streets.

Situation Reported "In Hand"

Jews, under attack both by militiamen and roving mobs, fought back in self-defense, firing pistols and rifles from windows of their houses and hurling hand grenades. A Jewish woman was reported to have killed the security officer with a pistol shot.

After several hours of fighting, order was restored when the militia reserve arrived in the city.

The anti-Jewish outbreaks extended to some rural districts of Kielce. Near the city a Jewish officer of the Polish Army was dragged from a train and killed.

One source here advanced the theory that the outbreak was provoked deliberately in an effort to focus attention of the populace on the Jews and divert it from the counting of votes cast in last Sunday's referendum.

Reinforced military units and security police patrolled the streets today, and a Government report said the situation was "in hand."

Arrests Of 62 Reported

Government authorities said that 62 perpetrators were arrested last night, and that additional arrests were under way today. They will face military tribunals.

A curfew was enforced at 7 P.M. yesterday, and all persons cleared from the streets of the city, an industrial and farm center 107 miles south-southwest of Warsaw and 64 miles north-northeast of Krakow. The Jewish population is approximately 800.

Rioting started at 11 A.M. Thursday. It continued well into the afternoon as a call went out for militia reinforcements. Mobs attempted to attack the headquarters of the Central Jewish Committee in Kielce and Jews were taken from railway cars and streetcars.

Many of the Jewish residents of the city were repatriated recently from Russia. Kielce was captured by the Russians on the fourth day of the great Red Army winter offensive of January, 1945.

Some Government officials have

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

described the Kielce area as a "hotbed of fascism," and Warsaw newspapers charged "Fascist" elements with deliberate provocation in setting off the pogrom.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that 67 "bandits" were killed and 308 wounded or arrested in clashes between security police, militia and outlawed bands before and during last Sunday's referendum. He said 65 members of the militia and police were also slain.

Early returns have given the Government a substantial lead in the referendum. Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party and core of the opposition, has demanded a district-by-district recount of the votes.

Mikolaczyk's Charge Denied

Unofficial returns showed a count of 2,527,471 affirmative and 601,584 negative votes on the question of a unicameral parliament for Poland. The opposition differed with the Government on only one of the three referendum questions, advocating a bicameral parliament.

The unofficial returns showed also the voters approved of the Government's nationalization of industry and distribution of farm land by a vote of 2,690,694 to 438,361. The count on Poland's present western frontier was 2,925,905 votes of approval and 203,150 negative votes.

A Government spokesman denied categorically Mikolajczyk's charge that 3,000 of his partisans were arrested in the Poznan district just before the voting took place.

34 Are Killed In Pogrom In Polish City

JUL 6 1946

Warsaw, July 5 (AP)—At least 34 persons were reported today to have been killed and 42 wounded at the city of Kielce in Poland's bloodiest postwar pogrom, which was finally suppressed by Government forces in armored cars.

Reinforced military units and security police patrolled Kielce's streets.

Anti-Jewish rumors apparently touched off the outbreak yesterday. One rumor was that a Polish baby had been killed by Jews. Another was that a Polish boy had been kidnapped and held in a cellar two days by a Jew.

Jewish Places Attacked

The Government blamed "Fascist reactionary elements" for the attacks, in which Jewish homes were raided and Jewish shops were smashed.

The pogrom started about 11 A.M. yesterday and continued well into the afternoon as a call went out for militia reinforcements. Then the armored cars were brought into play against the mobs.

Authorities reported 62 suspected of participating in the pogrom were rounded up last night and said further arrests were underway. The streets were cleared. It was officially announced that all responsible for the outbreak would face military tribunals.

Other Casualties Possible

A checkup of dead and wounded, the vast majority of whom were Jews, may show higher casualties. It was reported that some security police and militiamen were killed or wounded battling the mobs.

Reports from Kielce said it was the bloodiest pogrom in Poland in years. About 800 of the city's population are Jews.

Snatched From Trolleys

Jews were snatched from streetcars and railway coaches. Mobs struck and the headquarters of the Central Jewish Committee of Kielce, but were repulsed.

The Government clamped down a curfew effective at 7 P.M.

Many Killed in Clashes.

The disorder came as the Government announced that early returns from the Polish referendum last Sunday gave the Government a substantial lead on all three questions it presented.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that sixty-seven "bandits" had been killed and 308 wounded or arrested in clashes between the security police, militia and outlawed bands preceding and during the referendum.

Sixty-five members of the militia and the police also were slain in the clashes, the spokesman said. Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party—core of the opposition, already has demanded a district by district recount of the votes.

No Claims of Victory Yet.

The Government announced yesterday that with approximately a quarter of the votes counted the three questions presented to the electorate had a heavy "yes" majority, with the count for the one-House Legislature running about three to one. This question was the only one on which the opposition made a fight, urging a "no" vote.

The complete total of votes is not expected to be completed before July 12 and no claims of victory have been advanced as yet by any party or bloc. The voters were polled on Poland's new western boundaries and upon the Government's nationalization acts, as well as on the question of a unicameral Legislature.

A Government spokesman categorically denied last night Mikolajczyk's charge that 3,000 of his partisans had been arrested in the Poznan district just before the referendum.

Approximately 10,000,000 votes were cast in the election and foreign observers who watched the voting in unofficial capacities said it appeared to have been conducted properly and legally.

Last night American embassy informants said that United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane would lodge a formal protest with the Polish Foreign Ministry over the arrest and detention during the Polish referendum of two embassy employees—Stephen Zagorski of Forest Hills, L. I., and Edwin Raymond, American Agricultural attache of Newark, Ohio.

The informants pointed out that the Foreign Ministry had given embassy employees permission to circulate freely throughout Poland during the referendum.

Poland Signs Nine Trade Agreements

Warsaw, July 5 (A. P.).—Poland, steadily expanding her foreign trade, has concluded commercial agreements with nine countries.

They are Soviet Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Switzerland. In addition, an agreement exists for shipping 100,000 tons of coal monthly to France, and another agreement with the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

Commercial negotiations now are underway with France and Finland, and for the expansion of the agreement with Hungary.

Envoy Returns To Poland

Warsaw, July 5 (AP) — Oscar Lange, Polish Ambassador to the United States and delegate to the United Nations Security Council, arrived here from New York yesterday to confer with his Government.

American Activity In China Attacked

JUL 6 1946

Moscow, July 5 (AP)—Three Russian newspapers assailed American actions in China today, declaring that United States capital was helping to push China backward into the position of a semi-colonial country and that Americans were politically supporting reactionary forces.

A *Pravda* dispatch, meanwhile, accused George Allen, United States Ambasador to Iran, with making false charges against Russia. It said Allen had declared Russia had evacuated Iran only upon American insistence, and that Russia was trying to obtain a Persian Gulf port.

An *Izvestia* article by V. Yarolvoi charged that American capitalists were flooding China with "cheap American goods" and wrecking efforts of Chinese textile manufacturers to resume business.

U.S. Banks Reopening

"It becomes clear that some circles in the financial capitals of America and England are trying to return China to the position of a semi-colonial country," Yarovoi said. "Such a policy is being accomplished despite the fact that it is in contradiction to the high aims of the United Nations."

American banks have reopened branches in China financing United States activities. American engineers are swarming into the Yangtze Valley and oil men are prospecting in the Gobi Desert, he added.

An article in *Trud* gave a similar picture, and said the Chinese Association of Labor was mobilizing the working class for democratization of the country.

A *Pravda* commentator, V. Avarin, said that "without the support of Americans the reactionary forces of China would have been routed long ago." "As many times reported already in the American press, the Americans are transferring on their ships troops for strife against the people's armies, and they give these troops armaments and give political support to reactionary forces," he said.

Dispatch From Baku

Pravda printed a special dispatch from Baku, dated July 4, saying that Ambassador Allen had made false charges against the Soviet Union in a recent talk with members of the central committee of the People's party of Iran. It did not say where the talk was held.

Allen, it said, "indulged in a number of attacks against the Soviet Union, trying to convince his listeners that the Soviet Union's policy was directed against the independence of Iran. "Distorting facts known by everybody," the paper commented, "Allen asserted Soviet troops had evacuated Iran as the result of the effort and persistence of the United States and that the Soviet Union was trying to obtain a Persian Gulf port."

teners that the Soviet Union's policy was directed against the independence of Iran," Pravda declared.

The paper added that the Ambassador had "distorted facts known to everybody" by declaring that Red Army troops had evacuated Iran only as a result of the persistence of the United States. The dispatch also asserted that Allen had said that Russia was trying to obtain a port on the Persian gulf.

Meanwhile, the Government newspaper Izvestia declared today that American capitalists had flooded China with cheap American goods and wrecked efforts of

"It becomes clear," the paper added, "that some financial circles in America and England are trying to return China to the position of a semi-colonial country. Such a policy is being accomplished despite the fact it is in contradiction of the high aims of the United Nations."

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JUL 6 1946

Pravda Assails U.S. Envoy To Iran

Moscow, July 5 (AP)—The Communist organ *Pravda* declared today in a dispatch from Baku that George V. Allen, United States Ambassador to Iran, had made false charges against the Soviet Union recently in a talk with members of the central committee of the People's party in Iran.

The dispatch did not say where the talk had occurred, but declared the facts had become known at Baku.

Allen "indulged in a number of attacks against the Soviet Union, trying to convince his listeners that the Soviet Union's policy was directed against the independence of Iran," *Pravda* declared.

The paper added that the Ambassador had "distorted facts known to everybody" by declaring that Red Army troops had evacuated Iran only as a result of the persistence of the United States.

Pravda Denounces U.S. Envoy

JUL 6 1946

Says Ambassador to Iran Attacked Russia—Americans Accused of Exploiting China.

Moscow, July 5 (A. P.).—The Communist organ Pravda declared today in a dispatch from Baku that George V. Allen, United States Ambassador to Iran, had made false charges against the Soviet Union recently in a talk with members of the Central Committee of the People's party in Iran. The dispatch did not say where the talk had occurred, but declared the facts had become known at Baku.

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Chinese textile manufacturers to get back into business after years of war.

BRITISH LOCATE CACHE OF ARMS IN JEWISH TOWN

Hidden Equipment Included Large Quantity of Battle Dress.

JUL 6 1946

PALESTINE TENSION IS HIGH

Three Officers Released After 16 Days as Hostages of Underground Group.

O. CARUTHERS

Jerusalem, July 5 (A. P.).—The British Army announced today that another large cache of munitions and "a large quantity of British battle dress" had been uncovered in the Jewish settlement of Mesheq Yagur.

British troops have been searching the settlement, which is located in the Haifa bay area, since last Saturday, and previously had reported unearthing large quantities of contraband munitions in an elaborate underground storage depot.

A British Army officer, replying to Zionist charges that the Jews were being denuded of their defenses, declared:

"The presence of British Army battle dress in the cache could never be considered defensive equipment."

The officer added:

"I don't believe any of us like to see the Jews stripped of those things they have been so prodigiously gathering at such great cost, but the thing we all object to is the presence of demolition materials."

He said the confiscations at Mesheq Yagur, where a total of twenty large caches had been found up to last night, were a great loss to the Jews, but asserted: "It is only common sense that we must take everything at the present time if we are going to suppress violence."

The latest cache at Yagur was found in a bull's stall and contained a portable radio transmitter and 667 German mortar bombs as well as rifle ammunition and explosives.

The Army said the search at Yagur was still going on and it was not yet known how much longer it woud take.

Tension Still High.

Tension continued high in Palestine despite the release of three British officers by their Jewish kidnapers and a British announcement that many of the Jews arrested last week end in a drive to curb armed violence were being freed.

The three British officers, caged in wooden crates, were dumped unharmed from a truck in Tel Aviv last evening. They had been kidnaped June 18, by members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground resistance organization, and held as hostages to enforce Irgun demands for the commutation of death sentences imposed on two young Jews for shooting at British troops. Commutation of the death sentences was announced Wednesday by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, British high commissioner for Palestine.

During the sixteen days the officers were held they were kept chained by the wrists and were guarded by four Jews armed with pistols and a rubber truncheon, a British communique said.

British military authorities announced yesterday that fifty of the 2,718 Jews rounded up last week end had been released from the Rafa prison camp in southern Palestine and said that all innocent persons caught in the drive would be freed as soon as possible. None of the six executives of the Jewish Agency, which the British have accused of complicity in recent violence, have been freed, however.

Arms Cache Seizure

JUL 6 1946

O. CARUTHERS

Jerusalem, July 5 (AP)—British military authorities pressing their hunt through the tense Holy Land for illegal arms said today they had seized 667 German mortar bombs and a large amount of British battle dress hidden in a bull's stall at Mesheq Yagur, Jewish settlement near Haifa.

In London, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Jerusalem said British soldiers had been alerted for possible retaliatory measures by three Jewish underground organizations. One high British officer was quoted as saying the Jewish groups would reach "operational deadline" at one minute before midnight tonight.

20 Large Caches Discovered

[Dr. Isaac Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine, told newsmen after an hour's conference with Prime Minister Attlee that he received the impression that the Palestine situation, "critical as it is, is not beyond remedy." It was understood Rabbi Herzog and Attlee discussed the position of the Jewish agency, accused by the British of being involved in recent Holy Land violence.]

The British said that a week of searching at Mesheq Yagur had produced the greatest dump of hidden arms ever found in Palestine. Twenty large caches had been discovered up to last night. A portable radio transmitter, rifle ammunition and explosives also were found in the latest haul.

Cunningham Statement

Meanwhile, a high Britsh officer, commenting on charges that the Jews were being denuded of their defenses, said "the presence of Britsh army battle dress in the cache could never be considered defensive equipmen ."

The officer quoted from a statement by Lieutenant General Sir Allan Cunningham, the Palestine high commissioner, asserting the need for "proper control" of defenses of either the Arabs or Jews, then added:

"I don't believe any of us like to see the Jews stripped of those things they have so prodigiously been gathering at such great cost . . . but the thing we object to is the presence of demolition materials."

He said the confiscation at Yagur amounted to a great loss to the Jews but that "it is common sense that we must take everything at the present time if we are going to suppress violence."

PREDICTS CRASH IN U. S. A.

Australian Official Raps Selfish Pressures in Washington

MELBOURNE, July 5 (AP)—The Melbourne Herald today quoted H. F. Richardson, deputy chairman of the Australian War Surplus Disposal Commission, as saying that the United States, after finishing the war as the mightiest nation, "is now rushing toward economic disaster of the first magnitude."

The Herald said that Mr. Richardson, who had just returned from a five-month business tour of North, Central and South America, declared, in an interview, that members of Congress were lolling back in their seats on Capitol Hill "while the United States is rushing headlong toward inflation."

He further was quoted as saying that Australians were sometimes critical of their own politicians but that the latter "are comparatively well informed and diligent compared to the swarm of racketeers, gnoramuses and stooges of the big pressure groups" operating in Washington.

Australia Reports Butler Picked As U.S. Envoy

Sydney, Australia, July 5 (AP)—It was authoritatively reported today that Robert Butler, president of the Walter Butler Company, of Minnesota, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Australia.

[There was no confirmation of the appointment in Washington, although the possibility that Butler might get the post has drawn speculation in recent weeks.]

It was learned that Norman Makin, newly appointed Ambassador to the United States and former Australian Naval Minister, would leave in August to take over his new post. Makin served as chairman of the United Nations Security Council during the London conference.

JAVA RED ACCUSED IN KIDNAPPING PLOT

JUL 6 1946

Indonesian Official Asserts Tan Malaka Planned to Set Up Communist Regime

BATAVIA, Java, July 5 (AP)—Mohammed Natsir, Information Minister for the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, charged tonight that Tan Malaka, Communist leader, and two others were the ringleaders in the recent kidnapping of Premier Sutan Sjahrir.

Natsir, in a broadcast from Jogjakarta, the republic's headquarters, said the two others were Soebardjo, former Foreign Minister, and Abikoesno, former Communications Minister in the Indonesian Cabinet.

Sjahrir, released last week, had charged that his kidnapping was engineered by "foolish lads, instigated perhaps by political elements."

Natsir asserted that forces opposing President Soekarno had planned a coup last February at a Cabinet meeting but that this was prevented by extensive military precautions by Soekarno. Soebardjo was charged with trying to overthrow Soekarno in an attempt to have the Indonesian question submitted to the United Nations.

Yesterday Soekarno told a meeting of Indonesian political and military leaders that he intended to retain his recently assumed dictatorial powers "until the Cabinet can function again." He said the present Cabinet had "lost its real character" and that he assumed a position of "dictatorship for the benefit of democracy."

Natsir read documents which, he said, proved the opposition planned to remove Soekarno and proclaim Tan Malaka as President. An intensive whispering campaign was started, Natsir said, which accused Sjahrir of "selling" Indonesia to the Netherlanders.

JUL 6 1946

Siam Will Accept U.N. Ruling On Dispute

Bangkok, July 5 (AP)—Foreign Minister Nai Direk Chainam said today that Siam would "accept any decision" made by the United Nations on the dispute between this country and France over the fate of Indo-China border areas ceded to Siam in 1941.

"We have been authorized by both the National Assembly's upper and lower houses to accept whatever decision the United Nations makes," Direk said.

The Foreign Minister declared that Siam would formally request the United Nations to settle the dispute under a charter provision which permits a non-member to ask the United Nations for assistance.

Efforts to reach a direct settlement with France have been unsuccessful, said Direk, asserting that "the United Nations is the best solution."

30.24-3975

The Minister said that a "slight tension" continues to exist on the Siamese-Indo-China border, but added that there have been no major incidents since American and British military observers visited the area recently.

POLICE ROUND UP 40 MANILA YOUTHS

JUL 6 1946

Manila, July 5 (A. P.).—Plain clothesmen guarding President Manuel Roxas showed visible anxiety today after some forty youths—each with his left thumbnail painted red—were rounded up in yesterday's Independence Day crowd.

Detectives spotted several moving "covertly through the crowd." An extra police detail trailed them, and ultimately forty were taken into custody.

Still undergoing questioning today, the youths all gave the same answers, police said—that the red nail polish had been put on by a sister or sweetheart for no known reason. All denied any connection with radical or lawless organizations.

Police did not say whether they considered it a prank or a plot against Roxas. There was no report that any of the youths had been armed.

Whatever the Filipinos' explanation of their red thumbs, such adornment apparently was the sign of an undercover organization in Germany recently.

Early this year, acting on a tip of possession of weapons, men of the provost marshal's office in Nuernberg rounded up five youths around the age of 18, who were said to be members of a Nazified gang called the Eidelweiss Pirates, an outgrowth of the Hitler Youth Organization. All five had one thumb-nail brightly scarlet.

On the other hand, lacquering one nail is a current fad of early teen-age girls in some Connecticut towns just now.

Cabanatuan, P. I., July 5 (A. P.).—The Government's pacification drive in troubled central Luzon bore its first post-independence fruit today with the surprising surrender of about 400 Japanese-made guns by the head-hunting mountain tribesmen, the Abilacs. The tribe had learned of the firearms registration program from dialect leaflets dropped from planes.

Ninety Reporters Arrive In Hawaii From Bikini

Honolulu, July 5 (AP)—Three navy planes brought 90 correspondents to Honolulu today from Bikini, where they had reported the July 1 atomic-bomb test. A majority are returning to the mainland and do not plan to cover the second test, scheduled for July 25.

Approximately 25 more correspondents are en route to Pearl Harbor aboard the official press ship, Appalachian, due the fourteenth. The ship, in need of repairs, will remain two to five days, then return to Bikini.

Filipina Is Mayor of Baguio

BAGUIO, P. I., July 5 (AP)—Pettycoat rule came to the Philippines today when Mrs. Virginia Oteyza de Guia assumed office here as the first woman Mayor in the Philippines. Her first action was the issuance of a proclamation banning gun-carrying. She is 28 years old, wife of a Baguio engineer and a graduate of the Philippines University.

pecial Envoy' Failed To Stop Mukden Plot

JUL 6 1946

Tokyo, July 5 (AP)—A prosecution witness at Tokyo's war-crime trial testified today that a Japanese general was dispatched to Mukden on September 18, 1931, to call off the Kwantung Army's Manchurian plot but failed to deliver the explicit orders of the War Minister.

Spectators laughed as Ryukichi Tanaka, a former major general, related that the messenger, Lieut. Gen. Yoshusugu Tatekawa was locked in a restaurant by the plotters, who thought he wanted to stop the attack.

Assuaging The Girls

Tatekawa, who wanted the army to go ahead with its plans for the attack anyway, whiled away the hours with geisha girls, Tanaka went on. At midnight the army guns roared attack on Chinese barracks.

"The gunfire so frightened the geishas that they trembled, but Takekawa told them not to worry while they were with him," Tanaka testified.

"He slept soundly until morning, and then it was too late to stop the incident."

The orders to call off the plot, Tanaka said, were from the then War Minister, Jiro Minami, one of the defendants.

Assassinations Threatened

Tanaka, in his four-and-one-half-hour testimony on the Manchurian episode, said the internal situation in Japan caused the expansionists to decide to develop Manchuria as a new state on a high economic level. A powerful army clique, he said, forced the Government to accept its program by threatening to assassinate dissenters.

Tanaka named Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, former chief of staff of the Kwangtung army, as the chief instigator of the program of Japanese domination without openly admitted army control, "to avoid international incident."

Others in the plot, which, it was earlier testified, was pushed through against the expressed opposition of Emperor Hirohito, were named as Gen. Seishiro Itagaki and Shumei Okawa, propaganda agent. All three are defendants at the trial.

Excerpts from the previously secret diary of Marquis Koichi Kido, wartime keeper of the privy seal and the Emperor's closest adviser, were read to the tribunal.

Four days after the Mukden Railway explosion in September, 1931, Kido wrote:

"The Army is so strongly determined in its positive policy toward Manchuria that orders given by central authorities may not be carried out.

"Army Is Indignant"

"The Emperor has expressed satisfaction and approval to the Prime Minister and Minister of War for a governmental policy striving not to extend further the Manchurian incident. However, the Army is reported to be indignant . . . The Emperor had better not say anything further about Manchurian policy."

Tanaka testified Hashimoto had told him that if the Government disapproved the Manchurian expansion leaders of the Cabinet of Premier Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki would be assassinated and a new government formed which would rally the people behind the army policy.

A Bit Of Drama

Tanaka credited Propagandist Okawa with originating the complaint that all Asia outside Japan was being oppressed by the white race and with developing the program for driving them out. However, Okawa was unable to convince China's young marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, that he should follow the Japanese program, Tanaka added.

Tanaka avoided looking at the defendants against whom he testified until required by the prosecution to point them out.

Then he turned and pointed to Hashimoto, saying he knew him well, "he is my friend."

Tribunal President Sir William Webb snapped: "That's dramatic, but not necessary."

The military tribunal heard excerpts from a diary of one defendant, Marquis Koichi Kido, onetime close advisor of the emperor. He wrote that "the army is so strongly determined on a positive policy toward Manchuria that orders given by authorities (to the contrary) may not be carried out."

Japs Intent on Taking Manchuria Locked up General with Geishas

JUL 6 1946

TOKYO, July 5.— (AP) Japan's empire dreamers were so intent on grabbing Manchuria in 1931 that they even locked up a general with pretty geishas when they mistakenly thought he might snarl the plot, a Nipponese witness testified today at Tokyo's war crimes trial.

The general, although favorable to the plot, actually had been sent as an unwilling messenger by Japan's war minister to prevent the attack at Mukden, the witness related. But he was with the girls when the guns opened fire at midnight Sept. 18, 1931, assuring his trembling companions "not to worry while they were with him."

The witness, former Maj. Gen. Ryukicki Tanaka, named three of the 27 defendants as actively involved in the plot to overrun Manchuria—Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, Gen. and former War Minister Seishiro Itagaki, and Propagandist Shumei Okawa.

Tanaka said one unsuccessful attempt was made to convince Manchuria's war lord, the young Chinese Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang, that China and Japan should combine to throw [illegible] (white man out of Asia.

That failing, the plotters fell back on a plan which included ruthless extermination of all Japanese government officials disapproving an armed advance into Manchuria. Tanaka said the Japanese cabinet, however, offered no strenuous objection and personal attendants kept Emperor Hirohito silent to avoid the wrath of the militarists.

The witness said both civilian and military plotters used the pretext of oppressed living space for the exploitation but that in actuality the aim was to "make Manchuria a base from which to bring about revival of Asia (for the Asiatics)"

GENERAL PARADES AFTER SON'S DEATH

JUL 6 1946

Tokyo, July 5 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Ward H. Maris Jr. was asphyxiated Wednesday in an officers' club fire at Ota despite heroic efforts of his father, a brigadier-general, to rescue him from the smoke, the Army disclosed today.

Despite his grief and burns about the legs, the father, Brig.-Gen. Ward H. Maris, artillery commander of the First Cavalry Division, marched with his troops through Tokyo streets in yesterday's Independence Day parade.

News of the 27-year-old lieutenant's death was withheld pending the notification of his wife, the former Bernice Davis of 1757 Poppung avenue, New York city.

The fire, believed to have started in defective wiring, quickly swept the First Cavalry Division Artillery Officers' Club, occupied by thirty men. Gen. Maris and his aid, Lieut. Howard Ammerman of Akron, Ohio, arrived within a few minutes after the blaze was discovered but were forced back by dense smoke from the second-story room occupied by Lieut. Maris.

Catholic Bishops Touring Japan

Tokyo, July 5 (A. P.).—Bishops John F. O'Hara of Buffalo and Michael J. Ready of Columbus, Ohio, arrived today by air to survey Catholic church reconstruction and activities in Japan. Their trip was made at the request of Pope Pius XII, with the approval of Gen. MacArthur and the United States War and Navy departments.

Japs Get Specie Order

Tokyo, July 5 (AP)—Allied headquarters today instructed the Japanese Government to clear its legal title to 1,609,972 Swedish kroner, now on deposit in the Skandinaviska Bank of Stockholm in the name of the Yokohoma Specie Bank, to facilitate disposition of the funds.

TRAINED TO FIGHT REDS NOT YANKS, JAP SAY

JUL 6 1946

TOKYO, (Saturday) July 6—(AP) Japan trained 2,500,000 troops in Manchuria for "future operations against the Soviet Union," only to find, when war finally came, that its enemy was the United States, a former high ranking Japanese officer testified today.

"Until the outbreak of the Pacific war, our armies trained in Manchuria with the best equipment and the best planes," former Maj. Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka told the war tribunal trying 27 of Japan's top men as war criminals. "Japan supposed her enemy was the Soviet Union."

ss-Jap Repatriation Issue Pushed By U.S.

Tokyo, July 5 (AP)—The question of repatriation of Japanese, particularly those taken prisoner by the Russians in Manchuria, is on the agenda of next Wednesday's session of the Allied Council for Japan.

The question was raised by the American delegate, Chairman George Atcheson, Jr., at the last Council session. Atcheson intimated that Russia might not be living up to the Potsdam Agreement regarding their prisoners.

The Russian delegate, Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, asserted he did not believe the question within the scope of the Council.

Nevertheless, the issue was on the agenda announced for discussion, indicating the Americans intend to push the issue.

HIROHITO'S STAFF IS CUT TO 4785

Tokyo, Friday, July 5 (A. P.)—Emperor Hirohito's household has dropped 3,946 employees from its pay roll and now is struggling along with only 4,785, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Jennings of Allied Headquarters Finance Division reported today.

There still are 808 palace police on the roster, but most of them will be transferred, he said, leaving only a personal bodyguard for the Emperor. Not counted in the total lopped from the pay roll is the entire Imperial guards division which was demobilized along with the rest of the Japanese Army.

Soldier Electrocuted

Nagoya, Japan, July 5 (AP)—Sergt. Kenneth W. Brandl, of White Bear, Minn., was electrocuted when he accidentally plugged a 110-volt hand drill into a 250-volt power line, the 5th Air Force reported today. The accident occurred June 28.

Nationalists Hit China Inaction

JUL 6 1946

Nanking, July 5 (AP)—The predominantly Government party delegation to China's National Assembly today demanded stronger action to settle strife with Chinese Communists, warning the Government that "a truce has time limits; negotiation of a peace must have a time limit, too."

The Government's present limitless "nonaggression" policy, the group asserted, paralleled its stand before the Sino-Japanese war "when we said 'Do not take the offensive unless the enemy does.'"

The delegation also criticized the Government failure to take over Communist-occupied areas, declaring this implies recognition of Communist rights to such areas.

Manchuria HQ. Revamped

Peiping, July 5 (AP)—Reorganization of the Chinese Nationalist field headquarters in Manchuria was reported today by the independent newspaper *Shih Shieh Jih Pao*.

The headquarters, hitherto on a directorship basis with Hsiung Shihui at its head, will henceforth operate under three committees of equal power.

JUL 6 1946

Director Hsiung will head the political committee in the new setup, the paper said, with Chang Chiao, special commissioner to Manchuria for the Ministry of Economics, heading the economic committee, and Gen. Hut Sung-nan, army commander of Shensi province, the military committee.

Gen. Tu Li-ming will continue as commander of the Nationalist Peace Preservation Army in Manchuria.

Peiping observers considered the readjustment as decreasing the authority of Hsiung and increasing that of Tu.

JUL 6 1946

Workers Are Paid with Rice As Equivalent of Cash in Shanghai

SHANGHAI.—(AP) Perhaps gold built Shanghai, but today the city's commercial life today revolves around rice.

Thousands of employes are demanding—and getting—rice allowances instead of money. Practically every payroll of importance in Shanghai is a double one, a section for payments in cash, another for payments in rice.

Swollen living costs, particularly the cost of rice, is the reason for this strange system. Rice prices rose so alarmingly that the first act of the new Shanghai mayor, American-educated K. C. Wu, was to open a fierce campaign against food speculators.

When Wu took office in May rice was selling for $68,000 Chinese national currency per picul (approximately 133 pounds)— more than 15 times its cost last November. He has driven the price down to around $50,000 CNC and promises to continue his campaign.

Speculation rather than shortages was responsible for the soaring Shanghai markets which left thousands of people without sufficient food and stirred up a wave of industrial uprest.

14 U.S. Flyers' Slaying On Formosa Told

Shanghai, July 5 (AP)—Fourteen American flyers captured at Taihoku, Formosa, in 1945, were lined up in a trench and shot down by a Japanese firing squad, Yashushi Marushima, Formosan medical officer, told an American military court today.

His was the first eyewitness account of the execution.

Marushima testified at the war-crime trial of Lieut. Gen. Haruki Isayama and seven officer subordinates accused of condemning the Americans after a mock trial in which no defense counsel was provided. The prosecution charged that the court records were subsequently falsified with alleged "confessions."

Congressional Party Arrives In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 5 (AP)—Three United States senators and six representatives arrived here today on an undisclosed mission.

They were Senators Ellender (D., La.), Brewster (R., Maine) and Butler (R., Neb.) and Representatives Bell (D., Mo.), Robertson (D., Va.), Miller (D., Cal.), Worley (D., Texas), LeCompte (R., Iowa) and Crawford (R., Michigan).

3,560,000 War Dead in China

NANKING, July 5 (AP).—Lieutenant General Deng Wen-yi, heading the information bureau of China's new National Defense Ministry, today estimated the nation's military war dead at 3,500,000.

July 25 Chosen For Submerged A-Bomb Test

JUL 6 1946

Aboard U.S.S. Mt. McKinley, July 5 (AP)—Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy today set July 25 as the tentative date for the detonation of Bikini's second atomic bomb, this one "an attack against hulls." It will be exploded slightly under the suface of the lagoon.

A full-dress rehearsal was scheduled for July 19.

The chief of Task Force 1 said he had scaled down his original estimates of a 100-foot tidal wave resulting from the subsurface blast. The wave, he said, probably would be not more than 70 feet. This would be enough to send water over Bikini Island.

Blandy expects some form of radioactive cloud to result from the spray blown up from the underwater explosion. Contamination of ships by the spray and by solid water tossed onto their decks are expected to be a factor in delaying their return for inspection.

Miss Of "Appreciable" Size

The admiral, in a reappraisal of the airborne drop, termed it a "miss of appreciable dimensions" because of wind and other uncontrollable factors but asserted, however, that "nothing went wrong with this test to prevent it from being a complete success."

As greater refinements in calculations are made, he said, the airborne bomb will be shown to be stronger than first estimated and closer to the Nagaski bomb in potency.

"It was not just a firecracker," Blandy declared.

Miss Provided For

The admiral said the test was a success because the target fleet was arrayed to take care of the possibility of a miss. He cited ships heavily damaged as an example of how a good cross-section of a modern fleet can be affected: the battleship Arkansas, the heavy cruiser Pensacola, the light cruiser Sakawa, a submarine and transports.

In addition, the carrier Independence was damaged beyond repair and five other ships were sunk.

10 P.C. Of Animals Died

Capt. Shields Warren, radiological specialist, reported in the meantime that about 10 per cent of the 3,600 animals aboard the traget fleet died from the atomic blast, radiation or drowning.

Explaining that laboratory examinations are only beginning, Warren said: "As far as we can tell, some died of the air blast and others, we think, of radiation."

Some Presumed Drowned

Salvage parties who entered the lagoon a few hours after the explosion saw live animals aboard the Japanese cruiser Sawada, which went down the next day. Presumably the animals aboard drowned.

Scientists are pleased that no more animals were killed, because live subjects are wanted.

Warren, referring to delayed effects of exposure to radiation, said he expected "a considerable number" of deaths later.

Some animals will be returned to the United States to determine whether atomic exposure influences offspring. Others will be killed at various stages of the development of radiation illness, for autopsy study. Some exposed animals will be given treatments and others will be left untreated for purposes of comparison.

UNDERWATER TEST OF BOMB IS SET

JUL 6 1946

ABOARD THE USS MT. MCKINLEY, July 5—(AP) The first underwater explosion of the atomic bomb, testing its power against ships' hulls, is planned tentatively for July 25 at Bikini, the Navy announced today.

It will be the second test of the bomb against the target fleet in the lagoon.

The first, an air burst, was acknowledged today by Vice Admiral W. M. P. Blandy, to have exploded far short of the intended spot due to wind and other factors beyond the control of "even the most skilled people in the world."

But Blandy said the bomb, which sank five ships and caused varying damage to more than two score others, proved a "complete success" even so. It also caused the death of about 10 per cent of 3,600 animals aboard the fleet, the radiological specialist, Capt. Shields Warren, reported.

However, Blandy scaled down his previous estimate of what the underwater blast would do in the way of causing a tidal wave. Earlier he said a 100-foot wave could be expected. Today he estimated it would not exceed 70 feet.

For the second test, the bomb will be suspended in a bathy-sphere like container beneath a barge and will be detonated by radio impulse from a ship 20 miles away.

The bomb will be at least 18 fee below the surface.

PIRATES ROVE BAY OF BENGAL DEFYING COPS

JUL 6 1946

SINGAPORE, (AP) — Marauding pirate bands continue to raid tonkangs (junks) and fishing craft along Malaya's northern coast despite unrelenting efforts of Malayan police and the British military to end these reminders of the era when Malayan waters were a pirates' paradise.

Armed with Sten guns, Tommy guns and, police believe, even machine guns, the pirates strike in the Bay of Bengal off Penang, Kedah and Perlis.

They swoop down upon small coastal vessels, robbing them of their entire cargo. They raid fishermen, seizing fish, net and boats and leaving their victims beside their fishing pens at the mercy of the elements.

Pirate headquarters is known to be Siamese "Devil Island" of Pulau Terutau, north of the Langkawi Islands, to which several hundred desperados were exiled in years past.

Several months ago a special British task force struck there in co-operation with Siamese authorities. The pirate gangs were smashed and their leader, an important Siamese political prisoner, was arrested. Now remnants of the old gang apparently have reorganized.

Americas' Parley Put Off; Conflict With Paris Cited

By The Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5—Brazil has postponed tentative plans to call the Inter-American Security Conference here in September, since July 29 has been set as the date for the twenty-one-nation peace conference in Paris.

Informed sources said, however, that the conference would be called probably about Nov. 15—anniversary of the founding of the Brazilian Republic in 1889.

Canada Dollar Put At U.S. Par To Strengthen Price Control

JUL 6 1946

Ottawa, July 5 (AP)—The Canadian Government, citing the abandonment of price control in the United States, strengthened its own price-control structure tonight and pegged its dollar at par with the American dollar to ease "the inflationary pressures which now are so strong."

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley told the House of Commons that effective at 7 P.M. the Canadian dollar had been adjusted to parity with the United States dollar.

Four Steps By Government

Henceforth, banks and other authorized agents of the Exchange Control Board will purchase United States dollars at $1 in Canadian funds and sell at $1.00½. Similarly, the buying rate of pound sterling now will be $4.02 and the selling rate $4.04.

Previously, American dollars were bought at $1.10 in Canadian funds and sold at $1.10½. The buying rate for pound sterling was $4.43 and the selling rate $4.45.

The return of the Canadian dollar to par with the American dollar was one of four steps taken by the Canadian Government, Ilsley told the House in a surprise announcement, to "implement this country's determination to maintain order, stability and independence of its economic and financial affairs."

Subsidy Payments Retained

The other three steps were the establishment of a long list of goods and services which will remain subject to price control, including virtually al household articles; retention of the principles of price control on domestic products and more stringent price control on imported products, and the retention of subsidy payments.

Ilsley referred to the recent abandonment of price control in the United States and said Canada's new measures would "go a long way toward insulating Canada against unfavorable external conditions and easing the inflationary pressures which now are so strong."

The new program, he said, was aimed at preventing undue increases in the cost of living and production costs, improving the effectiveness of price control, encouraging importations of scarce goods and facilitating an orderly postwar adjustment of the Canadian economy, while protecting it from the major effects of "adverse developments outside our borders."

Action on OPA Bill Delayed by Senate; Porter Hits Measure

JUL 6 1946

FOES RALLY FORCES FOR STRONG FIGHT TO KILL MEASURE

30.24-397

Brickbats Descend on Compromise from Several Different Directions.

BARKLEY ANGERED

JUL 6 1946

Congress Urged to Drop 'Undesirable' Features by Price Chief.

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) Brickbats hit the new OPA compromise bill from several directions tonight, and senate action was put off until Monday, meaning that the nation will be without price control for another week-end, at least.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) announced the delay in the face of unexpected criticism of the measure by OPA Administrator Paul Porter and a new assault on price controls by opponents.

Barkley is Angered

Barkley angrily criticized Senator Wherry (R-Neb) for inviting other senators to join him offering a series of amendments to eliminate permanently controls over meat, poultry, milk, butter and other dairy products.

When Wherry expressed the opinion that many senators might want to become coauthors, the Kentuckian arose to assert that the senate ought not be "converted into a Billy Sunday revival with senators hitting the sawdust trail."

Fifteen other senators, including one Democrat, Senator Carville of Nevada, immediately joined Wherry in sponsoring one of the proposals. It would outlaw controls on meat and poultry.

Porter's criticism of the bill reviving OPA in modified form for one year obviously puzzled administration leaders in the senate.

Porter called on congress to remove its "undesirable" features, a statement which aroused speculation whether he might not urge President Truman to veto it if it passes in its present form.

Foes Rally for Fight

On the other hand, critics of OPA rallied for a strenuous fight. Senator W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel prepared for a new filibuster against any price controls.

Porter's statement came as somewhat of a surprise since he endorsed last night profits provisions which the Senate Banking committee wrote into the new measure as a substitute for the Taft amendment condemned by President Truman.

Porter emphasized today that this endorsement did not hold for the rest of the bill. Stating that it still had undesirable features, he expressed hope that congress would pass a bill conforming to the recommendations President Truman made in vetoing a previous OPA extension bill. Following that veto OPA went off the statute books last Sunday.

Barkley who sponsored the new compromise and who predicted last night that it would be enacted, met Porter's statement with a grim "no comment." There was no doubt, however, that he was chagrined.

With Barkley awaiting an opportunity to bring the revival measure officially before the Senate, there were these other developments:

1. Senator Bridges (R-NH), avowed foe of continuing any price controls, objected to consideration by the Senate Appropriations committee of a house-approved $106,000,000 fund to finance OPA operations to July 1, 1947. Bridges said OPA was legally dead and that the committee could not even hear Porter's recital of its need.

2. Senator Taft (R-Ohio) forecast solid Republican and "sufficient" Democratic backing to keep meat, poultry and dairy products free of controls, even if an extension bill is passed.

O'Daniel Set To Talk

3. Senator O'Daniel, whose eight-hour talk delayed passage of the original extension measure, announced he is ready to speak again—and at length—in an effort to prevent any revival of OPA.

There was some thought among Republicans that Porter's adverse comment on the bill constituted a neat bit of political strategy.

In fact, Senator Millikin (R-Colo), a member of the Banking committee which approved it yesterday, charged the OPA chieftain was laying a "smoke screen" in the hope that he would get the measure now in hand and not something more unsatisfactory.

Taft echoed this view, with the assertion that he thought Mr. Truman would be "glad to get" a bill that largely parallels the measure he vetoed except for the profits amendment.

The original Taft proposal, against which the President directed most of his criticism, would have required OPA to make manufacturers' price ceilings high enough to include the price each manufacturer received on every item in the Oct. 1-15, 1941, base period, plus the weighted average unit cost increase in the industry since then.

Another amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) specified that ceilings from distributors, wholesalers and retailers must allow them their Jan. 1, 1946 markups or discounts based on current costs.

(Continued on Page Six)

Amendment is Changed

Yesterday, the Banking committee changed the Taft amendment to provide that the base period shall be the full year 1940, and that added costs be computed on an industry-wide, rather than a specific unit, average basis. Various exemptions were written in giving considerable discretion to OPA.

The Wherry amendment was altered to provide that OPA shall make "due allowance" for current costs, plus the percentage discount or markup in effect June 29, 1946.

Taft said there was so many loopholes in the Banking committee draft that the administrator could deny almost any price increase. He said he would offer a revision.

While Bridges' move to delay OPA appropriations obviously hinged upon the fate of the revival bill, Taft's maneuver to keep controls off meat, poultry and dairy products shaped up for a finish fight.

Wherry called the Senate's attention to increased receipts on the country's livestock markets, contending that prices soon will reach a competitive level in butcher shops if OPA isn't revived.

Say Public for OPA

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) of the Banking committee countered with the assertion that public opinion polls show an "overwhelming sentiment" for continuation of price and rent controls.

For his meat exempting amendment, reportedly rejected by the Banking committee after twice being accepted, Taft had what he described as almost solid Republican support, plus the aid of some Democrats.

Senator Radcliffe (D-MD) said he had voted to kill off the amendment in committee on the personal plea of Barkley that the leader couldn't take the revival bill to the Senate floor with those controls left off. He said Barkley was considerably "wrought up" about the committee's previous action in voting to lift the controls.

Radcliffe told a reporter that he and Senator Burch (D-Va) had announced in committee that they would support the control lifting amendment on the floor when Taft offers it again there, unless conditions change materially in the meantime.

The Barkley bill's provisions for a roll back of prices that have risen since OPA went out of existence came in for criticism in the Senate.

Losses Are Forecast

Senator Gurney (R-SD) said elevators and grain dealers might suffer "great losses" if the prices of their products were rolled back in the face of the increases they have paid for grain this week. He mentioned cereal manufacturers in particular.

Barkley said it was possible something could be done about that.

O'Daniel's threat of a filibuster seemed likely to delay, not prevent, passage of a revival bill in some form. He had little support for a move to keep OPA in its grave this way, although both Wherry and Bridges have indicated that if they can find any stumbling blocks against an early return to price controls they are in a mood to roll them out.

Meanwhile representatives of eight national women's organizations asked the Senate to extend the price control act on a temporary basis "until adequate anti-inflation legislation could be worked out in the House and Senate."

"Every day's delay," the group said in a statement, "exposes American families to new inflationary price rises on the necessities of life."

The eight organizations included the General Federation of Women's clubs, the National Women's Trade Union League, the American Home Economics association, the Executive committee of the United Council of Church Women, National Council of Jewish Women, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian association and the American Association of University Women.

Base Date Changed

Late in the day Taft reintro[duced] his original amendment [to] ident Truman had [ob]ing the base da[te] increases to [be] to July [1] am[end]

Gen. Campbell Blasts May on War Contracts

JUL 6 1946

Military Committee Head Put 'Pressure' on Him, Ordnance Chief Says.

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., wartime chief of army ordnance, complained today that Representative May (D-Ky) put "special pressure" on him to help an Illinois munitions manufacturer.

The general supplemented previous testimony that May, chairman of the House Military committee, had been active in behalf of an industrial combine that reaped big profits from war contracts.

He told the Senate War Investigating committee that he "got red under the collar" over May's insistence.

Unfair Says Campbell

"It was unfair to me," said Campbell, now a vice president of the International Harvester company. He said that at the time he was "up to the neck" in the gigantic job of arming the U. S. forces and didn't have time for that sort of thing.

His testimony came as the committee pried deeper into the affairs of 19 closely linked concerns and their officials whom Chairman Mead (D-NY) has accused of the "worst kind of war profiteering." It produced these developments:

1. An assertion by Brig. Gen. T. S. Hammond that the Erie Basin Metal Products company had been given the Army-Navy "E" award for production over the objections of the Chicago ordnance office that it "didn't meet half the requirements." Hammond, former ordnance chief of that district, said the award "didn't amount to much after that."

2. Testimony by Campbell that May had introduced Henry Garsson to him over the telephone and asked him to see Garsson. The latter has been described by Army officials as "the brains" behind the Illinois combine.

Get Transcript of Talk

3. Introduction of a War department transcript of a telephone conversation which quoted Col. John Slezak as saying Garsson "uses Congressman May and Congressman May goes beyond the limits of propriety in getting things done."

4. Signs of resentment among members of Congress over the practice of recording congressional calls. Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) expressed displeasure and Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts termed it a "mean practice."

5 Disclosure that Murray Garsson, brother of Henry Garsson and a principal stockholder in the wa[r]

(Continued on Page Six)

swollen corporations, is now in Cuba suffering from ill health. Committee attaches said a deposition of his story had been taken.

6. A denial from Campbell that Secretary of War Patterson, as under secretary, had discussd with him a war contract for the Garssons.

Sent Out Investigator

Meanwhile, Campbell said that he had sent a subordinate to Illinois to investigate complaints by Henry Garsson which had been relayed to him by May over cancellation of a contract held by one of the corporations.

At the committee's request, he read the transcript of a telephone conversation between a General Hayes in his office and John Slezak, former colonel and executive officer of the Chicago Ordnance district.

In it, Hayes was quoted as saying a special investigator was going out to "get the whole story" so that Campbell's office could pass them on to May "and tell him right to his face that this is a high cost producer."

Campbell told the committee that he never objected to calls from members of Congress or cabinet officials—"and I got plenty of them"—calling his attention to possible war material producers.

"But when it becomes insistent, that's something else again," he added.

At one point he said that he got the impression from May's conversations with him that "I was to go out of bounds possibly to help Mr. Garsson."

Hammond acknowledged that he "never liked" Garsson.

Asked why, he replied:

"Well, how do you judge a good steer?"

Colonel Slezak, now retired, was called as an afternoon witness and linked May's name with what he described as a "highly unusual" award of the Army-Navy "E" to the Batavia Metal Products company, another part of the munitions combine. He said the award was made only after Secretary of War Patterson, then under secretary, asked for speedy consideration of it.

Conversation Quoted

Slezak quoted a recorded telephone conversation with Washington headquarters March 27, 1945, in reference to May and the "E" award.

In that conversation, Milton H. Pettit, in charge of "E" awards for ordnance, was quoted as saying that Col. Herb Clark didn't want the military committee chairman to blame ordnance in event the aw[ard] was held up. Clark was identified as a member of the awards b[oard].

The telephone transcript included a memorandum from Patterson, then under secretary, to Clark which said in part:

"There is attached a memo from the chief of ordnance recommending that the Batavia Metal Products company be favorably considered for the army and navy 'E' award.

"My sole desire is to have this nomination considered on its merits, the decisive factor to be the achievement of the company in the production of munitions. The matter is not to be considered on account of any pressure to get an award for this concern. Nor is the company to be prejudiced by reason of any friction between it and other agencies. I trust that the case can be considered at an early date."

Slezak was quoted in that conversation as saying that Patterson had "covered himself," and as adding "he put the rest of us in the soup."

He said that he filled in the recommendation for the award, but omitted reasons which he might have set down for withholding it.

The award was granted two days later.

William J. Brennan, former colonel and chief of the labor branch of the War department, acknowledged another recorded telephone conversation in which he was quoted as saying that "May is trying to hold Judge (Patterson) to an alleged promise which I am sure he never made."

He told the committee that he got his information from Clark.

Source of Trouble

Brennan, now Newark, N. J., attorney, had a hand in attempting to straighten out Batavia's manpower difficulties. He said that the manpower situation at Batavia—a factor which, under the regulations,

is taken under consideration in the "E" award—was "a constant source of trouble."

At the conclusion of Slezak's testimony, Chairman Mead (D-NY), thumping his fist on the committee table, said that "this story x x x is an illustration of the evil effects of meddling in the War department activities. I can see where a few men, eager for favors, can disrupt and demoralize activities all over the country, and bring chaos instead of production."

"The higher and the more powerful the meddler may be, the more widespread is the confusion."

Slezak said that Batavia had presented two of his subordinate officers with cases of Scotch. He said that "perhaps it was a coincidence" that the presents came with "best wishes" at a time when Batavia's application for an "E" award was under consideration.

He reported that he had refused to attend a banquet which Batavia threw to celebrate winning the award. He said that at a previous banquet given by Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., presents ranging from watches to pen and pencil sets and costing from $25 to $200 were given the guests.

Slezak said that May was the guest of honor at both banquets.

FBI Looks at Garsson's Record

JUL 6 1946

His Attorney Says He Is Ill and Cannot Appear Before Senate Committee.

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—Attorney Wayne Johnson, counsel for Murray Garsson, said today that the munitions maker whose wartime earnings are under scrutiny won't be able to appear before the Senate War Investigating Committee because he is ill in Cuba.

Johnson made this report to newspaper men at committee hearings where the 58-year-old industrialist has been identified as one of the promoters of 19 closely linked Illinois firms that handled $78,000,000 in war contracts.

The committee has received from the FBI a report on Garsson, native of England, which shows that he engaged in many businesses before he tried his hand at munitions making with his brother, Henry, and other associates. A biography from "Who's Who in American Jewry," included in the FBI report, says that at various times he has been a film producer, an assistant to the Secretary of Labor, a New York police official, a congressional committee investigator.

Once Held in Murder Case.

The FBI's report also says that he was arrested and later discharged in 1918 as a material witness in a murder case; given a suspended sentence in 1915 on a charge of disorderly conduct, discharged on a grand larceny charge in 1923, and accused of violation of a corporation ordinance in 1926. There was no disposition of that charge shown in the FBI report.

The report also said that Garsson reportedly conducted certain investigations in connection with the Lindbergh kidnapping case while employed by the Labor Department, at one point calling at the Lindbergh home in the early morning hours and questioning the Lindberghs.

While in the Labor Department, the FBI said that Garsson looked into the immigration laws and allegedly attempted to have alien actors and directors deported.

A Link to Dutch Schultz.

The report said at another point:

Information was received that Garsson was connected with Dutch Schultz and, in the purchase of a brewery in New York city, utilized money advanced by Schultz. It was also reported that Garsson had acted as an emissary to Washington in behalf of Schultz in an endeavor to obtain for him immunity from prosecution on charges pending at that time."

The report said that "information was received in 1922 that Garsson had been involved in prohibition matters" and that "it has been alleged" that he made a loan of $100,000 to Ralph A. Day, then prohibition director in New York city.

The biography of Garsson, as carried by "Who's Who in American Jewry" describes him as having held these jobs.

Former captain in the special service division of the New York city police.

President of a film producing company.

Builder of theaters.

Member of the Georgia State Canal Commission.

Special assistant to the Secretary of Labor in the Hoover administration.

Director of the select Committee of the United States House of Representatives to Investigate Bondholders Reorganization, 1934.

Lecturer on agricultural and patriotic subjects.

BRITAIN LIFTS BAN ON SOME U. S. GOODS

JUL 6 1946

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—The British Board of Trade opened the gates today to renewed imports of thirty-four miscellaneous types of United States merchandise which had been barred under wartime controls.

High in interest to women in England were ladies' felt hats, artificial silk clothing, lipstick and rouge, face powder and other cosmetics, all difficult to obtain when the accent was on austerity.

United States producers, under an agreement announced by the Board of Trade and the Department of Commerce, may ship to Britain annually 20 per cent of their average during 1936-37-38. They may ship two-thirds of an annual quota for the remaining months of 1946.

U. S. ACTS ALONE TO REBUILD KOREA INTO DEMOCRACY

JUL 6 1946

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) The United States government has decided to try to make democracy work in as much of Korea as possible, with or without the cooperation of Russia, diplomatic officials said today.

The Soviet Union was reported by these informants to have ignored two appeals for cooperation in political preparations designed to restore Korean independence. So the American military government in the country, to which the Allied powers long ago promised independence, is going ahead on its own.

Russia occupies the northern section of Korea and the United States chinery for political activities in Korea. The main cog in this machinery is an advisory legislative council. The members of this are to be elected by the people in the American zone and the council, once constituted, may enact laws which can become effective provided the military government accepts them.

Meanwhile, the United States was represented as standing ready at any time to resume cooperation with the Russians in trying to work out the destiny of Korea as a whole. Washington is committed to the principle of a unified as well as independent Korea and the present state of affairs is greatly disliked by top officials here.

Some are hopeful that the improved U. S.-Soviet relations which may result from the foreign ministers conference at Paris may accidentally ease problems of the two powers in the Far East, including Korea.

AMG PROMOTING KOREAN FREEDOM

JUL 6 1946

Washington, July 5 (A.P.)—Russia has ignored American appeals for co-operation in rebuilding a Korean government, officials reported today, and the United States is going ahead on its own.

In the American occupation zone, Major-Gen. Archer Lerch, Military Government Chief, is setting up machinery by which it is hoped the Koreans will be able to prepare themselves to resume full freedom. This includes an advisory legislative council. The Korean political parties will contest for seats and once it is convened it will go through all the motions of handling national problems and enacting national laws. Such enactments as are approved by the American Military Government will actually go into effect in the American zone.

In the original plan of occupation with United States forces in southern Korea and the Russians in the north, the two occupying Powers were supposed to promote Korean independence jointly

BYRNES' SUCCESS AT PARIS PARLEY PLEASES TRUMAN

JUL 6 1946

THURMONT, Md., July 5 (AP)—President Truman, taking a holiday at his Catoctin mountain Shangri-La, had a transatlantic telephone chat today with Secretary of State Byrnes, attending the four-power conference in Paris.

Lieut. Cmdr. William Rigdon told reporters that Mr. Truman was pleased at the agreement of the foreign ministers to hold a general peace conference in Paris July 29. Rigdon, officer in charge of the mountain retreat, came down to tell newsmen of the President's reaction.

Pleased with Barkley

Rigdon said the President also was pleased with published reports indicating that Majority Leader Barkley had worked out a satisfactory compromise on OPA.

(In Washington, however, the compromise was bombarded with criticism from several directions. OPA Administrator Paul Porter called for elimination of "undesirable" features, while foes of OPA demanded extensive revision, or outright defeat of any extension bill. Barkley put off Senate action until Monday.)

The President's conversation with Byrnes took place at 9 a.m., EST., an hour and a half after the President arose to begin another day of his long Fourth of July weekend rest with Mrs. Truman.

Later the two drove through Hagerstown, Waynesboro and other towns. They plan a visit tomorrow morning to the Gettysburgh battlefield in nearby Pennsylvania.

Rigdon said the President would meet Washington reporters on the battleground near where Pickett made his famous charge. The time for the rendezvous was not set.

The officer met reporters in Camp Cozy at Thurmont, where they are quartered four miles from the presidential hideway first taken over by the late President Franklyn D. Roosevelt.

There was no indication whether the President knew about a statement in Washington by OPA Administrator Paul Porter saying that the compromise Senate Banking committee measure still contained some of the "undesirable features"

MacArthur Quoted On Jap Food Crisis

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Congress was told that the food situation in occupied Japan is such that on one occasion Gen. Douglas MacArthur telegraphed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"Send me food or send me soldiers and if you do not hurry up you will have to send both."

This message from the supreme commander in Japan was quoted by Eisenhower, army chief of staff, in testimony on the regular military money bill, made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Heeding Eisenhower's plea, the Senate committee restored to the bill $150,000,000 the House had trimmed off a budget-approved fund of $500,000,000 for Government and relief costs in the occupied Axis countries.

Eisenhower did not say when MacArthur sent the message.

Murray Is Mentioned For World Union Post

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, is under consideration as the next president of the World Federation of Trade Unions to succeed Sir Walter Citrine, of Great Britain.

It was learned today that the names of Murray and Sidney Hillman, a W.F.T.U. vice president, also high in the CIO, both had figured in discussions at a recent W.F.T.U. meeting in Moscow as leading candidates to succeed Citrine.

Sir Walter is resigning to take a British Government post in connection with the nationalization of the British coal industry.

Wants U.N. to Guard Jews

Bloom Gives Anti-Semite Riots in Poland as Reason

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Chairman Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said today he will demand United Nations action on the world Jewish problem as a result of the anti-Semitic riots in Poland.

"I am going to insist that the United Nations take up the Jewish question," he told newsmen. "It must stop the pogroms, this killing and starving of Jews, and settle the Jewish question once and for all."

Calling attention to the guaranty of equal rights in the U. N. charter, Representative Bloom declared that the treatment of Jews in central Europe is threatening world peace. He added that the Jews of the world must be given a chance to work and live on terms of equality.

Rubber footwear, sports equipment, zip fasteners, photographers' films, spark plugs, imitation jewelry, vacuum cleaners, cutlery, bee-hives and plastic buttons were among the items listed.

the southern part. The situation is not unlikely that in Germany in that each occupying power is exclusively responsible for what happens in its zone.

Months ago a joint Soviet-American commission was set up to begin working on the political reconstruction of Korea which after 40 years of Japanese rule may require considerable assistance before it is again ready to govern itself.

Russians Protest

The United States proposed that the commission hear Koreans critical of occupation policies, including Russian policies, as well as those who were not critical. The Russians were reported to have objected. Officials said it was the old Soviet-American fight over free speech which has come up in the United Nations in other forms. It split the commission and finally resulted in discontinuing its work.

Still insisting on the free speech right for Korean nationals before the commission, the United States has sent two appeals to Russia suggesting that the commission resume work. Informants here said these have both been ignored.

As a result Maj. Gen. Archer Lerch, military government chief, has been authorized to go ahead with the creation of "practice" ma-

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of the OPA bill the President vetoed as "inflationary." Porter called for a bill more in line with Presidential recimmendations.

Hikes Along Trail

After his talk with Byrnes, the chief executive left Mrs. Truman took a mile walk along montain trails to a point near a so-called "Haunted House." The story goes, Rigdon said, that a murder occurred there many years ago and the natives gave it that name.

After his walk, Mr. and Mrs. Truman took their brief automobile ride. Their car was accompanied by another containing secret service men. The few people who recognized them as they drove through the towns waved their hand in greeting. The Presidential machine, however, made no stops.

After lunch and a nap, the President took another walk and a dip in the mountain pool 200 yards from the main lodge. He arranged to attend a showing tonight of "Night in Casablanca," featuring the Marx Brothers. He and Mrs. Truman viewed "Anna and the King of Siam" last night, retiring at 11 o'clock.

The decision to visit Gettysburg was reached today after discussing such a trip since the President's arrival. Mr. Truman is a great reader of history and likes accounts of famous battles.

"All organization must derive its power from the consent of the governed. x x x No matter how cleverly men seek to masquerate autocracy, no seamstress of tyranny can cut a brown shirt, a black shirt, a red shirt, or a silver shirt, and so dress an autocrat that he looks like a democrat."

Truman Hikes, Swims And Dozes

Thurmont, Md., July 5 (AP)—President Truman kept to a schedule of walking, swimming, reading and dozing today in his Shangri-La hideout nearby in the Catoctin Mountains.

There was some talk of a drive to Gettysburg, eighteen miles away, some time during the day. The President will probably return to Washington Sunday afternoon.

WAR ON COMMUNISM ASSAILED BY BISHOP

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5—(AP) G. Bromely Oxnam, bishop of the Methodist church, New York city, declared tonight that "energy expended in fighting Communism if devoted to preserving democracy would make totalirianism undesirable and democracy impregnable."

In an address prepared for delivery at the National Education association's annual convention, Bishop Oxnam said.

"Men who summon us to a holy war against Communism are not only declaring war on Russia, but are diverting our attention from the primary obligation to democratize our own economic, political, ecclesiastical and social life.

Russian Asserts Redin Got Only General Data

JUL 6 1946

Says Gear On Yellowstone Was Like That on Ships Lend-Leased to Soviets

SEATTLE, July 5 (AP).—A Russian marine chief engineer, in this country to arm and equip Russian ships in World War II, testified in the Redin espionage-conspiracy trial today through an interpreter who came to this country in connection with armament for Russia in the first world war.

The witness was Ivan Zabello. He testified, as an expert with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, that the confidential naval data on the new destroyer tender Yellowstone, which the government says Russian Navy Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin asked for and paid for, concerned equipment similar to that on sixteen ships lend-leased to Russia and similar to equipment placed on Russian merchant ships by the United States during the hostilities.

He testified that the technical information as exhibited was generalized in character.

Under cross-examination, however, Mr. Zahello refused to give information on an unidentified Russian destroyer tender, as it existed three or four years ago.

Mr. Zabello inspected the government exhibits—data on the Yellowstone which Herbert Kennedy, shipyard trial engineer, tesified he furnished at Redin's request after first contacting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Zabello said the information was of no value and concerned equipment and specifications readily obtainable in the Soviet Union in textbooks and periodicals.

Under cross-examination, he answered "I cannot say, because I am not authorized to tell," to questions dealing with the same details of a Russian destroyer tender he said he had inspected in 1942 or 1943.

The interpreter was Paul A. Umoff, of Seattle, Russian-born and now an American citizen. He said he was with the United States Treasury Department procurement division during the war.

Mr. Umoff was sworn as a disinterested interpreter after Judge Lloyd L. Black rejected a defense attempt to have Redin's wife, Galina, interpret for Mr. Zabello's examination.

Early defense efforts failed to disclose whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation has electrical recordings of conversations between Redin and Mr. Kennedy, government's star witness. Mr. Kennedy, a shipyard trial engineer here and a British subject, testified his house was "wired" after he contacted the F. B. I. about Redin.

Harry G. Maynor, in charge of the Seattle F. B. I. office, declined to produce any such recordings and declined to state whether any were obtained and whether Mr. Kennedy's home was "wired," on the ground that F. B. I. general orders prohibit revealing confidential information or investigative methods.

SPY TRIAL DENIED SOVIET SHIP DATA

JUL 6 1946

Russian Expert Refuses To Reveal Details On Tender

Seattle, Wash., July 5 (AP)—A Russian shipping expert today refused under intensive crossexamination in the Redin espionage-conspiracy trial to reveal items of information on an unidentified Russian destroyer tender, as it existed three or four years ago.

The witness, Ivan Zabello, marine chief engineer, had just completed testifying at length that the same details, as regarded the United States Navy's newest destroyer tender, was of no value to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

With Redin When Arrested

Zabello was with Russian Navy Lieut. Nicolai Gregorovich Redin when the latter was arrested at Portland last March 26 and later indicted on espionage-conspiracy charges.

Redin went to trial June 25 in connection with confidential data he is alleged to have asked for and paid for in connection with the U.S.S. Yellowstone, commissioned here this spring.

Zabello inspected the Government exhibits—data on the Yellowstone which Herbert Kennedy, shipyard trial engineer, testified he furnished at Redin's request after first getting in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Zabello, through an interpreter, said the information was of no value and concerned equipment and specifications, readily obtainable in the Soviet Union in textbooks and periodicals.

"Not Authorized To Tell"

Under crossexamination, he answered "I cannot say, because I am not authorized to tell," to questions dealing with the same details of a Russian destroyer tender he said he had inspected in 1942 or 1943.

Intensive and detailed questioning did develop that the Russian tender was a single-screw vessel and had armament ranging from an indefinite number of 5-inch guns to an equally indefinite number of 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns. Zabello said it had centrally directed fire control but declined to answer the same questions in regard to it, as the Government exhibits indicated Kennedy gave Redin.

Mater when FBI agents arrested him at Portland, but merely was taking Zabello, who also was attached to the Soviet Purchasing Commission, to visit the survivors of the broken Russian tanker Donbass. He said Redin was to have returned at an indefinite later date on another vessel.

The interpreter was Paul A. Umoff, of Seattle, Russian-born and now an American citizen. He said he was with the United States Treasury Department procurement division during the late war.

Umoff was sworn as a disinterested interpreter after Judge Lloyd L. Black rejected a defense attempt to have Redin's wife, Galina, interpret for Zabello's examination.

Says House Was Wired

Early defense efforts failed to disclose whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation has electrical recordings of conversations between Redin and Herbert Kennedy, Government's star witness. Kennedy, a shipyard trial engineer here and a British subject, testified his house was "wired" after he got in touch with the FBI about Redin.

Harry G. Maynor, in charge of the Seattle FBI office, declined to produce any such recordings and declined to state whether any were obtained and whether Kennedy's home was "wired," on the ground FBI general orders prohibit revealing confidential information or investigative methods.

LONDON BRIDE OF YANK GETS RENO DIVORCE

JUL 6 1946

She Charges Stinginess, He Alleges Misconduct With Army Captain

Reno, Nev., July 5 (AP)—Pretty Mrs. Jean Carbone, 19-year-old Londoner, was granted a divorce today from Harold Carbone, former army lieutenant of Rochester, N.Y., on grounds of mental cruelty.

The divorce was granted by District Judge A. J. Maestretti after a bitter, two-day closed hearing.

In her complaint, Mrs. Carbone, among other things, charged Carbone was "penurious and stingy." In his answer he charged her with adultery and named Capt. Darrell Beschen, of Dubuque, Iowa, as corespondent.

Religious Objections Raised

Carbone contested the divorce for religious reasons and hinted at the possibility of further legal action when he said that no further action would be taken until he and his father, Floyd Carbone, had returned to Rochester and conferred with their attorneys.

After receiving the decree, Mrs. Carbone told interviewers she intended to remain in Reno. She declined to discuss her plans and said, "I'm sorry, I don't know," when asked of Beschen's present whereabouts. Carbone, in answer to the same question, said he understood Beschen now is at an army camp at San Angelo, Texas.

Baby Enters The Case

Attorneys for the principals disclosed that Beschen's sister, Miss Darline Beschen, a surprise witness, testified at the hearing that Mrs. Carbone's baby was born in Dubuque on February 9, 1946, more than thirteen months after Carbone was separated from his wife in London. Previously, the court had held that the subject of the baby was inadmissible because the child was not mentioned in the pleading of the case.

Carbone testified he sent his wife $2,400 from the time he left London until she arrived in this country. Then, he contended, she went to Iowa to visit Beschen instead of joining him at Rochester.

In a post-trial interview, Mrs. Carbone declared she had "every intention" of joining her husband when she arrived in this country. She said that on her arrival she phoned him and said, "I'll come to you now," but he replied, "No, I don't want you."

"At Least I'm Free," Says He

Attorneys said the case turned on the point of Mrs. Carbone's entry into the United States and her residence in Nevada. The attorney for Mrs. Carbone said it was proven that she entered on a nonquota visa as the wife of Carbone.

"My husband, still wanting to stay married to me, tried to prove that I was in this country illegally," Mrs. Carbone asserted.

Carbone, who is 26, commented: "I'm not bitter about it—at least I'm free."

Wisconsin Senator Repudiates America First Party Indorsement

Madison, Wis., July 5 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, national director of the America First party, gave his indorsement today to Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog., Wis.), and La Follette, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate, immediately repudiated Smith's support.

Midshipmen Start Their First Postwar Summer Cruise Today

JUL 6 1946

Annapolis, July 5 (AP)—The first postwar cruise of the Naval Academy midshipmen will begin tomorrow when first and third class men board the battleships Washington and North Carolina, and second-class men the aircraft carrier Randolph.

Hundreds of middies will swarm aboard the ships before 7 A.M. tomorrow for cruises which will take them as far north as Quonset, R.I., and south to the Navy's drill grounds in the Culebra-Guantanamo area.

Meanwhile, other classmates will pursue their studies at the academy, where second-class men will begin instruction in flight lore under the supervision of the new aviation department.

Second Cruise In August

The cruises beginning tomorrow will be followed by a second group to begin August 17.

Aboard the battleships and the carrier, the midshipmen will stand parallel watches and be assigned special duties.

The battleship group will touch Newport, R.I., the Guantanamo area, and have liberty at New York, Newport and Norfolk, while the carrier group will include the same stops, but also will visit the naval air testing station at Patuxent.

Manual To Be Supplied

Each midshipman will receive a manual to supplement other navy regulations and orders. The manual sets forth information on organization, administration, instruction, aptitude, conduct, cruise offenses, how to air a bed, and a suggestion to attend divine services.

The middies will find themselves surrounded by hundreds of prohibitions for which they will get demerits or "fraps." The list runs from "absence, unauthorized, from scheduled exercise," to "working suits—not properly marked."

Among things forbidden are: Chewing gum, ashore or afloat; using unseamanlike language in official conversation, sleeping on mess tables, having hair not properly cut, not being properly shaved, or asking silly questions.

LA FOLLETTE SPURNS AID OF GERALD SMITH

JUL 6 1946

Speaking at a conference, Smith said "the nationalists have decided to go along with Senator Taft (R., Ohio) in his support of La Follette. We cannot forget that the entire La Follette family has always put America first, regardless of differences of opinion."

Smith urged Wisconsin voters to "prevent the enigmatic Harold Stassen from increasing his influence here . . . because he is the voice of internationalism, a stooge of Wall Street and the nearest thing to a Roosevelt within the Republican camp."

Repudiated By La Follette

La Follette, in a statement issued through his Madison office, said:

"I want to make it emphatically clear as I can that I absolutely, and without reservation of any kind whatsoever, repudiate the support of Gerald L. K. Smith and any others who preach a gospel of hate and intolerance.

"During all my career, both in and out of the Senate, I have fought racial bigotry and religious intolerance. I made it clear when I announced my candidacy for re-election that I am running on my record."

In addition to La Follette, Smith also indorsed Wisconsin Representatives Keefe, O'Konski, Murray and Smith, all Republicans.

Bilbo Primary Probe Urged

Cleveland, July 5 (AP)—Calling for a Federal investigation of the recent Democratic primary in Mississippi, the National Lawyers Guild asserted tonight that Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) "created an atmosphere of terror which induced the vast majority of qualified Negro voters to refrain from registering and voting."

In a resolution adopted at the group's annual convention the Guild said Bilbo's "revolting exhibition stamps him as unfit to hold the high office of senator of the United States."

O'DANIEL UPS RENT, 25 EX-GI'S PICKET

JUL 6 1946

Senator's Son's Eviction Order To Veteran Draws Protest

Dallas, Texas, July 5 (AP)—Twenty-five ex-GI's, mostly Southern Methodist University students, today picketed the apartment house owned by Mike O'Daniel, son of Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, foe of the OPA, as a protest for an eviction notice sent a Pacific theater veteran.

The hour-long picketing was witnessed only by a few neighbors and apartment house tenants.

Wesley Brient, Dallas veteran, recently discharged, said he had first been told his rent would be boosted from $70 to $100 and later had been asked to move.

Pickets Carried Placards

Members of the American Veterans Committee had rallied to Brient, who was a switchboard operator with the 8th Army headquarters in Tokyo. Only a few days returned from ten months' overseas service, Brient was notified to vacate August 2, following an argument on increased rents with young O'Daniel, also recently discharged from the Army.

The ex-GI pickets carried placards reading: "O'Daniel filibustering in Washington, evicting in Dallas," "A.V.C. believes in the OPA," "'Evict veterans, that's my policy,' O'Daniel," "'We are in the driver's seat,' O'Daniel."

Raised From $67.50 To $100

Brient walked at the head of the line although not a member of the A.V.C.

He explained to newspaper men that O'Daniel had told him the rents were being raised only ten per cent, which Brient challenged, declaring that his $67.50 apartment had been raised to $100 monthly.

"After I told him what I thought of him and his father, we received the notice," Brient said. He added that he did not know whether the same increase in rents for the same type apartment had been applied to other tenants.

Oldest Tenants In Building

Lewis P. MacAdams, local chairman of the A.V.C., said Morris I. Jeffe, Dallas attorney, had been retained to fight the eviction.

Brient said his family was the oldest tenants in the building.

MacAdams and Bill McGehee, a State legislative candidate living in the same block, said the purpose of the picket line was an attempt to embarrass landlords who made what was considered unreasonable increases in rents.

Mrs. O'Daniel said Brient had been asked to move. Her husband was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

COSTS OF MANY FOOD PRODUCTS INCH UPWARD

JUL 6 1946

Meat, Butter, Eggs Increase Slightly—Livestock Tapers Off

New York, July 5 (AP)—The cost of many essential food items continued to inch upward today as the nation neared the end of its first postwar week free of Government price controls.

Wholesale prices of meat, butter and eggs increased slightly in New York city while in Chicago the livestock market tapered off.

The New York Stock Exchange had one of its slowest days in months, with stocks quiet.

General Mills, Inc., said in Chicago it was selling flour and cereal products "for immediate shipment only." The firm said it was not committing itself to any set price until a new OPA bill "is either passed or not passed." Several other companies are doing likewise, a spokesman said.

Butter Up ½ Cent A Pound

The New York Mercantile Exchange said butter was up a ½ cent a pound in the wholesale market in line with Chicago and other Western markets.

Grade A butter prices hit 71½ cents, indicating a retail price in independent stores of about 85 or 86 cents a pound. The OPA ceiling price was 68 cents.

Joseph J. Rosen, secretary of the Butter and Egg Merchants Association of New York, said best grade eggs cost retailers about 55 or 56 cents a dozen and sold to consumers at from 63 to 65 cents. He added:

"This isn't much of a rise above OPA ceilings, which would be about 60 cents right now."

Meat Situation Described

Describing the meat situation, C. F. House, market news analyst for the United States Department of Agriculture in New York, said some dealers had advanced prices $5 to $10 per hundred pounds because of the elimination of subsidies.

He said those prices still were about 25 cents a pound below former black market prices.

Meanwhile, in Chicago the American Meat Institute said "better meat supplies for consumers are building up," pointing to large cattle and hog receipts at leading livestock markets.

Refuse To Bid Up Hog Prices

Hog buyers throughout the nation refused to bid up prices on an unexpectedly heavy outpouring of pork animals from country feedlots.

Values consequently skidded an average of a dollar a hundred pounds on hogs. Sheep maintained virtually steady prices throughout the day and cattle stayed almost up to the high levels of Wednesday.

Chicago stockyards led all markets, the heaviest receipts in six months, 30,000 hogs arriving, where 15,000 were expected. Indianapolis was next with 16,000; Sioux City, Iowa, followed with 12,000, and Omaha, Neb., had 7,500.

Under such pressure the top prices in the four principal markets dropped off $1 to $1.25, with Indianapolis having the highest level of $17 on weights averaging 160 to 180 pounds, Chicago's practical top was $16.

The best price for cattle continued at Chicago, where the top of $22.25 was only 25 cents off the record high mark set earlier this week on steers. The market's 9,700 head were the best for a Friday in years.

Small Flurry In Flour Ends

Millers in New York reported that the small flurry of business which took place earlier in the week had ended, due in part to fears of a roll back in prices.

A substantial reduction in buying interest in the Chicago grain market resulted in oats futures being off more than 2 cents at times today.

In New York, cotton futures moved over a fairly wide range in quiet dealings, curtailed by holiday influences.

Fifty-two Phoenix members of the Arizona Restaurant Association agreed to raise prices on meat items 20 to 33 1-3 per cent and milk from 5 to 10 cents a glass in Phoenix restaurants.

Residents in the Salt Lake City-Ogden-Provo areas, comprising the major portion of Utah's population, paid 15 cents a quart for milk, a 2-cent boost to offset loss of Government subsidies.

Bowles Says New Bill Is Little Different

Portland, Maine, July 5 (AP)—Chester Bowles said tonight that he could not see much difference between the first compromise OPA bill extending price control and the second measure now before Congress.

Bowles, who resigned effective July 10 as economic stablization director, would make only one comment on the bill now proposed:

"I can't see much difference from the old one."

Bowles arrived today with his wife and four of their five children to begin a month's cruise along Maine's coast.

NEW PROPOSAL MADE ON ATOM

JUL 6 1946

International Ownership Of Uranium Held Essential

New York, July 5 (AP)—International ownership of all atomic raw materials was put forward by the United States today as one of the essentials of an effective atomic control plan.

A lengthy memorandum submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission by Ferdinand Eberhardt, a member of the United States delegation, recommended that the proposed atomic control authority have power to control the mining and processing of uranium and thorium as well as the actual production of atomic energy.

"The authority, in short, must have such control of mining and concentrating operations as will assure its complete and absolute ownership of all uranium and thorium actually produced," the document said.

The memorandum set forth in detail the United States' views on atomic control previously outlined by Bernard M. Baruch at the opening meeting of the commission.

Research Control Wanted

In addition to control of atomic raw materials at their source, the United States advocated an airtight system of controls over research and production, including elaborate safeguards to permit inspection of all facilities.

The memorandum said it might even be advisable for the authority to manufacture atomic power and sell it to individual nations, rather than to permit the nations to produce their own power, when the production of such power becomes practical.

It also proposed that any international move to outlaw the production of atomic weapons be included in the control system and not be considered as a separate measure as Russia has demanded.

Closed Session Held

The new American document was discussed for almost two hours by a six-nation subcommittee of the Atomic Commission in a closed session. It was understood that Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko was particularly interested in the proposals for an inspection system.

These proposals provided that the authority be given broad rights for unhindered use of communications and travel facilities without regard to international boundaries and that it even be permitted to set up its own system of radio communication.

Gromyko, who previously had proposed that each nation be responsible for the supervision of atomic production within its boundaries, was reported to have asked numerous questions about the United States plan. There was no idication, however, that he had changed his position.

Subcommittee Tackles Atom Problems

JUL 6 1946

New York, July 5 (AP)—The United Nations atomic subcommittee No. 1 set out today on a course aimed at correlating the operations of a proposed world atomic development authority with the peace enforcement functions of the Security Council.

On the agenda for the committee's session were two subjects:

1. "Measures, systems and organization of control over atomic energy in order to make specific proposals to secure the use of such energy for peaceful purposes only, and

2. "The relationship between any or all of such measures and the functions assigned to the Security Council by the Charter of the United Nations."

U.S. Report Expected

The subcommittee was expected soon to receive a new supplementary memorandum from the United States delegation elaborating on the original American proposals for atomic control. The delegation was reported to have worked through the July 4 holiday.

The conferees already had before them the suggestions of the United States and France urging close relationship between the atomic authority and the Security Council.

In recapitulating their statements of policy earlier this week, both nations recognized the Council as the ultimate authority with power to order punitive measures against threats and acts to breach the peace.

International Force

Such power would be implemented by the international force that is still on the blueprints of the Council's Military Staff Committee.

While Russia had no immediate comment on this specific phase of the early negotiations, there was a growing belief that Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet member of the Atomic Energy Commission, would submit a restatement of Russian policy in relation to the Security Council's powers on atomic matters.

The functioning of the Council in atomic matters is expected to be more acceptable to Russia than is the proposed scope of the Atomic Development Authority.

Paris Favored As Site for U. N. Health Agency

JUL 6 1946

Geneva, Copenhagen, U. S. Location Also Considered, No Decision Is Reached

The United Nations International Health Conference, meeting at Hunter College Bronx Center as the committee on administration and finance, devoted itself yesterday to a discussion of a permanent site for the world health organization. Paris, Geneva, Copenhagen and the United States were proposed, but no decision was made.

Paris received the strongest support. Nations favoring a headquarters in the French city were Belgium, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Paraguay and France. A site in the United States near United Nations permanent headquarters was backed by Great Britain, Australia, Chile and Syria. Egypt came out for establishing headquarters in Geneva.

Dr. Jeppe Oerskov, delegate from Denmark, invited the world health organization, which is now being formed, to set up headquarters in Copenhagen. The Danish city, he asserted, meets the highest of sanitary requirements and during the summer offers fine working conditions "because the whole country is well air-conditioned."

Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, delegate from the United States, recommended that choice of a site be left to the next general assembly of the world health organization. He reminded the meeting that the technical committee which made preparations for the present International Health Conference recommended a headquarters at or near a center recognized for the excellence of its health and medical facilities.

Dr. Andrew Cavaillon, of France, emphasized the technical links between the world health organization and specialized agencies such as the International Labor Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The I. L. O. will be situated in Geneva, the F. A. O. probably also in Geneva, and U. N. E. S. C. O. in Paris.

Dr. Leo Medved, of the Ukraine, strongly recommended Paris because, he said, Paris is a cultural center on a high international level and its facilities and strong cultural links with London and Moscow would guarantee the accomplishment of the tasks of the world health organization.

The health conference will continue today at 10 a. m. at Hunter College, the Bronx.

Norah Carpenter With Children Arrives To Marry Thompson

JUL 6 1946

New York, July 5 (AP)—Norah Rose Carpenter brought her three surviving quadruplet children from England today and secluded herself in a midtown hotel, withholding any information as to when and where she would meet the children's father, former Staff Sergeant William Thompson, of Pittsburgh.

Thompson was not at the airport when the big Pan American plane landed at LaGuardia Airport in the early morning, nor had he put in an appearance when the group left in a taxicab more than two hours later after being cleared by customs.

Met By Thompson's Lawyer

The 25-year-old English mother was met at the field by Sam Keller, of Pittsburgh, Thompson's lawyer, who said his client and Miss Carpenter would be married as soon as it was possible to comply with Pennsylvania laws. Another on hand to meet her was Jack Warner, a cousin of Thompson.

The mother was pale and visibly nervous when she left the plane ten minutes after it arrived. In the lengthy customs ordeal Maureen, one of the children, began to cry, and stomped her foot on a customs counter. She asked for water and became quiet after it was given to her. Norah held Maureen in her arms.

Children 28 Months Old

Meanwhile, Madeline, toying with a pencil, sat with her brother, Michael, on a bench and watched the proceedings. The children, now 28 months old, wore red knit hats, rompers, white sox and red shoes.

At the airport Michael was changed to a blue suit, brown jacket and brown shoes, and his sisters to rust coats, blue-and-white gingham dresses and white sox and shoes.

The travelers met Keller and Warner in a passenger service room, and the mother declined an interview.

Mother Is Reticent

"I'm sorry, I can't stand any more," she said. She still carried Maureen in her arms, and the other children were carried by an airline attendant. Asked when she planned to marry she replied, "I don't know, don't ask me any more questions."

She forgot two bags which were left on the pavement as the cab pulled away and the taxi was stopped to pick up the luggage.

Asked where Miss Carpenter was going, Keller replied, "I am going to the Hotel Madison."

Warner paid Miss Carpenter's head tax of $8. She brought with her only personal effects for herself and the children and a small amount of cash.

Marriage May Be Delayed

Keller said there may be a delay in the wedding because of a three-day waiting period required in Pennsylvania. He said early application for blood tests would be made so that a request for a waiver can be made before an Orphans' Court judge. He refused to say how or when they would go to Pittsburgh.

Thompson, a pressman who met Miss Carpenter in England, was in New York, but in seclusion. His first wife divorced him.

Mother of Quads Is Reunited With Children's Yank Father

JUL 6 1946

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) He saw the taxi coming and raced to meet it—and then, with a smothered sob, weary, joyful Norah Carpenter was reunited today with the red-haired American she loves. The New York Mirror described their meeting in a copyright story.

Tears welling in their eyes, 25-year-old Norah went into the arms of William (Red) Thompson of Pittsburgh. Around their feet clustered their three surviving quadruplets, Michael, Maureen and Madeline, now two years and four months old.

"My darling, I'm so happy to see you again!" Norah said.

Red just said, "Hello." Then he kneeled and greeted his three energetic youngsters.

Maureen looked at him squarely. "Daddy," she said.

The reunion occurred in a little house in Elmhurst, Queens, near La Guardia airfield where Norah and the babies landed today after a flight from England.

Red said they would be married Tuesday in Pittsburgh, where his mother has set aside two rooms in her house for the young family, according to the Mirror. Thompson's former wife divorced him April 24.

Thompson is a Catholic and his bride-to-be a member of the Church

(Continued on Page Six)

of England. They cannot marry in his church because of the divorce, so the ceremony will be conducted by a court officer.

Avoids Public View

The former sergeant came to New York to be on hand when Norah arrived. At the last moment, he decided to avoid the stares of the curious at the airport and the meeting was arranged for a more private spot.

They hadn't seen each other for 15 months. The quadruplet birth, which created something of an international sensation, occurred in February, 1944, when Norah was 23, in the little mining town of Heanor, Derbyshire, England.

Thompson quickly said he was the father of the babies, but that he and Norah were not married. "We hope to be," he said, then. "We will always stick together." A few days later, MacDonald, smallest of the quads succumbed.

Today the three children, bursting with health, seemed very much at home in America. Red swung Maureen and Madeline high in the air, but Michael stood back.

"I don't think Mickey likes me," his father said, worried.

The family was driven to the Mayflower hotel where a large suite overlooking Central Park was reserved for them.

"We've never been up as high as this before," Norah said. "We're on top of the world."

Thin and Tired

She was thin and tired after a sick, sleepless 20 hours crossing the Atlantic, holding Maureen on her lap all the way.

Norah said shyly that the wedding would be "very simple—the ceremony and the dress. Naturally, you can understand that."

"The children were so good," she told the Mirror. "We were always careful not to single one out for special attention. They've learned to feed themselves and wash themselves."

"Many people have wondered whether it's a big job for me to take care of the three little ones at one time. It is—but it's the happiest job I've ever had."

She moved toward Red and took his hand in hers.

"This is the realization of a dream to which I have been looking forward a long time."

Mickey walked across the floor.

"Here, darling," Norah said. "Your shoes are untied. Ask daddy to fix them."

Michael looked slowly from one parent to the other. He took his time, and Red and Norah waited anxiously.

Then he stuck his foot on a knee.

"Daddy fix them," he said.

JUL 6 1946

Ambassador Koo Arrives

New York, July 5 (AP)—Dr. Wellington Koo, newly designated Chinese Ambassador to the United States, arrived by plane today from London, where he formerly served as Ambassador to Britain.

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JUL 6 1946

BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ARAB REBELLION IN PALSTINE, AIDED AND ABETTED BY ARABS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES, WAS ADVANCED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY IN THE WAKE OF GROWING CONCERN OVER BRITAIN'S POLICY IN THE HOLY LAND.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE POLICY MAKERS IN THE ATTLEE GOVERNMENT WHO MUST REMAIN UNIDENTIFIED EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT BRITAIN--WHILE CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECT OF HER ACTIONS IN PALESTINE ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS--STILL WAS UNWILLING TO ALIENATE THE ARAB NATIONS AND RISK THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THIS WAS THE BRITISH VIEW WAS GIVEN AUTHORITATIVELY:

THE ARABS IN PALESTINE SEEM "IN THE MOOD" TO OPPOSE WITH VIOLENCE BRITISH POLICY UNSATISFACTORY TO THEM, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ARAB REBELLION, TAKING IN ARABS FROM ADJOINING STATES, IS BEING CONSIDERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

BRITAIN HAS FOUND NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE IN HER DEALINGS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION. THE ONLY THING, PERHAPS, BRITAIN COULD OBJECT TO WOULD BE ATTEMPTS OF PRESSURE GROUPS TO FORCE THE PURSUANCE OF A POLICY "BEYOND BRITISH MEANS."

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS SAID THAT BRITAIN COULD NOT HOLD DOWN THE ARABS BY FORCE AND DID NOT EVEN WANT TO ATTEMPT IT.

ANOTHER REASON FOR THE BRITISH HANDLING OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT--WHICH RECOMMENDED IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS INTO PALESTINE--WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE THAT FAILURE TO CONSIDER ARAB WISHES WOULD BE UNDEMOCRATIC. INASMUCH AS ARABS MAKE UP TWO-THIRDS OF PALESTINE'S POPULATION.

IT WAS SAID THERE WAS NO GREAT EVIDENCE OF INTENSE RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN PALESTINE, AND IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN WHITEHALL THAT SOVIET ACTION IN THE MATTER, IF ANY, PROBABLY WOULD BE TAKEN THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, WERE NOT OVERLOOKING THE FACT THAT CURRENT AGITATION OVER THE HOLY LAND PROVIDED A POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR RUSSIA TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

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THUS FAR, BRITAIN HAS HESITATED TO MAKE A FORTHRIGHT DECLARATION ON PALESTINE. THE EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT IT WILL DO UNTIL IT HAS THE REPORT

OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN GROUP WHICH SHORTLY WILL BEGIN A STUDY OF THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

EFFECT ON PASSAGE OF THE PROPOSED AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN, IT WAS SAID, WAS NOT TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN THE RECENT MILITARY-POLICE OPERATIONS WERE PLANNED IN PALESTINE.

THE BRITISH HAVE SAID THE PURPOSE OF THE RAIDS WAS TO NEUTRALIZE ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS BY ARRESTING THEIR LEADERS.

BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY MILITARY OBLIGATIONS WHICH COULD RESULT, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT IT WAS CONCEIVABLE BRITAIN MIGHT TURN DOWN THE RECOMMENDATION TO OPEN THE GATES OF PALESTINE TO 100,000 JEWS UNLESS ASSURED UNITED STATES AID IN DEFENSE AND SECURITY MEASURES.

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JUL 6 1946

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-BASIL O'CONNOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, SAID TODAY THAT "PROBABLY THE ONLY THING GOVERNMENTS WILL RESPECT IN THE NEXT WAR WILL BE THE RED CROSS."

HERE TO PRESIDE AT THE SOCIETIES' BIENNIAL CONVENTION AT OXFORD--THE FIRST SINCE 1938--HE SAID THE ORGANIZATION WAS CONVINCED THAT GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD "MUST LEAN" ON THE RED CROSS AS A MEANS NOT ONLY OF ALLEVIATING HUMAN SUFFERING BUT OF PROMOTING FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS TO PREVENT WARS.

J.H.NICHOLSON, RED CROSS VICE CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF INSULAR AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS, SAID THE ORGANIZATION WAS IN TOUCH WITH THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT ON SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AND WAS "GIVING CONSIDERATION" TO THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC WARFARE ON HUMAN BEINGS.

HE EXPLAINED THAT THIS DID NOT MEAN THE RED CROSS WAS ANTICIPATING ANOTHER WAR, BUT RATHER THAT IT WAS KEEPING ABREAST OF ALL SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY MIGHT CONCERN THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY.

JUL 6 1946

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JUL 6 1946

FIFTH NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS FINALLY ...THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINSTERS FINALLY
BY JOSEPH DYNAN ...21-NATION CONFERENCE IN PARIS TO
PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-...AND TO REQUIRE ITALY TO PAY RUSSIA
CHOSE JULY 29 FOR OPENING THE 21-N... SEVEN YEARS, AMERICAN AND BRITISH
SHAPE EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES, AND...
$100,000,000 IN REPARATIONS OVER S...TED SESSION, THE UNITED STATES AND
SOURCES SAID TODAY. ...S THAT PARTIAL REPARATIONS PAYMENTS
IN A LONG AND SOMETIMES HEATED ...DUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BUT IMPOSED A
BRITAIN BOWED TO SOVIET DEMANDS TH...ATEGORY, INFORMANTS SAID.
COME OUT OF CURRENT ITALIAN INDUST...LIMITATIONS ON THESE PAYMENTS
TWO-YEAR MORATORIUM FOR THIS CATEG...DE ITALY'S ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OR
TWO OTHER BRITISH-AMERICAN LIMI...OTHER ALLIES, THE SOURCES ADDED.
STIPULATE THEY MUST NOT IMPEDE I...R CONVOKING THE GENERAL PEACE
INCREASE FINANCIAL BURDENS ON OTHE...NCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT
THE PERSISTENT DEADLOCK OVER CO...NG A RECESS OF AN HOUR AND A HALF IN
CONFERENCE WAS BROKEN WHEN FRENCH ...RRED IN BIDAULT'S OFFICE.
PROPOSED THE JULY 29 DATE DURING A...RNEST BEVIN, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER
WHICH THE FOUR MINISTERS CONFERRED ...OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES QUICKLY
BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNES...GHT FOR A CONFERENCE OPENING IN JULY
V.M.MOLOTOV AND U.S. SECRETARY OF ...
CONCURRED--AND BYRNES' LONG FIGHT ...EIR DEPUTIES TO DRAFT TODAY THE TEXT OF
WAS WON. ...E SENT TO THE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS
THE MINISTERS INSTRUCTED THEIR ...:40 P.M. EST) AFTER HAVING BEEN IN SESSION
THE INVITATIONS WHICH ARE TO BE SE...NY HELD BY THE MINISTERS DURING THEIR
AND ADJOURNED AT 12:40 A.M. (7:40 ...INGS.
SINCE 4 P.M., THE LONGEST OF ANY H...PARATIONS CAME AFTER A LENGTHY CLASH
APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY MEETINGS...E ONE HAND, AND MOLOTOV ON THE
THE DECISION ON ITALIAN REPARAT...WN FROM CURRENT ITALIAN PRODUCTION
BETWEEN BYRNES AND BEVIN ON THE ON...
OTHER, ON THE AMOUNT TO BE DRAWN F...00,000,000 PAYMENTS TO RUSSIA BE
AND THE MANNER OF DRAWING IT. ...US WAR PLANT EQUIPMENT, ITALIAN ASSETS
BYRNES PROPOSED THAT THE $100,0...SSETS IN THE BALKANS AND RUSSIAN-
DRAWN FROM FIVE SOURCES--SURPLUS W...PASSENGER SHIPS AND CURRENT PRODUCTION.
IN THE SOVIET UNION, ITALIAN ASSET...BUT REJECTED THE TWO ITALIAN LINERS--
OCCUPIED GERMANY, TWO ITALIAN PASS...RICAN SOURCES SAID. AND THEN THE
MOLOTOV AGREED TO ALL THIS, BUT ...MORATORIUM ON CURRENT PRODUCTION
THE VULCANIA AND SATURNIA--AMERICA...
MINISTERS WROTE IN A TWO-YEAR MORA...FORM THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH
LEVIES. ...UAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THESE PAYMENTS,
ITALY AND RUSSIA ARE TO INFORM ...ADDING THAT THE COUNCIL STIPULATED
AMBASSADORS AT ROME ON ANY MUTUAL ...IAL TERMS THE RAW MATERIALS FOR THE
AMERICAN INFORMANTS REPORTED, ADDI... SOVIET.
RUSSIA MUST FURNISH ON COMMERCIAL ...
ITALIAN PRODUCTION GOING TO THE SO...

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DRIBERG, WHO HAS RAISED OBJECTIONS TO THE GROUP BEFORE, SAID THE 68-YEAR-OLD BUCHMAN NEVER HAD REPUDIATED A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WHEN HE ARRIVED IN NEW YORK IN AUGUST, 1936: "I THANK HEAVEN FOR A MAN LIKE ADOLF HITLER."

HOME SECRETARY CHUTER EDE, REPLYING, SAID HE HAD NO LIKING FOR BUCHMAN'S MOVEMENT BUT WAS "NOT PREPARED TO APPLY POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS TESTS TO PEOPLE WHO DESIRE TO COME INTO THIS COUNTRY UNLESS IT CAN BE ESTABLISHED THAT THEY DESIRE TO CARRY ON SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA."

JUL 6 1946

UNDOUBTEDLY, HE ADDED AMID CHEERS, THE GROUP INCLUDED "A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES AT A TIME WHEN I THINK THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN BETTER EMPLOYED ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC."

PARIS, FIRST ADD YOUTH HOSTEL X X X MOUNTAINS

MARY ALIXE FINCKEL OF 1120 AND ONE HALF NORTHWEST 19TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., AND 1418 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID THE GROUP CAME OVER AS A WORKINGMAN'S PARTY AND NOT AS TOURISTS.

"THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALLOWED US TO COME AS A GOOD-WILL MEASURE," SHE SAID. "WE ALL HAD TO PASS TESTS IN CARPENTRY AND BUILDING BEFORE WE LEFT AND WE'RE WORKING OUR WAY."

MOST OF THE GROUP IS BETWEEN 18 AND 25. OTHERS INCLUDED ED HOWELL, 2705 VIA ANITA, PALOS VERDE, CALIF.; DONALD KAPLAN, 1198 CEDAR ROAD, HEWLETT, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; JOAN OGDEN, MOUNTAINVILLE, N.Y.; [redacted],

1198 CEDAR ROAD, HEWLETT, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; JOAN OGDEN,

MOUNTAINVILLE, N.Y. OLIVER MAYER, 202 BEVERLY ROAD, DOUGLASTON, N.Y.

LICHFIELD

BD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JULY 5-(AP)-A FORMER PRISON OFFICER TESTIFIED TODAY THAT COL.JAMES KILIAN ONCE TOLD HIM TO TAKE A LICHFIELD GUARDHOUSE PRISONER "DOWN TO THE RIFLE RANGE AND WORK HIM OVER--JUST DON'T BREAK TOO MANY BONES."

THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE BY LT.GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO RECENTLY WAS FINED $250 FOR AUTHORIZING GUARDS TO CLUB PRISONERS.

CUBAGE WAS THE FIRST WITNESS IN THE THREE-WEEK-OLD TRIAL TO LINK KILIAN DIRECTLY WITH AN ALLEGED "BE TOUGH" POLICY AT LICHFIELD, ENGLAND. SEVEN FORMER GUARDS HAVE SAID THEY BEAT PRISONERS ON ORDERS FROM OFFICERS.

KILIAN, 54-YEAR-OLD CAVALRY VETERAN FROM HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. IS ACCUSED OF AIDING AND AUTHORIZING CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT AT LICHFIELD, WHERE HE WAS A COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY'S 10TH REINFORCEMENT DEPOT.

CUBAGE RELATED THAT HE WENT TO SEE KILIAN ONE DAY IN 1944 ABOUT AN INCORRIGIBLE PRISONER.

"I CAN SEE YOU DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT AN ARMY GUARDHOUSE, FOR IF I WERE RUNNING THAT GUARDHOUSE I WOULD TAKE THAT PRISONER OUT SOME PLACE AND WORK HIM OVER," HE QUOTED KILIAN AS ADVISING.

THEN AFTER KILIAN TALKED ABOUT HOW HE HAD SEEN FORCE USED TO CONTROL SOLDIERS DURING HIS LONG ARMY CAREER, CUBAGE SAID THE COMMANDANT GAVE HIM THIS INSTRUCTION:

"TAKE THAT PRISONER DOWN TO THE RIFLE RANGE AND WORK HIM OVER--JUST DON'T BREAK TOO MANY BONES. I DON'T MEAN FOR YOU YOURSELF TO TAKE HIM OUT, BUT YOU'VE GOT SOME GOOD MEN DOWN THERE. THEY CAN DO IT."

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JUL 6 1946

BAD NAUHEIM GERMANY - FIRST ADD LICHFIELD TRIALS X X X DO IT."

CUBAGE, SAID HE ONCE HEARD ANOTHER ACCUSED LICHFIELD OFFICER, CAPT. JAMES A. ROBERTSON OF TOLEDO, OHIO, SAY THE COMP COMMANDER "TOLD ME WE COULD BE AS TOUGH AS WE WANT TO" WITH PRISONERS.

JUL 6 1946

CUBAGE REFUSED TO ANSWER AMNY QUESTIONS ON THE GROUND THAT HIS

30.29-3983

CONVICTION HAS NOT YET BEEN APPROVED BY THE REVIEWING AUTHORITIES. HE ONCE DECLINED TO ANSWER A QUESTION ABOUT THE TRUTH OF HIS TESTIMONY IN THE PREVIOUS LICHFIELD TRIALS "BECAUSE THAT MIGHT INCRIMINATE ME ON CHARGES OF PERJURY."

MEANWHILE, IN A CONCURRENT COURT MARTIAL, LT. LEONARD ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., DECLARED THAT "SPECIFICALLY I DENY I EVER INSTITUTED ANY SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF PRISONERS CONTRARY TO LAW OR ANY SYSTEM OF UNAUTHORIZED CRUEL OR UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS IMPRISONED AT THE LICHFIELD GUARDHOUSE."

ENNIS, ACCUSED OF AIDING IN THE PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS, DENIED ACCUSATIONS BY THREE WITNESSES THAT HE BEAT A PRISONER NAMED CHARLES WHITE. HE ASKED THE COURT TO VINDICATE HI.

JUL 6 1946

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NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JULY 5-(AP)-THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ABRUPTLY SHUT OFF A DEFENSE SPEECH FOR RUDOLF HESS TODAY AFTER HIS COUNSEL IGNORED ONE WARNING AFTER ANOTHER AND CONTINUED AN ATTACK UPON THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

THE COUNSEL, ALFRED SEIDL, WAS TOLD BY THE COURT TO REWRITE HIS SUMMARY AND DELETE PERSONAL OPINIONS ABOUT THE TREATY.

HESS SAT STONE-FACED AS THE TRIBUNAL REBUFFED SEIDL SEVERAL TIMES AND FINALLY SHUT HIM OFF.

JUL 6 1946

SEIDL HAS BEEN DISBARRED FROM PRACTICING LAW IN GERMANY AFTER THESE TRIALS ON THE GROUND THAT HE WAS AN ARDENT NAZI.

HE HAD DISTRIBUTED ONLY GERMAN COPIES OF HIS SPEECH.

SLIGHTLY INCENSED ABOUT THIS, LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LAWRENCE SAID: "THIS IS WHY WE WANTED TRANSLATIONS AHEAD OF TIME; WE DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO SAY."

TWICE LAWRENCE INTERRUPTED SEIDL WHILE HE WAS READING. THE SECOND TIME, THE ENTIRE COURT GLOWERED AT SEIDL AND WENT INTO A HUDDLE FOR WHISPERED CONSULTATION. LAWRENCE THEN ANNOUNCED:

"YOU DON'T APPEAR CAPABLE OF RECASTING YOUR SPEECH AS YOU GO ALONG AND THE TRIBUNAL WILL NOT HEAR YOU FURTHER AT THIS STAGE. YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO RECAST YOUR SPEECH AND SUBMIT IT FOR TRANSLATION. THE JUSTICE OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH WHETHER WAR BY GERMANY WAS A WAR OF AGGRESSION OR WITH WAR CRIMES."

SEIDL SHUFFLED BACK TO HIS SEAT AND COUNSEL FOR JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP PRESENTED THE NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER'S DEFENSE SUMMATION. HE CHALLENGED THE ALLIES' RIGHT TO TRY GERMANS AS WAR CRIMINALS, CONTENDING THE POTSDAM DECLARATION RECOGNIZES GERMANY'S RIGHT TO CONTINUE AS A NATION. HE SAID THE REICH ITSELF SHOULD CONDUCT ANY PROSECUTIONS.

FRANKFURT AP

At Zeilsheim, nearest displaced persons camp to the american army headquarters in Frankfurt, UNRRA Director Sidney Flatow, 420 Westend Avenue, New York City, said 800 [redacted] persons fasted all day, and 1,500 attended an indignation meeting. The camp has 3,000 [redacted]

Jewish DP leaders were reported to have been in contact in all three german states of the american zone in an effort to arrange a simultaneous protest.

JUL 6 1946

"Since the news of the british action, dp morale has been lower than ever before", Flatow said.

jap deluxe 01720 1232p.

brussels, july 5-(ap)- a belgian ~~queens~~ plane carrying a casket containing soil from the bastogne area to be presented to president truman took off tonight for new york.

among those aboard were raoul de fraiteur, belgian minister of national defense, who will make the presentation to the president, and brig. gen. j. higgins, assistant commander of the 101st u.s. airborne division.

JUL 6 1946

higgins, at a ceremony in the royal palace today, was decorated by the regent prince charles. he received the insignia of commander of the order of leopold with palm and the ~~xx~~ croix de guerre with palm.

wb/605p vanvyve 1840

11

LISBON, JULY 5-(AP)-PORTUGAL PUBLISHED TODAY THE FIRST WHITE BOOK ON HER POLICY IN THE WAR AS NEWSPAPERS PRAISED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF DR.ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR ON THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PREMIERSHIP.

JUL 6 1946

FIRST COPIES OF THE WHITE BOOK WERE HANDED CORRESPONDENTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE BY DR.MARCELLO MATHIAS, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, WHO SAID THE DOCUMENT DEALT EXCLUSIVELY "WITH FACILITIES GRANTED IN THE AZORES---A DECISIVE MATTER IN THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN THE ATLANTIC--AND CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED FOR PORTUGAL'S ACTIVE COOPERATION IN THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC IN THE RECONQUEST OF TIMOR."

"PORTUGAL MAINTAINED HER NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR TO BEST SERVE THE INTERESTS OF HER OLD ALLY, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES," HE DECLARED. "PORTUGAL WAS OF THE GREATEST HELP IN THE VICTORY AND THIS FACT IS FULLY RECOGNIZED IN DOCUMENTS NOW PUBLISHED WHICH INCLUDE DEFINITE ASSURANCES BY THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND OF THE ALLIES' FULL RESPECT FOR PORTUGAL'S RIGHTS, AND PLEDGE COMPLETE INTEGRITY OF HER TERRITORIES IN EUROPE AND OVERSEAS AFTER VICTORY."

WD614PED

20-24-3985

JUL 6 1946

MOSCOW, JULY 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT AMERICAN CAPITALISTS HAD FLOODED CHINA WITH "CHEAP AMERICAN GOODS" AND WRECKED EFFORTS OF CHINESE TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS TO GET BACK INTO BUSINESS AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR.

"THE CHINESE FIRMS ARE NOT ABLE TO STAND THE COMPETITION," DECLARED INZVESTIA.

"IT BECOMES CLEAR," THE PAPER ADDED, "THAT SOME FINANCIAL CIRCLES IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND ARE TRYING TO RETURN CHINA TO THE POSITION OF A SEMI-COLONIAL COUNTRY. SUCH A POLICY IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED DESPITE THE FACT IT IS IN CONTRADICTION OF THE HIGH AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

IVZESTIA ASSERTED THAT AMERICAN ENGINEERS WERE SWARMING INTO THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND AMERICAN OIL MEN WERE INVADING THE GOBI DESERT.

A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR ARTICLE ON CONDITIONS IN CHINA WAS PUBLISHED BY TRUD, TRADES UNION ORGAN.

AT THE SAME TIME PRAVDA REPORTED THAT A STEADY STREAM OF EMIGRANTS POURING FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION INTO SOUTHERN SAKHALIN AND THE KURILES ISLANDS HAD RESULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FISHERY ENTERPRISES, MINES, LUMBER CAMPS AND COLLECTIVE FARMS. THOUSANDS OF NEW HOMES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO HOUSE THE NEW ARRIVALS, AND MORE ARE FLOODING IN WEEKLY, PRAVDA SAID.

M550AED

VIKTOR GROSAZ, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S PRESS CHIEF, ISSUED A STATEMENT IN THE NAME OF STANISLAW RADKIEWICZ, MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY, WHICH SAID THAT "NOT MORE THAN 200 ARRESTS" WERE MADE THROUGHOUT POLAND AND THAT MOST OF THOSE ARRESTED HAD BEEN RELEASED, EXCEPT THOSE ACCUSED OF TERRORISM.

IN AN EARLIER STATEMENT, GROSAZ SAID A MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT 250 "TERRORISTIC" ASSAULTS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT BY LAWLESS BANDS BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JULY 2. THE STATEMENT ASCRIBED THE ASSAULTS TO "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK UP THE REFERENDUM."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID 37 ATTACKS WERE MADE AGAINST POLLING COMMISSIONS, 63 AGAINST POLLING PLACES, 70 AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES AND SECURITY POLICE. HE LISTED 14 POLLING COMMISSION MEMBERS SLAIN AND SEVEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

THE ATTACKS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, EMBRACED LUBLIN, KRAKOW, RADOM AND GDANSK AMONG OTHER PLACES AND INCLUDED THE BURNING OF THE VILLAGES OF ILITTA AND POSTTS AND THE SNATCHING OF THE BALLOT BOXES.

KRAKOW WAS LISTED AS VOTING FIVE TO ONE AGAINST THE UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE.

APPROXIMATELY 10,000,000 VOTES WERE CAST IN THE ELECTION AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS WHO WATCHED THE VOTING IN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITIES SAID IT APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED PROPERLY AND LEGALLY.

MK356AED

JUL 6 1946

A106

WARSAW, JULY 4-(AP)-AMERICAN EMBASSY SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE WOULD LODGE A FORMAL PROTEST WITH THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY TOMORROW OVER THE ARREST AND DETENTION DURING THE POLISH REFERENDUM LAST SUNDAY OF TWO EMBASSY EMPLOYEES--STEPHEN ZAGORSKI OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., AND EDWIN RAYMOND, AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE OF NEWARK, OHIO.

THE EMBASSY SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD GIVEN EMBASSY EMPLOYEES PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE FREELY THROGHOUT POLAND DURING THE REFERENDUM.

TA1149PED

JUL 6 1946

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (350)

TOKYO, JULY 6-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-MANCHURIA MADE EPOCHAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STRIDES WHEN HIDEKI TOJO WAS ONE OF ITS TWO MIGHTY OVERLORDS AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY, A PROSECUTION WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY.

MURMURS SPRAD THROUGH THE COURTROOM, WHERE JAPAN'S TOP FLIGHT WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS ARE ON TRIAL, AS MAJ.GEN. OF AGGRESSION WAS BROUGHT INTO TESTIMONY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ANOTHER HIGH RANKING FORMER KWANTUNG OFFICER, MAJ.GEN. RYUKICHI TANAKA TESTIFIED THAT THE MILITARY LEADER WHO LATER BECAME JAPAN'S WARTIME PREMIER DECREASED THE NUMBER OF BANDITS IN MANCHURIA TO LESS THAN 10,000 AND RESTORED LAW AND ORDER. HE SAID THAT TOJO AS SECOND IN COMMAND EXERCISED GREAT INFLUENCE OVER ALL PERSONNEL MATTERS THROUGHOUT THE SATELLITE COUNTRY. NO ONE WAS NAMED TO ANY OFFICER WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL.

JUL 6 1946

...MINISTER OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN ...AT "THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IS ALSO ANXIOUS ...LE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE ANGLO- ...NT IS. HOWEVER, AWARE THAT TRADE WITH ...TAIN A VERY LARGE VOLUME IF BASED ON ...DY HAD BEEN CONCLUDED WITH GREAT ...RTURE AND CEMENT FROM POLAND, AND "WE ...A. CHINA, CUT GLASS, PEASANT CLOTH, ET ...

...STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, MINISTER OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN TRADE, SAID IN AN ADDRESS THAT "THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IS ALSO ANXIOUS TO INTENSIFY THE WIDEST POSSIBLE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS BUT THE GOVERNMENT IS. HOWEVER, AWARE THAT TRADE WITH THESE COUNTRIES COULD ONLY ATTAIN A VERY LARGE VOLUME IF BASED ON LARGE CREDITS GRANTED BY THEM."

HE SAID TRANSACTIONS ALREADY CONCLUDED WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE EXPORT OF FURNITURE AND CEMENT FROM POLAND, AND "WE SHALL SOON EXPORT TO THE U.S.A. CHINA, CUT GLASS, PEASANT CLOTH, ET ...

POLAND'S EXPORTS.

30-24-3987

TOJO BUSILY TOOK NOTES THROUGHOUT ALL THIS BRIEF MENTION OF HIM BY TANAKA WHO SAID, "I KNOW TOJO WELL." THE WITNESS SAID THAT HE HAD SERVED THE WAR LEADER AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF TOJO'S ARMY CORPS AND LATER IN THE MILITARY SERVICE BUREAU--AN ASSOCIATION THAT LASTED ALL TOLD MORE THAN 15 YEARS.

THE PROSECUTION THEN SUDDENLY DROPPED ITS INQUIRY INTO THE PREWAR ACTIVITIES OF THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIMSELF WHEN IT WAS CERTAIN HE WAS TO BE ARRESTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

QUESTIONING SWITCHED INTO JAPAN'S PLANS FOR AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CHINA AND INNER MONGOLIA IN AN EFFORT TO SHOW THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY.

TANAKA SAID JAPAN WANTED TO CONTROL INNER MONGOLIA AS A BUFFER TO BLOCK AN INPOURING OF "SOVIET INFLUENCE" FROM OUTER MONGOLIA. HE SAID THAT IN NORTH CHINA IT WAS PLANNED TO SEPARATE FIVE PROVINCES FROM THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND "REDUCE THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE NANKING REGIME WHICH STUBBORNLY OPPOSED JAPAN."

TANAKA TOLD OF A BITTER BREAK BETWEEN ONE DEFENDANT, GENERAL JIRO MINAMI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY AND ONETIME WAR MINISTER, AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA.

"IN THE FALL OF 1935, MINAMI TOLD ME THAT ABOUT THE TIME OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT, AS KWANTUNG ARMY HEAD, HE EXPRESSED THE POSITIVE ATTITUDE OF THE ENTIRE ARMY SUPPORTING EXPANSION," KANAKA TESTIFIED. "AS A RESULT MINAMI BECAME AT LOGGERHEADS WITH SHIDEHARA WHO MAINTAINED A PLACID ATTITUDE ON MANCHURIA. AS A RESULT, BITTERNESS EXTENDED TO THEIR PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH MINAMI ADVOCATING A DEFINITE SETTLEMENT OF THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION."

EARLIER, JAPAN'S EMPIRE DREAMERS ETC PICKING UP FIRST NIGHT LEAD AT START (A123KX DAY).

JQ929PCS NM

JUL 6 1946

A45KX

TOKYO, JULY 5-(AP)-MORE THAN 5,000,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO OR FROM JAPAN SINCE THE REPATRIATION PROGRAM STARTED LAST SEPTEMBER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 3,868,864 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND AND 978,407 PERSONS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM JAPAN TO CHINA, KOREA, FORMOSA, THE RYUKYUS ISLANDS AND OTHER COUNTRIES. IN ADDITION, 159,427 INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE JAPAN.

JQ443PCS

JUL 6 1946

A94FX

(120)

TOKYO,JULY 5-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE, PARTICULARLY THOSE TAKEN PRISONER BY THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA, IS ON THE AGENDA OF NEXT WEDNESDAY'S SESSION OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

THE QUESTION WAS RAISED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON,JR., AT THE LAST COUNCIL SESSION.

IN PUTTING THE QUESTION, AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REQUEST FOR COUNCIL COMMENT ON INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES INTO JAPANESE LIFE, ATCHESON INTIMATED THAT RUSSIA MIGHT NOT BE LIVING UP TO THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT REGARDING THEIR PRISONERS.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, TURNED THE QUESTION ASIDE WITH THE ASSERTION HE DID NOT BELIEVE IT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL.

NEVERTHELESS, THE ISSUE WAS ON THE AGENDA ANNOUNCED TODAY FOR DISCUSSION NEXT WEEK, INDICATING THE AMERICANS INTEND TO PUSH THE ISSUE.

DS528APS

A95FX

TOKYO,JULY 5-(AP)-DR.TOKUJIRO KANAMORI, ONE OF JAPAN'S TOP CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERTS, TOLD THE DIET TODAY THAT THE NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED FOR JAPAN PROVIDES FOR THE EMPEROR SYSTEM BASED ON RESPONSE TO THE QILL OF THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S WILL, HE ADDED, WOULD BE EXPRESSED THROUGH THE DIET. KANAMORI MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BY SHOZO AKAZAWA, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT REPRESENTATIVE. THE INTERPRETATION ADDED THAT A CONSTITUTION WOULD BE "VALUELESS" IF "THE SENSE OF RESPECT FOR THE EMPEROR WHICH IS THE NUCLEUS OF THE NATION" WERE IGNORED.

(1ST GRAF WHERE GBLD: XXX RESPONSE TO THE WILL OF XXX)

DS530APS NM

JUL 6 1946

A77FX

(175)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI,JULY 5-(AP)-ONE OF THE BUSIEST SPOTS IN SHANGHAI TODAY WAS THE GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMP WHERE NAZIS SLATED FOR DEPORTATION ABOARD AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT, THE MARINE ROBBIN, WERE BEING PROCESSED FOR DEPARTURE ON SUNDAY.

CHINESE CAMP AUTHORITIES SAID ALTOGETHER 753 GERMANS -- 330 MEN, 250 WOMEN AND 173 CHILDREN -- WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE.

THEY ATTRIBUTED THIS SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE FROM THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE OF 1,500 TO "VARIOUS EXEMPTIONS FOR DIFFERENT REASONS, SUCH AS SICKNESS."

VARIOUS GERMANS IN THE CAMP PROFESSED IGNORANCE WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE AUTHENTICITY OF PUBLISHED ALLEGATIONS THAT CHINESE OFFICIALS HAD ACCEPTED BRIBES TO REMOVE CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE DEPORTATION LIST. IT

WAS CLEAR THAT IF THEY HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH PRACTICES, THEY WEREN'T GOING TO DISCLOSE WHAT THEY KNEW.

VERY FEW OF THE GERMANS WANT TO RETURN TO THE FATHERLAND. BUT THEY FEEL THERE IS LITTLE FUTURE FOR THEM IN CHINA.

ALL THE DEPORTEES LOOKED WELL FED. THEY HAVE BEEN LIVING IN A FORMER JAPANESE SCHOOL AND DOING THEIR OWN COOKING AND HOUSEKEEPING. THEY HAVE EATEN AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

DS342APS NM

PEIPING, JULY 4-(AP)-GOVERNMENT GARRISONS AT TSINGTAO AND TSINAN ON RICH SHANTUNG PENINSULA HAVE BEEN REINFORCED BY TWO CRACK AMERICAN-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED KUOMINTANG DIVISIONS, THE 54TH AND 73RD, THE NEWSPAPER SHIH CHIEH JIH PAO, AN INDEPENDENT, SAID TODAY.

COMMUNIST ATTACKS AGAINST TOWNS IN THE VICINITY OF BOTH TSINGTAO AND TSINAN REPORTEDLY CONTINUED TODAY. THE KUOMINTANG CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE REPORTED FROM TSINAN THAT 7,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS STRUCK YENCHENG, 15 MILES NORTH OF TSINAN.

JQ943PCS

A105KY

ap news features

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Rec'd 5-7-46

JUL 6 1946

warsaw, poland,——(AP)-The question of independence for Lusatia may be raised before the united nations, Dr. Paul Cyz, Lusatian representative in Poland, declared in a recent interview.

Cyz said he was trying to interest all Slavonic nations in the fate of Lusatia and pointed out that she now has permanent representatives in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

He asserted under the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations organization that Lusatia has the right to decide ~~himself~~ her own fate.

Since Lusatia is a small country of only 970,000 inhabitants, Cyz said it could be attached to a neighboring nation - Poland or Czechoslovakia, possibly in some kind of federative union.

Lusatian authority is centered in a commission of five, operating at Budziszyn. There is a national council of 25 members.

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BATAVIA, JULY 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESION REPUBLIC TOLD A MEETING OF INDONESIAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS YESTERDAY THAT HE INTENDED TO RETAIN HIS RECENTLY ASSUMED DICTATORIAL POWERS "UNTIL THE CABINET CAN FUNCTION AGAIN."

JUL 6 1946

SOEKARNO ASSUMED EXTRAORDINARY POWERS RECENTLY WHEN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR WAS KIDNAPED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS AND HELD CAPTIVE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE PRESIDENT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN RELEGATED TO A SECONDARY POSITION IN THE SJAHRIR REGIME.

SOEKARNO SAID THE PRESENT CABINET HAD "LOST ITS REAL CHARACTER" AND THAT HE HAD ASSUMED A POSITION OF "DICTATORSHIP FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEMOCRACY." HE CALLED UPON THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE TO CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

M553AED

JUL 6 1946

30.24-3989

(delayed)

ALGIERS, JULY 4-(AP)-U.S. CONSUL GENERAL HAROLD D. FINLEY OF BALLSTON SPA, AND MRS. FINLEY OBSERVED INDEPENDENCE DAY WITH A GARDEN PARTY AT THEIR VILLA. A NUMBER OF HIGH MILITARY AND CIVIL OFFICIALS ATTENDED.

CLEISER 0030 RC TH 707AED

BAGHDAD, JULY 5-(AP)-LEADERS OF FIVE IRAQI POLITICAL PARTIES BOYCOTTED A FOURTH OF JULY PARTY YESTERDAY AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION AS A PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROMISE OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL AID TO THE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 MORE JEWS TO PALESTINE.
WD623PED

JUL 6 1946

buenos aires, july 5-(ap)- the united states has promised to release soon argentine gold deposits in the u.s. in the name of banco de la nacion and banco de la province de buenos aires, the foreign office said tonight. the deposits total about $6,000,000.

the united states previously has released argentine gold deposits totaling about $637,000,000.

JUL 6 1946

wb/1145p

NIGHT LEAD KOREAN

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,JULY 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO TRY TO MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK IN AS MUCH OF KOREA AS POSSIBLE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF RUSSIA, DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THE SOVIET UNION WAS REPORTED BY THESE INFORMANTS TO HAVE IGNORED TWO APPEALS FOR COOPERATION IN POLITICAL PREPARATIONS DESIGNED TO RESTORE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE. SO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE COUNTRY, TO WHICH THE ALLIED POWERS LONG AGO PROMISED INDEPENDENCE, IS GOING AHEAD ON ITS OWN.

RUSSIA OCCUPIES THE NORTHERN SECTION OF KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES THE SOUTHERN PART. THE SITUATION IS NOT UNLIKE THAT IN GERMANY IN THAT EACH OCCUPYING POWER IS EXCLUSIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENS IN ITS ZONE.

MONTHS AGO A JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION WAS SET UP TO BEGIN WORKING ON THE POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF KOREA WHICH AFTER 40 YEARS OF JAPANESE RULE MAY REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE ASSISTANCE BEFORE IT IS AGAIN READY TO GOVERN ITSELF.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED THAT THE COMMISSION HEAR KOREANS CRITICAL OF OCCUPATION POLICIES, INCLUDING RUSSIAN POLICIES, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WERE NOT CRITICAL. THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OBJECTED. OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS THE OLD SOVIET-AMERICAN FIGHT OVER FREE SPEECH WHICH HAS COME UP IN THE UNITED NATIONS IN OTHER FORMS. IT SPLIT THE COMMISSION AND FINALLY RESULTED IN DISCONTINUING ITS WORK.

STILL INSISTING ON THE FREE SPEECH RIGHT FOR KOREAN NATIONALS BEFORE THE COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES HAS SENT TWO APPEALS TO RUSSIA SUGGESTING THAT THE COMMISSION RESUME WORK. INFORMANTS HERE SAID THESE HAVE BOTH BEEN IGNORED.

AS A RESULT MAJ.GEN.ARCHER LERCH, MILITARY GOVERNMENT CHIEF, HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GO AHEAD WITH THE CREATION OF "PRACTICE" MACHINERY FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN KOREA. THE MAIN COG IN THIS MACHINERY IS AN ADVISORY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. THE MEMBERS OF THIS ARE TO BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE AND THE COUNCIL, ONCE CONSTITUTED, MAY ENACT LAWS WHICH CAN BECOME EFFECTIVE PROVIDED THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS THEM.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES WAS REPRESENTED AS STANDING READY AT ANY TIME TO RESUME COOPERATION WITH THE RUSSIANS IN TRYING TO WORK OUT THE DESTINY OF KOREA AS A WHOLE. WASHINGTON IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF A UNIFIED AS WELL AS INDEPENDENT KOREA AND THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IS GREATLY DISLIKED AND THE IMPROVED BY TOP OFFICIALS HERE.

SOME ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE IMPROVED U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AT PARIS MAY INCIDENTALLY EASE PROBLEMS OF THE TWO POWERS IN THE FAR EAST, INCLUDING KOREA.

JUL 6 1946

FR156PES

BRITISH (160)

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE OPENED THE GATES TODAY TO RENEWED IMPORTS OF 34 MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF U.S. MERCHANDISE WHICH HAD BEEN BANNED UNDER WARTIME CONTROLS.

HIGH IN INTEREST TO WOMEN IN ENGLAND WERE LADIES' FELT HATS, ARTIFICIAL SILK CLOTHING, LIPSTICK AND ROUGE, FACE POWDER AND OTHER COSMETICS, ALL DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN WHEN THE ACCENT WAS ON "AUSTERITY."

U.S. PRODUCERS, UNDER AN AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MAY SHIP TO BRITAIN ANNUALLY 20 PERCENT OF THEIR AVERAGE DURING 1936-37-38. THEY MAY SHIP TWO-THIRDS OF AN ANNUAL QUOTA FOR THE REMAINING MONTHS OF 1946.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH MODIFIED THE WARTIME EMBARGO TO PREVENT "IRREPARABLE LOSS OF PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE AND FAMILIARITY WITH MANY AMERICAN BRANDED PRODUCTS."

RUBBER FOOTWEAR, SPORTS EQUIPMENT, ZIP FASTENERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS' FILMS, SPARK PLUGS, IMITATION JEWELRY, VACUUM CLEANERS, CUTLERY, BEE-HIVES AND PLASTIC BUTTONS WERE AMONG THE ITEMS LISTED.

AB445AES NM

JUL 6 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 5-(AP)-POLAR DEFENSE WILL BE THE NO.1 PROBLEM IN "THE WAR WE HOPE WILL NEVER COME," GENERAL H.H. ARNOLD, RETIRED WARTIME COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, TOLD THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB TODAY.

"WAR-MAKING NATIONS ARE ALL NORTH OF 30 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE," ARNOLD SAID. "STUDY YOUR GLOBE AND YOU WILL SEE THE MOST DIRECT ROUTES ARE NOT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC, BUT THROUGH THE ARCTIC.

"THE UNITED STATES IS THE MOST VULNERABLE OF THE NATIONS WITH NEW WEAPONS EMPLOYED ALONG THIS ROUTE. FOUR HUNDRED TO 600 ATOMIC BOMBS COULD ABOUT PARALYZE THE UNITED STATES," HE DECLARED.

JUL 6 1946

"ADD THE ADVANCES IN WEAPONS--BOMBS, ELECTRONICS, SONICS, MANLESS AIRCRAFT AND WINGED WARHEADS, AND THE ATOMIC BOMB EQUAL TO THE BOMB LOAD OF 400 B29S, AND IT MAKES WAR A SERIOUS AFFAIR--TOO SERIOUS FOR MANKIND TO FOOL WITH." ARNOLD STATED.

"WE OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BUILD UP OUR ORGANIZATION FOR THE FUTURE SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO MORE WAR.

"OUR ARMED FORCES MUST BUILD THEIR OWN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL BRANCHES. DOLLARS DON'T MEAN ANYTHING NOW. BUT THE TIME WILL COME WHEN OUR ARMED FORCES WILL HAVE TO FIGHT FOR EVERY DOLLAR THEY GET," CONCLUDED THE RETIRED GENERAL.

JL535PCS (NM)

FIRST LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM TODAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF ALL URANIUM AND THORIUM PRODUCED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

THE DOCUMENT, AMPLIFYING THE ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE BERNARD M.BARUCH, LAID DOWN IN DETAIL THE CONTROL MEASURES WHICH THE UNITED STATES DEMANDED AS A PRICE FOR DESTRUCTION OF HER STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC BOMBS.

IT WAS SUBMITTED TO A SUB-COMMITTEE BY FERDINAND EBERSTADT, ONE OF BARUCH'S AIDES, AND WAS THE BASIS FOR A TWO-HOUR DISCUSSION AT A CLOSED MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE. EBERSTADT SAID HE WOULD PRESENT A SIMILAR DOCUMENT LATER DETAILING THE UNITED STATES VIEWS ON ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONTEMPLATED ATOMIC CONTROL AUTHORITY.

JUL 6 1946

TODAY'S MEMORANDUM RECOMMENDED:

1. "SUCH MEASURES OF CONTROL OVER THE MINING AND PROCESSING OF BOTH URANIUM AND THORIUM AS TO INSURE (INTERNATIONAL) OWNERSHIP OF ALL STOCKS OF BOTH THESE MATERIALS."

2. AUTHORITY TO SEARCH OUT NEW DEPOSITS OF THESE MATERIALS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

3. INTERNATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF "ALL PRIMARY PRODUCTION FACILITIES" FOR ALL ATOMIC MATERIALS.

4. UNHINDERED ACCESS TO ALL INSTALLATIONS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY--INCLUDING THOSE LEASED TO INDIVIDUALS OR NATIONS--FOR PURPOSES OF INSPECTION.

5. A TREATY FORBIDDING ANY NATION OR INDIVIDUAL FROM ENGAGING IN RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC EXPLOVIES.

A COMMUNIQUE AT THE END OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING MERELY SAID THAT THIS MEMORANDUM WAS SUBMITTED AND DISCUSSED AND THAT THE DELEGATES ALSO DISCUSSED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROPOSED ATOMIC AUTHORITY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL MEET AGAIN MONDAY AT 2:30 P.M. (EDT).

THE CONFEREES ALREADY HAD BEFORE THEM THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE THAT A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ATOMIC AUTHORITY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE INTENTIONS OF THE U.N.

IN RECAPITULATING THEIR STATEMENTS OF POLICY EARLIER THIS WEEK, BOTH NATIONS RECOGNIZED THE COUNCIL AS THE ULTIMATE AUTHORITY WITH POWER TO ORDER PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST THREATS AND ACTS TO BREACH THE PEACE.

SUCH POWER WOULD BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE ENVISIONED INTERNATIONAL FORCE WHICH IS STILL ON THE BLUEPRINTS OF THE COUNCIL'S MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE.

WHILE RUSSIA HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON THIS SPECIFIC PHASE OF THE EARLY NEGOTIATIONS, THERE WAS A GROWING BELIEF THAT ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET MEMBER OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WOULD SUBMIT A RESTATEMENT OF RUSSIAN POLICY IN RELATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S POWERS ON ATOMIC MATTERS.

JUL 6 1946

30.29-3991

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COUNCIL IN ATOMIC MATTERS IS EXPECTED TO BE MORE ACCEPTABLE TO RUSSIA THAN IS THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF THE ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. AS ENVISIONED BY THE UNITED STATES THE LATTER WOULD HAVE UNLIMITED POWERS OF ACCESS AND SEARCH. RUSSIA THUS FAR HAS OPPOSED INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SUCH POWERS AND PROPOSES INSTEAD INDIVIDUAL NATION RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATIONS AND FOR PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.
MK340AED

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN APPLIED TODAY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS.
THE AFGHANISTAN APPLICATION IS THE FOURTH AWAITING ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE OTHERS ARE FROM ALBANIA, SIAM AND OUTER MONGOLIA. A SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE APPLICANTS BEFORE AUG. 1.
BJ333PED

JUL 6 1946

new york city out

new york, july 5 - (ap) - the new york times will say tomorrow in a dispatch from paris that the united states delegation to the paris peace conference, scheduled to convene july 29, will arrive at the meeting with "an open mind" on the problem of making provision in the treaty structure for eventual revision of the pacts, if deemed advisable.

JUL 6 1946

c. l. sulzberger, the writer, said he received a letter from secretary of state james f. byrnes which emphasized the difficulty of providing in advance methods for peaceful changes in frontiers and in the other specifications laid down in the treaties which the peace conference will draft in final form and then submit to the four power

foreign ministers' council for final approval.
diplomatists in paris, including members of the foreign ministers'
council delegations, the times says, believe the treaty draft
recommendations being made by the council are not perfect and might
admit of some changes at future dates.

JUL 6 1946

partial
the text of byrnes' letter as quoted by sulzberger:
"the problem of providing the means for a peaceful change is a difficult one. we all know that the world does move and that, if the use of force is to be provided, ways must be found fm of facilitating changes by peaceful means. on the other hand, it would be difficult to secure the acceptance of almost any settlement of a controversial character if the means of upsetting it are too readily available

"article 12 was inserted into the charter of the united nations to provide a way of facilitating needed changes by peaceful means. there may be a question whether the way there provided is wholly adequate. it is difficult at this time to find other and more effective ways which would meet with general acceptance."

JUL 6 1946

"the american delegation, however, has not a closed mind on this subject and would examine on their merits any proposals which might be laid before the peace conference."

JUL 6 1946

article 12 of the united nations charter provides that while the security council is examining any "dispute or situation," the general assembly shall not make any recommendation regarding such dispute or recommendation unless the security council so requests.

further, article 12 provides that the secretary-general, with the consent of the security council, shall notify the general assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which the security council is handling, or immediately the security council ceases to deal with such matters.

night lead u. n.

by max harrelson

new york, july 5--(ap)--international ownership of all atomic raw materials was put forward by the united states today as one of the essentials of an effective atomic control plan.

JUL 6 1946

a lengthy memorandum submitted to the atomic energy commission by ferdinand eberhardt, a member of the u. s. delegation, recommended that the proposed atomic control authority have power to control the mining and processing of uranium and thorium as well as the actual production of atomic energy.

"the authority, in short, must have such control of mining and concentrating operations as will assure its complete and absolute

30.29-3993

ownership of all uranium and thorium actually produced," the document said.

the memorandum [redacted] set forth in detail the united states views on atomic control previously outlined by [redacted] bernard m. baruch at the opening meeting of the commission.

JUL 6 1946

in addition to control of atomic raw materials at their source, the united states [redacted] advocated an air tight system of controls over research and production, including [redacted] elaborate safeguards to permit inspection of all facilities.

the memorandum said it might even be advisable for the authority to manufacture [redacted] atomic power and sell it to individual nations, rather than to permit the nations to produce their own power, when the production [redacted] of such power becomes practica

it also proposed that any international move to outlaw the production of atomic weapons be included in the control system and not be considered as a separate measure as russia has demanded.

the new american document was discussed for almost two

of the atomic commission in a closed
soviet delegate andrei a. gromyko
session. it was my understood that sov
as particularly interested in the prop
proposals for an inspection system.
these proposals provided
that the authority be given
broad rights [redacted] for unhindered use of c
of communications and travel facilitie
ndaries and that it even be permitted
to set up its own system of radio commu
nication. JUL 6 1946
hours by a six-nation sub-committe

gromyko, who previously had proposed that each nation be responsible for the supervision of atomic production without its boundaries, was reported to have asked numerous questions about the u. s. plan. there was no indication, however, that he had changed his position.

JUL 6 1946

the sub-committee also opened its discussions of another major point: the relationship between the proposed authority and the security council. russia was understood to favor making the authority a subsidiary of the security council, while the united states, australia and some others want to make it independent, at least on matters except those which involve threats to peace.

the u. s. memorandum said that the authority's decisions should be final in some matters, but subject to review in others. it said another document would be submitted later dealing more fully with this subject and with the question of sanctions for violations of regulations.

the sub-committee will continue its discussions monday

afternoon and will make a report to the atomic commission at a meeting

JUL 6 1946

provisional rules of procedure for the atomic commission.

the commission itself approved the rules last wednesday, but

they still must be accepted by the security council.

30.24-395

IT ALSO PROPOSED THAT ANY INTERNATIONAL MOVE TO OUTLAW THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS BE INCLUDED IN THE CONTROL SYSTEM AND NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A SEPARATE MEASURE AS RUSSIA HAS DEMANDED.

THE NEW AMERICAN DOCUMENT WAS DISCUSSED FOR ALMOST TWO HOURS BY A SIX-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION IN A CLOSED SESSION. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE PROPOSALS FOR AN INSPECTION SYSTEM.

THESE PROPOSALS PROVIDED THAT THE AUTHORITY BE GIVEN BROAD RIGHTS FOR UNHINDERED USE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAVEL FACILITIES WITHOUT REGARD TO INTEA new york Add atomic ** practical

FOR UNHINDERED USE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAVEL FACILITIES WITHOUT REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AND THAT IT EVEN BE PERMITTED TO SET UP ITS OWN SYSTEM OF RADIO COMMUNICATION.

GROMYKO, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD PROPOSED THAT EACH NATION BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF ATOMIC PRODUCTION WITHIN ITS

A29 JUL 6 1946

BOUNDARIES, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE U.S. PLAN. THERE WAS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD CHANGED HIS POSITION.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ALSO OPENED ITS DISCUSSIONS OF ANOTHER MAJOR POINT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROPOSED AUTHORITY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL. RUSSIA WAS UNDERSTOOD TO FAVOR MAKING THE AUTHORITY A SUBSIDIARY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHILE THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA AND SOME OTHERS WANT TO MAKE IT INDEPENDENT, AT LEAST ON MATTERS EXCEPT THOSE WHICH INVOLVE THREATS TO PEACE.

THE U.S. MEMORANDUM SAID THAT THE AUTHORITY'S DECISIONS SHOULD BE FINAL IN SOME MATTERS, BUT SUBJECT TO REVIEW IN OTHERS. IT SAID ANOTHER DOCUMENT WOULD BE SUBMITTED LATER DEALING MORE FULLY WITH THIS SUBJECT AND WITH THE QUESTION OF SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF REGULATIONS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE ITS DISCUSSIONS MONDAY AND WILL MAKE A REPORT TO THE ATOMIC COMMISSION AT A MEETING LATER IN THE WEEK.

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JUL 7 1946

Bevin Charges Russia Trying To Back Out Of Calling Peace Meeting

Demands That Soviet Fulfill Its Part of Reparations Bargain

Molotov Insists On Dictating Rules

JUL 7 1946

Ministers Adjourn to Monday After Failing To Reach Agreement

Paris, July 6.—(AP.)—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in a bitter debate tonight charged that Russia was trying to back out of her agreement to call a European peace conference July 29, American informants reported, and the Big Four remained deadlocked for a second day.

The ministers adjourned their deadlocked session until Monday afternoon without having reached an agreement on how to convoke the conference and without authorizing the issuing of invitations.

Bevin and United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes both told Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov that they could not agree to his proposal that rules of procedure be imposed upon the peace parley by the four-power foreign ministers, they said.

Bevin Charge.

In a 4½ hour session, Bevin asserted that Molotov appeared to be stipulating new conditions to summoning the 21-nation conference after Britain, France and the United States had accepted all the other Soviet conditions.

The British minister declared he already had assured his own government and the dominions that he would not agree to anything which might limit their freedom at the peace conference.

Looking squarely at Molotov, Bevin demanded that the Soviet minister fulfill his part of the ministers' bargain on Italian reparations, British informants said. They quoted Bevin as saying:

"Two days ago you agreed on the date of the peace conference. Now you are devising a plan to veto it unless we first agree with you on the rules of procedure. In effect, you are going back on your agreement that the conference should meet on July 29."

Agreed On Reparations.

"On our part, we agreed on the same day on reparations from Italy. We kept our part of the bargain," he said, referring to British-American consent that Russia receive some of her $100,000,000 in reparations from Italy's current industrial production.

"Now you are going back on your bargains.

"The world should better know this. At that time not one word was said about rules of procedure."

Both Byrnes and Bevin maintained that the foreign ministers might draft "suggestions" on rules of procedure for the peace conference, but that the ministers had no right to lay down hard and fast rules.

American informants quoted Byrnes as telling Molotov that no "self-respecting" representatives to the conference would accept such dictatorship.

Byrnes insisted that he would not even discuss any projected rules of procedure unless it was understood definitely they were only suggestions which were not binding on the United States or any other delegation.

Rubber Stamp Argument.

Molotov, American sources said, argued that to permit the conference to adopt its own rules would result in a "rubber stamp" conclave.

Byrnes and Bevin argued that letting the conference adopt its own rules would result in anything but a rubber stamp conference, to which Molotov replied that the conference, if left alone, would turn itself into one.

American quarters speculated that Molotov had received ironclad instructions from Moscow on the rules of procedure.

JUL 7 1946

Big Four Seek Way Out Of New Split

Paris, July 6 (AP)—British-American opposition to a Russian demand that the Big Four prescribe rules of procedure for a general European peace conference this summer blocked efforts of the Foreign Ministers Council today to convoke the 21-nation conclave on July 29, the date already fixed.

Both Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin contended throughout a stormy four-hour session last night that adoption of the Soviet proposal would reduce the peace parley to "rubber stamp" status, but Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov adamantly maintained his position.

Efforts Resumed

With the shadow of the big-power veto clouding their efforts, the Ministers convened again today for renewed discussion of the problem in another effort to prepare and transmit the necessary invitations for the peace conference to the seventeen other nations.

Conversations with members of the American delegation convinced observers that the basic motivation for United States policy was a desire to throw international problems into an arena where the big-power veto could not be exercised.

These sources said that without the veto the Western powers have the votes to beat Russia on a conflict and that Molotov realizes this, which is the reason for his insistence that the Council—where he has veto power—dictate the rules for the peace conference—where he does not.

French Proposal Rejected

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault sought to break last night's deadlock by suggesting that France merely "inform" the other nations that a peace conference was scheduled to begin July 29, but Molotov said this would only serve to confuse.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said Molotov also objected to making China one of the inviting powers along with Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States on the ground that China had not participated in the Paris Council session. Byrnes and Bevin argued that China, as a member of the Foreign Ministers Council of the Big Five, should be one of the inviting powers.

One American source said Molotov apparently was seeking to block further consideration of invitations for the peace conference, which for some unexplained reason he appeared to be trying to prevent.

1946

Tass Sees Problem Solved

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP).—A Tass dispatch from Paris today said the major problems at the Foreign Ministers' conference were solved when agreements were reached July 4 on questions centering around the peace-treaty drafts.

"The friends of peace will view with satisfaction the results already achieved at the Paris Ministers' conference," the Soviet official news agency's correspondent wrote. "The question yet to be solved, concerning particularly the Balkan treaties, should not offer special hardships, according to the general opinion."

Reviewing the results obtained so far, the writer said Foreign Minister Molotov and the Soviet delegation took a firm stand from the start against moves that would have placed what he termed conflicting and half-digested proposals before the peace conference.

"To submit various drafts and decisions on the most important problems to the peace conference would have meant the likelihood of a split at the conference, would have provoked new hardships and created new sources of international complications," said the dispatch.

"The soundness of the Soviet viewpoint has now been confirmed entirely in practice."

The Tass writer said the United States and Britain "insisted stubbornly on convening the peace conference before completing their main job of preparing peace treaties," but showed what he described as even greater intractibility on Italian reparations and the Italian peace treaty until agreements were finally reached.

Yuri Zhukov, commentator for the government newspaper, "Izvestia," also writing from Paris today, said the British were trying to build up a Mediterranean monopoly in communications by retaining control of Italian cables which they seized during the war.

"It can be considered established that there is absolutely no legal base or justification for the strange, unfounded pretension of the British, who with all their strength are trying to secure a monopolistic position for the British telegraph and telephone concern, Cables and Wireless, Ltd.," Zhukov said.

Zhukov declared that the American delegation to the Paris conference felt that Italy was entitled to the return of its cables.

BULK OF SURPLUSES IN EUROPE ALREADY SOLD OR AGREED ON

JUL 7 1946

$1,860,000,000 Worth Is Disposed Of Out of $3,111,507,000 Pile.

Paris, July 6 (A. P.).—Nearly $2,000,000,000 worth of American surplus war stocks in Europe have been sold or committed, the office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner announced today, leaving less than half of the original stockpile the United States massed on the Continent.

Of the $3,111,507,000 worth of supplies thus far declared surplus, sales contracts and bulk transfers to both France and Great Britain have accounted for the disposal of $1,860,000,000 worth, the announcement said, adding: "All surplus in the United Kingdom and France, except some aircraft vessels, now has been sold or committed, and actual physical transfer of stocks in the United Kingdom to British custody is 98 per cent complete."

Buyer interest has now shifted to surplus stockpiles in Belgium, Germany and Italy, "where equipment, machinery and supplies of all types totaling more than $1,500,000,000 at original cost are expected to be declared surplus to meet the demands of European governments and other buyers," the announcement continued. An office is being established in the American zone of Germany to care for stocks in twenty-nine depots there.

To speed up sales long-term credits have been set up giving Czecho-Slovakia and Poland $50,000,000 each, Finland $15,000,000 and Austria, Hungary and Greece $10,000,000 each. The Netherlands has been granted authority to pay for supplies in local currency up to $10,000,000 and Norway, $5,000,000. Italy is buying against an "open credit" which, it is believed, will reach $140,000,000. Belgium and Luxembourg are receiving Army excess property against their combined $45,000,000 reciprocal aid credit balance.

Special facilities have been set up to care for the needs of the UNRRA, veterans, service men and charitable organizations. About $100,000,000 in surplus of all types was authorized to aid the UNRRA in the rehabiliation of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Sir Oswald Replies To Wells

London, July 6 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, former leader of the British Fascist Union, declared tonight that H. G. Wells's questioning whether the British Royal Family was "involved" in any payment of Italian funds to Mosley's group was "the most fantastic sort of nonsense."

He said "the Royal Family had no connection with the Fascist movement or, so far as I know, with politics of any kind.

'Got His Hatreds Muddled'

"Wells has always disliked the Royal Family, he has always disliked me. Now he has got his hatreds muddled.

"I have not seen any member of the Royal Family since 1930, when as a Minister in the second Labor Government I made the required official visits to the King," Mosley said.

Mosley, who long since has quit the Labor party, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a minor ministerial post, in 1929-30 under Ramsay MacDonald. He was jailed by the British during World War II because of his Fascist activities.

Last month in the House of Commons, Chuter Ede, Home Secretary, read a letter to Mussolini from Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Britain, which said Mosley had received funds from Mussolini. Wells asked whether the British Royal Family was "involved" in such payments. Mosley has denied receiving funds from Italy.

Topic Of Lively Conversation

Wells's unprecedented blast at the Royal Family—he described the family as "tainted" and suggested it go into exile—continued to provide a lively conversational topic as news of it spread through the kingdom, largely by word of mouth.

The press and radio have not picked up the article by the aged author which appeared in the little-known magazine *Socialist Leader*.

Asked whether the Royal Family had aided Mosley, Sir Ulick Alexander, Keeper of the Privy Purse, exclaimed, "My God, no!"

Mosley's New Book

Mosley said in a book published by himself today that if the Fascist union ever came to power it would be "entirely loyal" to the King and would restore his "full historic prerogative" of choosing ministers.

Since the early Nineteenth Century, Britain's unwritten constitution has required that the King's Minister be chosen by the leader of the dominant political party, who is always invited to become Prime Minister.

Ede's 'Rigamarole Of Nonsense'

Mosley's new book, "My Answer," described as a "rigamarole of nonsense" Ede's statement to Parliament that British Fascists were subsidized by the Italian Government.

"I have before me a chartered accountant's certificate concerning the origin of our funds for a considerable period before the war, which shows each subscriber to be British," Mosley wrote.

He added that his personal contribution has been some £24,000 ($96,000).

Official Britain Ignores Wells

JUL 7 1946

Author Asked if Royal Family Was Involved in Mussolini Payments to Mosley.

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Britain's newspapers and radio broadcasts ignored today an attack by H. G. Wells, author-historian, on the royal family. Wells asked whether the monarchy was involved in payments which a governmental minister has declared were made by Benito Mussolini to Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, before the war.

Wells's article was published in the Socialist Leader, a comparatively obscure weekly paper of the extreme left-wing Independent Labor party. Buckingham Palace declined to comment.

Editor Gives Views.

However, Sir Ulick Alexander, Keeper of the Privy Purse, when asked whether the royal family had aided Mosley, exclaimed, "My God, no!" Wells's secretary said that he had no further comment.

Douglas Rogers, editor of the Socialist Leader, said that Wells was an occasional contributor to the periodical, with articles appearing twice or thrice yearly. Rogers said that he discussed Wells's criticism of the royal family before the author composed the article, and that he was confident that "Wells would not have asked the question he did (concerning Mosley) without some good basis."

Rogers added that he regarded the 79-year-old Wells as a writer of international reputation, and believed that he had given the matter serious thought before writing the article. He emphasized that Wells's republican views were well known, and said that he was not surprised at the tone of the criticism.

No Proof Is Offered.

However, he suggested that the wording did not constitute a charge, but, rather, "asked a question" as to any connection of the royal family with aid to Mosley. The Wells article, printed at the back of the small-size eight page periodical, began:

"The genuine democratic communities throughout the world need to know what is going on in this hushed-up business of the huge Mosley funds, and how far our own royal family is involved in this affair. If it is, then there is every reason why the House of Hanover should follow the House of Savoy (former Italian ruling family) into the shadows of exile and leave England to return to its old and persistent republican tradition."

The article offered no proof as a basis for the questions raised on the activities of the royal family.

Royal Family Criticized.

The newspaper, London Journalist, described the article as "the most serious thing since the abdication of Edward VIII." The article, which was published yesterday, did not reach the bulk of the magazine's subscribers until today. The Socialist Leader has a circulation of 20,000.

Wells said of the British royal family:

"Even this German-ruled monarchy which links the English with the crumbling monarchist system of the world is menaced by a gathering accumulation of revelations. Things are coming out and they are bound to come out.

"Why cannot these tainted people do the sane and patriotic thing while they may still be treated with consideration?

"Now they can be bought out and set apart with the sort of dignity and honors they value. Later on, their dismissal may have to be ruder."

The Labor Government, whose leaders have affirmed their loyalty to the monarchy, is considered likely to take a serious view of the attack by Wells, who never made a secret of his view that Britain should be a republic.

In referring to the "House of Hanover" Wells used the name which the royal family discarded during world war I in favor of "House of Windsor." The thrones of Britain and Hanover, later a Prussian conquest, were united until 1837.

Basil O'Connor in London.

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Basil O'Connor, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, here to preside at the organization's biennal convention at Oxford, says that "probably the only thing governments will respect in the next war will be the Red Cross."

Airliner For Argentina On Flight From Britain

London, July 6 (AP)—Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., announced today the first of twenty Vickers Viking passenger-transport aircraft ordered by the Argentine Government had crossed the Atlantic successfully, maintaining an average speed of more than 200 miles an hour.

The aircraft left London Wednesday and crossed the South Atlantic to Natal, Brazil, with the help of auxiliary fuel tanks. It was scheduled to land at Buenos Aires late tomorrow.

Compass Failure Caused Crash

BRISTOL, England, July 6 (AP).—A spokesman for the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Ltd., said today that compass failure caused the big British plane Gambaie to fall into the sea off the Brazilian coast, when it ran out of gas last night. The crew of five was rescued by the American freighter Tulane Victory, he said. The two-engined Bristol Wayfarer model—first British civilian transport to be produced since the war—was en route from Bristol to Rio de Janeiro.

Reynaud Seated By Assembly.

Paris, July 6.—(AP.)—The Constituent Assembly voted 298 to 132 yesterday to seat Paul Reynaud, over-riding the recommendation of a Communist-dominated election committee which had urged that the prewar premier's seat be invalidated in view of his wartime record.

Reynaud defended himself before the Chamber, accusing the Communists of "wishing to make us turn away from our natural inclination toward the Anglo-Saxon democracies toward totalitarianism."

Russians Seize Four Americans In Berlin Zone

JUL 7 1946

Officers and Woman Held for Entering Soviet Area Without Authorization

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, July 6—Four Americans—three officers and the wife of one of them—are being held under arrest by the Russians for entering the Russian occupation zone without authorization, Major General Frank A. Keating, American commandant in Berlin, said tonight.

Keating said he had requested their release personally from Major General Alexander Georgevich Kotikov, Russian commandant in Berlin. He added that the office of Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, had also made representations to the Russian military government for Germany.

20.24-3997

Keating said he would not disclose the names of those being held, "because I expect that they will be released and I don't want to cause their relatives in the United States any uneasiness."

Two of those held were a warrant officer, in uniform, and his wife. They and their two German maids went into the Soviet zone a week ago to buy a dog.

The other officers, a captain and a lieutenant also in uniform, "disappeared" July 4. They had started for Oranienburg, which is twenty miles northwest of Berlin.

Von Bock's Daughter Arrested in U. S. Zone

Frankfurt, July 6 (A. P.).—Tamara von Bock, 25-year-old daughter of the late Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, has been arrested in the American zone after escaping from a Russian internment camp, the American-sponsored Dana news agency said today. She was seized on Wednesday in Starnberg and will be tried by a military court on a charge of forging a passport, Dana said.

JUL 7 1946

3 More Lichfield Trials To Begin

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 6 (AP)—Army officials announced today that three more officers would go on trial next week on charges of aiding and authorizing cruel and unusual punishment of American soldiers imprisoned during the war at the Army's Lichfield (England) guardhouse.

Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio, former commanding officer of the 316th Reinforcement Company, which administered the guardhouse, will go before a court-martial Tuesday, officials said.

2 Majors To Face Court

The trial of Major Richard E. Lobuono, of East Pittsburgh, former Lichfield provost marshal, will begin Wednesday, and Major Herbert W. Bluhm, of Chicago, former inspection officer, will go to trial Thursday, they added.

The trial of Lieut. Leonard Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., was completed last night and the court recessed until Tuesday, when closing arguments will send the case to a verdict.

Promoted For Shooting

Meanwhile, Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, testifying for the prosecution in still another trial, said that Col. James S. Kilian, former commandant of the detention camp, had personally ordered the beating of a soldier prisoner there and had promoted two guards for shooting at prisoners.

ARMY BARS PETTING IN MUNICH STREETS

JUL 7 1946

Frankfurt, July 6 (A. P.)—United States Third Army has forbidden Americans to walk arm-in arm with women—even their own wives—on the streets of Munich, it was disclosed today.

The soldier newspaper Stars and Stripes said that all public displays of affection—even between Americans—had been barred by the order, aimed primarily at public petting of G. I.'s and frauleins.

But, said the paper, "Munich military police have no intention of living up to the letter of the directive." The police were quoted as saying arm-in-arm walking would be O. K. if dependents wore United States civilian arm bands.

At the same time, Stars and Stripes said that two former G. I.'s had married German girls in two additional weddings. The paper identified the bridegrooms as Herman R. Kaplan, 24, of New York city, and James J. Powell, 30, of Lake Worth, Fla., both staff workers for UNRRA at Arolsen.

Both were married before UNRRA directed that its international character did not excuse United States zone workers from obeying the ban on American-German weddings. Both men said they would seek official permission to take their wives to the United States.

14 More Yanks Flee Wuerzburg Stockade

Frankfurt, Germany, July 6 (AP): Military police searched the American zone of Germany tonight for fourteen escaped American soldier-prisoners following the fifth jail break within a few weeks from the United States Army's stockade at Wuerzburg.

Three soldiers, the provost marshal's office reported, broke out of the camp July 3 by slashing a gap in a barbed wire fence. In four previous breaks, 22 soldiers escaped. Seventeen of these have been recaptured and eleven still are at large.

Long Occupation Vital, General McNarney Says

Frankfurt, Germany, July 6 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American military governor, told twelve touring newspaper executives today that long occupation of Germany was necessary to avoid a regrowth of nazism.

McNarney informed the American newspeper men at the conclusion of their inspection of Germany that if all controls were lifted, the German people probably would revert to a Nazi form of government.

McNarney and his deputy military governor, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, also were outspoken against what they called French delaying tactics that have held up plans to treat Germany as an economic unit.

URANIUM FOUND IN ESSEN

British Ship Krupp Store of Ore, ¾ Ton, to England

ESSEN, Germany, July 7 (AP)—British Military Government authorities disclosed today that three quarters of a ton of uranium ore—an ingredient of the atomic bomb—had been discovered in the devastated Krupp munitions works here.

The British officials expressed the opinion that Krupp used uranium oxide experimentally to produce a special hard steel for warheads on projectiles.

The ore, found in a shed that was blasted by heavy bombs, has been shipped to England. Its retention in Germany is forbidden under the Potsdam agreement.

MOSCOW GETS PLAN FOR TRADE WITH U.S.

JUL 7 1946

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — Two United States Commerce Department officials arrived here today to present to the Russian Government Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's proposals for a stabilized import-export trade between the two countries, which may total $500,000,000 annually by 1950.

E. C. Ropes, chief of the Soviet Union division of the Department of Commerce, and Lewis Lorwin, departmental economist, who will remain here for sixty days, said a healthy trade could be carried on between the two nations regardless of the fate of the American-Soviet loan proposal.

The two Americans will meet Monday with the Russian Ministry of Trade.

Mr. Ropes said that the Commerce Department believed that, because of the post-war needs of the two countries, contracts could be drawn providing for American exports to Russia totaling up to $400,000,000, while Russian exports to the United States should amount to $100,000,000 annually.

"We can offer them machinery and industrial 'know-how,'" Mr. Ropes said. They can offer us all kinds of raw materials.

"Right now," he added, "the United States is getting furs and such things as horse manes and tails and Arctic hare hair. We could use more of such things as timber, pulpwood, chromite and manganese."

The two officials said their brief cases were bulging with inquiries and proposals by American firms wishing to do business with the Soviet Union.

They said that the Commerce Department was hopeful of setting up a large number of permanently located American buyers in Moscow, where only two American fur buyers are permanently located now.

69 PROMOTED BY STALIN

Ten Army Men Are Elevated to Lieutenant General

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Premier Stalin today signed a decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet promoting sixty-nine high Army and Navy officers. Elevated to the rank of lieutenant general were Gleb V. Blackanov, Vasili S. Viktorov, Nikolai V. Gorodetskom, Ignatio I. Karpezo, Kiril A. Kovalenko, Dotri A. Kyprevanov, Nikolai N. Nikushin, Alexander D. Rumyantsev, Mikhail A. Siyazov and Ivan P. Kobelev.

Mikhail I. Akulin was named a vice admiral. Alexander Nikolaevitch Poskrebyshev, a member of the central committee of the Communist party, was among those appointed a major general.

425,000 Russian Boys Due For Work Training

Moscow, July 6 (AP)—The government has set aside a 30-day period beginning July 10 for the selection of 425,000 Soviet boys for a two-year training course in the industrial railroad schools of the labor reserves.

The annual call for youths is designed to furnish skilled labor to carry out the aims of the new five-year plan.

RUSSIA SEIZES LARGE FIRMS FROM AUSTRIA

JUL 7 1946

Industries Classified As Reparations Valued At $22,000,000

Vienna, July 6 (AP)—The Russians announced today they had taken ownership of a major part of Austria's industrial capacity and other property as German reparations, and the Austrian Cabinet summoned a special meeting of Parliament.

The Russians acted without informing their allies. Austrian officials declared Russia was claiming 75 per cent of the republic's industrial capacity.

The Soviet order took over $22,000,000 worth of industry in eastern Austria along with other "German external assets." The Russians insist property taken by the Germans after annexing Austria in 1938 is subject to seizure as German reparations under the Potsdam agreement—a view protested by the United States and by Austria.

Clark Sends Message

Gen. Mark Clark, American commander in Austria, immediately sent a message to Col. Gen. L. V. Kurrasov, Soviet commander, urging great care in the carrying out of his order, and one to the Austrian Government declaring it was not necessary to turn over property which was not a German asset.

Chancellor Leopold Figl's Cabinet after a special meeting called an extraordinary session of Parliament for next Wednesday. A communiqué declared Socialist and Communist members of the Government joined with other members in the view that properties which were Austrian before the annexation should still be regarded as Austrian and not as German assets.

For months the Russians have been taking control of properties in eastern Austria which they classify as German assets. The United States has objected that properties taken forcibly by the Germans should not be classified as German owned.

Discussion Refused

The Russians have refused to discuss the question in the Allied Council for Austria but last May 15 agreed they would not seize any more properties without informing the Council.

The Government communiqué said the Cabinet did not have the right to comply with the Soviet order without authorization by the Allied Council. It said the Russian-claimed properties had decisive significance for Austrian reconstruction and economy and that the Potsdam agreement under which the Russians acted never had been disclosed officially to the Austrian Government.

Need For Law Noted

"It is likewise known that the extent of the concept of 'German property' even by these Potsdam decisions is not completely clear. The Austrian Parliament as well as the Federal Government has always asserted that it is of vital importance to interpret this concept so that it does not include property which belonged to Austria before 1938," the communiqué said.

"The Austrian Government must reject every act which seeks to solve this question in any way other than from a legal standpoint. It expressed a deep conviction that only a decision in law can guarantee a peaceful development among the nations."

The Russian order, published by the Red Army newspaper today, was signed by Kurrasov as "commander in chief of Soviet occupation troops in Austria." It was dated June 27 and provided that the transfer of ownership was to be completed in ten days—by today.

Among the properties seized are a large proportion of the chemical industry, including Austria's entire sulfuric acid and plastics production, most of the electrical industry, all of the artificial silk, paper and glass factories. This includes all window-glass production and all railroad signal equipment.

Locomotive Works Seized

The Russians took over the Vienna locomotive works, which was 100 per cent non-German before the annexation of Austria in 1938. Austrians held 50 per cent of it, Americans 20 per cent and Britons, Belgians and other nationals the other 30 per cent. The Germans took 86 per cent of the shares in the country.

The order marked the first time that Kurrasov had been identified publicly as Soviet commander in Austria, apparently confirming that Marshal Ivan Konev had left that post.

Soviet Command Announces Unilateral Move to Take Over 'External Assets.'

JUL 7 1946

GEN. CLARK GOES INTO ACTION

Industrial Properties Valued at 22 Millions Are Seized as Reparations Payment.

Vienna, July 6 (A. P.).—The Soviet command in Austria, in a sudden unilateral move today, announced that $22,000,000 worth of industrial property in eastern Austria had passed into Soviet ownership along with all other "German external assets" in the Soviet zone.

Chancellor Leopold Figl called his Cabinet into a special meeting and Gen. Mark Clark, commander of American forces in Austria, immediately moved into action with messages to both the Austrian Government and the Soviet authorities.

The Russians for several months have been taking over control of properties in eastern Austria, which they classified as German assets subject to seizure for reparations under the Potsdam agreement.

The order published today and signed by Col.-Gen. Kurrasov as "Commander in Chief of Soviet occupation troops in Austria," apparently was intended to legalize all these previous seizures and pave the way for complete confiscation of properties which they claim under their interpretation of Potsdam.

The U. S. Contention.

The United States has disputed this interpretation in the Allied Council, asserting that property

taken forcibly by the Germans after the 1938 annexation of Austria could not be classified as German. The Russians have refused to discuss the question in the council.

The industrial properties which the Russians claim include sixty-four plants with annual production valued at $33,000,000 and represent about 75 per cent of Austria's industrial capacity. Their loss, officials said, would be a blow to the struggling Austrian Government which only a week ago was given a new control agreement granting extensive new powers.

Kurrasov's order, although published first today, was dated June 27, the day before the Allied Council signed the new control agreement. It provided that the transfer of ownership was to be completed in ten days. The ten days after the date of the order expired today.

Kurrasov's order said that German property in eastern Austria, which belonged to the German Reich, German firms, corporations, organizations and in fact to all physical or juridical persons, has been transferred to ownership of the Soviet Republic as German reparations.

'Legal Form' Preserved.

The Russian commander ordered that the property transfers be registered legally and that any shares, stocks or deeds, which were not surrendered to the Russians were to be regarded as annulled.

It was the first time that Kurrasov had been introduced publicly as "Commander in Chief of Austria," apparently confirming that Marshal Ivan Konev had been withdrawn from this post.

The Red Army newspaper here published the order prominently. The industrial properties seized include a large proportion of the chemical industry (the entire sulfuric acid and plastic production of the country), most of the electrical industry, all of the artificial silk, paper and glass factories, including all of the window glass production and all the railroad signal equipment production.

MORE JEWS FLEE POLAND

JUL 7 1946

Kielce Pogrom Increases Fear Of Further Violence

Warsaw, July 6 (AP)—The flight of Jews from Poland was reported today to have increased in the wake of the bloody pogrom at Kielce, and many were said to be trying to cross the frontier into Czechoslovakia or stow away on ships in Baltic ports bound for Scandinavian countries.

In Warsaw frightened Jews crowded the corridors of the Hotel Polonia seeking military permits from the American military attaché for transit through Germany en route to France. Others sought visas from Czech authorities which would permit them to leave Poland bound for France, America or Palestine via Czechoslovakia.

Despite the Government's efforts to afford protection to the Jews, their fears of additional anti-Jewish violence seemed to have been crystallized by the Kiecle pogrom.

The newspaper *Rezecpolita* charged that agents of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, who commanded the Polish troops fighting in Italy, took advantage of weariness of the police after Sunday's referendum to start the Kielce pogrom.

Justice Will Be Merciless

"The aim of the whole affair was to cover Poland with shame in the eyes of the conquerors of Hitlerism," said the newspaper. "Justice will be merciless to its reaction."

Reports of apparently systematic attacks on Jews attributed by the Government to fascist elements and NSZ bands are received every day in the Polish capital.

They tell of bandits who board trains and trolley cars in suburban districts, strip and rob Jews and drag them away to be murdered. The situation has become so serious in some sectors that Jews fear to journey into cities.

The Government is encouraging legal exodus of Jews, who say that no matter what the authorities do they are in constant fear of death. Poland's prewar Jewish population of 3,500,000 has dwindled to 70,000 after six years of Nazi killings, deportations and forced labor.

6,000,000 Votes Counted

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that with 6,000,000 votes counted—approximately two thirds of the total ballots—steadily increasing affirmative majorities were being piled up on all three questions in the referendum.

He reported majorities of more than 600,000 in the Wroclaw district, in territory gained from Germany. In the Kielce district, however, more than 250,000 voted against a unicameral legislature—the one question contested by the Polish Peasant party, main opposition to the Government.

The voters were asked also whether they approved western boundaries of Poland and nationalization policies of the present regime.

The newspaper *Express Wieczorny* said that the Polish general elections would be held "in November." The Government has promised they would be held in the fall but has set no definite date.

Romans Throw Stones, Timbers At Allies' Autos

JUL 7 1946

Rome, July 6 (AP)—A screaming mob of several hundred Italian youths, inspired to hostile demonstrations against the Allies by a mass meeting protesting decisions of the four-power Foreign Ministers in Paris, tonight attacked several automobiles bearing Allied military personnel and civilians.

Although the mob hurled large timbers and stones at passing jeeps and other cars, only a few minor casualties were reported.

The youths — constituting the overflow from a mass demonstration in People's Square against decisions by the Foreign Ministers which they considered against Italy's interests — swarmed into Venezia Square and assembled in front of Allied command headquarters for the Rome area.

Italian police and *Carabinieri*, swinging clubs and rifles, broke up the demonstration a hour after it started.

Signs Torn Down

The mob, unarmed as it tumbled into Venezia Square, quickly tore down all Allied highways signs in the area and razed a fence surrounding a military car parking lot.

The timbers and stones culled from the gutters were thrown at passing automobiles whose occupants were easily identified as Allied foreigners.

Allied military personnel and foreign newspapermen, as well as Italian policemen, were hooted and jeered.

Allies Don't Intervene

The Allied military personnel in the area made no move to intervene in the fracas. The Allies now have only administrative, supply and maintenance units in Rome.

The demonstration was one of many recent signs of Italian dissatisfaction over the loss of territroy to France and Yugoslavia by accord of the Foreign Ministers.

The targets included an open car in which three British officers and two women were riding, an American jeep containing several officers and women, an American military police patrol car and a jeep marked "New York Herald Tribune," in which that newspaper's Rome correspondent, Barrett McGurn, was riding.

Trieste Riots Over Big 4 Decision; Pro-Italians Battle Allied M. P.'s

JUL 7 1946

Allied Troops Battle New Rioting In Trieste

Trieste, July 6 (AP)—Anti-Allied demonstrations flared in Trieste tonight in the wake of the four-power Foreign Ministers' decision to internationalize the city, and British troops used clubs and tear gas to break up crowds.

Rocks and stones were thrown as hundreds of Italian youths surged back and forth before Unita Plaza, where most of the Allied Military Government offices are located.

In one pitched battle between demonstrators and British soldiers promenading singly and in groups, hundreds of rocks were thrown by each side—without, so far as could be seen, any casualties. In another setto a British military policeman clubbed to the ground and took to a hospital an Italian who had led an assault on an American MP.

Rescuing Newspaper Men

Private Donald Balmer, Limitz, Pa., was the American who found himself hard pressed after coming to the rescue of American newspaper men attacked by the mob.

Aside from Balmer, the only Americans known to have intervened in the melees were ten MP's in a weapons carrier, led by Sergt. Earl Hubbert, of Philadelphia, who broke up one group. Hubbert personally picked up and tossed several demonstrators into the vehicle.

One of the two correspondents' jeeps stoned was that in which Walter Green, Associated Press photographer, was riding. He was not injured.

Strike Leaders Summoned

At the height of the trouble it was disclosed that AMG officials had issued a summons ordering the appearance before a military court of leaders of a general strike in protest against anti-Yugoslav disorders last week end. The strike was declared "illegal" Thursday because of its political motive.

Strike leaders, meeting secretly, decided to go on with the stoppage despite any orders that men return to work.

Tonight's violence caught hundreds of American sailors from the United States cruiser Fargo here on shore leave. Their leaves were immediately canceled.

Between 30 and 40 persons were being held by police today after a brief demonstration last night at the important shipyard city of Monfalcone, near Trieste.

Those arrested included nearly all of the leaders of the syndicate union, which had called a strike in Monfalcone. The demonstration was broken up by British troops and police. Persons held for questioning were taken in British trucks to a Trieste prison.

General Strike Still On

A general strike called last Monday to protest riots in Trieste was still in progress, but about 10 per cent of the industrial workers involved have returned to their jobs.

A spokesman for the committee in charge of the strike here said his organization was "going underground," in view of the fact that the walkout had been declared illegal by Allied military authorities.

'Going Underground.'

Trieste, July 6 (A. P.). — A spokesman for the committee directing the general strike in Trieste, declared illegal by Allied military authorities, said today that his organization was "going underground" and that the strike would continue.

At the same time he set forth the movement's objectives as being:

Replacement of the Venezia Giulia civil police by Allied military police.

Arrest and punishment of those responsible for the attack on the committee headquarters last Sunday.

Repression of the bands which, he said, have committed acts of vandalism recently.

Expulsion from the Trieste area of "Fascist refugees" from other parts of Italy.

Punishment of the civil policemen who supported vandalism last Sunday by refusing to intervene.

The strike leader said the movement was supported by "Italian and Slav anti-Fascists and directed against a return of Fascism to Trieste." It was not he said, in favor of Yugoslavia against Italy, nor against the Paris decision to make Trieste an international city nor against the Allied Military Government.

The city was quiet today with some trolleys moving in the central area and some shops open. The port, however, still was paralyzed and the strike generally effective in outlying sections.

30 Held At Trieste.

Trieste, Italy, July 6. —(AP.)—Between 30 and 40 persons were being held by poilce today after a brief demonstration last night at the important shipyard city of Monfalcone, near Trieste.

Those arrested included nearly all of the leaders of the Syndicate Union, which had called a strike in Monfalcone. The demonstration was broken up by British troops and police. Persons held for questioning were taken in British trucks to a Trieste prison.

Both Italian and Yugoslav flags are flying in Trieste streets. Some Italian flags with a red star in a white center field also were seen.

"It would be foolish to believe and expect the people of the Giulia region to give up their rights of union with Yugoslavia. Also, to everybody, it must be clear that Yugoslavia cannot be satisfied with such injustice. We cannot and will not desert our brothers in the Giulia region. Their fight for liberty was and will remain the concern of all the people of Yugoslavia."

[Similar dissatisfaction with the decision of the Foreign Ministers to internationalize Trieste has been expressed by the Rome press.]

Italy Reparation Figure Set by Greece Premier

Paris, July 6.—(AP.)—Premier Constantin Tsalderis of Greece says that Italy should be made to pay $2,800,000,000 in reparations for the devastation she caused in Greece during the war.

En route to London, Tsalderis said at a press conference yesterday that more than 200 Greek towns and villages were destroyed during the war, three-quarters of the Greek fleet was sunk and virtually all Greek ports, bridges and roads were razed.

Ethiopia Imports Doctors

GENEVA, June 8 (AP).—Five Swiss doctors and two nurses, appointed by the Ethiopian government to direct the Djimma hospital at Addis Ababa, have left Switzerland accompanied by several Swiss hotel trade experts who are going to manage Ethiopian hotels.

Yugoslav Reds Assail Pact

JUL 7 1946

Belgrade Communist Newspaper Declares Trieste Question Is Not Settled.

Belgrade, July 6 (A. P.).—Borba, official Communist party organ and leading daily newspaper of Belgrade, declared in a front-page editorial today: "The solution that the Foreign Ministers made (at Paris) is no permanent solution for the question of Trieste and the (Venezia) Giulia region.

"This is only a huge injustice with which the people of Yugoslavia and the Giulia region cannot be satisfied. This kind of solution can only undermine even more the bases for peace in this world.

Armenians Migrate To Russia

Beirut, July 6 (AP)—A second batch of 2,000 Armenian emigrants left for Russia today aboard a Soviet steamer.

30.24-3999

Underground Operator Fined.

Beirut, July 6. —(AP.)— Jacob Chaio of Aleppo, convicted of running an "underground railway" smuggling Jews to Palestine, was sentenced to eight months in prison today and fined 800 pounds ($3200).

British Turn Over Airport to Iceland

Reykjavik, July 6 (A. P.).—British authorities turned over to Icelandic authorities as a gift today the airport they built here during the war at a cost of 5,000,000 pounds ($20,000,000). The presentation was made under terms of an agreement reached before the aerodrome was built.

ARABS DRAFT TRUMAN REPLY

JUL 7 1946

Executive Group To Define Policy On Immigration

Jerusalem, July 6 (AP)—The new Arab Higher Executive met in secret session today to consider what one member said was an answer to President Truman's "insistence" that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine, as recommended in the British-American inquiry committee report.

Quiet continued to prevail in the Holy Land. The British announced that a ban on entry into Jewish premises by British troops had been lifted, but the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv remained out of bounds for all troops not on duty.

Policy Statement Expected

The Arab committee was slated to meet all day and most of tomorrow and no statement was expected until the session ends. One member said the meeting would probably result in a "clear answer and statement of policy of the Arabs in answer to President Truman's insistence on 100,000 new immigrants."

It was the first full session since an organizational meeting was held nearly a month ago shortly after the Palestine executive was formed by the Arab League at Bludan, Syria.

Meanwhile Palestine police said they had received "reliable information" that two Jews kidnapped by a band of other Jews in Haifa on July 3 had been executed after their conviction by a "Jewish people's higher court" on suspicion of being traitors.

Police Deny Connection

Their names were given as Otto Freund and Benjamin Papnek, described as being discharged recently from the Czechoslovak Army. The police statement said the pair "never had any connection whatever with either police or military authorities."

The military and police were also alerted to pick up two top Jewish leaders in Palestine who were reported to have "gone underground." They were Aba Hushi, labor leader in Haifa, and Moshe Sneh, of the Jewish Executive, whose portfolio includes supervision over volunteer Jewish police in settlements.

PALESTINE ARABS IN SECRET SESSION

JUL 7 1946

Jerusalem, July 6 (A. P.)—Palestine's new Arab higher executive went into secret session today, and a member said that the meeting probably would result in a "clear answer and statement of policy of the Arabs in answer to President Truman's insistence on 100,000 new (Jewish) immigrants." The meeting is the first full session since an organizational meeting was held nearly a month ago, soon after the Palestine executive was formed by the Arab League at Bludan, Syria.

Ahmed Helmi Pasha, national fund chairman and executive member, has just returned from Cairo, where he has been attempting to negotiate financial support for the Palestine Arab cause. Other members are Jamal Bey Husseini, Emil Khouri and Dr. Hussein F. Khalidi, the secretary.

An executive member said that this morning's meeting probably would continue all day and most of tomorrow, and added that no statement could be expected until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, British Army headquarters announced that its ban on the entry of Jewish premises by British troops had been lifted, in view of the release of all five kidnaped British officers, but that the Jewish city of Tel Aviv remained out of bounds for all troops not on duty.

Moslems And Wafdists In Fatal Clash In Egypt

Port Said, Egypt, July 6 (AP)—Hand grenades killed one person and injured about 40 today in a clash here between supporters of the Moslem Brotherhood Association and demonstrators of the Wafdist opposition party.

The trouble started when brotherhood supporters, following the association's head, Shiek Hassan el Banna, through the streets encountered the Wafdists.

When the Wafdists began shouting their party slogans and crying epithets at the brotherhood, two hand grenades were thrown into the crowd.

Sailors on Hunger Strike.

Jerusalem, July 6. — (AP.) — Palestine police disclosed today that 20 Romanian sailors who brought the Jewish refugee ship "Smyrni" to Haifa from Constanta last month have been on a hunger strike since July 4 in Acre prison.

The police said the sailors were awaiting deportation and "will be on the very first ship headed toward their country." They added that 12 took up their fast to protest their imprisonment and denied that it concerned conditions and food in the prison.

TENSION IS INCREASED WITH ARRESTS IN SIAM

BANGKOK, Siam, July 6 (AP)—Tension increased in troubled Siam today as police arrested a National Assemblyman and searched the homes of two other Assemblymen and four journalists.

The actions continued an effort to halt Opposition charges that the Government had suppressed information concerning the death on June 9 of King Ananda Mahidol, or was directly implicated in it.

Premier Pridi Phanomyong has prorogued the National Assembly, revived the wartime state of national emergency, imposed internal press censorship and appointed a former police general as Commander in Chief of the Siamese Army.

Authorities were holding Liang Chaiyakaran, outspoken opponent of the Premier in the Assembly. Among residences searched were those of Kukrit Pramoj, whose brother, former Premier Seni Pramoj, headed the wartime "Free Thai" movement in Washington.

Police offered $200 to $1,000 rewards for information leading to the conviction of persons spreading anti-Government rumors.

Censorship was evident in all of Bangkok's twenty-four newspapers. Issaradharma, popular vernacular paper, appeared with blanks where the main headline and the lead article normally appear. Kiartsakdi, Opposition paper, announced voluntary suspension until censorship was lifted.

A commission inquiring into King Ananda's death announced that private questioning of the Queen Mother and the new King had been postponed until Monday.

11 Members of Crew Burned by Mustard Gas

Port Elizabeth, South Africa, July 6.—(AP.)—Fishermen's nets today brought up six canisters of mustard gas, one of them leaking, and tonight eleven crew members of the trawler Algoabay were suffering from severe burns. Skipper H. Goosen said the gas containers were netted about 30 miles off Port Elizabeth.

NEHRU IS INDUCTED AS CHIEF OF PARTY

JUL 7 1946

Dr. Azad Offers Congress Group the Resolution Accepting Britain's India Plan

BOMBAY, India, July 6 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally assumed leadership of the Congress party today, and urged his followers to maintain intact "the weapon with which the nation has fought the Britishers all these years—the Congress party machinery."

Pandit Nehru was inducted into office by his predecessor, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at the opening of an emergency two-day session of the party's Delegate Assembly. Despite Left-Wing opposition, the delegates were expected to approve a resolution drafted by the Working Committee calling for establishment of an Assembly to frame a new Constitution for India.

The expected Socialist opposition to acceptance of the long-term proposal, in view of the Working Committee's rejection of the British plan for an interim government, came from Jai Prakash Narain, who urged that forces be "marshaled for the final struggle."

Doubts Following of Ideal

"I cannot think that a Constituent Assembly which meets under British auspices can think of self-rule for the poverty-striken people of this country, which is the ideal of the Congress party," he said.

However, there was little possibility that the Leftists could muster sufficient strength to block acceptance of the plan, in view of the determination of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Azad and other party leaders.

Pandit Nehru, in his first address as Congress party president, appealed for solidarity within the party.

"The weapon with which the nation has fought the Britishers all these years—the Congress party machinery—must be maintained intact," he said.

"We now stand on the doorstep of freedom," Pandit Nehru continued. "Only one push and we shall reach our cherished goal. The British regime in India is beginning to end. This is the most delicate moment in India's history and we must be prepared to face new problems."

Manchu Aim Of Japs Told

JUL 7 1946

Tokyo, July 6 (AP)—Japan's military took over Manchuria as a theater in which to develop a powerful war-making machine for an expected war against the Soviet Union and then fought the United States instead, a top-ranking Japanese officer testified today.

Maj. Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka, who soldiered for fifteen years with Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime Premier, told the tribunal trying the latter and 26 others that the Kwantung Army trained 2,500,000 crack troops in Manchuria and started autonomous movements in adjoining Inner Mongolia and North China.

He said this was in part a countermove against Russia to prevent Soviet influence from seeping in from Outer Mongolia; and partly to punish the Nanking Government in China for stubbornly resisting the Japanese advance.

Tojo's Name Enters

Tanaka injected Tojo's name into the warcrime trial proceedings for the first time. He testified that, when his former army boss was chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, Manchuria made epochal economic and political strides. He said law and order was established and bandits were reduced to about 10,000.

The witness then turned to another defendant, Gen. Jiro Minami, onetime commander of the Kwantung Army and War Minister. He said that Minami quarreled bitterly in 1935 with former Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and insisted the entire army supported a positive attitude toward Manchuria.

Siamese In Tokyo To Be Sent Home

Tokyo, July 6 (AP)—The Siamese Minister to Japan and 46 of his countrymen will be returned to Bangkok shortly, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The Minister, Sanga Nilkanhameng, and party, including a number of Siamese students, will go home aboard the Japanese hospital ship Arimasan Maru. Siam has made its property in Japan available for Allied use.

MacArthur Back In Tokyo

Tokyo, July 6 (AP)—General MacArthur returned today from the Philippines, where he atended inaugural ceremonies.

Symington Presents Medal To Whitehead

Tokyo, July 6 (AP)—W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, who is on a world tour, presented the Air Medal with an Oakleaf Cluster to Lieut. Gen. Ennie C. Whitehead, commander of the Pacific Air Command today.

Postmaster General Hannegan and Senator Tydings attended the ceremony.

'Anti-GI' Attitude In China Hit By Congressman

JUL 7 1946

Shanghai, July 6 (AP)—Rrepresentative Eugene Worley (D., Texas) today deplored Chinese violence against American soldiers and sailors.

Worley, who came to China with a group of congressmen after witnessing the Bikini atomic-bomb test and attending the Independence Day celebartion in Manila, told Chinese and American newspaper men that before coming to China he had heard of numerous anti-GI "uprisings," and had "confirmed" this since his arrival.

"What the causes are I don't know," he said, "but such conditions should not exist."

Brewster Disagrees

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said he did not assume that any isolated instances were typical of the general Chinese attitude.

Others in the group were Senators Butler (R., Neb.) and Ellender (D., La.) and Representatives Robinson (D., Utah), Miller (D., Cal.), Lecompte (R., Iowa) and Crawford (R., Mich.).

The congressmen said they had come to China to study conditions first hand. They will go to Nanking tomorrow to lunch with United States Envoy General Marshall and then spend a day in Peiping before going on to Tokyo.

Troops Not To Be Feared

To a Chinese correspondent's question as to when United States forces would leave China, Ellender said.

"I can't see why anyone in China should fear the presence of United States forces in view of the past, present and hoped-for future friendship between the two countries."

There was a wide divergence of opinion as to the destructiveness of the atomic bomb.

Ellender said the Nevada's paint was not even burned off and shanties on Bikini were not burned down. Worley observed, however, it was still too early to assess the bomb's effectiveness.

Forrestal in Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal arrived at Shanghai today en route to Nanking to confer with United States Envoy Gen. Marshall and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. In Shanghai Forrestal conferred with Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., commander of the United States Seventh Fleet, and then attended a reception given by Cooke in his honor.

Germans Fight China Ouster

Three Get Habeas Corpus Writ to Stay in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, July 6 (AP).—Applications for writs of habeas corpus for three Germans and their dependents, who are on the list of German deportees scheduled to sail from here tomorrow on the ship Marine Robin, were filed in Shanghai districut court today by an American attorney, N. F. Allman, and a Chinese associate. The applications were made on the ground that the persons concerned can prove their anti-Nazi sentiments.

Meanwhile a search was being conducted for twelve persons scheduled to be deported who had failed to report at the processing center. It was believed they were being hidden by friends or had fled to interior China.

Nationalist and Red Generals to Meet

Peiping, July 6 (A. P.).—Chinese Communist and Nationalist commanding generals in Manchuria may meet soon, probably at Changchun, according to Harbin dispatches to Chinese newspapers today.

The Harbin dispatches said that Communist Gen. Lin Piao announced he had consented to meet Nationalist Lieut.-Gen. Tu Li Ming. The announcement came after Gen. Lin, regarded as one of China's best military strategists, had conferred with American Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Timberman of executive (truce) headquarters. Gen. Timberman flew to Harbin Friday to interview Communist leaders.

China Recognizes Austria

Nanking, July 6 (AP)—The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced formal recognition today of the Austrian Government and directed China's Ambassador in London to so inform Vienna.

ATOMIC GROUP SCANS PENALTY

JUL 7 1946

Committee Agreed Security Council Has Right To Act

New York, July 6 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Atomic-Energy Commission were reliably reported today to be agreed that the Security Council must be the agency to punish serious violations of atomic-control regulations.

A member of the commission said this was one of the major points clarified so far in private discussions of a six-nation subcommittee which has had the atomic-control question under study the past week.

Right To Act Undisputed

This informant said none of the delegates disputed the Security Council's right to act on all matters which threaten international peace even if these matters involve the misuse of atomic energy.

He said, however, that no agreement had been reached regarding the punishment of lesser violations of atomic regulations.

The United States disclosed yesterday in a memorandum to the subcommittee that the United States delegation wanted the atomic-development authority to have the power to make final decisions in some matters.

These were understood to include punishment of violations which did not constitute actual threats to peace. Under the United States plan, the authority would be able to impose such penalties as fines and revocation or denial of licenses for atomic production.

Russia Would Limit Power

Russia, on the other hand, is understood to favor limiting the authority's power to the right to make recommendations to the Security Council.

This will be discussed in more detail when the subcommittee meets again Monday afternoon to go into the whole question of the authority's relationship with the Security Council. At that time, or later in the week, the United States delegation is expected to submit another memorandum outlining its views in more detail.

The atomic subcommittee expects to be able to make its first report to the full twelve-nation commission by the latter part of next week. A meeting of the commission probably will be called for Friday, one delegate said.

Reconstruction Parley Set

The United Nations announced that the recently created subcommission on the reconstruction of devastated areas would hold its first meeting in London July 29.

The twenty-nation agency, which was set up by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, will start work immediately on data being gathered by United Nations experts on conditions in devastated areas. It will receive reports from each country on its own plane for reconstruction and development.

After the London meeting, the subcommission will divide into two groups, one to tackle the problem of reconstructing damaged areas in Europe and the other to take up similar problems in Asia.

Slow Atom-Plan Work Seen

JUL 7 1946

New York, July 6 (AP)—The United Nations atomic conferees hope to complete the first phase of their deliberations by next week end, but it was apparent today that world atomic control could be established only after long, painstaking preliminaries.

One authoritative source said that "only a very optimistic view" would support the idea that any concrete atomic program may be ready for submission to the Security Council in time for action at the month-or-longer meeting of the General Assembly scheduled to begin here September 3.

The United States delegation said that even after the adoption of atomic controls "the process of putting them into effect will necessarily extend over a considerable period of time."

Done By Stages

"It will have to be done by stages and according to prearranged schedules based on sound and logical sequence leading to full and effective establishment of all controls," a memorandum from the Americans said.

However much preliminary work has been done thus far under the leadership of Australian Minister Herbert V. Evatt. On Monday Evatt begins his last week as chairman of the twelve-nation atomic energy commission, its full membership working committee and its six-member subcommittee No. 1.

In one of his last acts as chairman of all the atomic groups, Evatt kept the United States delegation working through the July 4 holiday on a detailed elaboration of the American plan calling for a world monopoly over the sources and disposal of atomic energy.

This would provide for an all-nation control of the rare uranium-bearing minerals and thorium deposits over the world and "complete and absolute ownership of all uranium and thorium actually produced."

Bikini Test Film Reported Stolen

JUL 7 1946

Kwajalein, July 6 (AP)—Reliable but unconfirmed reports circulated here today that top-secret film taken of the July 1 atom-bomb test at Bikini was stolen in New York city while an officer-courier was using a telephone and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is engaged in an extensive manhunt. All mail packages for foreign countries were reported being examined.

There was no official comment at this headquarters for Operation Crossroads. In New York, C.E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York FBI said no investigation is being made in this case by the FBI. New York police said no such theft had been reported to them by Federal authorities.

The July 1 test, an air burst which sank five ships, damaged more than two score others and caused other effects still being checked by scientists, was an extensively photographed event. In man-operated planes, in drones, on ship and on land at Bikini, still and motion pictures were recorded.

All the color and most of the motion and still film have been sent to the United States for study.

More than 400 cameras were set up in the lagoon just to measure the upheaval of water.

The reports heard here were that the officer-courier relaxed his vigilance over the important package, weighing between 30 and 40 pounds, to make a telephone call either from a New York air terminal or railroad station. A man grabbed the package and fled, these reports stated. The courier was on his way to Rochester, N.Y., where the film was to be developed.

Missing Film "Investigation"

Washington, July 6 (AP)—The Navy Department said tonight that disappearance of 1,275 feet of "unimportant film exposed three weeks" before the atom bomb test in the Pacific is "under investigation."

Disappearance of the film was reported on June 30. While the statement gave no further details, a navy spokesman said the film involved was the same film mentioned in news dispatches today from Kwajalein.

THEFT OF ATOMIC FILM IS REPORTED

JUL 7 1946

Kwajalein, July 6 (A. P.).—Theft of a large package of top-secret atomic bomb film after it reached the United States was unofficially but reliably reported today.

A courier reportedly relaxed his vigilance over the thirty to forty-pound package at New York city to make a telephone call either at the air terminal or rail station while on his way to Rochester, N. Y., where the film was to be developed. A man, the reports said, grabbed the package and fled.

The FBI is understood to be investigating the case.

All color and most motion picture and still film made of the July 1 test at Bikini have been sent by officer-couriers to several United States cities for processing and study.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced this afternoon that no investigation was being made by his office of the reported theft of top-secret atomic bomb films from a courier.

"No investigation is being made in this case by the FBI," Conroy said.

Target Fleet Is Shifted in Preparation for Second Atom Test.

JUL 7 1946

Aboard U. S. S. Mount McKinley at Bikini Atoll, Saturday, July 6 (A. P.).—The Navy began today respotting the atomic target fleet for the second test of the powerful explosive.

The battleship Nevada, bullseye for the first test (which Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy said would not be a target for the second time) was towed to a temporary anchorage several miles away from its position in the first bomb test.

While not yet ready to discuss in detail the target for the underwater "A"-bomb test against ships' hulls, Blandy said certain elements of the formation would be more dense than in the midair experiment, and less dense in other portions. The outer units will be much the same as the first test, he said.

The Admiral thinks the zone of serious damage probably will be larger than in the first test because hulls are vulnerable to shock transmitted through water.

Blandy boarded the fire-swept carrier Independence today. Referring to the ship's bulged flight deck, he told reporters, "She certainly can't be called a flat top any more. She is a roof top, now."

He said that practically all the heavy damage to the craft was done by the atom bomb creating pressure between the flight and hangar decks.

Big Four Seek Way Out Of New Split

Paris, July 6 (AP)—British-American opposition to a Russian demand that the Big Four prescribe rules of procedure for a general European peace conference this summer blocked efforts of the Foreign Ministers Council today to convoke the 21-nation conclave on July 29, the date already fixed.

Both Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin contended throughout a stormy four-hour session last night that adoption of the Soviet proposal would reduce the peace parley to "rubber stamp" status, but Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov adamantly maintained his position.

Efforts Resumed

With the shadow of the big-power veto clouding their efforts, the Ministers convened again today for renewed discussion of the problem in another effort to prepare and transmit the necessary invitations for the peace conference to the seventeen other nations.

No Tidal Wave Expected By Dr. Compton

JUL 7 19

Kwajalein, July 6 (AP)—Dr. Karl Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said today that he expected waves from the Bikini underwater atomic-bomb test would not exceed 50 feet and certainly would not reach tidal-wave proportions.

The Navy yesterday set July 25 for the tentative date of the second test explosion, but Compton told a press conference the test might be performed a day earlier.

He predicted that "much more damage will be done to the ships' hulls and machinery. The blast may pancake the superstructure from below, as it did from above, on the aerial drop. It may even lift some of the ships out of the water."

Predicts Two Water Spouts

He said the first effect of the underwater blast should be a huge geyser-like waterspout, followed by a rush of water back into the void and then another huge waterspout. The resulting wave probably will wash entirely over Bikini Island, but should not destroy it, he added.

Oceanographers predict, he explained that it will be a much longer time—probably a minimum of a week—before it will be safe to enter Bikini lagoon after the explosion.

Aerial A-Bomb's Value As Fleet Threat Cited

Kwajalein, July 6 (AP)—The aerial atom bomb's greatest value against a fleet appears to be as a threat.

The Bikini bomb sank five ships and immobilized seven warships. However, the 70-odd vessels were moored closely to test the bomb against all types of ships.

Never again, except in tests, is such a fleet target likely.

1946

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The Bikini ships were anchored as close as 200 and 300 yards apart. Toward the end of the war the Pacific battle formation spaced ships a mile apart and for recent Atlantic maneuvers, Admiral Marc A. Mitcher deployed his forces at two-mile intervals.

More Damage Expected Next Time

The underwater atomic-bomb tests scheduled for later this month is expected by many high naval officers to create far more damage than the aerial drop. The underwater test will attack ships at their most vulnerable spot—below the waterline.

It has not been announced what caused the five Bikini ships to sink, but the fact remains that the hulls of even the heaviest damaged ships were intact and the engine rooms were described as in good to perfect condition. It seems probable that the ships that went down might have been victims of their own ammunition stowed below decks.

Blast Short Of Target

A study of the fleet damage indicates that the detonation was between 700 and 800 yards short of the target, the battleship Nevada. The five ships that sank were all in this immediate vicinity. And the damage radiated from there about 1,500 yards.

That range would have damaged perhaps five ships in the Pacific war-time formation and probably fewer under Admiral Mitcher's Atlantic formation. This summary ignores the highly important effect on personnel, which is yet to be determined.

This fact stands out: The aerial bomb is designed for use against land targets, not ships which are built to ride with the punch.

Naval Officer's Opinion

A navy officer, who was captain of a carrier torpedo squadron in the Pacific, foresees this as the effective use of aerial bombs in the future:

"I'd hold the aerial bomb over the enemy's head as a threat, force him to spread his force thinly to prevent a heavy loss, then I'd pick off his ships with torpedo attacks."

Atom Blast Broke Coral Under Water

JUL 7 1946

Seared Everything Within Mile Circle In Blaze of Fire

Howerd W. Blakeslee, Associated Press Pulitzer prize-winning science writer, reviews some of the unexpected results of the Bikini atomic test. Mr. Blakeslee wrote and compiled the "Atomic Future," a 24-page booklet distributed by The Courant with its issue of May 5 last.

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.

Aboard USS Appalachian, (Sunday), July 7.—(AP.)—The atomic bomb smashed the coral on the bottom of Bikini lagoon 100 feet below the surface of the water.

This was one of the many unexpected blows struck by the air bomb released on July 1. These blows make it appear certain that navies and ships of the future must be redesigned even to meet the threat of this least formidable type of atomic bomb.

Close up pictures taken from the photographic tower show that the bomb seared everything in a circle of more than a mile in a direct blaze of fire.

Tornado Followed.

A moment after the bomb was detonated a terrific tornado roared over the entire guinea pig fleet. This was an atomic tornado with a blow torch like center. Its apparent diameter on the water's surface was more than half a mile.

Photographs show that directly under the bomb the water was momentarily depressed. The water was pushed down in a shallow saucer. Under the tremendous force of the atomic slap the water reacted like an anvil.

The smashing of the coral on the bottom occurred about under this depression. This under water smash revealed its presence by a great patch of water of light turquoise color. The normal color of the lagoon's water is dark emerald to almost slate. Wherever coral is stirred up in small places the color changes to turquoise.

How much damage was done to the lagoon bottom is not known. But this blow, through 100 feet of water protection, shows how completely "out of this world" atom bombs are no matter whether they are less powerful than the Nagasaki bomb or even that one that laid waste to Hiroshima.

Less Powerful Than Others.

The photos are a complete visual record showing that the first Bikini bomb probably was less powerful than the Nagasaki bomb. They show not only that the Bikini cloud was just half as high as that at Nagasaki, but the base of that cloud, standing like a pillar of fire and smoke on the water, was not more than half the diameter of the base of the pillar at Nagasaki.

The first close up photo shows only streamers of bright light, formless and too fast for the camera eye to catch. The second photo shows the start of a ball of fire. This fire ball is in the exact shape of the sun rising just half way over the horizon. This atomic sun, made entirely of blazing air, is more than a mile wide. It covers the battleship Nevada at the center of the target but only with one edge of the ball of fire. The main bulk of this atomic sun was to the rear and left of the Nevada.

The next photo is a surprise. The fire ball has momentarily disappeared. In its place are what looks like fog banks, perhaps nearly 1000 feet high. Ships that were not covered by the original fire ball have waving plumes wreathing more than mast high. These plumes probably are steam vapor.

Water Turned to Steam.

An explanation of the steam and fog banks is that the lagoon surface under and near the ball of fire was converted instantly into steam without boiling water. At temperatures above 3100 degrees water does not boil but turns into instant steam. At the center of this fog and steam bank is rising what looks like a July Fourth fireworks display. The position of the fireworks is apparently astern of the Nevada and in the direction of the carrier independence which carried torpedoes, ammunition and aviation gasoline.

At this point in the sequence of pictures, the carrier Saratoga's deck fire has not started. That fire begins in the next picture, with a plain smoke plume from the deck.

In this Saratoga fire picture also begins the atomic tornado. This tornado is the start of an upshooting column of fire and cloud. In its initial shape it is a high pointed dome more than 1000 feet tall. The edges of this dome appear dark and like smoke but the center is incandescent.

The tornado is narrower than the fire ball it replaces and does not cover the Nevada. The top of the tornado shoots upward, quickly forming one mushroom and then a smaller mushroom below the umbrella-like topside.

Base Moving.

The base of this tornado remains on the water. But airplane views show it moving rapidly. The tornado moves off the face of the target fleet in about the same direction as the northeast trade winds. The atomic column appears to lift as it leaves the fleet just as storm tornadoes rise from the ground.

Just about where the tornado appeared above the steam and smoke is the area where five ships sank. That tornado base is also the area where the carrier Independence was wrecked and from where she was towed to prevent the risk of her sinking.

Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, boss of the Crossroads operation, said if this particular air bomb had been close over the battleship Nevada he believes even that mighty ship would have sunk.

But more important for the future of navies is the fact that transports and destroyers 1000 feet and more distant from the bomb crater were sunk.

Since the crew was exposed to an unknown amount of radiation, members were evacuated to the mainland for observation. Exposures such as this adventure do not necessarily mean serious injury to the men. Although such rays can be fatal, they are not usually very harmful unless persons are continuously exposed for some time.

This invisible menace was encountered above 10,000 feet altitude. It might have been a rain of particles from higher up, spilled out and carried by the wind. It might conceivably have been X-rays from the atomic cloud. This latter appears improbable because X-rays usually do not go so far in such great strength.

Mice that were flown into the cloud are changing color. White mice have become brown. This color change is a surprise. Hair usually turns white or gray when exposed to radioactive rays. These mice were in drones that either passed through the atomic cloud or skimmed into and around its edges.

the wing, but never so much as on the oil spots. The metal of the planes repelled these unseen particles harmlessly.

The drones showed no evidence of scorching heat and it is not believed the atomic cloud was blazing hot after rising above 10,000 feet. The cloud radioactivity itself is not supposed to raise the temperature more than three or four degrees. No thermometers were carried on the drones.

Dangerous to Approach.

One of the Navy drones was unsafe to approach for more than three days after flying through the heart of the cloud. Another was too hot to approach for more than twenty-four hours.

When these planes cooled it was possible to compute from the rays still present about how much there had been in the cockpits many hours earlier. While this computation was only approximate it indicated the probability that pilots in the planes in the cloud would have been killed. Pilots close to the cloud would have been risking their lives.

Bikini Atom Blast Sent Out Invisible Death

JUL 7 1946

Pilot Reports His Counter Recorded Dangerous Amount of Radiation.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.

Aboard U. S. S. Appalachian, July 6 (A. P.).—An invisible form of death filled the air for many miles around and far outside the great mushroom cloud which arose from the Bikini atomic bomb.

What happened is still a mystery. One of the planes circling the cloud at long distance got the first warning of the invisible death when its Geiger counter, which registers the presence of X-rays and other rays, unexpectedly began to record a dangerous amount of radiation.

The pilot, thinking he had run into a current of invisible radioactive particles that had eddied far outside the mushroom, turned the plane in an escape direction. But the warning counter continued to show rays whichever way he turned and whether he went up or down.

At times the Geiger counter dial sprung way over into the danger range. It was many minutes before the plane ran out of and away from the unseen menace.

All the drones brought back evidences of terrible radioactivity in or near the cloud. This invisible ray attack was the worst at about 15,000 feet altitude.

Caught Radioactive Material.

Wherever there was oil on the plane surfaces, radioactive particles stuck and piled up. Their rays penetrated the metal, driving into the plane, especially those interior positions close to oil spots. Some of theses opts caught enough radioactivity material to be highly dangerous.

Even inside the drone engines, oil became very highly radioactive and dangerous to life. But this radioactivity had no apparent effect on the perfect operation of the radiating engines.

A small amount of death rays piled upon the leading edges of

Radar shot at the atomic explosion and afterward at the atomic cloud behaved unexpectedly. Radar beams bounced back off the explosion. This amazed scientists. No such thing had been expected. The probable explanation is that radar bounced back off the edge of the bubble of compressed air that formed the source of the shock wave of the explosion. This bubble is plainly visible in the photographs exhibited on the press ship.

Radar failed completely to bounce back off the atomic cloud. It had been confidently expected that radar would be able to track the atomic cloud. The explanation of this failure is that this cloud contained much less vaporized metal than had been expected. Metallic vapors in the cloud had been counted on to give good radar response.

Imported Drink, It's Just Water

Kwajalein, July 6 (A. P.).—When Assistant Postmaster-General Gael Sullivan flew overseas to Kwajalein he brought along twenty cases of bottled water. He is never without it.

When he went by seaplane to Bikini, which has no airport, to see the damage to ships hit by the atomic bomb, a pilot, Major Douglas Macodrum, lugged along a bottle of water for Sullivan.

Bitter Protest to Blandy

KWAJALEIN, July 6 (AP).—The treasurer-secretary of the Canadian Defense League for Animals, a woman, radioed Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy through Navy communications: "Hoping you share the same fate as the animals aboard your target ships," was learned today.

An assortment of animals, ranging from mice to goats, were aboard the pig fleet in Bikini Lagoon for the July 1 tests.

Atomic Energy Parley Planned

JUL 7 1946

Washington, July 7 (AP)—On the anniversary of the explosion of the first atomic bomb in New Mexico, scientists, statesmen and other leaders will meet here to examine plans so far proposed for the world control of atomic energy.

Announcing arrangements for an "institute on world control of atomic energy" to be held July 15-16, the National Committee on Atomic Information, the sponsoring organization, declared in a statement:

"On the sixteenth of July, 1945, the atomic age was opened by an explosion in New Mexico.

"A year of fateful indecision has passed—a year in which the governments of the world have failed to act on the question of the survival of humanity."

The announcement said representatives of Government, labor, industry, religious and civil groups would participate in the institute. Formal addresses by invited speakers will be followed by open discussion from the floor.

Institute sessions will be devoted, the announcement said, "to study of scientific facts about atomic energy and its industrial, political and social implications; the United States and Russian proposals for atomic control; world views on the United States' handling of atomic discoveries; the development of atomic policy and the peoples' rule in world control."

1946

Ammunition Piles Shrink

Kure, Japan, July 6 (AP)—British Commonwealth occupation forces have destroyed 10,000 tons of Japanese ammunition and high explosives since May, BCOF headquarters reported today. It was estimated 250,000 tons still remain in dumps and magazines in the British area.

DOLLAR PARITY MAY AID TRADE

JUL 7 1946

But Rising U.S. Prices May Offset New Canadian Move

Montgomery

Ottawa, July 6 (AP)—Among the first results of the new parity between Canadian and American dollars is likely to be increased imports to Canada of American goods, financial authorities observed today, but in the long run the American gain will depend on how much prices climb in the United States.

By ending last night the seven-year-old differential under which the American dollar was worth $1.10 in Canada, the Canadian Government made it automatically easier for American exporters to sell in the Dominion. In the past an American product had cost ten per cent more in Canada, in addition to duties and other costs.

The Canadian Government, after building up more than $1,000,000,000 reserve in gold and American exchange during the war, decided that it needed goods more than the exchange.

Limits Indicated

The American advance will be limited by the shortage of goods as well as by the possibility that American prices might continue to rise and more than offset the ten per cent change now effective.

Similarly, Britain will be able to sell more easily to Canada, but the net immediate effect will be disadvantageous to Britain because Britain buys much more in Canada than she sells here, and henceforth Canadian dollars will cost 10 per cent more. After a time, however, Britain may gain through greater sales here, shifting the trade balance more in her favor and giving her the foreign balances she needs.

American goods which have been shut out of the Canadian market are expected to appear on the shelves shortly. How long they will continue to come in will depend on how effectively prices are kept down in the United States.

Will Stabilize Prices

The Canadian move, in which a strong trade-bargaining weapon was abandoned in the interests of an overall battle against rising prices, is calculated to stabilize prices in the Domininon. Other steps toward this goal, including a decision to maintain price ceilings on all essential cost-of-living items, were taken at the same time.

Despite these steps, prices are expected to rise in Canada even though the rate of increase may be arrested. Government leaders continue to watch Washington developments apprehensively, feeling that a runaway in American prices will hit Canada eventually no matter what can be done here.

Canadian leaders privately express strong hopes that some sort of controls will be reimposed in the United States.

Adverse Affect Likely On Gold-Mine Investors

New York, July 6 (AP)—Investors in Canadian gold mines may be adversely affected by the rise in the price of the Canadian dollar to par with the United States dollar, a survey of financial opinion disclosed today.

Before revaluation of the Dominion currency, it was pointed out, gold in Canada was worth $38.50 an ounce. Owners of gold mines will now receive $35 an ounce for the precious metal.

The decrease of $3.50 an ounce, according to a spokesman for a Canadian mining association, may mean the difference between operating a mine and shutting it down as an unprofitable operation.

More Seriously Affected

Producers of ores with a low gold content would be more seriously affected than others, this source said.

More than 80 per cent of Canada's gold is derived from straight gold-mining operations. In the United States the reverse is true, with most of our gold produced as a byproduct of mining for copper and other base metals.

Another section of the investing public may garner an unexpected profit from the same circumstances.

Difference In Bonds

When the Canadian dollar could be bought for roughly 91 United States cents, Canadian bonds were worth about $91 United States dollars per $100 bond. Interest rates have been a little above those being paid in the United States for high-grade securities. If a Dominion bond is redeemed under present dollar valuations, the United States owner will receive $100 rather than the $91 he paid, or an unearned extra of $9.

At the same time, immediate repercussions were expected in the newsprint field. A large proportion of newsprint used by United States newspapers is produced in Canada.

Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said the higher cost of Canadian dollars would be one more item to be considered in a higher price for newsprint.

Foresees Higher Prices

"I don't expect a runaway market in newsprint," Williams explained, "but I expect the price to be raised at any time. The industry has been calculating the effects of the recent increase in freight rates, plus higher wood and labor costs. They all add up to higher prices."

A spokesman for an international travel agency said the higher cost of the Canadian dollar would have little if any effect on travel plans of United States citizens.

"Demand for travel facilities is so heavy, both from United States citizens going to Canada and Canadians visiting this country, that a change in prices of ten cents on the dollar will have little effect," he said.

"Possibly next year, if money should be a little scarcer than at present, tourist travel to Canada may be curtailed."

Henceforward, banks and other authorized agents of the Exchange Control Board will buy United States dollars at $1 in Canadian funds, instead of at $1.10, and will sell at $1.00½, instead of $1.10½. Similarly, the buying price for pounds sterling is fixed at $4.02 instead of $4.43, and the selling price at $4.04 instead of $4.45. The new rates became effective at 7 o'clock last night.

This means that Canadian firms holding United States dollars—such as hotels, cafes and the tourist trade—will suffer a loss of 10 cents on every dollar they are holding and American tourists will get only a dollar's worth for their dollar, instead of $1.10 worth.

The other three steps in the program were:

1. Establishment of a long list of goods and services which will remain subject to price control, including virtually all household articles.

2. Retention of the principles of price control on domestic products, coupled with more stringent price control on imported products.

3. Retention of subsidy payments.

Ilsley acknowledged that recent developments in the United States were the major factor in adoption of Canada's new program.

"Perhaps the greatest threat to the stability of prices in Canada comes from the rise in prices in the United States, and, to a lesser extent, in other countries.

Canada Pegs $1 at U.S. Value

JUL 7 1946

Government Acts to Combat Threat of Rising Prices and Inflation.

Ottawa, July 6 (A. P.).—The Canadian Government, in a four-point program designed to combat the threat of rising prices in the United States and to ease the pressures of inflation, has pegged the Canadian dollar at par with the United States dollar and strengthened Canada's price control structure.

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley, who outlined the program to the House of Commons last night in a surprise announcement, in which he referred to the recent abandonment of price control in the United States, said that he hoped the new measures would "go a long way toward insulating Canada against unfavorable external conditions and easing the inflationary pressures which now are so strong."

The present position with respect to the future of price control in the United States is confused and uncertain," the Finance Minister asserted.

"In view of the strong commercial ties between this country and the United States, this trend has naturally exercised strong upward pressure upon Canadian costs and prices, which we have sought to resist or neutralize as best we could."

REDIN DENIES GIVING MONEY

JUL 7 1946

Soviet Navy Officer Contradicts Kennedy Testimony

Seattle, July 6 (AP)—Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin, of the Russian Navy, flatly denied from the witness stand in his espionage conspiracy trial today that he had ever paid any money to a Seattle shipyard engineer to buy naval secrets.

Before a hushed courtroom, he answered queries by Irvin Goodman, defense attorney, as to a series of conversations which Herbert Kennedy, Scottish-born engineer, had testified he had with Redin.

Point by point, he denied that any such conversations had ever occurred. Kennedy told last week of selling Redin information on the destroyer tender Yellowstone, built in a Seattle shipyard.

Denies Giving Money

Goodman, picking up a Government exhibit from the desk, which consisted of five $10 bills, showed it to the 30-year-old Russian lieutenant.

"Did you ever give Herbert Kennedy that one?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever at any time give Herbert Kennedy any money?"

"I did not."

Earlier, Redin had described his first meeting with Kennedy when he gave the engineer a ride from a downtown shipyard. He described a series of subsequent meetings as "social visits" in which the families became acquainted.

Kennedy Contradicted

Goodman then read to the witness testimony Kennedy gave last week in which the engineer said Redin told him, "If you will give me certain information my people will pay you."

"Did you or did you not have such a conversation?" Goodman asked.

Redin replied, "I didn't have any such conversation and, by the way, that phrase he said I told him would take me time to prepare and I would have to take it to my English teacher to prepare it."

Lieutenant Redin started his testimony with a recital of his background and his arrival at San Francisco July 26, 1942, as a representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

Over Government objections, Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black permitted character testimony although he said he was not convinced it was "of much moment" in this case.

Two Testify To Truthfulness

John C. Buckingham, steamship-company loading superintendent who met Redin in business relations, and Mrs. Helen Donnell, owner of an apartment where the Redins lived, both described the lieutenant as honest and truthful.

Redin said that he went to Washington under orders of the Soviet Purchasing Commission after arriving at San Francisco, remaining there 20 or 25 days. He then went to New York, with the duties of a convoy officer, and later went twice to Halifax, N.S.

His work there was in connection with the transfer of Russian submarines to the North Atlantic when the convoy route to Murmansk was battered by German warships.

Soviet Policy At Halifax

"Were American officers and interpreters stationed on Soviet submarines at Halifax?" his attorney asked.

"Yes," he replied.

His parents, a brother and six sisters live in Russia and he was born March 27, 1916, he testified.

Ivan Zabello, a marine chief engineer attached to the Soviet Purchasing Commission, recalled to the stand today, said under cross examination by Allan Pomeroy, chief assistant United States district attorney, that he knew of one Russian ship, the tanker Taganrog, which had the same type of machinery as that on the destroyer tender Yellowstone.

Russian Spy Suspect Takes Stand in Seattle

Seattle, July 6.—(AP.)—Russian Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin took the stand to defend himself against espionage and conspiracy charges today after two character witnesses described Redin, accused by the United States Government of buying secret naval information, as "honest and trustworthy."

Lieutenant Redin, handsome in his naval uniform, started his testimony with a recital of his background and his arrival at San Francisco July 26, 1942, as a representative of the Soviet purchasing commission.

Defense attorneys have said he would enter a flat denial to government charges that he purchased restricted information on the new type United States destroyer Tender Yellowstone from Herbert Kennedy, Seattle Marine engineer.

May Defends Accounts Of Lumber Firm

Company Was Paid by Munitions Concerns, Senate Probers Told

JUL 7 1946

Checks Brought Into Testimony

Both Endorsed by 'A. J. May;' Subpoena Asked by Mitchell

Washington, July 6.—(AP.)—Evidence before the Senate War Investigating Committee today that A. J. May endorsed $18,634.07 in checks and drafts paid by two munitions firms to the Cumberland Lumber Company brought an assertion from Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, Kentucky, that "there was nothing out of line" with the lumber firm's accounts.

The committee's investigation into the war contracts of the Erie Basin Metal Products Company and Batavia Metal Products Company, two units of a 19-firm Illinois munitions combine, brought these developments:

1. Edward Schaffer of the General Accounting Office testified that the Batavia and Erie Basin firms paid $48,634 in advances to the Cumberland Lumber Company, whose agent was an Andrew J. May of Prestonburg, Ky.

2. Schaffer testified that one of the checks paid by Erie Basin to the Cumberland concern, for $3156.47, bore the individual endorsement of A. J. May in addition to the signature on behalf of the Cumberland Lumber Company.

No Lumber Delivered.

3. Schaffer said that no lumber ever was delivered, as far as he could determine, by the Cumberland company and that he was unsuccessful in learning names of the owners of the company.

1946

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4. Schaffer said one of the checks was endorsed "A. J. May, President," and added that the check for $3156.47 was cashed at the First National Bank of Prestonburg, Ky.

(The A. J. May and Andrew J. May referred to by Schaffer were not identified other than by Prestonburg, Ky., which is the home town of Representative May, chairman of the House Military Committee).

5. Senator Mitchell, Democrat, Washington, a member of the investigating committee, demanded that Representative May be summoned for questioning; and since, as a member of Congress Representative May would be immune to subpoena, Mitchell recommended that the Senate and House authorize a resolution for subpoena if necessary to bring May before the group.

6—In his first of two statements May said he had never profited from his relations with the Illinois group, declared that he had appeared before the committee in executive session June 4, and called on Senator Mead, the investigating committee chairman, to make public what he said then; he said that testimony covered the ground of this week's public testimony in which witnesses have described him as "insistent" in behalf of war contracts for the Illinois combine; the committee said May's request in regard to publishing his testimony will be considered Monday.

7—In his second statement, Representative May declared "there was nothing out of line" with the accounts of the Cumberland Lumber Company, that his June 4 testimony "included the Cumberland Lumber Company thoroughly," and that all documents, financial accounts and statements relating to that firm were in the hands of the committee.

Closed Session.

8—The investigating committee met in closed session during the afternoon with these three Justice Department officials in attendance: James M. McInerney, first assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division; Isaiah Matlack, chief of the war frauds section; and Tom Pace, assistant to Matlack; the meeting ended without a decision on Mitchell's proposal with lack of a quorum given as the reason for failure to act.

9—In Prestonburg, Ky., it was recalled that Representative May confirmed to a reporter December 28, 1943, that he had become the principal owner of a tract of some 2000 acres of timberland near Partridge, Ky., and that it would be operated as the Cumberland Lumber Company.

May further said then that he planned to install a mill to process heavy stands of timber, but that the Cumberland Company had "no particular market" in prospect for the lumber. On June 10, 1945, A. C. Brown, identified as a Whitesburg, Ky., businessman, confirmed that he had bought the Cumberland Company from May at a price said to have been $32,000.

U.S. And Britain To End Blacklist

JUL 7 1946

Washington, July 6 (AP)—The United States and Britain have agreed to discontinue their blacklists of thousands of foreign firms accused of collaborating with the Axis during the war, it was learned today. An official announcement is due Monday.

The British and American lists, covering almost exactly the same names, total approximately 5,880 foreign firms and individuals in Latin America and in the former European neutral countries. Countries which will be most directly affected by discontinuance outside this hemisphere are Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Negotiations have been under way between the State Department and British Foreign Office for about two months to work out a method of ending the list. It had been carried on long after the war's end, both to keep some economic controls on questionable firms and to give a competitive break to those firms which had collaborated with the Allies.

Truman Tells Gettysburg Story

JUL 7 1946

Says Knowledge of U.S. History Helps Today —Expresses Hope for Peace Conference.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 6 (A. P.)—President Truman on a pilgrimage to the battlefield, expressed high hope today for the success of the coming treaty conference in dedicating the nation anew to the search for eternal peace in a united world.

He gave the reporters who met him here an account of the battle of Gettysburg and of Pickett's charge and said the nation could thank God that Pickett did not succeed or it would have been the end of the Union. Then he declared that if you know the history of this country, it is a tremendous help in a situation such as now confronts the world.

He talked at length of the Battle of Gettysburg, rattling off the names of generals. But he always referred to a park guide to verify his statements.

Standing on ground famous in the history of a country that came to strength and unity after four years of war, the President said he saw hope for similar unity among nations today. Reading the inscription, "Peace Eternal in a Nation United" at the base of the Gettysburg Peace Monument, Mr. Truman told reporters that if it were changed to substitute "World" for "Nation" it would be ideal.

It seems very likely that we are going to get a peace treaty, he said in commenting on his trans-Atlantic telephone conversation yesterday with Secretary of State Byrnes in Paris. They talked a few hours after the Foreign Ministers Conference had agreed to a general European peace conference to open in Paris on July 29.

Mrs. Truman accompanied the President to the famous battle grounds but remained in their automobile. They returned to their Catoctin Mountain hideaway, Shangri-la, near Thurmont, Md., in time for luncheon.

TRUMAN BLASTS 'O'DONNELL'S LIES'

JUL 7 1946

Gettysburg, Pa., July 6 (A. P.)—President Truman took occasion today to describe a recent Supreme Court story by John O'Donnell of the New York Daily News as just another one of O'Donnell's damned lies.

The story said that the President had asked for the resignation of Justices Black, Jackson, Murphy and Frankfurter as the outgrowth of dissension in the Court. The story was promptly denied by the White House, but a reporter today pressed Mr. Truman for his reaction to it.

It was, the President said, just another one of O'Donnell's damned lies, made up out of whole cloth. It was beneath notice.

Mr. Truman made his comment during questioning by Washington reporters who had met him here for a view of the historic battle sites.

Steelman Seen For Bowles Position

JUL 7 1946

Washington, July 6 (AP)—If Congress revivies price controls, John R. Steelman, already reconversion director and Presidential labor adviser, may become economic stabilizer as well.

Chester Bowles, who quit a week ago as chief of the Office of Economic Stabilization, has suggested to President Truman that he consider merging the agency with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, with Steelman assuming active jurisdiction over prices and wages.

Bowles also suggested possible successors in the event Mr. Truman decides to continue OES, but the former boss of the agency has declined to make these recommendations public.

Considering Merger

The President gave Bowles no indication what his decision on OES may be, but he reportedly promised to consider merging the agency with OWMR under Steelman.

If Mr. Truman does decide on this, it will be the second time OES has operated as a part of the Reconversion Office.

Shortly after the war ended, Mr. Truman discontinued the independent status of OES and placed it under the direction of John W. Snyder, then OWMR chief. The President named John C. Collet, a Missouri Federal judge, as administrator of the stripped-down stabilization unit.

Bowles himself precipitated the situation which caused OES to be reconstituted as a separate agency last February. A row over steel prices brought Bowles to the verge of resigning as OPA administrator, but Mr. Truman persuaded him to stay in Government service as economic stabilizer.

Full Authority

Part of the arrangement was that Bowles was to have full and actual authority over wages and prices, although Snyder continued nominally as the Administration's economic policy maker.

Steelman, as Snyder's successor, inherited this role, but like the latter he left wage-price matters strictly to Bowles as head of the revitalized OES.

In suggesting merger of the agency with OWMR, Bowles is understood to have qualified this with the recommendation that the stabilization job be handled by Steelman, and not by a subordinate.

If Congress does not restore price controls, OES probably will be abolished promptly.

UNRRA Conference Shifted To Geneva

Washington, July 6 (AP)—The fifth session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning August 5, it was announced today.

F. H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, in a statement said originally the meeting was slated for Paris but was transferred to Geneva so it would not conflict with the conference of twenty-one nations at Paris.

The French Government felt it might prove difficult to provide suitable accommodations for both meetings, LaGuardia said.

LaGuardia Says UNRRA Aid In China Is Better

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Faster distribution of supplies in China has brightened the relief situation for that nation, F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director, reported today.

LaGuardia said a substantial rise in the level of inland rivers, which dropped alarmingly during spring droughts, contributed most to the speed-up. For centuries the rivers have been the arteries of inland transportation.

Another factor was improved relations with regional Chinese officials.

"Distribution has been accelerated to such an extent that of a total of 365,000 tons discharged at port cities, 326,000 tons have been transferred to the nation's fifteen regional areas," the report said.

PEARL HARBOR REPORT LAGS

JUL 7 1946

Investigators Ask More Time To Fix Blame

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Pearl Harbor investigators, still sparring over fixing the blame for the success of Japan's 1941 punch at Hawaii, bid today for more time to finish the job.

Chances appeared slim that the Senate-House inquiry committee could agree completely on picking a culprit or a group of them.

But to give it time to try, Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), chairman, said the Senate and House would be asked to shift the deadline for a report from July 10 to July 16. Originally the report was supposed to have been in six months ago.

At the conclusion of a lengthy committee meeting today, Barkley [illegible] "my hope [illegible] that we can make a unanimous report." He even bristled mildly at the idea that there might be a disagreement along Democratic-Republican lines.

But Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) said he knew "damm well" there would be more than one report.

Other members said privately it appeared almost certain the committee would produce at least two versions of who was responsible for the way Japan pulled off the surprise smash at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Interpret Facts Differently

One member said the committee might agree on facts about the diplomatic maneuvering preceding the attack and on the facts of what actually happened at the Pacific base.

But beyond that, he said, Democrats and Republicans evidently will interpret the facts differently.

A subcommittee assigned to draft a report still has not reached a complete accord on what should be included as facts. It was to hear what progress the drafters were making that the full committee met today.

It set another meeting for Tuesday, when, Barkley said, it is hoped a final draft will be ready for inspection.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) has been writing a proposed draft on his own. It might form the basis for a separate Republican report.

HOUSE-SENATE NAME CALLING IRKS RAYBURN

JUL 7 1946

Speaker Ready To Rap Knuckles Of Next Offender

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Speaker Rayburn thinks name-calling between the House and Senate has gone far enough, and as far as the House is concerned he's determined to do something about it.

The Texas Democrat has served notice that he is ready to rap the knuckles of any House member disposed to breach the rules of comity between the two branches of Congress.

These rules prohibit the members of one body from making remarks or statements that may be considered derogatory to the other body or its members.

Editorials Inserted In Record

But, in the heat engendered by controversies over such measures as draft-law extension, OPA and atomic-energy controls in recent months, the rules have gone by the wayside. Senators have said some pretty harsh things about House members, and vice versa.

Rayburn didn't cite any particular cases but in a House speech this week, which he permitted to remain in the record for future guid-

ance, he noted "in the last few days some extensions of remarks that the Chair thinks are a reflection on a member or members of the Senate."

A favorite method has been to insert into the *Congressional Record* appendix newspaper stories or editorials critical of other legislators.

Hopes They'll Be Submitted

Rayburn said he "trusts that does not happen any more. If there is any question as to whether or not an extension of remarks refers to a member of the Senate in any way that might be offensive to him, the Chair hopes the matter will be submitted to the Chair before the remarks go to the printer."

Only recently Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) took to the radio to criticize the House Military Affairs Committee and its chairman, Representative May (D., Ky.), for the way it was handling Senate-passed atomic-energy-control legislation.

Thus McMahon didn't violate Congressional rules. But when May sought to reply in a statement in the House, that was barred because it did transgress the regulations. Now May is considering taking to the air, too.

Express Desire To Co-Operate

House members generally expressed desire to co-operate with Rayburn in preserving friendly relations with the Senate.

"We are willing to abide by the rules if the Senate will do so," one influential House member said. "But if the Senate persists in tossing bricks, we're going to toss them back, a little harder."

"And," he added, "if we can't do it in the *Congressional Record*, there's always the radio or newspaper columns."

There was no word from the Senate about brick-tossing.

OPA Foes Would Free Meat

JUL 7 1946

Taft and Wherry Lead Senate Fight to Break Bill to Revive Controls.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—The OPA's senatorial critics counted today on a powerful off-with-meat-ceilings drive to crack open the compromise bill to revive price and rent controls.

Spearheaded by Republican Senators Taft of Ohio and Wherry of Nebraska, this fresh attempt to tie down the OPA, even if it wins new life, gained the influential support of Democratic Senator George of Georgia.

George told reporters that he favors leaving meat off of the lists because he thinks most of it would go back into the black market the minute the controls were restored.

"We are going to have a meat shortage," he declared, "but it is better to get rid of the controls and the black market that goes with them than to attempt to set prices."

With the Senate in recess until Monday, when it will take up the disputed revival bill which Senator Barkley (Ky.), the Democratic leader, forced out of the Banking Committee, OPA opponents maneuvered to force the first test vote on the meat issue.

Hopes for Meat Exemption.

Taft said that he felt confident that enough Democrats would go along with Republicans to write the meat exemption into the bill despite contentions by administration leaders that such a move might precipitate another presidential veto.

Wherry told a reporter that it is his judgment that if the Senate refuses to kill meat controls, it won't accept any other amendments to the bill on which Barkley is standing firm despite criticism of some of its terms by Paul Porter, the OPA administrator.

Barkley and Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Banking Committee, expressed hope that the Senate will stick by the committee-approved measure. But they obviously had doubts about their ability to beat off the meat amendment, offered in different forms by Wherry and Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.).

Wagner and Barkley apparently were laying plans to get rid of it in a Senate-House conference committee. That strategy worked before, but the resulting bill was so distasteful to President Truman that he vetoed it.

The drive against meat controls took precedence over an effort by Taft to restore a modified version of his manufacturers' profits amendment which Mr. Truman made the major basis for his veto.

Taft Offers New Version.

Taft offered this identical amendment again with a change in the date. He proposed that individual manufacturers be granted price increases on major items to cover cost rises since the period of July 1 to 15, 1940. Originally he had proposed October 1 to 15, 1941, and Mr. Truman complained this was a period of unusually high percentage earnings for industry.

The Ohio Senator's new version represented a backing away from his earlier compromise position when he agreed to accept a formula under which price increases would be figured on the industry-wide—rather than item by item—average, plus the industry wide rise in costs.

Barkley put such a formula into the committee substitute for the Taft proposal, but Taft said that additional exemption provisions were such that the price administrator wouldn't have to grant any increases if he chose to refuse them.

Democrats thought they had Taft's new proposal licked and hence were spending more time trying to line up votes against the Wherry and McCarran meat proposals.

Barkley Backs New Bill.

Barkley told reporters that he is standing by the new bill, regardless of Porter's assertion yesterday that he hopes Congress will follow more closely the recommendations laid down by Mr. Truman in his veto message. Porter emphasized he approved the Barkley substitute for the Taft amendment, but said that approval doesn't extend to the full bill.

Chester Bowles, retiring Stabilization Director, also indicated his displeasure at the committee compromise. He told reporters at Portland, Me., last night that he couldn't see much difference from the vetoed bill.

However, Wagner told a reporter that he feels certain that the President will sign the measure if it can be carried through Congress in approximately its present form.

OPA-LESS EGGS TAKE A DROP

Honolulu, July 6 (A. P.).—The inflation spiral backtracked in Honolulu. Before the demise of the OPA, the Surplus Property office placed excess eggs on sale at 45 to 49 cents per dozen wholesale and 49 to 52 cents retail. There were no buyers. In a few days the asking price had dropped to 30 cents wholesale and 35 cents retail.

BATTLE LINES DRAWN ON LOAN

JUL 7 1946

House To Open 4-Day Debate Monday On British Credit

Washington, July 6 (AP) — Battle lines were drawn sharply today, with the outcome in doubt, for opening of House debate Monday on the Senate-approved $3,750,000,000 British loan.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) predicted victory for the Administration, but Representative Buffett (R., Neb.), one of the leaders of the organized opposition, said: "We think we can beat it." Some Administrationists conceded privately they are not sure how the vote will go.

Bases Of Committee Support

The House Banking Committee, which approved the loan ratification bill, 20 to 5, put forward these claims:

1. It will end the wartime currency and trade discrimination in England and in many other countries that prevent restoration of world trade on a peacetime basis.

2. It will make possible the prompt and effective implementation of the Bretton Woods agreements for a world bank and monetary stabilization fund.

3. It will "help in the establishment of the orderly international economic relations which are essential to our prosperity and to world peace."

The United States Chamber of Commerce said the loan would tend to maintain Britain as a bulwark against the spread of communism.

Opposition Contentions

On the other hand, the opposition called for Congress to look after America's war veterans and aged before making any large foreign loans. A group of 75 House members—74 Republicans and one Progressive—signed a statement in opposition. They said they would "dedicate" the first day of debate as "veterans and old-age-pension day."

The leadership assigned four days for general debate. The House does not often debate any bill for more than two days.

Some supporters of the loan conceded that it has lost ground in the last two weeks, under the vigorous efforts put forth by the opposition, aided by the British handling of the controversial Palestine question and the successful race for renomination by Senator Butler (R., Neb.), an avowed loan opponent.

Predictions Of Close Vote

There are many predictions of a close vote. The Senate approved the loan 46 to 34.

The 50-year loan, under the agreement, would be advanced to the British during the next five years, with no interest during that time. Interest at two per cent would begin in 1951.

In exchange, the British agree:

1. Within one year to wipe out the entire dollar-pool set up in wartime to give Britain absolute control over dollars flowing into the Middle East, India and other Empire regions whose currency was based on the pound sterling.

2. Great Britain will begin negotiations with Empire countries for a reduction in the $14,000,000,000 debt which Britain owes there.

3. Britain agrees further to support American proposals for removal or reduction of barriers to international trade. Britain says that without the loan it would in effect be forced into economic isolationism.

HOUSING LINK PLAN OPPOSED

JUL 7 1946

U.S. Chamber Objects To Federal Consolidation

Washington, July 6 (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce today objected to the proposed consolidation of the various Federal housing agencies, questioning especially the desirability of a single administrator for agencies of "diverse interests and objectives."

George W. West, chairman of the construction and civic development department of the chamber, in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, suggested that the Senate be permitted to vote on the question of centralized control of the housing agencies.

Such a consolidation is scheduled to become effective July 16 under President Truman's reorganization plan, unless both the House and Senate disapprove. The House already has voted, 180 to 37, against the plan.

Three of the agencies which would be affected by the consolidation—the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, operate in the building credit field. They aid primarily, West said in his letter, to help the financing of new homes by private capital.

West said their operating expenses are met by payments for services they render, instead of by the Government.

But the Federal Public Housing Authority, he added, is a welfare agency providing for the erection and Federal subsidization of low rent Government housing projects.

"The national chamber," West noted in his letter, "does not believe that either the welfare activities of the Federal Government or those designed to strengthen private home financing will benefit from proposed consolidation.

"On the contrary, there is real danger that sound and reasonable principles of credit will be weakened by subjecting their administration to the control of those motivated primarily by social welfare."

Army Reveals Plans to Train National Guard

JUL 7 1946

Regular Army Instructors Will Supervise Six-Year Training of 571,195 Men

BALTIMORE, July 6 (AP).—Major General M. S. Eddy, commander of the 2d Army, announced today a six-year plan for the training of approximately 571,195 ground force troops of the National Guard in the United States.

General Eddy said actual training of the National Guard would continue to be a state function. The Army Ground Forces, however, will detail Regular Army instructors responsible for supervision of the training program.

These instructors will be assigned to units down to and including the battalion level, the general explained.

The six-year program is designed to standardize National Guard training. It will go into effect when individual organizations reach an established quota of 45 per cent of the required number of enlisted personnel and 80 per cent of the required number of officers.

During the first and second years, training of units and individuals will be on the company level; during the third and fourth years, on a battalion level; during the fifth year on a regimental combat team and combat command level, and during the last year on a division level, according to General Eddy.

Basic and general, technical and tactical training will all be integrated in the general program, with training schedules depending to some degree on local conditions.

Regular Army instructors who assist the National Guard in carrying out this plan intend to utilize every known type of training aid used effectively during the last war, General Eddy said.

Part of the program will be the establishment of various types of schools, some offering courses to parallel Regular Army instruction, others as officer candidate schools to which qualified National Guard personnel will be assigned.

Correspondence courses on all subjects will be available. Local schools, set up by the chief of the National Guard Bureau, will be held.

Three National Guard divisions which have been or will be activated in the 2d Army area are the 28th, 29th, and the 37th Infantry Divisions, located in Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Named Red Cross Budget Head

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today the appointment of Hilbert Frye Keisker of St. Louis as national budget director. He will be succeeded in St. Louis as manager of the Red Cross Midwestern area by John C. Wilson of Atlanta, Southeastern a manager, and W. W. Jefferson of the Red Cross Washington staff will become Southeastern manager.

1946

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Ship Reported Sunk by Mine

San Francisco, July 6 (A. P.).—The Norwegian ship Agnes, reportedly carrying passengers and UNRRA rice to Hongkong, struck a mine and sank on July 2 four miles off Haiphong, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today. The C. N. A. did not say whether there had been any loss of life. It reported that the captain was a Norwegian named Galowsen.

JUL 7 1946

Advice On Return Of U.S. War Dead

Washington, July 6 (AP)—The War Department today advised that relatives steer clear of organizations and individuals undertaking to act as go-betweens in arranging for the return of war dead.

Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks said a letter to the quartermaster general from relatives would produce full information on plans to bring back the bodies of most of the approximately 310,000 war dead, and on location of graves.

Parks, chief of the public relations division, said there had been "numerous instances" of appeals to relatives "to join one or more of a variety of organizations which plan to offer special assistance or information regarding graves or cemeteries overseas."

Many of the proposals for special attention to overseas graves which have been suggested for relatives to follow "have the tinge of commercialism and none has official sanction," he added.

Agency Offers To Sell Floating Power Plant

Washington, July 6 (AP) — The floating power plant Resistance, built during the war for emergency use, was offered for sale tonight by the War Assets Administration.

The steam generating plant is in an all-welded, seagoing hull and has a rated output of 30,000 kilowatts.

Pueblos Donate Grain Reserve To Ease Famine

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico have given for overseas famine relief the meager store of grain which tribal custom decrees they must save from each year's crop for "emergency" use.

Announcing this today, UNRRA headquarters said a tribal spokesman wrote:

"Pretty hard for peoples and children to forget the war and live the right way for peace with empty bellies.

"So we say we haven't got much saved for our emergency but they got emergency over there so maybe we can help them."

PARENTS OF QUADS ON LAST LAP HOME

JUL 7 1946

Red, Norah, 3 Babies Head For Pittsburgh And Parson

New York, July 6 (AP)—World War II's most publicized Anglo-American family—Norah Carpenter, William (Red) Thompson and their three red-headed babies—left here today for Pittsburgh by auto, the New York *Mirror* said in a copyrighted story.

Brick-topped Maureen, Madeleine and Michael, born out of wedlock in England more than two years ago as quadruplets with a brother who died later, bounced and played and slept on the back seat of the car. It was the last lap of their long journey to their new home.

The family was reunited yesterday after a 15-months' separation, when Norah and the children arrived by plane from England. Thompson's first wife divorced him last April, and he and Norah plan to be married as quickly as possible.

Red Helps Dress The Children

For Norah Carpenter, today began at dawn, the *Mirror* said, when the children roused themselves, giggling and happy.

Red came in from his room in the same hotel to assist with the dressing rites. Maureen and Madeleine were clad in twin white dresses and Michael in a white suit.

Before 8 o'clock they left for Pittsburgh, where Red is employed as a pressman in a commercial printing house. Norah was busy watching the new countryside, which she said was "prettier than England's," and so was Michael, who kept his snub nose plastered to the rear window.

Time Out For Soda Pop

First stop was near Newark, N.J., for breakfast. The children, unassisted, ate corn flakes with milk.

"They've been feeding themselves now for nine months," their mother said. "Nobody has to help them."

The young family hoped to get to Pittsburgh by dinnertime, so only necessary stops were planned. But in Clinton, N.J., they took time out for soda pop for the children, who drank with gusto and then wandered in a near-by field to pick flowers.

"I don't feel a bit nervous about meeting Red's family," Norah said. "I've often had mail from them and their letters have always been friendly and kind."

Red's mother has set aside two rooms in her Pittsburgh house for her son's bride and their children.

Norah, 'Red', Children Meet; Marriage Tuesday

JUL 7 1946

New York, July 6 (AP)—It was much the same as many another reunion after long separation—joyful but touching, tearful yet heart-warming. It was a climactic part of a two-year-old drama that touched heartstrings around the world.

A taxi sped up to a little terraced house in Elmhurst, Queens. A man raced from the house to the cab.

With a stifled sob, travel-worn, anxious Norah Rose Carpenter sprang from the taxi into the arms of William (Red) Thompson.

Around them gathered the three children whose birth, with a little brother who died shortly afterward, created a sensation in February, 1944.

From British Mining Town

Norah had come from the little mining town of Heanor, Derbyshire, England, to marry Thompson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the father of her children, and to make a new home in this country.

For fifteen months, Thompson, a former GI who met Norah while he served in England and who, after the birth of the quads, acknowledged his paternity, had awaited the arrival of the mother and children, Maureen, Madeline and Michael. His first wife divorced him during that time.

Norah and the children arrived yesterday, aboard a plane from London. Thompson didn't go to the airport to meet them, but his attorney and a relative did.

He wanted the reunion to be a private one and so it was—save for a reporter for the New York *Daily Mirror*, which said it had made the arrangements to bring the father, mother and children together again. The newspaper described their meeting in copyrighted stories.

Tearfully Happy

As the 25-year-old Norah, her eyes filling with tears, embraced Thompson, 28, she exclaimed:

"My darling, I'm so happy to see you again."

Thompson, taut with emotion, could say only "hello." Then he kneeled to greet his three children. Maureen looked at him and said "Daddy."

Later they all went to the Mayflower Hotel, at which a suite had been reserved for Norah and the tots.

Tuesday the mother and her father will be married in Pittsburgh, where Thompson is employed as a pressman with a printing firm.

Divorced War Bride Weds Other Man In Five Hours

JUL 7 1946

Reno, Nev., July 6 (AP) — Mrs. Jean Pauline Carbone, 19-year-old British war bride, who won a bitterly contested divorce yesterday from former army Lieut. Harold Carbone, of Rochester, N.Y., was married late last night to Capt. Darrell A. Beschen, at whose Dubuque (Iowa) home her baby was born last February.

The quiet ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Harry Dunseath, little more than five hours after she received her divorce decree on grounds of mental cruelty.

Carbone had protested his wife's divorce action, accusing her of adultery. He named the 24-year-old Beschen as corespondent.

Flies In For Ceremony

Beschen flew here on a four-day leave from Shreveport, La., Thursday, but his presence was not publicly disclosed until last night. The couple left immediately for an undisclosed destination.

John Robb Clarke, attorney who won Mrs. Carbone the contested decree, and his daughter, movie starlet Reno Brown, served as witnesses at the wedding.

Mrs. Carbone's son was born last February 9, more than thirteen months after she and Carbone had parted in London. The Carbones were married there in 1944 while he was on duty in England.

Not Bitter, Says Carbone

Carbone, who had told interviewers that he contested the divorce for religious reasons, said after the decree was granted:

"I'm not bitter about it—at least, I'm free."

Attorneys for the principals said that Carbone testified he sent his wife $2,400 from the time he left England until she arrived in this country.

Instead of joining Carbone upon her arrival she went to Beschen's home in Iowa, and at the time of the child's birth Beschen said it was his son.

After the trial Mrs. Carbone said that when she came to this country she had "every intention" to join her husband but that upon her arrival she telephoned him and he told her: "No, I don't want you."

Wermuth Confirms Seeking Divorce

JUL 7 1946

Detroit, July 6 (AP) — Major Arthur J. Wermuth, the one-man army of Bataan, today confirmed reports he would seek a divorce from Mrs. Jean Wermuth, of Traverse City, Mich., in order to marry Miss Patricia Steele, 22-year-old Denver (Col.) parachutist.

"I'm going to marry Patty if it takes ten years," he said during a stopover here while en route to Traverse City where the Flying Tigers, with whom he is associated, will present their air show tomorrow.

Miss Steele accompanied the major and he said she would go to Montreal with him next week to visit his mother and sister.

The major said he would "talk things over with my wife" over the week end. He declared that she recently had declined to seek a divorce at his suggestion.

Mrs. Wermuth, reached by telephone, declined comment.

Bowles Off on Month's Cruise

PORTLAND, Me., July 6 (AP).—Chester Bowles, resigned stabilization director, departed from here today with plans to leave the battle for the Office of Price Administration's revival far in the wake of a thirty-nine-foot yacht on which he and his family will cruise Maine waters for a month. Mr. Bowles said after his arrival last night he could not "see much difference between the new compromise O. P. A. bill and the one whose passage prompted him to resign as stabilization director, effective July 10.

Entry Of Half-Jap GI Bride Is Issue

JUL 7 1946

Seattle, July 6 (AP)—An ex-soldier has appealed to Federal Court to force immigration officials to release, and not deport to Japan, the alien bride he married at sea while returning from army of occupation duty.

John A. Bouiss, of Portland, Ore., explained that his bride was born in Japan of a German father and Japanese mother. She previously had a Swedish husband. She is the former Helene Emilie Wilson.

Bouiss petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus for her release from the immigration department here, where she has been held for two months. The Board of Immigration Appeals ruled after her arrival with Bouiss that she was ineligible for citizenship. John P. Boyd, chief of the Immigration Adjudication Division here, said the ruling was based on the fact that she is half Japanese. He warned that Japanese wives of any other returning service men will face the same situation.

Bouiss contends she is entitled to free entry as the wife of a United States citizen. His attorneys, Leo Levenson, of Portland, and John Caughlan, of Seattle, obtained an order from Judge Lloyd L. Black citing the immigration director here to show cause Monday why she should not be freed.

3 Stowaways Arrive In U.S.

New York, July 6 (AP)—Three stowaways—one an American-born woman who spent five years in German and Italian concentration camps, the second an Italian merchant seaman and the third a Greek woman were aboard the S.S. Marine Carp which arrived today from Naples and Genoa.

The American-born woman was Virginia Paolucci, 27, daughter of Nicola Paolucci, formerly a glass manufacturer of Fairmont, W.Va. She was taken to Trieste in 1936 to attend school in her father's native city.

Miss Paolucci said she was arrested as a spy suspect in April, 1940, because her room-mate had a high-powered radio receiver and transmitter in her quarters.

The young woman, who was taken to Ellis Island, said she believed her parents, a brother and sister now were in Argentina, and another brother, Louis, lived in Buffalo, N.Y.

Another stowaway was Paolo Francesco Conte, 23, merchant seaman, who boarded the vessel at Palermo and was not discovered until the ship was off quarantine yesterday.

Mrs. Katty Pavlu, 26, a Greek, traveled without a passport and was identified only by a card issued by the Greek delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy.

The ship also carried Paul Cuni, 51, formerly of Los Angeles, who went to Italy in 1939, was married and returned to this country with his wife and five children. He said they would live in Los Angeles.

MAJOR AND FAMILY DISAPPEAR ON TRIP

JUL 7 1946

Kidnapped "Somewhere Near Chicago," Relatives Fear

Chicago, July 6 (AP)—The Chicago Missing Persons Bureau tonight said Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Jurika and daughter checked out of the Knickerbocker Hotel here at 11.30 A.M. today and presumably were "en route to Berkeley, California."

Oakland, Cal., July 6 (AP)—A mystery developed today over the whereabouts and safety of an army major, his wife and boy, who vanished after leaving Toronto 26 days ago. A telephone call last night informed relatives here they were "in trouble somewhere near Chi-

cago," and led to the conjecture they may be held by kidnappers.

The three were Major Thomas Walker Jurika, 31; his wife, Virginia, and his stepson, Billie, 6.

Wired Bank For $2,000

He was known to have had several thousand dollars in cash when the left Toronto. His San Francisco bank said today he had wired for $2,000 to be sent to him in care of the main Western Union office, Detroit.

The bank, the American Trust Company, became suspicious at the request, and withheld sending the money until a further check could be made. It asked the Berkeley police for information concerning Major Jurika, but police referred the bank to the army inasmuch as the major is still on terminal leave. The bank said that the person requesting the money gave the number of the major's bank passbook.

The telephone call last night to Mrs. Jurika's mother, Mrs. L. F. Schroeder, led her to conjecture, she said today, the three may be held by kidnapers.

Evasive In His Replies

The major was evasive in his replies to questions, she said. Her daughter's voice was not normal, and she wouldn't answer questions.

Little Billie's conversation consisted mainly of queries about his puppy here. Mrs. Schroeder said her daughter and son-in-law talked as if they were under duress.

The Jurikas were to have flown to the Philippines on June 26.

Mrs. Schroeder quoted the major as saying they were in "terrible trouble" but could not discuss their situation over the telephone.

Mrs. Jurika, a divorcee, was married to the major on March 18. They left the next day on a long automobile tour of Mexico, the United States and Canada. They were to have been back in San Francisco for an important business appointment on June 15, but when they did not appear for several days after that date, the bride's parents notified the police and the FBI.

The Schroeders said the last direct word they had received from the Jurikas prior to the telephone call was a postcard mailed from Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on June 10, saying they were en route to Chicago by way of Detroit and that all was well.

Major Jurika served with distinction with Philippine guerrillas during the war. His mother was beheaded by Japanese while in an interment camp there.

Marine Changes Name to Honor Hero

JUL 7 1946

He Takes Court Action So His Baby Can Bear Name of Buddy Who Was Killed on Guadalcanal.

Attleboro, Mass., July 6 (A. P.).—The former Searle A. Martin, 23-year-old Marine veteran, today was legally known as Stephen Albert Crandall so that his first born—if it's a boy—may bear the name of a hero buddy who died in the initial victory against the Japs on Guadalcanal.

Probate Judge Mayhew R. Hitch granted Martin's petition to change his name because he wants his first son to have the same designation as the Covington (Ky.) boy who never had a chance to marry or a family to carry on his name.

"I felt that it would be something that he might like if he knew some one would carry on his name," the veteran said in an interview. "He missed so much of what I've got now."

He nodded toward his shy young wife who was doing the housework in the kitchen of their comfortable home. "She doesn't like to publicize this any more than I do," the former Marine said. "It was just the thought that we were doing something for a man who died like Steve did."

O'DANIEL RENT PAID UP, SAYS EX-GI TENANT

JUL 7 1946

Veteran Means To Stay Until July 20 Despite Eviction Order

Dallas, July 6 (AP) — Wesley Brient, the ex-GI ordered evicted from his apartment by Landlord Mike O'Daniel, son of Texas's junior senator, will keep his apartment at least until July 20, his attorney said today.

Morris I. Jaffe, retained by the American Veterans Committee to fight Brient's case, said since the veteran's rent is paid until July 20 O'Daniel cannot file suit until that time.

Brient said today he felt picketing of the apartment by approximately 60 members of the A.V.C. yesterday "did the job" in giving widespread publicity to his cause.

Other Tenants Keep Out Of It

Meanwhile, other tenants of the O'Daniel apartment refused to be drawn into the controversy. Their rents, according to Mrs. O'Daniel, have been raised or will be raised an average of ten per cent or less.

This is below the "absolute maximum" in rent increases recommended by the Dallas Real Estate Board in a resolution this week. The board urged a fifteen per cent boost as the top.

Brient said he had received an eviction notice following a quarrel between himself and Mike O'Daniel, another war veteran, over what Brient said was a sharp increase in rent. He said O'Daniel told him his rent would be boosted from $67.50 to $100 a month.

The O'Daniels could not be reached today for further comment.

Mrs. O'Daniel Explains Boost

Earlier, Mrs. O'Daniel said the rent increases mainly were to equalize rents in similar-type apartments. She said the OPA had different ceilings on almost all of the sixteen apartments, although actually the apartments could be divided into just three classifications.

Small efficiency apartments rented for $52.50 to $57.50; middle-sized apartments from $62.50 to $70; and the large apartments, like Brient's, were from $67.50 to $80. All are furnished.

She said the efficiency apartments have been raised to $60, the middle-sized apartments to $75 and the large apartments to $80.

Mike O'Daniel's father, Senator O'Daniel, has been in headlines recently because of his filibuster and fight against the OPA.

JUL 7 1946

THE PREMIER ALSO DEMANDED REPARATIONS OF $700,000 FROM BULGARIA AND THE REPAYMENT OF $300,000 PAID BY GREECE TO ITALY AND ALBANIA AS "WAR REPARATIONS" AFTER HIS COUNTRY WAS INVADED.
DY725PED

J.H.NICHOLSON, RED CROSS VICE CHUWJMAN, IN CHARGE OF INSULAR AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS, SAID THE SOCIETY WAS "GIVING CONSIDERATION" TO THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC WARFARE ON HUMAN BEINGS AND OTHERWISE KEEPING ABREAST OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY MIGHT CONCERN THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY.

JUL 7 1946

BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, JULY 6--(AP)-A SOCIALIST MAGAZINE CONTAINING A SCATHING ATTACK ON BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY BY H.G.WELLS, ASKING WHETHER THE MONARCHY WAS INVOLVED IN PAYMENTS TO BRITISH FASCIST LEADER SIR OSWALD MOSLEY BEFORE THE WAR, APPEARED ON NEWSSTANDS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE WORD OF PROTEST OR DENIAL FROM THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD REGARDING THE SENSATIONAL ARTICLE, WHICH INQUIRED "HOW FAR OUR OWN ROYAL FAMILY IS INVOLVED" IN REPORTED PAYMENTS BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI TO BRITISH FASCISTS BEFORE THE WAR, AS ANNOUNCED RECENTLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IF THE "GERMAN-RULED" MONARCHY WAS INVOLVED, WELLS DECLARED IN THE SOCIALIST LEADER, "THEN THERE IS EVERY REASON WHY THE HOUSE OF HANOVER SHOULD FOLLOW THE HOUSE OF SAVOY (FORMER RULING FAMILY OF ITALY) INTO THE SHADOWS OF EXILE AND LEAVE ENGLAND FREE TO RETURN TO ITS OLD AND PERSISTENT REPUBLICAN TRADITION."

THE NEWSPAPER LONDON JOURNALIST DESCRIBED THE ARTICLE AS "THE MOST SERIOUS THING SINCE THE ABDICATION OF EDWARD VIII."

THE REST OF THE BRITISH PRESS HAS SO FAR IGNORED THE ARTICLE, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED YESTERDAY, BUT DID NOT REACH THE BULK OF THE MAGAZINE'S SUBSCRIBERS UNTIL TODAY. THE "SOCIALIST LEADER" IS AN ORGAN OF THE FAR LEFT INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY, WHICH IS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT. IT HAS A CIRCULATION OF 20,000.

WELLS SAID OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY:

"EVEN THIS GERMAN-RULED X X MONARCHY WHICH LINKS THE ENGLISH WITH THE CRUMBLING MONARCHIST SYSTEM OF THE WORLD IS MENACED BY A GATHERING ACCUMULATION OF REVELATIONS. THINGS ARE COMING OUT AND THEY ARE BOUND TO COME OUT.

JUL 7 1946

A12 (CQ)

"WHY CANNOT THESE TAINTED PEOPLE DO THE SANE AND PATRIOTIC THING WHILE THEY MAY STILL BE TREATED WITH CONSIDERATION?

"NOW THEY CAN BE BOUGHT OUT AND SET APART WITH THE SORT OF DIGNITY AND HONORS THEY VALUE. LATER ON, THEIR DISMISSAL MAY HAVE TO BE RUDER.

"THE GENUINE DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD NEED TO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON IN THIS HUSHED-UP BUSINESS OF THE HUGE MOSLEY FUNDS AND HOW FAR OUR OWN ROYAL FAMILY IS INVOLVED IN THIS AFFAIR,"

WELLS SAID.

HOME SECRETARY CHUTER EDE ON JUNE 6 READ IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TWO LETTERS TO MUSSOLINI FROM COUNT DINO GRANDI, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, ONE OF WHICH SAID THAT MOSLEY WAS GETTING

30-24-4007

ABOUT $241,612 A YEAR FROM ITALY. THIS WAS DENIED BY THE BRITISH BLACKSHIRT LEADER.

EDE MADE NO SUGGESTION IN HIS SPEECH THAT THE ROYAL FAMILY WAS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE REPORTED PAYMENTS.

ALL AVAILABLE OFFICIAL SOURCES DECLINED COMMENT, MOST OF THEM SAYING THAT THEY HAD NOT SEEN THE ARTICLE. PERSONS ACQUAINTED WITH COURT ROUTINE SAID THAT IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT THE MATTER HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, WHO ARE PREVENTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS OF THEIR POWERS FROM REPLYING WITHOUT GOVERNMENT SANCTION.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, WHOSE LEADERS HAVE AFFIRMED THEIR LOYALTY TO THE MONARCHY IS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW OF THE ATTACK BY WELLS, WHO NEVER MADE A SECRET OF HIS VIEW THAT BRITAIN SHOULD BE A REPUBLIC.

IN REFERRING TO THE "HOUSE OF HANOVER" WELLS USED THE NAME WHICH THE ROYAL FAMILY DISCARDED DURING WORLD WAR 1 IN FAVOR OF "HOUSE OF WINDSOR." THE THRONES OF ENGLAND AND HANOVER, ONE-TIME PRUSSIAN KINGDOM, WERE UNITED UNTIL 1837.

326AED JT

A113

JUL 7 1946

PARIS, JULY 6-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN JOINED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT THE LATTER'S HOTEL SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY FOR ANOTHER IN THEIR SERIES OF PRIVATE TALKS. BYRNES LATER CONFERRED WITH DR.TSIEN TAI, THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR, AT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION'S HEADQUARTERS.

G1229PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 7)

JUL 7 1946

BY JAMES DEVLIN

BREMEN, GERMANY, JULY 6-(AP)-THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE ASSEMBLY PLANT--A REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURE RIVALING EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS IN SIZE AND WEIGHT--STILL STANDS TODAY DESPITE PROLONGED HAMMERING WITH ALLIED BOMBS.

B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES FLYING FROM ENGLAND HAVE DROPPED ARMO-PIERCING BOMBS ON ITS ROOF--14 FAET THICK IN SOME PLACES AND 22 IN OTHERS--WITHOUT CAUSING ANY APPARENT SERIOUS DAMAGE. THE GERMANS BUILT IT AS A U-BOAT SPAWNING GROUND, HAVING ALMOST COMPLETED IT WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

IT IS REPORTED THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES SOON WOULD START AN EVEN HEAVIER TEST BOMBING OF THE PLANT ON THE WESER RIVER BETWEEN BREMEN AND BREMERHAVEN.

THE STRUCTURE STANDS LIKE A HUGE WHITE BRICK 1,460 FEET LONG, 75 FEET HIGH, AND 340 FEET WIDE. WHEN I APPROACHED IT BY BOAT, IT LOOKED AT FIRST GLANCE AS IF IT NEVER HAD BEEN ATTACKED.

ITS WINDOWLESS, 12-FOOT-THICK WALLS APPEARED UNSCARRED. CLOSER INSPECTION SHOWED THAT THE ROOF WAS JAGGED IN SOME PLACES, PARTLY FROM BOMBS, PARTLY BECAUSE THE PLANT NEVER WAS FINISHED. THE ROOF IS STREWN WITH BOMB FRAGMENTS AND DUD BOMBS THAT BOUNCED UP FROM THE CONCRETE LIKE GOLFBALLS ON A SIDEWALK.

TWO 20,000-POUND BOMBS DROPPED IN MARCH, 1945, DURING THE WAR PIERCED THE ROOF, BUT SOME ENGINEERS SAID THE CONCRETE HAD NOT HARDENED COMPLETELY AT THE TIME, AND DOUBTED WHETHER THE GIANT BOMBS COULD DO IT AGAIN.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLIERS HAVE COOPERATED IN A DOUBLE PURPOSE PLAN OF ATTEMPTING TO RAZE THE STRUCTURE AND TO TEST NEW-TYPE AERIAL MISSILES.

ING THE PLANT IN 1942. THE PLAN WAS TO
LONG-RANGE 250-FOOT SUBMARINES OF A
JAPAN. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE PLANT
AVE TURNED OUT 15 SUBMARINES A MONTH.
UNDAY, JULY 7)

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JUL 7 1946

EEK PARLIAMENT WAS INFORMED TODAY THAT
RIENDLY" RECOMMENDATION FROM THE
REGINALD LEEPER.
RLIAMENT PROVIDING FOR DEPORTATION
ESERT TO JOIN MOUNTAIN BANDS.

JUL 7 1946

AR-OLD BOY, WHO SAID "SOMEONE"
S HAD HELD HIM FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN A
S TODAY FOR TOUCHING OFF POLAND'S
ILLED AT LEAST 38 AND INJURED 50

SAID THE BOY, HEINRIK BLASEZYCYK,
NG THAT HIS LIFE HAD BEEN
LEAST A DOZEN BODIES OF CHRISTIAN

D TO HAVE GONE TO JEWISH HOMES TO
PED AND CROWDS BEGAN FORMING IN
CURITY POLICEMAN WERE AMONG THOSE
B RAIDS ON JEWISH SHOPS, HOMES AND
S WERE JEWS.
HOURS, INVESTIGATORS SAID, WITH THE
HOMES, IN SELF DEFENSE AND HURLING
RESERVE ARRIVED IN THE CITY TO

A43 POLISH (225)

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JULY 6-(AP)-AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY, WHO SAID "SOMEONE" TOLD HIM TO START A STORY THAT JEWS HAD HELD HIM FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN A CELLAR, WAS BLAMED BY INVESTIGATORS TODAY FOR TOUCHING OFF POLAND'S BLOODIEST POST-WAR POGROM, WHICH KILLED AT LEAST 38 AND INJURED 50 OTHERS IN THE CITY OF KIELCE.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SAID THE BOY, HEINRIK BLASEZYCYK, TOLD THE STORY TO MILITIAMEN, ADDING THAT HIS LIFE HAD BEEN THREATENED AND THAT HE HAD SEEN AT LEAST A DOZEN BODIES OF CHRISTIAN CHILDREN IN HIS PRISON.

THE ANGERED MILITIAMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE GONE TO JEWISH HOMES TO INVESTIGATE. VIOLENCE THEN DEVELOPED AND CROWDS BEGAN FORMING IN THE STREETS. NINE WOMEN AND ONE SECURITY POLICEMAN WERE AMONG THOSE SLAIN IN RIOTING WHICH INCLUDED MOB RAIDS ON JEWISH SHOPS, HOMES AND APARTMENTS. MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE JEWS.

THE RIOTING LASTED FOR SEVERAL HOURS, INVESTIGATORS SAID, WITH THE JEWS FIRING FROM WINDOWS OF THEIR HOMES, IN SELF DEFENSE AND HURLING HAND GRENADES, BEFORE THE MILITIA RESERVE ARRIVED IN THE CITY TO RESTORE ORDER.

WITH 62 PERPETRATORS ALREADY IN CUSTODY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID ADDITIONAL ARRESTS WERE BEING MADE. THEY WILL FACE MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

MEANWHILE A CURFEW CONTINUED IN FORCE IN KIELCE, WHICH SOME OFFICIALS HAVE DESCRIBED AS A HOTBED OF FASCISM, AND WARSAW NEWSPAPERS CHARGED "FASCIST" ELEMENTS WITH DELIBERATE PROVOCATION IN SETTING OFF THE POGROM. OF THE CITY'S 60,000 POPULATION, ABOUT 800 ARE JEWISH.

ONE SOURCE ADVANCED THE THEORY THAT THE DISORDER WAS INSTIGATED IN AN EFFORT TO FOCUS THE ATTENTION OF THE POPULACE ON THE JEWS AND DIVERT IT FROM THE COUNTING OF VOTES CAST IN LAST SUNDAY'S REFERENDUM. EARLY RETURNS GAVE THE GOVERNMENT A STRONG LEAD.

JT552AED JUL 7 1946

A58

FOREIGN BRIEFS

MADRID, JULY 6-(AP)-WITH THE PROSPECT OF ONE OF THE BEST WHEAT AND GRAIN CROPS IN RECENT HISTORY, THE CABINET OF GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SPANISH BREAD RATION WOULD BE INCREASED SOON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RATION WOULD BE BOOSTED FROM 150 TO 250 GRAMS (ROUGHLY FROM 5-1/2 TO 9 OUNCES) FOR THIRD CBWSS OR WORKER'S RATION CARDS. OTHER CATEGORIES WILL BE INCREASED LATER.

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRITAIN MAINTAINED TODAY THAT BRITISH ACTION IN PALESTINE CONSTITUTES A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE AND DEMANDED THAT THE PROBLEM BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE PARTY ALSO ASKED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO "OPEN THEIR GATES TO THESE DISTRESSED PEOPLE" (EUROPEAN NEWS) WHILE THE WAY IS BEING CLEARED FOR THEIR ENTRANCE INTO PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, JULY 6-(AP)-PALESTINE POLICE DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 20 ROMANIAN SAILORS WHO BROUGHT THE JEWISH REFUGE SHIP "SMYRNI" TO HAIFA FROM CONSTANTA LAST MONTH HAVE BEEN ON A HUNGER STRIKE SINCE JULY 4 IN ACRE PRISON.

THE POLICE SAID THE SAILORS WERE AWAITING DEPORTATION AND "WILL BE ON THE VERY FIRST SHIP HEADED TOWARD THEIR COUNTRY." THEY ADDED THAT THELVEN TOOK UP THEIR FAST TO PROTECT THEIR IMPRISONMENT AND DENIED THAT IT CONCERNED CONDITIONS AND FOOD IN THE PRISON.

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JUL 7 1946

A19 (120)

BATAVIA, JULY 6-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER MOHAMMED NATSIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ACCUSED COMMUNIST LEADER TAN MALAKA AND TWO FORMER INDONESIAN CABINET MINISTERS LAST NIGHT OF ENGINEERING THE RECENT KIDNAPING OF PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR.

HE DECLARED THAT OPPOSITION ELEMENTS WERE SEEKING TO PROCLAIM TAN MALAKA AS INDONESIAN PRESIDENT.

NATSIR, BROADCASTING FROM JOGJAKARTA, THE REPUBLIC'S HEADQUARTERS, SAID THE FORMER CABINET MEMBERS INVOLVED WERE SOEJBARDJO, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, AND ABIKOESNO, FORMER COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER.

SOEBARDJO WAS ACCUSED OF TRYING LAST FEBRUARY TO ORGANIZE A COUP TO OVERTHROW PRESIDENT SOEKARNO IN AN ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE INDONESIAN QUESTION SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS. SJAHRIR, WHO WAS RELEASED UNHARMED LAST WEEK, HAD CLAIMED THAT HIS KIDNAPPING WAS ENGINEERED BY "FOOLISH LADS INSTIGATED PERHAPS BY POLITICAL ELEMENTS."

JT400AED

ON THE EVE OF THE MARINE ROBIN'S DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY A CHILD WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DIED ABOARD THE SHIP. THE NAME OR CIRCUMSTANCES COULD NOT BE LEARNED. SEVERAL OTHER CHILDREN WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DEVELOPED WHOOPING COUGH.

DS423APS JUL 7 1946

THE DATE OF THE PROPOSED MEETING HAS NOT BEEN SET.
GEN. TIMBERMAN PREVIOUSLY HAD PROPOSED THE MEETING TO GEN.
TU AND IT WAS ASSUMED IN PEIPING THAT THE NATIONALIST COMMANDER
HAD CONSENTED.

BEFORE LEAVING PEIPING FOR HARBIN, GEN. TIMBERMAN TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO EFFECT A TRUCE BETWEEN THE TWO FORCES. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THE TRIP BY A COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE AND WAS MET AT THE HARBIN AIRFIELD BY GEN. LIN, GEN. CHANG HSUEH SHIH AND YOUNG MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH, LIANG'S BROTHER.

HF135APS JUL 7 1946

A55KX

(150)

BY JOHN RODERICK

HARBIN, JULY 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE DEMANDING THAT THEIR FORCES IN MANCHURIA BE OF EQUAL STRENGTH TO THE GOVERNMENT'S, THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DECLARED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER IN MANCHURIA, GEN.LIN PIAO SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THIS QUESTION HAD BEEN COUPLED WITH A PROPOSAL UNDER DISCUSSION IN NANKING THAT THE COMMUNISTS WITHDRAW FROM HARBIN. WHILE THE COMMUNISTS ARE WILLING TO DISCUSS THE EVACUATION OF THIS IMPORTANT NORTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY CITY, LIN ASSERTED THEY WOULD NOT EVEN TALK ABOUT GOVERNMENT DEMANDS THAT THEY GIVE UP OTHER CITIES NORTH OF THE SUNGARI RIVER, SUCH AS TSITSIHAR NORTHEAST OF HERE.

LIN ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE WELCOMED IN MANCHURIA "ON AN EQUAL FOOTING" WITH ANY OTHER NATION BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS

30-24-4009

WERE VITALLY INTERESTED IN SEEING THE RICH NORTHEAST TERRITORY DEVELOPED ECONOMICALLY.

THE FIRST PREREQUISITE FOR THE RESTORATION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN MANCHURIA, LIN SAID, WAS AN END TO THE CIVIL WAR.

JQ537PCS

NANKING, JULY 6-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE FULL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, RATHER THAN ONLY THOSE OF THE BIG FOUR, BE CONVOKED IN PARIS TO CONSIDER PEACE TREATIES WITH ENEMY COUNTRIES.

IN A STATEMENT, FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH DECLARED:

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT OF DEC. 24, 1945, TO WHICH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ADHERRED, THE DRAFTING OF TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY DEPUTIES AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF FRANCE, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, WHILE THE PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH WILL CONSIDER THE DRAFTS WILL BE CONVENED BY THE "COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.'

"IT IS THEREFORE CLEAR THAT THE FORTHCOMING PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS SHOULD BE CONVENED BY THE FULL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND NOT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA."

JUL 7 1946

IF THIS IS NOT DONE, ADDED WANG, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WILL DEEM IT A VIOLATION OF THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT.

ET735PCS

TOKYO, JULY 5-(AP)-REORGANIZATION OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, FORMERLY ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL OF THE ORIENT'S INTERNATIONAL BANKING CHAINS, INTO AN ORDINARY BANK CONFINED TO JAPAN, WAS AUTHORIZED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

UNDER THE OLD SETUP YOKOHAMA SPECIE HAD BRANCHES IN EVERY MAJOR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD AND ACCORDING TO WALTER K.LECOUNT, 83-817-4534' FINANCIAL SECTION CHIEF, ALMOST SINGLE-HANDEDLY FINANCED JAPAN''S ECONOMIC AGGRESSION AND FOREIGN PURCHASES OF WAR MATERIALS.

HOLDING OF THE BANK IN PREWAR DAYS WAS ESTIMATED BY JAPANESE BANKING AUTHORITIES AT TO MORE THAN 100 BILLION YEN, BUT INITIAL PAID-IN CAPITAL UNDER THE REORGANIZATION WAS LIMITED TO 50,000,000 YEN.

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JUL 7 1946

B22KX

JUL 7 1946

MP

NAGOYA, JAPAN, JULY 5-(AP)-SGT.KENNETH V.BRANDL WAS ELECTROCUTED WHEN HE ACCIDENTLY PLUGGED A 110-VOLT HAND DRILL INTO A 250-VOLT POWER LINE, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED TODAY. THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED JUNE 28.

THE SOLDIER WAS THE SON OF MRS.WILLIAM C.BRANDL, RT.8, WHITE BEAR, MINN.

FJ606ACS

B23KX

(140)

NY

TOKYO, JULY 5-(AP)-SECOND LT.WARD H.MARIS, JR. WAS ASPHYXIATED WEDNESDAY IN AN OFFICERS' CLUB FIRE AT OTA DESPITE HEROIC EFFORTS OF HIS FATHER, A BRIGADIER GENERAL, TO RESCUE HIM FROM THE SMOKE, THE ARMY DISCLOSED TODAY.

DESPITE HIS GRIEF AND BURNS ABOUT THE LEGS, THE FATHER, BRIG.GEN. WARD H.MARIS, ARTILLERY COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, MARCHED WITH HIS TROOPS THROUGH TOKYO STREETS IN YESTERDAY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE.

NEWS OF THE 27-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT'S DEATH WAS WITHHELD PENDING THE NOTIFICATION OF HIS WIFE, THE FORMER BERNICE DAVIS, 1757 POPPUNGAVE,(NEW YORK CITY.

THE FIRE, BELIEVED TO HAVE STARTED IN DEFECTIVE WIRING, QUICKLY SWEPT THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ARTILLERY OFFICERS' CLUB, OCCUPIED BY 30 MEN. GENERAL MARIS AND HIS AIDE, LT.HOWARD AMMERMAN OF AKRON, O., ARRIVED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE BLAZE WAS DISCOVERED BUT WERE FORCED BACK BY DENSE SMOKE FROM THE SECOND-STORY ROOM OCCUPIED BY LIEUT.MARIS.

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JUL 7 1946

APW

TOKYO, JULY 5-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY INSTRUCTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CLEAR ITS LEGAL TITLE TO 1,609,972 SWEDISH KRONER, NOW ON DEPOSIT IN THE SKANDINAVISKA BANK OF STOCKHOLM IN THE NAME OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, TO FACILITATE DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.

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A120 (NYC OUT)

JUL 7 1946

(370)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM PARIS THAT THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JULY 29, WILL ARRIVE AT THE MEETING WITH "AN OPEN MIND" ON THE PROBLEM OF MAKING PROVISION IN THE TREATY STRUCTURE FOR EVENTUAL REVISION OF THE PACTS, IF DEEMED ADVISABLE.

C.L.SULZBERGER, THE WRITER, SAID HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES WHICH EMPHASIZED THE DIFFICULTY OF PROVIDING IN ADVANCE METHODS FOR PEACEFUL CHANGES IN FRONTIERS AND IN THE OTHER SPECIFICATIONS LAID DOWN IN TREATIES WHICH THE CONFERENCE WILL CONSIDER AND THEN SUBMIT TO THE FOURPOWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

DIPLOMATISTS IN PARIS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL DELEGATIONS, THE TIMES SAID, BELIEVE THE TREATY DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS BEING MADE BY THE COUNCIL NOW ARE NOT PERFECT AND MIGHT ADMIT OF SOME CHANGES AT FUTURE DATES.

A PARTIAL TEXT OF BYRNES' LETTER AS QUOTED BY SULZBERGER:

"THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING THE MEANS FOR A PEACEFUL CHANGE IS A DIFFICULT ONE. WE ALL KNOW THAT THE WORLD DOES MOVE AND THAT, IF THE [illegible] OF FORCE IS TO BE AVOIDED, WAYS MUST BE FOUND OF FACILITATING CHANGES BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SECURE

THE ACCEPTANCE OF ALMOST ANY SETTLEMENT OF A CONTROVERSIAL CHARACTER IF THE MEANS OF UPSETTING IT ARE TOO READILY VAILABLE.

"ARTICLE 12 WAS INSERTED INTO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROVIDE A WAY OF FACILITATING NEEDED CHANGES BY PEACEFUL MEANS. THERE MAY BE A QUESTION WHETHER THE WAY THERE PROVIDED IS WHOLLY ADEQUATE. IT IS DIFFICULT AT THIS TIME TO FIND OTHER AND MORE EFFECTIVE WAYS WHICH WOULD MEET WITH GENERAL ACCEPTANCE.

"THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, HOWEVER, HAS NOT A CLOSED MIND ON THIS SUBJECT AND WOULD EXAMINE ON THEIR MERITS ANY PROPOSALS WHICH MIGHT BE LAID BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

ARTICLE 12 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, SULZBERGER SAID PROVIDES THAT WHILE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS EXAMINING ANY "DISPUTE OR SITUATION," THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL NOT MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATION REGARDING SUCH DISPUTE OR RECOMMENDATION UNLESS THE SECURITY COUNCIL SO REQUESTS.

FURTHER, ARTICLE 12 PROVIDES THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SHALL NOTIFY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT EACH SESSION OF ANY MATTERS RELATIVE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS HANDLING, OR IMMEDIATELY THE SECURITY COUNCIL CEASES TO DEAL WITH SUCH MATTERS.

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(END FIFTH GRAF READ IT X X X TOO READILY AVAILABLE. JUL 7 1946

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A50KX

HONOLULU, JULY 6-(AP)-MAJ.ALEXANDER DE SEVERSKY EXPRESSED HIS OPINION TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB "IN ITS PRESENT FORM DEFINITELY DOES NOT REVOLUTIONIZE THE SCIENCE OF WARFARE."

THE PROPONENT OF AIR POWER, EN ROUTE TO THE MAINLAND AFTER WITNESSING THE BIKINI TEST, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE BOMB WAS "UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST EFFICIENT EXPLOSIVE SO FAR DEVISED," BUT ADDED THAT IT "SIMPLY MAKES WAR TECHNOLOGICALLY MORE COMPLICATED AND THEREFORE MORE COSTLY."

"WHILE DISCOVERY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IS A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR SCIENCE AND PROMISES REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN OUR EXISTENCE," DE SEVERSKY SAID, "THE PRESENT ATOM BOMB IS STILL JUST ANOTHER BOMB."

ET743PCS

30-29-4011

BY LOUIS SPILMAN
PUBLISHER WAYNESBORO NEWS-VIRGINIAN
(WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD THE U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, JULY 6-(AP VIA NAVY RADIO)-HAD THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB TEST JULY 1 BEEN COMBAT ACTION, THE POWER OF THE FLEET STRUCK WOULD HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT, BRIGADIER GENERAL ROGER M.RAMEY, AAF COMMANDING OFFICER OF TASK GROUP 1, JOINT TASK FORCE 1, SAID TODAY AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW. THE TEST FLEET CONSISTED OF30 COMBAT SHIPS, 30 SUPPORTING SHIPS AND 13 OTHER FLOATING TARGETS.

THE GENERAL AMPLIFIED HIS STATEMENT BY POINTING OUT THAT 16 SHIPS REPRESENTING ALL TYPES IN THE TARGET ARRAY WERE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED FROM COMBAT AND 25 TO 30 OTHERS WERE DAMAGED TO A LESSER DEGREE. FIVE SHIPS SANK; ELEVEN OTHERS SUFFERED DEADLY DAMAGE TO THEIR BOILERS FROM THE FORCE OF THE BLAST RUSHING DOWN THE SHIP'S STACKS DURING THE FIRST HORRIBLE FEW SECONDS.

WITH BOILER CASINGS RIPPED AND USELESS, POWER TO MANEUVER WAS GONE. UNABLE TO FIGHT THEY WOULD BE MERE SITTING DUCKS WAITING TO BE SUNK WITHOUT DIFFICULTY IN WHATEVER MANNER ATTACKERS CHOSE. IT WOULD REQUIRE THREE WEEKS TO REPAIR BOILERS.

NEWSPAPERMEN WERE TAKEN ON A TOUR AMONG THE TARGET SHIPS THE DAY AFTER THE BOMB WAS DETONATED BUT WERE NOT PERMITTED BELOW DECKS ON ANY SHIPS. QUESTIONS ABOUT BOILER DAMAGE AND ABILITY TO FIGHT WERE IGNORED AND EVADED.

THE PERSONNEL TOPSIDE ON SHIPS WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE BLAST WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED INSTANTLY; 50 PER CENT OF THE MEN INSIDE SHIPS WOULD HAVE BEEN INSTANTANEOUS CASUALTIES. RADIOACTIVITY, IT IS BELIEVED, WOULD SUBSEQUENTLY TAKE OUT OF COMBAT THROUGH DEATH OR ILLNESS VIRTUALLY EVERY MAN IN THE FLEET.

OFFICIALS EMPHASIZE THIS WAS PURELY A SCIENTIFIC TEST AND COMPLETE EVALUATION OF DAMAGE AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN THEREFROM WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR MANY MONTHS. NEVERTHELESS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW THE DEVASTATION WROUGHT INDICATES GLARING IMPOTENCE OF NAVIES IN FUTURE WARS (WHICH EVERYONE PRAYS WILL NEVER OCCUR) WHETHER NAVIES ARE OFFERED FOR OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES.

THE FIRST BIKINI TEST ENVISIONS PLANES OF THE FUTURE CARRYING ATOM BOMBS OVER AND BEYOND ANY NAVIES THAT MIGHT EXIST, TO THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND TO DESTROY PRODUCTION CENTERS, TRANSPORTATION, POWER PLANTS AND CITIES. THIS ACCOMPLISHED WITH JUST ONE WAVE OF PLANES CARRYING JUST A FEW ATOMIC BOMBS WOULD LEAVE NOTHING FOR NAVIES TO PROTECT AND NAVIES THEMSELVES, AS THIS FIRST TEST DEMONSTRATES, COULD BE WIPED OUT QUICKLY AND AT WILL.

(SPILMAN ACCOMPANIED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE BIKINI TESTS AS AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

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JUL 7 1946

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BUENOS AIRES, JULY 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS PROMISED TO RELEASE SOON ARGENTINE GOLD DEPOSITS HELD IN THE U.S. IN THE NAME OF BANCO DE LA NACION AND BANCO DE LA PROVINCE DE BUENOS AIRES, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT. THE DEPOSITS TOTAL ABOUT $6,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUSLY HAS RELEASED ARGENTINE GOLD DEPOSITS TOTALING ABOUT $637,000,000.

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TO THE SOUTH, THE RUSSIANS HAVE UPWARDS OF 150,000 SOLDIERS IN AUSTRIA AND ON THE CLAIM THAT SUPPLY LINES TO THESE HAVE TO BE MAINTAINED ACROSS INTERVENING BALKAN COUNTRIES THEY HAVE ABOUT 500,000 TROOPS IN EX-ENEMY AREAS IN THE BALKANS--POSSIBLY MANY MORE.

THEIR MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA, FRIENDLY NATIONS TIGHTLY HELD TO RUSSIA BY THEIR COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS, ARE A SUBJECT OF MANY RUMORS AND REPORTS BUT PRACTICALLY NO OFFICIALLY AND PUBLICLY CONFIRMED INFORMATION.

THE VIEW OF TOP AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IS THAT THE NUMBER OF TROOPS WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE MAINTAINING IN POLAND IS FAR GREATER THAN THEY NEED TO SUPPLY THEIR GERMAN FORCES. THE SAME THING APPLIES TO THE TROOPS THEY HAVE THEORETICALLY ALONG THEIR COMMUNICATION LINES TO AUSTRIA.

IN ADDITION TO THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN EUROPE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITS, THEORETICALLY AT LEAST, ARE DEPLOYED IN ITALY TO KEEP OPEN A SUPPLY LINE TO AUSTRIA. THEIR DEPLOYMENT PUTS THEM IN THE POSITION OF GUARDING THE ITALIAN BORDER IN THE TRIESTE AREA, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER PEACE AND QUIET WILL BE RESTORED TO THAT AREA SOON AND OFFICIALS HERE EXPRESS HOPE THAT SETTLEMENT OF OCCUPATION ISSUES WILL PERMIT WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BOTH AUSTRIA AND ITALY PERHAPS BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

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JUL 7 1946

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(500) AMS BUDGET

PEACE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 6-(AP)-A RUSSIAN MANEUVER TO KEEP SOVIET ARMIES SPREAD OVER EASTERN EUROPE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE IS BEING PREDICTED PRIVATELY BY DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE DESPITE THE PROGRESS ON PEACE-MAKING AT PARIS.

FAILURE OF THE RUSSIANS TO FOLLOW SUCH A LINE, IT IS SAID, WOULD MARK A MAJOR CHANGE IN KREMLIN FOREIGN POLICY AND WOULD EASE TENSIONS AMONG THE GREAT POWERS FAR MORE THAN IS EXPECTED AS THINGS NOW STAND.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION ARMIES AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IS KNOWN TO BE ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF STATE BYRNES. ONE OF THE REASONS BYRNES HAS BEEN IN HASTE TO LAY DOWN PEACE TREATIES WITH ROMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND FINLAND IS HIS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THIS WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD GETTING RUSSIAN ARMIES OUT OF THOSE COUNTRIES.

THE LOGICAL NEXT STEPS IN THAT BYRNES PROGRAM WOULD BE CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA AND REVIEW OF GERMAN OCCUPATION PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE A BEARING ON THE NUMBER OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POLAND.

SOME INFORMATION REACHING WASHINGTON IS THAT THE ISSUE OF OCCUPATION ARMIES ALREADY IS TAKING FORM. BYRNES IS REPORTED BY SOME INFORMANTS TO FAVOR AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE BIG POWERS THAT OCCUPATION TROOPS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM A COUNTRY ABOUT THREE MONTHS AFTER THE PEACE TREATY HAD BEEN SIGNED.

FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV, ON THE OTHER HAND, REPORTEDLY FAVORS MAKING RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY THE CRITICAL POINT BY WHICH TO FIX THE DEADLINE FOR TROOP REMOVALS. SINCE MONTHS OR EVEN YEARS MAY ELAPSE BETWEEN THE TIME THAT A TREATY IS SIGNED AND THE TIME THAT IT IS RATIFIED BY ALL THE SIGNATORIES (IN THE UNITED STATES IT WOULD HAVE TO BE FIRST APPROVED BY THE SENATE), MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL WOULD GIVE RUSSIA MUCH GREATER LEEWAY IN MAINTAINING TROOPS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE TOTAL OF THESE TROOPS IS NOW ESTIMATED BY SOME AUTHORITIES HERE AT AT LEAST 1,500,000 MEN, POSSIBLY CONSIDERABLY MORE.

THE RED ARMY FORCES IN GERMANY, ACCORDING TO THESE ESTIMATES, NUMBER ABOUT 600,000 AND TO MAINTAIN LINES OF COMMUNICATION TO THEM ACROSS POLAND, THE RUSSIANS HAVE 350,000 SOLDIERS IN POLAND. THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE SUCH TROOPS AS THEY MIGHT HAVE IN TRANSIT, SAY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHERE RECENTLY THEY SHIFTED CONSIDERABLE FORCES.

M. Gitlow xxv produced

SUCH DEPOSITS OCCUR IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, RUSSIA AUSTRIA AND ELSEWHERE INCLUDING RPSAIN, WHICH IS BARRED FROM U.N. MEMBERSHIP.

JUL 7 1946

THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED ALSO THAT THE AUTHORITY MIGHT MANUFACTURE ALL ATOMIC POWER AND SELL IT TO INDIVIDUAL NATIONS RATHER THAN ENCOURAGE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AS PROPOSED BY RSSIA.

EVATT YESTERDAY ASKED THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO PLACE THE PROVISIONAL RULES OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION ON ITS "URGENT AGENDA" FOR APPROVAL ON A PROCEDURAL BASIS AT THE COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

(ADVANCE)...BUFFALO, N.Y., JULY 5-(AP)-WHILE THE UNITED STATES IS ALLOWING ITS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO "DETERIORATE," GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ARE PUTTING "VAST RESOURCES INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SCHOOL SYSTEMS," THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION WAS TOLD TODAY.

DR. RALPH MC DONALD OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NEA'S DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION, TOLD THE GROUP'S 84TH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN A PREPARED ADDRESS:

"IT IS REPORTED THAT RUSSIA IN HER ECONOMIC POVERTY SPENDS THE EQUIVALENT OF $13,000,000,000 OR 20 PERCENT OF HER NATIONAL INCOME, FOR EDUCATION. WE IN OUR ENORMOUS WEALTH SPEND LESS THAN $3,000,000,000 OR LESS THAN TWO PERCENT OF OUR INCOME ON EDUCATION.

"IN THE WORLDWIDE STRUGGLE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM AS WAYS OF LIFE, THE OUTCOME WILL BE DETERMINED BY EDUCATION, NOT BY FORCE; THE VICTOR WILL BE THE TEACHER, NOT THE SOLDIER."

"DURING THE WAR YEARS," CONTINUED MC DONALD, "ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND OTHER NATIONS KEPT THEIR TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN COLLEGE, EXEMPTING THEM FROM THE DRAFT BECAUSE THOSE NATIONS CONSIDERED THE MAINTENANCE OF THEIR SCHOOLS TO BE VERY IMPORTANT.

JUL 7 1946

"IN THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, WE CONSUMED OUR SEED CORN WITH BARBAROUS ABANDON THROUGH SELECTIVE SEFVICE POLICIES OF IMMEASURABLE FOLLY WHICH LEFT OUR COLLEGES ALMOST EMPTY OF MEN."

"LOW SALARIES ARE HELPING TO DRIVE TEACHERS OUT OF THE PROFESSION," HE SAID, "BUT IT IS THE LACK OF RECOGNITION OF TEACHING AND LACK OF DEMAND FOR GOOD SCHOOLS WHICH CAUSE SALARIES TO BE LOW.

"THE ONLY WAY TO BRING ABOUT GOOD SALARIES FOR TEACHING, IN MY OPINION, IS TO BUILD PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING AND THE NEED FOR GOOD SCHOOLS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M. (EDT), TODAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5)

SECRET DECISIONS ON GERMAN PEACE CHARGED BY REDS

Soviets Accuse U. S., Britain, France of Joining in Negotiations.

DEADLOCK AT PARIS

JUL 8 1946

Big Four Ministers Far from Agreement on July 29 Session.

PARIS, July 7—(AP) The Soviet news agency Tass charged today that Russia was being excluded from "secret" British-American-French negotiations on Germany. The charge was made as the four-power foreign ministers remained deadlocked on the issuing of invitations to the 21-nation European peace conference.

Tass, in a dispatch originating in Paris, declared that negotiations "have opened between representatives of the three governments, the United States, Britain and France, concerning Germany" and that the "Soviet representative, has for some reason not been invited, which has puzzled many people."

Secret Talks Reported

The negotiations, Tass added, "are conducted in strict secrecy and local circles conjecture that they concern not only economic but also other questions."

With just three weeks remaining before the schedulued opening of the peace conference on July 29, there was no indication from sources close to the foreign ministers that they would resolve the deadlock which might delay the conference indefinitely.

No solution was in sight on Russia's insistent demands that the Big Four impose a set of procedure rules upon the conference and the equally adamant British-American opposition to such a step.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov wants mandatory rules of procedure to accompany the invitations to the 17 other Allied nations. U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin are willing to enclose a set of rules as "suggestions," but only with the understanding they will not be binding upon the conference delegates.

Resume Session Today

The ministers are scheduled to take up this point when they resume their discussions tomorrow afternoon.

Tass, in its Paris dispatch, said that a French proposal, supported by Britain and the U. S., for a steering committee composed of delegation chiefs at the conference woud provide "ample ground for all kinds of conspiracies and top combinations." insert

It could not be learned whether there have been secret meetings among the western powers concerning Germany. There have been private meetings outside the foreign ministers council, and government officials from Belgium and Czechoslovakia — countries that would have claims against Germany — have conferred privately with the ministers, including Molotov.

3024-4013

British sources said that Molotov appeared anxious Friday night to get the German question on the council table. Molotov said then that he had a declaration to make concerning Germany. Last night, however, he did not mention Germany.

JEWS IN LONDON PROTEST RAIDS

JUL 8 1946

Thousands March, Demand New Palestine Policy

London, July 7 (AP)—Thousands of Jews, including 200 European orphans with concentration camp numbers tattooed on their arms, marched from London's East End to Trafalgar Square today in a protest against the Palestine raids.

Led by Thomas Gould, Jewish holder of the Victoria Cross—Britain's highest military decoration—the marchers carried banners reading "Stop Destroying Communal Settlements" and "Thirty Thousand Palestine Jewish Volunteers Served With The Allies."

Mounted police guided the procession, in which the Union Jack and Star of David were carried side by side.

Petition Urges Release

In Trafalgar Square, where police estimated the crowd at 5,000, a number of speakers addressed impromptu protest meetings, and a seven-member delegation took to 10 Downing Street a petition adopted earlier. The petition urged release of arrested Jews and carrying out of the Anglo-American commission recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine immediately.

Meanwhile, the Jewish Agency for Palestine said that despite last week's denial by the Colonial Office there had been instances of assault, wanton destruction and looting in connection with the Palestine raids.

The statement, issued here, mentioned "the special horror with which Jews, after the searches, saw the swastika emblems which were left behind, or witnessed Nazi salutes and slogans being used by British soldiers—in fun, perhaps."

Colonial Office Statement

The British Colonial Office issued the following statement tonight:

"Recent allegations by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in New York included charges that the tour of Latrun detention camp by 22 press correspondents was a diversionary tactic and that 'the scene of the real British inquisition was Athlit camp,' which, it was stated, no observers have yet been allowed to enter.

"The fact is that the press correspondents were accorded the opportunity of visiting both camps and that on July 5 ten journalists visited the Athlit detention camp. Facilities have also been given to two rabbis, Goldman and Goldfarb, to visit all detention camps."

Goering Planned Investment in U. S.

JUL 8 1946

Wanted to Put $50,000,000 in American Industry

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 7 (AP).—Investigators for the Department of Justice have uncovered a pre-war plan by Hermann Wilhelm Goering to invest $50,000,000 in American industry.

Goering has admitted the scheme, in his cell at Nuernberg, and supplied additional details of the arrangements, which were broken off by outbreak of war with Japan, it was learned today.

Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, prosecutor at the sedition trial at Washington in 1944, has returned to Washington with this information in a report to Attorney General Tom C. Clark. Mr. Rogge got on the trail of Goering's plan when he was questioning high Nazis at an internment camp on the outskirts of Frankfurt Am Main.

His report is expected to say that Goering's agents carried on conversations about the intended investment with several Americans at Washington, including a prominent labor leader who is identified in the documents.

Goering had a two-fold purpose, it was reported: to spread German influence with dollar diplomacy and to guarantee a personal income for himself against the day when he would find himself out in the cold in Adolf Hitler's scheme of things—an eventuality he always foresaw. Most of the money was intended for investment in oil holdings.

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP) A Nazi scheme to use a huge fund to try and defeat President Roosevelt in the 1940 election campaign was disclosed today by Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge.

Rogge said, however, that former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering told him that the plan never was put into operation because the "opportunity never presented itself."

Commenting concerning a story from Frankfurt, Germany, that Goering tried to invest $50,000,000 in American industry, Rogge told a reporter:

Goering Revealed Details

"Goering was perfectly frank with us. This money didn't involve industrial investments but an American political campaign.

"He admitted it was to influence the American election. They wanted to make an effort to try and defeat President Roosevelt. But the opportunity never presented itself.

"However, the sum wasn't $50,000,000. More than that I cannot say at this time."

Rogge questioned high Nazis in Germany in an investigation that lasted many days and he said he believed all details of the Nazi plan had been uncovered. He is writing a 30,000 word report upon it, and other phases of the investigation, for Attorney General Tom Clark.

Although Rogge declined to disclose any details of his talks with Goering he hinted that the Nazis had decided to try and open a wedge of influence in the United States during the late depression years.

Originated By Hitler

The plan apparently originated with Hitler, or his closest lieutenants, after they had decided they could not hope to gain the friendship of President Roosevelt. This was before, or right after the war started in Europe.

Rogge confirmed reports there was a large amount of money in the German embassy when the ambassador, Hans Thomsen, left for Berlin in 1941, after the declaration of war.

At Frankfurt it was said Rogge got on the trail of Goering's plan when he was questioning high Nazis at an internment camp on the outskirts of Frankfurt. He pursued the leads to the scene of the international trials now nearing their conclusion in the old Nuernberg courthouse.

Rogge's report is expected to say that Goering's agents carried on conversations about the investment with several Americans in Washington, including a prominent labor leader. This leader is identified in the documents.

Goering had a two-fold purpose, it was reported: To spread German influence with dollar diplomacy and to guarantee a personal income for himself against the day he would find himself out in the cold in Hitler's "scheme of things"—an eventuality the reichsmarshal always foresaw. Most of the money was intended for investment in oil holdings.

German Courts' Ability To Try Nazis Questioned

Americans Concerned as Former Party Leader Is Freed

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 7 (AP).—The acquittal of a former high Nazi who is now a leading Bavarian Communist has caused the American military government to question the ability of German de-Nazification courts to try their own political cases, the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reported today. American-appointed German courts try former Nazi party members under authority approved by the Allied Control Council.

In a Munich dispatch the Army newspaper said Dr. Alfred Kroth, now a leader of the Bavarian Communist party, had been freed after convincing a seven-man German court he was a member of the Nazi party from 1933 only because he joined the Nazis on orders of the Communist party to act as a spy.

Kroth's "I was a spy" defense, the Army newspaper quoted American officers as saying, has opened a legal loophole for every Nazi in Germany. Most Nazi party members have said they were forced into joining the party.

RUSSIANS STILL SILENT ON SEIZED AMERICANS

JUL 8 1946

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, American commandant of Berlin, said tonight that he had received no response to his request to the Russians to release four Americans held for unauthorized entry into the Russion zone.

The four included three officers and the wife of one of them. Their names were not disclosed.

A warrant officer and his wife have been missing for about a week, since they were reported to have left the American sector in a jeep with their two German maids to buy a dog at an outlying kennel. The other Americans, a captain and a lieutenant, have been missing since July 4.

Lieut. Col. K. C. Frank, acting American provost marshal, said that this was not the first case of Americans being held for entering Russian-occupied territory without authorization but that generally persons so detained were released soon after questioning. He said that, when Americans took Russians into custody under similar circumstances, they always sought to turn them over to Russian authorities at the earliest opportunity, usually in less than seventy-two hours. He said that generally cooperation on both sides had been good.

SOVIET-HELD ZONE LIFTS FOOD OUTPUT TO PREWAR LEVEL

JUL 8 1946

By HENRY BURROUGHS

BERLIN, July 7. — (AP) Germany's bread basket—the Soviet-occupied provinces of Thuringia and Saxony—is producing pre-war quantities of grain, potatoes and sugar, and is exporting great quantities to supply the entire Russian occupied zone.

American correspondents, as guests of the Russians, toured through the solidly-planted land, and talked with the two German land presidents, Dr. Ehrhardt Huebner of Saxony, and Dr. Rudolf Paul of Thuringia. It was evident that every bit of farm land was being utilized. Fields of grain were growing right up to factory walls and fences in numerous instances.

In Halle, Saxony's undamaged capital city, Huebner told us his province was "not quite as productive as it might be, but every possible means is being used to increase food production." He added that in spite of the Soviet reparations removal of 14 of the 64 sugar refineries in Saxony, sugar production from Saxony's large beet crop has reached its peacetime level.

Soviet land reform has little or no effect on the food production in this section because less than 10 per cent of the land is affected.

Just outside Weimar in Thuringia we were taken to a large farm to see the early results of the "boden reform."

The farm had belonged to a Pole who since has disappeared into one of the western zones and his 312-acre farm has been divided into small 12 to 17-acre tracts. The recipients of the land in this case were all men who had farmed for the former owner. Each had been allotted, besides the land, a house and barn, a horse, cow, ox, pig, heifer, farm wagon, plow and one harrow with the thrashing machines and tractors being used collectively.

Fifteen hundred new farm owners have been created in this manner in the district surrounding Weimer, according to the young German agriculture official who accompanied correspondents. He said at present an added incentive in the form of a 100 per cent state-paid subsidy was given the individual farmer for potato production. Potatoes, barley, wheat, rye and oats are the main crops.

tions by pro-Italian groups.

British military police replenished stocks of tear gas, which they used last night to break up a confused melee in Unita Square in which American and British soldiers were jeered and stoned. British troops have the responsibility of maintaining order in Trieste, since American military units have been given occupation duties elsewhere in Venezia Giulia.

Italian youths, many with heads and hands bandaged, apparently from last night's fighting, began gathering again shortly after noon today in Venti di Settembro Avenue. Several Allied vehicles were booed during the morning, but this practice ceased when British military police began directing those responsible to report twice daily for the next week to field security headquarters.

Eleven persons were injured last night, none seriously, during what a spokesman for the Italian Committee of National Liberation described as "spontaneous outbreaks" protesting the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris to internationalize Trieste. Six Italian demonstrators were arrested on charges of individual assault.

Pro-Yugoslav leaders of a crippling harbor strike, now entering its second week, said their followers would not demonstrate against the Paris decision. They said some 200,000 workers would stay out, however, until the Allied Military Government, which has declared the stoppage illegal, meets de-

U. S. Cancels Leaves in Trieste For Its Soldiers After Disorders

JUL 8 1946

Troops Ordered to Barracks After 11 Are Hurt and Six Arrested in Previous Night's Melee; Other Demonstrations in Italian Cities

By The Associated Press

TRIESTE, July 7.—Passes for all American troops in Trieste were canceled today and cruising military cars directed soldiers to report back to their barracks as reports spread of a possible recurrence of anti-Allied demonstra-

Nazi Campaign Fund to Defeat Roosevelt In 1940 Election Is Revealed by Goering

JUL 8 1946

1946

mands which the strike leaders insist have nothing to do with the Foreign Ministers' compromise solution on Trieste.

A spokesman said these demands included "removal of pro-Fascist elements in the Venezia Giulia civil police"; arrest of Italian action squad members who wrecked Yugoslav establishments last Sunday, and "expulsion of all pro-Fascist elements who came here recently."

British field security officers, who have denied the presence of any Fascists among the police, said today they believed it was "outsiders," largely from Yugoslav-occupied Istria, who were causing trouble among Trieste Italians.

ITALIAN PREMIER SPEEDS SELECTION OF NEW CABINET

JUL 8 1946

ROME, July 7—(AP) Against a backdrop of turbulence and unrest over decisions affecting Italy at the Paris foreign ministers conference, Premier-designate Alcide de Gasperi expressed confidence today that he would complete formation of a new government by tomorrow.

Morning newspapers in Rome paid scant attention to last night's anti-Allied demonstrations in the Piazza Venezia when screaming mobs protesting the Paris decisions ripped down road signs and pelted passing Allied cars with sticks and stinging epithets. The newspapers here played up similar outbreaks in Trieste, where tear gas was used to disperse crowds.

De Gasperi was said to have decided to retain the foreign affairs portfolio in his new cabinet until after the European peace conference scheduled to be called in Paris July 29. Previously he had been reported disposed to yield to Communist and Socialist insistence that the premiership and foreign ministry be divorced.

Political informants were agreed that Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti, Socialist and Communist leaders, would be made vice presidents of the ministry in token of their party postions established in the June 2 elections as ranking second and third behind the Christian Democrats.

Public meetings of protest and demonstrations against the decision of the foreign ministers for internationalizing Trieste and awarding the Tenda-Briga regions to France were reported in Florence, Reggio Calabria, Cuneo, Modena and Padua. Allied authorities vetoed protest meetings in Milan.

In Padua the university bell tolled for nine hours in sign of mourning for "amputations" of Italian territory at Paris.

Can't Accept Decision Of Big 4, Yugoslav Says

Belgrade, July 7 (AP)—First Vice Premier Edward Kardelj said today the Foreign Ministers' Council had made decisions which the Yugoslav people could not accept, "because again, as at Versailles, the Slovenian and Croatian peoples have been divided between different countries."

Declaring that such decisions "bring about a heavy blow to the national rights of our people," Kardelj added that the "Paris decisions leave to Italy a strip of territory which is compactly inhabited by Slovene people."

"This is the kind of solution our Western allies call a 'rightful solution,'" Kardelj said in his statement, issued on his return from Paris.

REDS OUST ALIENS FROM VIENNA ZONE

JUL 8 1946

Order To Non-Austrians Linked To Seizing Assets

Vienna, July 7 (AP)—Russian occupation authorities have ordered 54,000 native Germans and other foreigners in the Russian zone of occupation in Austria to leave the country by 6 A.M. Monday, it was learned tonight.

A reliable source said the new order was closely connected with the confiscation of "German assets" which the Russians announced yesterday. Austrian officials said the Soviets were claiming 75 per cent of the republic's industrial capacity.

Sent To French Zone

Red Army and Austrian Communist party trucks were posted outside the homes of the non-Austrians ordered to leave. The Russian order told them they would be permitted to take only 30 pounds of belongings. They were to be sent to the French zone in Germany.

The Austrian Government, it was learned, has advised foreigners in the Russian zones that only persons who came to Austria after the *anschluss*, March 13, 1938, and those who are not Austrian citizens, are obliged to comply with the order.

Yesterday's Soviet order took over $22,000,000 worth of industry in eastern Austria along with other "German external assets." The Russians insist property taken by the German after annexing Austria in 1938 is subject to seizure as German reparations under the Potsdam agreement—a view protested by the United States and Austria.

Austrian authorities said the new Soviet order contradicted both the London and Moscow declarations on Austria and declared that all three of the western Allies had expressed disagreement with this form of repatriation.

19 RUSSIANS ARE MURDERED IN POLAND

JUL 8 1946

Demobilized Soviet Army Troops Were Reported On Way Home

Warsaw, July 6 (AP) [Delayed]—The Polish Foreign Ministry said tonight that nineteen demobilized Russian soldiers, en route from German to Russia, had been slain by members of the outlawed National Armed Forces (NSZ) in a forest near Radom.

A Ministry spokesman said the Russians were killed "one by one" when the NSZ band attacked their camp on a highway near the Polish-Russian frontier. He added that slayings of Russian soldiers by the NSZ were becoming "rather numerous."

Simultaneously with the Foreign Ministry announcement, Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka told a meeting of 3,000 Socialist party workers that his fellow Vice Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, and the NSZ were attempting to plunge Poland into civil war.

Mentions Kielce Pogrom

Citing the recent pogrom in Kielce in which at least 38 persons were killed, Gomulka declared that "Polish fascists" who supported Mikolajczyk "now surpassed their masters—the Nazis—in spreading anti-Semitism in Poland."

Earlier the Foreign Ministry announced it had dispatched militiamen and security police to Czestochowa to stem what appeared to be efforts to start a new pogrom there. A man there, the announcement said, attracted a crowd by displaying a camel. Then, anti-Jewish leaflets were distributed and anti-Jewish slogans chanted.

With police still investigating the Kielce pogrom, the Government said tonight that six persons accused of participating in the rioting there would go on trial Monday before a summary military court in Kielce. It was reported that hundreds of persons had been arrested in connection with the mass slayings.

Although Mikolajczyk's Polish Pesant party charged that secret police had created terrorism in the Poznan district during the national referendum June 30, the Foreign Ministry said tonight that no official protest had been made concerning any irregularities.

Returns from the referendum counted to date showed that the voters supported the present Government by a three-to-one ratio in voting affirmatively on all three referendum questions.

JOURNALISTS IN VIENNA

12 American Executives to Stay There for Three Days

VIENNA, July 7 (AP)—Twelve American newspaper executives touring Europe arrived here today.

The trip was made over Russian-occupied territory but the military-police escorting cars bearing the visitors were waved through the Russians' road-control block without a stop. The newspaper executives will remain here for three days and will visit Salzburg for one day before leaving Austria.

POLAND PLANS ELECTION

WARSAW, July 6—(Delayed)—(AP) Stanislaw Szwalbe, vice president of the Polish National council (parliament) announced today that election laws would be drafted in August and that Poland's long-awaited general elections may be held in November.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED

POZNAN, Poland, July 6—(Delayed)—(AP) Poland's war crimes prosecutors today demanded the death penalty for Arthur Greiser, former Nazi gauleiter of Poznan province. The Supreme tribunal's verdict in the case is expected within the next seven days.

END MOSCOW VISIT

MOSCOW, July 7—(AP) Mrs. James F. Byrnes, wife of the U. S. Secretary of State, left today in Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith's plane to return to Paris. She was accompanied by Asst. Secretary of State Donald S. Russell and Mrs. Russell.

The three Americans have been visiting here for a week.

ALLEN DISPUTES PRAVDA

JUL 8 1946

Denies He Said U. S. Forced Soviet to Evacuate Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, July 7 (AP)—George V. Allen, United States Ambassador to Iran, denied today a story appearing in the Soviet Communist newspaper Pravda asserting that he had made false charges against the Soviet Union in a talk with members of the Tudeh (People's) party central committee.

Mr. Allen declared that the central committee had been invited to the United States Embassy on June 13 "to get acquainted." He said that an informal conference had lasted for two hours, but that he had made no statement relative to reasons for Russian evacuation of Iran or on Soviet policy against the independence of the country.

"Pravda," in a dispatch from Baku, said on Friday that Mr. Allen "indulged in a number of attacks against the Soviet Union, trying to convince his listeners that the Soviet Union's policy was directed against the independence of Iran." The Baku dispatch did not name the locale of the talks, but said their nature had been learned in that Soviet oil center on the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Allen said today that the embassy would release "any official reply to the Pravda charges."

Arabs Assail Truman Plan On Palestine

JUL 8 1946

Say President Is 'Begging for Jewish Votes in Presidential Elections'

Bid Him Let Jews Into U. S. Instead

British Report Raid on Office in Tel Aviv, With All Quiet in Jerusalem

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM, July 7.—The Arab Higher Executive Committee for Palestine drafted a letter to President Truman today accusing him of "irresponsible" statements and urging him to open America to Jews "if he really is in sympathy with the Jews and their plight in Christian Europe."

The committee will reiterate tomorrow its demand for dissolution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and will threaten "civil disobedience if illegal immigration is allowed to continue," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, tension eased slightly in Palestine, despite a raid on a government office at Tel Aviv and a broadcast by the "Voice of Israel," illegal Jewish radio, stating that recent British raids had not weakened the Jewish resistance movement. At Tel Aviv, an all-Jewish city, three unidentified men entered the government office, overpowered a guard and burned several documents and identity cards.

Ban Lifted for Soldiers

British soldiers at Jerusalem were patronizing Jewish-owned cafes and theaters again. A ban on such establishments, placed earlier by British Military Headquarters, had been lifted.

The Arab Executive Committee's note to President Truman sought to reply to the White House statement Tuesday that the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibility for transportation of 100,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine.

"We protest strongly against such flagrant, empty and irresponsible statements issued now and then by the American President, irrespective of what their effects are going to be," the Executive Committee said.

It said it "would have wished to ignore this last statement and attach no importance to it—coming as it does at a time when President Truman is begging for Jewish votes in the forthcoming presidential elections.

Call It "Arab Country"

"We wish to remind the President, however," it said, "that if he is really genuine in sympathizing with the Jews and their plight in Christian Europe, we advise him to open his White House doors to them or the doors of his American continent, which can absorb not only 100,000 but millions of them.

"The Executive Committee wishes to remind President Truman that it is not within his power or jurisdiction or that of others to determine the future and destiny of this Arab country—as Palestine is not a parcel of merchandise which can be bought in the world financial market at Wall Street or bartered for Jewish votes, in spite of the fact that the American President controls the atomic bomb."

The statement portrayed Palestine Arabs as "determined to resist any further Jewish immigration with all the power, faith and determination at their disposal."

Dr. H. F. Khalidi, of the executive body, said its new note on illegal immigration would "warn the British that the Arabs will not continue to tolerate this flagrant violation of the British Government's laws."

Warning To British

He said this note would warn the British that further illegal entries would "result in a wave of nonco-operation by Arabs, followed possibly by civil disobedience. After that, the next step may be spontaneous mass demonstrations by Arabs, and this executive will refuse to accept responsibility for them."

Dr. Khalidi said in a statement that "the very fact that the British found it necessary to occupy the Jewish Agency for a week and arrest its leaders is evidence enough for dissolution of the agency under Article 4 of the mandate, which provides for recognition of the agency only so long as it is, 'in the opinion of the mandatory, appropriate.'"

"In addition," Dr. Khalidi continued, "we know of considerable other evidence found definitely linking the agency with violence and depredations of the underground group."

JUL 8 1946

was "an unimportant historical background film of no value" to the thief.

The film was marked "top secret"—as is every atomic test film flown to the United States for development and study. Only a few pictures for release to newspapers are permitted to be developed at Bikini or Kwajalein. All other film is flown to the U. S., where the secret category may be changed.

In Washington, the Navy department announced Saturday night that the disappearance of 1,275 feet of "unimportant film exposed three weeks" before the atom test was "under investigation."

JUL 8 1946

Stations to Detect Atom Blasts Tested

Tried Out on Bikini Bomb; May Be World Sentinels

KWAJALEIN, July 8 (Monday) (AP).—Instruments which may be able to detect atomic activity in distant countries were tested at twenty stations when the atomic bomb was dropped at Bikini. Results are not publicly available as yet.

The instrument stations were alerted before the first test bomb was dropped at Bikini July 1, and each will be alerted before impending underwater tests are made.

From data collected scientists hope to find a method of detecting and locating an atomic explosion anywhere in the world. Thus, if the instrument stations function as intended and any nation tests an atom bomb, as the United States did in New Mexico a year ago, the United States might be able to learn of it and prepare against a possible attack.

Most of the instruments are at established stations in the United States. Some were set up in the Marshalls area specifically for the ests.

Among the instruments are tidal gauges, seismographs and devices to record terrestrial magnetism and radioactivity. The equipment is located from Hudson's Bay to Peru and from the east coast of the United States to the west coast of Australia. In addition, seismographs are located at regular stations around the world.

MAY THREATEN BRITISH LOAN

JUL 8 1946

Policy In Palestine Likely To Affect House Stand

Washington, July 7 (AP)—Some Administration quarters privately voiced concern today that British policy on the Jewish question in Palestine may injure chances for House ratification of the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

But, taking account of the touchy situation, Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, announced he will support the loan.

Bloom said that Britain's Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, has made "foolish, ridiculous and asinine" statements on the Jewish issue, but the legislator declared this problem and the proposed loan are in no way related.

Bloom Makes Position Clear

He made his position clear as the House prepared to open tomorrow a four-day debate on the loan, with a vote expected Friday or Saturday. The Senate has approved the loan, 46 to 34.

Bloom said he is going to insist that the United Nations take up the Jewish question, "stop these pogroms" of killing and starving Jews in Central Europe "and settle this Jewish question once and for all."

Turning directly to reports around the Capitol that England's handling of the Jewish question may have alienated several House members from support of the loan, particularly some representatives from New York city, Bloom said:

"I don't like what Bevin is doing in Palestine. I don't like what Bevin is saying about the Jews in Palestine, Jews in New York and Jew in the United States. His remarks are just stupid and not according to facts.

"Nothing To Do With Merits"

"But they have nothing to do with the merits of the British loan.

"Some people are saying: 'We hate England; we're going to vote against the loan.' Now, I have no hate in me. And I know that this British loan is going to help my country. As an American I am going to vote for that which is of the best interest of my country.

"I know what I'm saying is going to displease a great many people who hate England. But their hate will not do England any harm or any good. If I should hate England so much that I should vote against the interest of my country, I would be hating my own country and doing my country harm."

U.S. TO BROADCAST PROGRAMS TO REDS

JUL 8 1946

State Dept. Plans News, Music for Russian Listeners.

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP) The United States will begin broadcasting Russian language programs by short wave early next fall to the land behind the "iron curtain," according to plans now being perfected at the State department.

While officials are very reluctant to give out information pending final decisions, it is known that they estimate the Russians may have as many as 75,000 short wave receivers capable of picking up the programs.

News, Music Planned

The broadcasts will consist mostly of straight news reports with some commentary of a review and background nature, according to policy decisions thus far made, and there may be some broadcasting also of American music, mainly folk music.

Already Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, in charge of information, has his staff working on two critical problems in preparation for the broadcasting. One is how to boost the signals sent out from the United States so that they will be strong enough to be heard in Russia. This may be accomplished in part by using a wartime relay station at Algiers which helps send messages to the American embassy at Moscow.

Language is Problem

The other problem is the development of a Russian language staff with the ideas and idiom of the modern Russian. Evidently White Russian exiles and persons who have turned against the Soviet Union would not be qualified and the field of competent people is limited.

At present Britain alone among the great western powers is broadcasting to Russia. The French have announced a plan to start programs soon. The Russians have not objected in either case and American officials expect that they will raise no opposition to broadcast from the United States.

The program is being undertaken as part of the plans laid down by Benton for the $19,250,000 appropriation he received from Congress for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

PAULEY WILL RETURN TO U. S. THIS MONTH

NEW YORK, July 7. — (AP) Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on the Allied Reparations commission, probably will return within two weeks "and will have a good report to make to the President," Ernest L. Klein, Pauley's special assistant, said today.

Klein, who arrived at LaGuardia field after a 40,000-mile air tour of Europe and the Far East with the commission, declined to state total reparations claims but said "plenty of assets are available." Pauley, he said, now is in Berlin.

JUNE TESTIMONY IS DISCLOSED BY SENATE PROBERS

JUL 8 1946

Congressman Said Only Connection Was Timberland Deal.

REPORTS NO PROFIT

Senator Mitchell Renews Demand for Kentuckian to Appear.

WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) Rep. May (D-Ky) told the Senate Mead committee last month that he never had any connection with an Illinois munitions combine, now under war profits investigation, except to help its principals make a timberland deal at no profit to himself.

The House Military chairman, in a transcript of his statement made public today by the war investigating committee at his request, said he "paid out every dollar" that he handled in the deal. He added that he had given the committee vouchers to show what was done with the money.

Testified on June 4

May told the committee on June 4 that none of the principals of the munitions concerns ever came to see him about war contracts until after the current inquiry got under way, and that visit was made to find out if there was an investigation going on.

"I do not know what contracts they had with the War department," May said. "I had nothing to do with procuring them or executing them, or anything connected with the management."

"You never aided them in their contracts with the War department or made contacts for them over there?" George Meader, committee counsel, pressed the point.

"I may have called somebody for them at some time for an engagement to see somebody with respect to some of their business after they had been manufacturing the goods," May replied. "I do not know. My recollection is that I did on one or two occasions."

With reference to how it came about that he was endorser on more than $18,000 in checks from the munitions concern to the Cumberland Lumber company which was organized for the timber deal, May told the committee:

"I felt responsible for getting strangers into a position where they might lose money, and in order to prevent that I assumed responsibility for the management of the lumber business and opened an account in the name of the Cumberland Lumber company, the owner, in my home town bank, in which I deposited all checks received to the credit of the lumber company, except my recollection is that I deposited to my personal account one of the checks for around $4,000. This I did for the reason that the bank required me to guarantee payment of the check by my personal endorsement on the check, which was immediately used for and every dollar paid out on obligations of the lumber company."

Appeared at Own Request

The statement, which Meader said was not made under oath, was given the committee June 4. It was brought out in the transcript that May appeared at his own request.

The congressman requested that it be made public in connection with open hearing testimony last week in which witnesses described him as "insistent" in assisting the munitions makers with contract making. Testimony about May-endorsed lumber deal checks also went into the record.

May told the Mead committee that he had had "a casual acquaintance with Joe Freeman and Murray Garsson for several years, and for a somewhat shorter time I have known Henry Garsson."

Henry Garsson has been described in testimony as the "brains" of the munitions combine which centers around Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., and Batavia Metal Products, Inc. Murray Garsson is another principal stockholder and Freeman is Washington agent for the group.

"I am not and never have been financially interested in the said lumber company," May testified, "or any other company owned by Freeman and Garsson, nor have I ever received any sum or amount from either of them for services or any other purposes."

May related that Freeman came to him—about three years ago, he believed—and wanted help to buy timber for war work. The congressman explained that he had been in the timber business for years and was a logical man to see about such a proposition.

He said he obtained an option on a Kentucky tract owned by the Mineral Development company of Philadelphia, and turned it over to "Freeman and Garsson." Presumably this was Henry Garsson who, May said he believed, was the real owner of the Cumberland company organized for the timber deal. May said he was named Kentucky agent for the company, on whom legal processes could be served, only on the principals' insistence that they must have somebody. Its manager began to sell the output on the open market, "only shipping small quantities to Garsson, and this resulted in a suit by the owners of the property and the sale of the property to Mr. Brown, the new operator." There was no further identification of Brown in the record.

Handled Later Payments

May said he did not handle the original down payment of more than $11,000 for the timberland, but four deferred payments of $2,500 each were transmitted through him, merely being relayed to the sellers.

May said he thought he handled about $31,000 of Garsson money for the lumber company, paying it all out on company business. Outside of the purchase of money payments, he said, the funds came from $48-634 in advances from the Erie

and of course, I did not profit in any way or respect."

May accused Mead of "misleading reports and insinuations" to the effect that he had declined to appear before the Senate committee.

Asked for comment, Mead said: "The investigation will proceed."

George Meader, committee counsel, said the June 4 session was called at the request of May, that the Kentucky Congress member appeared at his own request and was not sworn.

Asked whether a Congress member could be brought unwillingly before a Senate committee as a witness, Mead said it was his understanding that the Senate would have to adopt a resolution requesting that the House produce the member and that the House then would vote on the question of whether to accede to the Senate's request.

Legal Questions Discussed

He said a "great variety of legal questions" were being discussed. Joining in these discussions with the committee members Saturday were James M. McInerney, first assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice department's criminal division; Isaiah Matlack, chief of the department's war frauds section, and Tom Pace, assistant to Matlack.

Attorney General Tom Clark said earlier in the week that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was looking into operations of the Illinois munitions combine.

Senator Mitchell also has asked the committee to subpoena a Ben Field who, he said, paid him a visit late last year and contended that the Senate investigating committee was "persecuting" the Erie Basin Metal Products company. Then, Mitchell said, the man wanted to contribute $5,000 to Mitchell's campaign fund.

Today, Henry Paynter, head of a Washington public relations firm who said he represented the Erie Basin company, told a reporter:

"I have discussed this testimony with officers and counsel of my client and they have informed me that the first they ever heard of Ben Field or of any visit that he made to Senator Mitchell was when they read about it in the newspapers."

With the question of May's appearance in abeyance, the committee will turn tomorrow to an examination of what was done about renegotiation of some $78,000,000 in war contracts which were awarded to Garsson's companies. During the war, when contracts were often of necessity let hurriedly, the War department followed a practice of renegotiating them later to scale down profits if it appeared the figures were too high.

Meader said Secretary of War Patterson and Undersecretary Kenneth Royall may be witnesses on Tuesday.

JUL 8 1946

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India Congress Ratifies Plan on Independence

JUL 8 1946

Assembly Majority Heeds Gandhi, Indorses British Project Despite Socialists

By The Associated Press

BOMBAY, July 7.—Overriding Socialist opposition and heeding the pleas of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other leaders, the delegate assembly of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party) approved today by a vote of 204 to 51 the British Cabinet mission's long-term plan for Indian independence.

The plan already had been indorsed by the Congress party's working committee, which submitted it to the Assembly at an emergency two-day meeting here. The Assembly approval came only after ten hours of debate, in which Gandhi and others supported the committee's recommendation.

The British Cabinet mission's proposals include creation of a federated union of India and election of a Constitution Assembly to draw up a charter for Indian independence. The Socialists demanded rejection of all the proposals.

One Socialist speaker, Mrs. Aruna Saf Ali, addressing Gandhi, said: "We have followed you for the last twenty-five years, and it is time now for you to follow us."

Gandhi worked at a spinning wheel before the crowded auditorium while the Socialists voiced their opposition.

Urging acceptance, Ganhi, who is the spiritual leader of the dominantly Hindu party, said:

"The British assure us of their sincerity, and I see no reason to doubt their sincerity. There may be defects and dangers in it (the British plan), but it is up to us to make it right through our efforts."

As a result of the action, the Indian people are scheduled to proceed now with formation of the Constituent Assembly. The Moslem League, chief rival of the Congress party, already has approved the British plan. The provincial legislatures will elect the assembly delegates.

The Congress last month rejected the Cabinet mission's proposal for a fourteen-member representative interim government, and the Viceroy on June 29 announced an eight-member caretaker council appointed by King George VI to administer the country.

JUL 8 1946

'A-Bomb Incites Violence'—Gandhi

Bombay, July 7 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi says the atomic bomb will incite the world to "a return to violence with renewed zeal."

Gandhi, in his weekly magazine *Harijan*, published today, said that "it has been suggested by American friends that the atom bomb will bring in *ahimsa* (nonviolence) as nothing else can. It will if it is meant that its destructive power will so disgust the world that it will turn away from violence for the time being."

He declared that the bomb had "destroyed the soul of Japan," adding that "what has happened to the soul of the destroying nation is yet too early to see."

The question of abandonment of the bomb, he said, was "very like a man glutting himself with dainties to the point of nausea and turning away from them, only to return with redoubled zeal after the effect of the nausea is well over."

Precisely in the same manner the world return to violence wi renewed zeal after the effect disgust is worn out."

JUL 8 1946

450 Prison Deaths Charged To Jap Officer

Tokyo, *Monday*, July 8 (AP)—Takao Saito, former Japanese Army warrant officer, was charged today with responsibility for deaths of 450 noncombatant Filipino and military prisoners in Fort Santiago prison in the Winter of 1944.

He will be tried in Manila, Allied headquarters said, with Lieut. James A. Wrighton, Ellicott City, Md., and Lieut. Rodolfo G. Tiquia, of the Philippine Army, a Bataan death march survivor, as prosecutors.

DISEASE KILLS 4 MARINES

Japanese Encephalitis Epidemic Reported in China

TIENTSIN, China, July 7 (AP)—Four Marines have died and twenty-eight have been hospitalized in an epidemic of Japanese encephalitis, a little-known type of sleeping sickness, at the United States marine base here, Navy doctors disclosed today.

All possible emergency precautions have been taken to combat the disease, which is caused by mosquito bites. All marines here have been ordered to remain indoors at night and to sleep under mosquito nets.

Physicians said "a high percentage" of those who suffer from the disease "fail to recover." It affects the brain.

This type of encephalitis first came to the attention of United States medical authorities at Okinawa, where invasion forces encountered a less serious outbreak.

Chinese Policemen Slay U.S. Sergeant in Shanghai

JUL 8 1946

Say They Shot Him After He Turned Gun on Them

SHANGHAI, July 7 (AP).—Staff Sergeant John R. Tarka, of Cleveland, was shot and killed today by Chinese police who asserted they acted in self defense.

The shooting occurred about 1:20 a. m., soon after Tarka had escorted a girl home from the Silk Hat, a night club operated by Vienese refugees.

American military police are investigating a Chinese police report that Tarka, who was mess sergeant for Lieutenant General Alvin C. Gillem, theater commander, fired two shots and turned his weapon against the Chinese before they shot.

UNRRA DROPS CHINA AIDE

Hall Cleared on Funds Charge but Is Called Lax

SHANGHAI, China, July 7 (AP)—The resignation of Clarence E. Hall as managing director of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's highway transport has been accepted, the China office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today.

The announcement said an investigation had cleared Mr. Hall of misappropriation of funds, with which he had been charged, but showed laxity in administration.

JUL 8 1946

Marshall Lauded By GOP Senator

Nanking, July 7 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said today "I think the Republican party (in the United States) will go along with General Marshall on the China situation."

Brewster, who is one of the congressional committee which attended the inaugural of the Philippine Republic, continued that he personally had supported President Truman's policy toward China and believed his party would be content to leave the settlement of the Chinese situation in the "capable hands" (of Marshall) that President Truman had selected.

Untouched By Partisan Politics

"General Marshall never has been touched by partisan politics while he was directing the war effort and there is no reason why the Republican party should cease now to give him its entire trust and support," he said.

"If the difficulties in China reach an impasse, General Marshall's reports will carry great weight in fixing responsibility."

Acting as spokesman for the congressional unit, Brewster said the military-aid bill which the Chinese Communists have sharply attacked was a part of President Truman's program and if recommended by Marshall should receive congressional approval.

The committee, including Brewster and Senators Ellender, of Louisiana, and Butler, of Nebraska, and Representatives Robinson, of Utah; Crawford, of Michigan; Worley, of Texas; LeCompte, of Iowa, and Miller, of California, lunched with General Marshall and then visited with the Generalissimo before flying to Peiping.

Forrestal Lunches With Chiang

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, also was in Nanking today and had luncheon with the Generalissimo. After paying a courtesy call to General Marshall, Forrestal flew to Peiping. He plans to continue to Shanghai tomorrow and from there to go to Japan.

The luncheons followed an embarrassing morning for the army and navy air services. Forrestal's navy transport plane developed motor trouble on the Shanghai-to-Nanking flight and was forced to return for repairs. The Secretary arrived at Nanking in a relief plane, an hour late for his appointment with Chiang.

The congressional group's transport crippled a wing when it landed on the rain-soaked Nanking airport.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOUNDING UNIVERSITY

JUL 8 1946

PEIPING, (AP)—The Chinese Communists are founding a university to which students preferring capitalism will be welcome—provided they unlimber their capital and pay their own way.

Students and professors who dote on Communism will practice it by living under a communal system, but the capitalists in their midst will have to live "on their own means."

That is the way Chancellor Fan Wan-lan put it in explaining the operations of North Fan Tah University, soon to be established at Shuntu, in southern Hupeh province of central China.

The party line will be hewn to in feeding the mouths of the students, but in feeding the intellects of the students the party line will be pitched out the window, says the chancellor.

Fan says that the university will not be interested in the political tinge of the professors, since absolute freedom of thought and action are the first requirement of progressive education.

Since 1939, Fan has been at Communist headquarters in Yenan doing research and organizing historical material for students at the new university, he said in an interview. The university already has more than 700 enrolled, he reported.

A 1917 graduate of the University of Peiping, Fan has taught at National University of Peiping, Sino-French University, Catholic University for Women and China College.

The last teaching job he had was up around the Honan province border in northern Hupeh from 1937 to 1939—his students young guerrillas, his curriculum the fine art of exterminating Japanese.

JAP GENERAL FEARED LOSS

JUL 8 1946

Tanaka Testifies He Told Tojo Defeat Was Sure

Tokyo, *Monday*, July 8 (AP)—Less than a year after Japan went to war with the United States, a high-ranking Japanese general told Premier Hideki Tojo the conflict was hopeless and resigned his important post, the general testified today before the international military tribunal.

The statement came at the start of cross- examination of Maj. Gen. Ryusuke Tanaka, who was chief of the Japanese Military Affairs Bureau until his resignation in September, 1942.

"I told Tojo that 'while your Excellency seems to have a feeling of certainty of Japanese victory, I think it is hopeless.'"

Predicted Fight To Finish

"Tojo said Japan would fight to the last man," Tanaka continued. He declared that while deeply indebted to Tojo, he was so sure the situation was hopeless that he asked Shigenori Togo (one of the 27 defendants on trial before the tribunal) to start a political movement to oust Tojo. He did not testify as to the outcome.

Tanaka, now in his third day on the witness stand, admitted that two months after his resignation he spent a month in a hospital because of "brain disease."

The general testified that his resignation was based on knowledge gained through inspections of Japanese strength before and after the outbreak of war.

Laid To State Of Defenses

"One reason for my action was the state of our defenses and equipment—air equipment in particular," he explained. He also reported quarreling between army and navy and said subordinates feared to report "the state of our preparations, particularly in shipping."

"Furthermore," Tanaka said, "our strength was not fully or truthfully reported on food, steel, coal and other vital necessities. Production did not go according to plan. It all meant the future of the war was hopeless."

Tanaka testified that as chief of the Military Service Bureau, he made inspections "to the single gun" at Kyushu, Hiroshima, Kobe, Tokyo and all vital places and knew the true situation.

Planes' Quality "Bad"

Prior to the war he asked an officer on maneuvers about the efficiency of Japanese airplanes. He said the officer told him he could not speak openly but that the quality of Japanese planes was bad.

"When I asked him why he did not speak frankly, he told me that if he did he would be fired.

"I was most seriously concerned that war with the United States might be protracted and that Japan might be bombed," Tanaka added. "I knew the character of modern war and felt if the Japanese homeland was bombed, that despite our fighting spirit it would end in our defeat."

ATOM BOMB PLANE RETURNING TO U. S.

JUL 8 1946

KWAJALEIN, July 7 — (AP) "Daves Dream," the B-29 which dropped the atomic bomb on the target fleet at Bikini last Monday, took off late today, en route to the United States with its famed crew.

The bomber, carying 20 men, will make a stopover at Hawaii. The entire crew, including groundmen, has been transferred to Roswell, N. M.

The have been pursued by autograph hunters since thy were chosen for the Bikini assignment and they wondered, as they departed, whether it would be the same at home.

The flight is a race with the stork for Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt, the pilot, and Lt. Robert Glenn, who are hoping to arrive home in time for the birth of children expected "any minute now."

JUL 8 1946

STOLEN NAVY FILM SHOWED TEST DROP

KWAJALEIN, Monday, July 8—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey confirmed officially today the theft of a package of Crossroads film marked "top secret" from an officer courier in New York. He said the thief got an unimportant package being flown to Rochester, N. Y., to test the speed of delivery.

The commander of the 20th bombing command, with the permission of Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of the army's atom-test operation, told this story:

On June 20, the dropping of a practice bomb at Bikini was filmed to test the photographic setup. The film included a picture of the detonation of the practice bomb. It

30.24-9017

Basin and Batavia companies for lumber to be delivered later.

Edward Schaffer, of the government's General Accounting office, testified yesterday that as of last April no lumber had been delivered on the advances. It was also testified tht $23,000 of the advances had been returned to the munitions makers since Schaffer examined the books in April.

May said the suit against the timberland operator was brought on his advice when lumber deliveries turned out to be small.

Wants May to Appear

Despite May's statement, Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) today renewed his insistence that the congressman be called for open testimony.

Before May's statement was made public Mitchell, a committee member with access to the June record, told a reporter his position had not been changed in May's statement yesterday that he had already told about the affairs under scrutiny.

The Washington senator's demand was first voiced after the committee received testimony that two munitions firms advanced $48,634 to the Cumberland Lumber company, Prestonburg, Ky., for lmuber and that $18,634.07 of checks to the company were endorsed by an A. J. May.

Prestonburg is the home of Rep. May, chairman of the House Military committee.

Four members of the committee, including Mitchell, considered late Saturday his motion to call May, but broke up their closed meeting without action. They explained they had done nothing for lack of a quorum. The committee has 10 members.

Asked whether he would renew his motion when a quorum could be assembled, Mitchell replied:

"That is not necessary. The motion is still pending."

During the hearings last week, Army ordnance officials testified that May "put on pressure" to get contracts for Garsson's companies who have been accused by Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate committee of "war profiteering at its worst."

Issues Two Statements

May issued two statements through his office here disclosing that he had appeared before the Senate group June 4. He said his testimony at that time "included the Cumberland Lumber company thoroughly," and added that he explained to the committee that "there was nothing out of line" with the concern's accounts. May also said:

"Needless to say, everything I have done was for the benefit of my constituents and the war effort.

EXEMPTIONS CLOG OPA ROAD

JUL 8 1946

Friends And Foe Of Controls Want Items Kept Off List

Washington, July 7 (AP)—OPA's enemies and even some of its supporters piled up new proposals today to exempt particular commodities from the price controls Administration leaders hope to put back into operation before the week ends.

With debate opening in the Senate tomorrow on a belabored renewal bill, senators on both sides of the fight to restore controls made known their intention of seeking exemptions for products ranging from petroleum to cotton seed.

Senator Moore (R., Okla.), bitter OPA opponent, disclosed that he would offer an amendment to keep oil and its products off the list of items on which price ceilings may be revived. Moore said he hopes to enlist a majority of the senators as coauthors.

Cotton Seed And Southern Pine

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.), who said he wants OPA extended in modified form, announced he will propose that cotton seed also be struck from the control list.

At the same time, Senator Russell (D., Ga.), who said he wanted OPA continued "but not the way it is now," made known that he has drafted an amendment under which ceilings on Southern pine going into pulp products could not be placed lower than those for other sections of the country. He said such ceilings were $4 below the prices elsewhere when OPA died a week ago.

These proposals all added up to a new batch of trouble for Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) and others trying to push through a bill they think President Truman might accept as a substitute for the extended measure he vetoed June 29.

Vote By Midweek, Barkley's Aim

Barkley pointed his efforts toward a Senate vote around midweek, with the hope that a joint committee of senators and representatives then would agree quickly on a final version. All the House has passed is a temporary measure to revive OPA and keep it breathing until July 20 on the old basis.

Barkley said he had not decided whether to hold night sessions, but these seem likely if Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas) and others who don't want OPA revived engage in delaying tactics.

Some Republicans, like Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, obviously hope also that too much speed will not be displayed. Wherry said he thinks a few days more without controls will demonstrate that price ceilings aren't needed at all.

Poll Tax And The FEPC

A third group reported interested in lengthening the debate is made up of Southern Democrats who fear an effort will be made to bring the controversial anti-poll tax and Fair Employment Practices Commission bills as soon as the OPA measure is out of the way.

With adjournment of Congress possible some time between July 20 and 25, a member of this group said he and others want to put off as long as possible any filibuster on which they might embark.

First Test On Meat Amendment

Confident that they can defeat a proposal by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) to write in a manufacturers' profits amendment similar to that contained in the vetoed bill, Administration leaders scraped around for votes in opposition to a proposal by Wherry to keep controls off meat and poultry.

Taft and Wherry said the first test will come on the meat amendment and expressed confidence it will carry. Democratic leaders were obviously afraid it might and thus force them to take it to a Senate-House conference committee possibly less willing to throw it out than it was when it revised the bill later vetoed.

LAWYERS GUILD BLAMES CLARK

JUL 8 1946

Attorney General Denounced For 'Inviting Witch Hunt'

Cleveland, July 7 (AP)—The National Lawyers Guild today denounced Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, and promised to ask for his removal from office unless "he reverses the policies of the Department of Justice."

In a sharply worded resolution, adopted at the closing session of the Guild's tenth annual convention, the group took issue with a speech made by Clark before the Chicago Bar Association June 21, and criticized what it termed his "failure as Attorney General to protect the rights of minorities."

The resolution declared:

"The Attorney General's address is an insult to the legal profession. It seeks to intimidate lawyers into abandonment of the most precious function of their calling, namely the vitalization of democracy through a defense of democratic rights.

"Solicitation Of Violence"

"The charges of 'conspiracy' which the Attorney General has made are incitements to repression typically resorted to by demagogues. The assertion that the American people have exhausted their patience is a solicitation of violence and of lynchings made familiar by the rantings of Hitler.

"The speech is a plain incitement of disunity. It invites a witch hunt against labor unions and their members; it seeks to promote intolerance of democratic rights by suggesting that the efforts of certain groups to vindicate their rights are insincere and artifically stimulated by outsiders of ulterior purposes; it seeks to set in motion a purge of lawyers who serve minority groups. These charges are in the shameful traditions of Bilbo and Rankin.

For Protest To President

"The reasons for the Attorney General's assertion that the complaints of minority groups of violations of civil rights are a 'plot' conceived by outsider lie in his own failure as Attorney General to protect those rights."

The resolution recommended that a Guild committee present to President Truman the convention's views concerning Clark and urge the President to reverse the policies of the Department of Justice as reflected in the public utterances and conduct of the Attorney General; discuss with the President the continuing fitness of Clark, and inform the President that unless Clark reverses the policies of the Department of Justice above indicated, "the National Lawyers Guild will demand his removal."

On Jewish Questions

In a statement of Guild policy with respect to the Jewish people, the convention recommended that the United States liberalize its immigration laws to admit "a substantial number of displaced persons.

Regarding Jewry in Palestine, the statement proposed that the United States disassociate itself completely from the attitude of the British Government and seek:

Lifting of martial law in Palestine.

Immediate issuance of 100,000 entry visas to displaced persons in Europe.

Removal of the mandate of Palestine from Great Britain, and its transfer to the United Nations.

Allowance of unrestricted immigration and land acquisition in Palestine.

Determination of the "ultimate peaceful solution of Palestine problems by all the people of Palestine."

Mitchell Franklin, of New Orleans, was elected vice president.

EX-GI'S FIND JOBS OR GO TO SCHOOL, SURVEY INDICATES

JUL 8 1946

WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) The U. S. Employment Service reported today that 10 of every 12 veterans discharged by June were at work or in school, but two veterans' organizations voiced fears of looming joblessness.

"For the third straight month the backlog of World War II veterans not at work has been reduced, notwithstanding continued discharges of servicemen from the armed forces," said U.S.E.S. Director Robert C. Goodwin.

Terming the record "gratifying," Goodwin said: "Employers of the nation have done a surprisingly good job in absorbing returning veterans in civilian jobs."

AVC Sees Difficulty Ahead

In sharp contrast was the tone of the American Veterans committee. It announced formation of employment committees in its 550 chapters because "job opportunities are becoming tougher to find."

Estimating that 3,000,000 veterans will be unemployed by August, AVC Chairman Charles G. Bolte said well over 1,000,000 are out of work today. "Two thirds of all those now unemployed are veterans," he said.

AVC's committees will work with the U.S.E.S. and with local employers, Bolte said, and will encourage wider adoption of on-the-job training programs by industry.

V.F.W. Urges Action

The Veterans of Foreign Wars similarly voiced alarm at the outlook for veterans' employment and asked Congress to pass the so-called "veterans' RFC"—the veterans employment and national economic development corporation act of 1946, newly introduced in both houses.

The bill would set up a government corporation to provide loans and technical services to self-liquidating projects for veterans, and to new and established firms which can employ veterans.

Goodwin, on the other hand, reported that "employment prospects for returning veterans have been bright in recent months."

"About 3,000,000 have found jobs in the last four months. In June, for instance, 470,000 of the 490,000 male workers who entered non-agricultural employment were veterans.

"We hope and believe that this ratio will continue through what we are convinced will be a new nation-wide level of employment."

Goodwin, basing his figures on a current Census Bureau report, said that 9,940,000 of the 11,840,000 veterans covered by the census survey were at work while 600,000 more were in school or college.

Official Quits U. N. R. R. A. in Press Bill Row

JUL 8 1946

MacDuffie Out of Ukraine Post, Saying 'Barter of Relief' Violates Pledges

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Marshall MacDuffie of New York resigned as chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's Ukraine mission because, he said, he believes House approval of legislation withholding relief from nations censoring news of U. N. R. R. A. activities violates "a sound pledge by the United States government."

His letter of resignation, made public today by U. N. R. R. A. headquarters after it was accepted by Director General F. H. La Guardia, said the United States in December committed $1,350,000,000 for world-wide relief and cannot attach "strings" to present appropriation bills.

He asserted that "breach of faith and broken promises were greatly the cause of this last holocaust" and said he wanted "to be dissociated from any such broken covenant and bartering of relief for political concessions."

He said that in the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, where correspondents say U. N. R. R. A. news is submitted to censorship, there is greater devastation than any place except possibly Warsaw or in bombed-out German cities. Citizens subsist on about 1,700 calories a day, he said, and this may be cut 150 to 200 calories if fats and meats from the United States are cut off.

Thus "our gallant allies will have subsistence equal to the starvation level in such ex-enemy countries as Germany, Austria and Italy," he said. "The only local products are bread and a few packages of Georgian tea. The rest is U. N. R. R. A."

He said the two Russian republics have permitted his mission, including ten Americans, Canadians and Englishmen, to pass four months "going up and down the Ukraine in every area."

"As far as we know, our personnel have seen more details of the Soviet Union than any foreigners since some years before the war," he said.

Air Travel Urged For All in the Navy

JUL 8 1946

Adm. Reeves Says Costs of Transport Would Drop

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Rear Admiral John W. Reeves jr. wants to see all Navy personnel and all material valued at more than $5 a pound travel by air.

It would not only be faster, but would save money and man power, Admiral Reeves, who is head of the Naval Air Transport Service, has told the Chief of Naval Operations in a series of recommendations for future planning, backed by an extensive study called "The Case for Air Transport."

His recommendations and major findings include:

1. All personnel on business should travel by air, using both commercial and military planes, thereby making a substantial saving over surface transport when pay roll and per diem costs are considered. With a 500,000-man Navy, he estimated that at least 25,000 would be traveling all the time.

2. Military air transport should serve only those areas where commercial air lines cannot operate economically, thereby avoiding competition, providing a necessary service and maintaining a nucleus for emergency expansion of the Navy's organization.

3. Ship by air all items valued at more than $5 a pound to save time, lower the loss from damage in transit, reduce stockpiles at supply centers and in pipelines, and increase the availability of equipment which requires spare parts.

4. Operate, all-cargo flights on a when-and-where-needed basis rather than on schedules, thus reducing the number of planes required for the job.

CLEMENCY BOARD CUTS SENTENCES OF CONVICTED GI'S

JUL 8 1946

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) Former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts reported today that a special War department clemency advisory board which he heads has reduced the sentences of almost 20,000 soldiers convicted of serious offenses, mostly in wartime.

He also advised Under Secretary Kenneth C. Royall of the War department:

1. Almost a third of 22,500 prisoners whose cases were reviewed up to June 30 already have been freed.

2. Another third is scheduled to be released within the next year.

3. In addition more than 32,000 prisoners have been restored to duty before expiration of their sentences, and thus given the opportunity to earn honorable discharges.

Cautions Critics

Roberts said that judgment on the Army's system of justice, which has been criticized in Congress, should be based on sentences as finally fixed, rather than upon punishment imposed by courts martial, and added:

"Clemency is and always has been the capstone of the whole system of military justice."

The report was made public by Royall, who had acknowledged earlier that many court martial sentences were too severe, "if you leave out of account the army plans of restoration and clemency."

Royall termed the report an outstanding and "perhaps a unique accomplishment in the field of punitive justice" and said Roberts had agreed to direct reviews of clemency cases arising during the immediate postwar period, including cases of soldiers sentenced overseas and being returned to the United States.

22,500 Cases Reviewed

The approximately 22,500 cases thus far reviewed were of men convicted by general courts martial and returned to the United States prior to May 1. The advisory board, formerly headed by Federal Judge Sherman Minton, started work after V-J day to "correct injustices and inconsistencies" and was assisted by four special clemency boards. Each included a civilian penologist as chairman, a combat officer and an officer detailed from the judge advocate general's department.

"In about 85 percent of the cases reviewed, sentences have been shortened and in the remainder no clemency was indicated," Roberts said.

Up to June 30, he estimated that almost one third of the prisoners hab been released through termination or remission of sentences as fixed after clemency action, along with credit earned by good conduct durirg confinement.

"Within another twelve months, an additional third will have left confinement, leaving only one-third of the prisoners passed on by the boards in confinement on June 30," he continued. "One-third of this remainder will go out by December 1947, and another third in 1948.

"The relatively small number left will consist of prisoners convicted of the most serious civil and military offenses, such, for example, as murder, rape and desertion to avoid hazardous duty."

LEADERS WILL ACT TO FORCE ACTION ON HOUSING BILL

JUL 8 1946

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP) Administration leaders today plotted ways to jar loose the controversial Federal public housing bill from the House Banking committee.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) told a reporter he would name a subcommittee to consider the bill if necessary to forestall Republican delaying tactics which broke up nearly every hearing session last week.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the Rules committee, denouncing Republican strategy, said "every effort" will be made to wind up hearings soon and send the bill to the floor for a vote.

The measure, intended to spur construction of 15,000,000 dwellings in the next decade, passed the Senate April 15.

Known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, it would centralize all government housing activities in one agency; call for broadened Federal insurance on home mortgages; provide Federal loans to rebuild "blighted" areas and long-term loans for farm homes.

Spence opened hearings a week ago. Rep. Buffett (R-Neb.) has led the opposition by moving several times successfully that the meeting end because of lack of a quorum. Rules require at least half the committee members to be present. Many are at home campaigning.

If Spence names a subcommittee it would permit hearings by a small group with more likelihood of a quorum.

Sabath signalled the start of the pressure to be applied by issuing a statement sharply criticizing the delay thus far.

"If the Republicans should persist in these unfair and dilatory tactics, I feel it should be brought to the attention of the whole country and the blame should be placed squarely where it belongs.

"We know of the savage fight against any adequate relief of the housing shortage through public action which has been made by the powerful and widely ramified housing lobby—we remember all too clearly the battle against the veterans' housing bill.

"The same forces are endeavoring to defeat the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill by any means which may come to their hands.

"I imagine that every member of the House is receiving the same propaganda barrage I am getting in opposition to this much needed bill.

"Meanwhile, rents are soaring, with OPA dead or dying. We have brought our servicemen out of the fox holes, but we offer them nothing but hell holes for homes."

Bishop Oxnam Hits 'Holy War' Against Reds

JUL 8 1946

Asks Why Those Who Now Fight Communism Did Not Equally Blast Fascism

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7 (AP).—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the New York Methodist Chuch today assailed religious leaders who, he said, "summon a 'holy war' on Communism but at the same time apparently believe in co-operation with Fascism."

"Had the religious leaders now supponing us to war on Communism attacked Fascism with equal vigor," he told an assemblage of Methodist war veterans in a prepared sermon at Ohio State University stadium, "the present 'holy war' could be understood as a continuance of the struggle against totalitarianism in all its forms.

Bishop Oxnam, who is also president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, delivered his sermon on the fourth and final day of a conference of returned veterans with Methodist bishops.

He continued:

"It is very difficult to understand co-operation with Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Fascist Spain and 'holy war' against Communist Russia.

"What is the basis of this attack? Is it the announced atheism of Communism that is condemned and the practiced atheism of Fascism that is condoned? It would appear that Christians must be consistent and condemn all forms of ttotalitarianism."

Some people, Dr. Oxnam asserted, see in the "holy war" an atempt "to win so-called big business to Roman Catholic support, since the attack on Communism is interpreted by some as an espousal of capitalism."

"It should be abundantly clear, however," he went on, "that Rome is not standing for capitalism. It is, in fact, supporting political movements in Europe that mean its overthrow."

Bishop Oxnam declared that he "trusted" that Protestantism was "pursuing a wiser course."

"We do not expect to discover a final stage in economic evolution which some insist is capitalism and others argue will be Communism," Bishop Oxnam said. "We look for cotinuing progress through history as the genius of man creates the tools which can be used to extend brotherhood."

5 Quads Gambol in Sun As Pittsburgh Looks On

JUL 8 1946

Father Takes Them Indoors When Neighbors Pack Yard

PITTSBURGH, July 7 (AP)—William Thompson jr. had his hands full today shielding his English sweetheart and quadruplets from the curious as a warm July sun drew them into the back yard of his mother's home and brought a host of neighbors to the fence to watch the family take an airing.

When Nora Carpenter, who arrived in Pittsburgh late yesterday, took her three surviving children outdoors adjacent yards soon filled with neighbors. But after a few minutes Mr. Thompson appeared and shepherded Miss Carpenter and the children back into the house away from curious eyes.

Mr. Thompson, a pressman in a commercial printing house here, first met Miss Carpenter while stationed near Heanor, England, during his military service. The girl he had married before he went overseas divorced him last April, leaving him free to marry Miss Carpenter.

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, IN AN ATHENS DISPATCH, SAID IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY A COMMUNIST BAND IN THE DISTRICT OF KILKIS YESTERDAY. THE ATTACKERS WERE ROUTED AND PURSUED BY THE TROOPS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

DN553AED

MEANWHILE, CHINA PROTESTED TODAY AT BEING OMITTED FROM THE LIST OF INVITING POWERS FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE. CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH TOLD THE MINISTERS' THAT THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED CHINA AS AN INVITING POWER. MOLOTOV HAS INSISTED THAT ONLY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA BE THE INVITING POWERS.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY ADDED THAT "IT IS TO BE BELIEVED THAT THE OTHER DELEGATIONS, TOO, WILL SOON REALIZE THIS SIMPLE TRUTH AND THE OBSTACLES WILL DISAPPEAR TO THE DRAFTING OF THE RULES OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE."

JUL 8 1946

A68

REITERATING MOLOTOV'S CLAIM THAT SUCH A STEERING COMMITTEE WOULD MAKE THE PEACE CONFERENCE A "RUBBER STAMP" AFFAIR, TASS SAID THE PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE "A KIND OF ORGAN ABOVE THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND SUBSTITUTING FOR IT."

SUCH A RESULT WOULD FOLLOW FROM "REPLACING THE WIDE FORUM OF REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR BY A CLOSED COMMISSION FUNCTIONING WITHOUT CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH WOULD CREATE AMPLE GROUND FOR ALL KINDS OF CONSPIRACIES AND TOP COMBINATIONS BEHIND THE BACK OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE," TASS DECLARED.

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WHEN INVESTIGATORS FIRST HEARD OF THE PLOT, THEIR INFORMATION WAS THAT GOERING WANTED TO INVEST ABOUT $5,000,000 OR $6,000,000. THEY WENT TO NUERNBERG AND GOT THE HELP OF AN ATTORNEY WHO HOLDS GOERING'S CONFIDENCE. THIS ATTORNEY VISITED THE FORMER REICHSMARSHAL IN HIS CELL AND ASKED HIM ABOUT THE PLAN. WHEN THE ATTORNEY MENTIONED THE SUM, GOERING SCOFFED:

"YOU KNOW NOBODY EVER CAME INTO MY OFFICE FOR LESS THAN $50,000,000."

QUESTIONED FURTHER, GOERING SAID IT WAS TRUE THAT HE INITIATED CONVERSATIONS THROUGH THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON BEFORE IT CLOSED IN 1941, IN AN EFFORT TO EFFECT THE INVESTMENTS SECRETLY. HE GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE KNOWLEDGE WAS TO BE KEPT EVEN FROM HITLER.

AT THAT TIME GERMAN AMBASSADOR HANS THOMSEN HAD A BULGING TREASURY IN WASHINGTON. HE TOLD INVESTIGATORS THAT HE LEFT $5,000,000 IN A SAFE IN THE EMBASSY WHEN HE WAS RECALLED TO BERLIN IN 1941. MOST OF THAT MONEY WAS SUPPLIED BY GOERING, IT IS BELIEVED, TO GET HIS SCHEME UNDERWAY. INTERROGATORS SAID THEY COULD NOT IMAGINE ANY OTHER PURPOSE FOR AN EMBASSY'S HAVING SO MUCH MONEY.

GOERING APPARENTLY DID NOT LIMIT HIS PLAN TO $50,000,000, WHICH WAS MORE OF A MINIMUM THAN A MAXIMUM TO HIM. HE TOLD QUESTIONERS THAT AMOUNTS OF MONEY DID NOT MEAN A THING BY THIS TIME, WHEN HE HAD CONTROL OF ALL REICH INDUSTRY AND FINANCES AS PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR THE SO-CALLED "FOUR YEAR PLAN."

JS147PED

JUL 8 1946

A48 (200)

WARSAW, JULY 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH JEWS REPORTED TODAY THAT OF 120,000 JEWS RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM RUSSIA THE MAJORITY HAD EXPRESSED THE WISH TO EMIGRATE TO PALESTINE.

TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND REPATRIATES ARE AT SCEZCIN (STETTIN) WHILE OTHERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO LOWER SILESIA.

THE COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS IN SHELL-BLASTED PRAGA, ACROSS THE VISTULA FROM WARSAW, WAS THRONGED TODAY WITH SCORES OF JEWS SEEKING AID.

THE INFLUX INCREASED AFTER THE RECENT KIELCE POGROM, WHICH IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY DR.ADOLF BERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORTS TO HEADQUARTERS SAID THE BOY WHO TOLD THE STORY WHICH STARTED THE POGROM ACTUALLY WAS HELD TWO DAYS IN A HOUSE IN KIELCE BY ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATORS, WHO CAREFULLY COACHED HIM TO SAY HE WAS DETAINED BY JEWS AND TO POINT OUT THE HOMES OF JEWS WHICH WERE PROMPTLY ATTACKED BY MOBS.

THE COMMITTEE SAID WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL AS MEN WERE SLAIN. OFFICIALS ADDED THE SITUATION IN KIELCE WAS NOW QUIET.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED EFFORTS TO FACILITATE THE EXIT OF THE JEWS WERE HAMPERED BY INABILITY TO OBTAIN EMIGRATION VISAS FROM THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, WHICH LACKS SUCH A VISA OFFICE.

JS339PED

JUL 8 1946

MADRID, JULY 7-(AP)-MADRID'S RATION THIS WEEK DOES NOT INCLUDE OLIVE OIL, THE BASIC SPANISH FAT. THE RATION RECENTLY HAD BEEN ONE-EIGHTH LITER A WEEK. LAST YEAR'S OLIVE CROP WAS POOR AND THE NEW HARVEST IS NOT DUE UNTIL DECEMBER.

DA353PED

"AS FAR AS I CAN SEE," GANDHI CONTINUED, "THE ATOMIC BOMB HAS DEADENED THE FINEST FEELING THAT HAS SUSTAINED MANKIND FOR AGES." HE INSISTED THAT "MANKIND HAS TO GET OUT OF VIOLENCE ONLY THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE. HATRED CAN BE OVERCOME ONLY BY LOVE."

JS130PED

JUL 8 1946

THE SOLDIER, WHO DIED BEFORE REACHING A HOSPITAL, WAS UNMARRIED. HIS FATHER, JOHN TARKA, LIVES AT 6021 BONNA AVE., CLEVELAND.

919APST

London, July 7--(AP)--A Tass dispatch from Moscow today quoted [redacted]

Pravda, Communist Party organ, as saying that U.S. military aid to the Chinese government "amounts to pouring oil on the fire and is equivalent to direct interference in the internal affairs of China."

JUL 8 1946

The Pravda [redacted] article [redacted] came 24 hours after Izvestia, Soviet government newspaper, had charged that "certain circles in British-American [redacted] finance were trying to "reimpose a semi-colonial status on China."

"It is said in Washington," [redacted] Pravda [redacted], "that the armament deliveries to China will be continued until the last Japanese is repatriated. The central issue is that the American and Kuomintang (central Chinese government) authorities are far from being in a hurry to complete repatriation."

JUL 8 1946

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-THREATS OF RESIGNATION WERE HEARD TODAY IN JAPAN'S UNDERPAID DIET, WHOSE LOWER HOUSE MEMBERS SAY THEY HARDLY CAN BE EXPECTED TO SURVIVE ON 54 CENTS A DAY.

SURVEYING THE SITUATION, ONE TOKYO NEWSPAPER REPORTED HUSBANDS OF SOME WOMEN MEMBERS WERE TELEGRAPHING THEIR WIVES TO COME HOME--IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE, LIVING APART.

SAID MRS. HOSHIE OISHI, ELECTED FROM KYOTO: "IF I WERE A MAN AND MY WIFE SAID SHE WOULD BECOME A DIET MEMBER, I WOULD DIVORCE HER." A SINGLE DISH IN THE DIET DINING ROOM, SHE ADDED, COSTS MORE THAN HER EIGHT YEN (54 CENTS) SALARY.

SEVERAL OTHER REPRESENTATIVES SAID THEY'D HAVE TO QUIT UNLESS SOMETHING WERE DONE TO RELIEVE THE ECONOMIC PINCH, AND THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF MEMBERS TAKING ACTION TO RAISE THEIR OWN SALARIES.

CY629PPS

TOKYO, JULY 7-(AP)-AKIRO ANDO, A JAPANESE CONTRACTOR, WAS CONVICTED YESTERDAY BY A PROVOST COURT ON CHARGES OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGE SUPPLIES, FAILURE TO SURRENDER ARMS AND REFUSAL TO CLOSE A NIGHT CLUB. HE WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT ON ALL THREE COUNTS AND FINED 50,000 YEN (MORE THAN $3,000).

AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION HAS CONFIRMED THERE WERE NO GROUNDS FOR A "SENSATIONAL STORY" (NOT CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) THAT THE LABOR BOSS HAD ILLEGAL DEALINGS WITH ANY ARMY OFFICER AND POSSESSED LARGE QUANTITIES OF BLACK MARKET GOODS.

JUL 8 1946

MM926APST NM

ABOARD U.S.S.MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 7-(AP)-COL.T.J.BETTS, ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE INTELLIGENCE, SAID TODAY THAT THE MISSING COLOR MOVIE FILM WAS A SERIES OF TECHNICAL PICTURES MADE PRIOR TO A-DAY.

BETTS SAID HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED COMPLETE REPORTS ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FILM IN NEW YORK, BUT "IT IS MY HUNCH THAT IT PROBABLY WAS IN A BRIEF CASE WHICH WAS LOST OR STOLEN."

(MOST SUCH MATERIAL LEAVING THE TASK FORCE HAS BEEN SO CARRIED BY OFFICER-COURIERS.)

THE FILM HAD BEEN FLOWN FROM THE MARSHALLS FOR PROCESSING AND WAS EN ROUTE FROM BINGHAMTON, N.Y., TO WASHINGTON, D.C., WHEN IT DISAPPEARED.

"WE ARE NOT TOO CONCERNED ABOUT IT," BETTS ADDED.

BA515PPS NM

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JULY 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH HAS BEEN ENJOYING A LULL FOR 10 DAYS, MAY SOON GET FOUR NEW CASES INCLUDING THE EXPLOSIVE PALESTINE QUESTION.

ALTHOUGH THE COUNCIL HAS NOT YET RECEIVED FORMAL REQUESTS FOR ACTION IN ANY OF THESE CASES, DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS HAVE INDICATED THAT COMPLAINTS WOULD BE FILED SHORTLY.

IN ADDITION TO THE PALESTINE QUESTION, THE OTHER THREE WERE:

1. A REQUEST FROM SIAM THAT THE COUNCIL SETTLE A FRENCH-SIAMESE DISPUTE OVER THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SIAM AND INDOCHINA.

2. A REQUEST FROM ARGENTINA FOR A RULING ON THE OWNERSHIP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, DISPUTED BY ARGENTINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

3. AN EGYPTIAN REQUEST FOR U.N. INTERVENTION IN THE EVENT THAT EGYPT AND GREAT BRITAIN FAIL TO AGREE ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

LATEST DEMANDS THAT THE PALESTINE QUESTION BE TAKEN UP BY THE COUNCIL CAME FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN BRITAIN, WHICH DECLARED EXISTING CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE ARE "A THREAT TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

JUL 8 1946

THESE DEMANDS WERE SEEN BY SOME AS A HINT THAT RUSSIA MIGHT TAKE THE LEAD IN PUTTING THE CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL, BUT SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO REMAINED SILENT ON WHATEVER PLANS HE MAY HAVE.

THE ARAB LEAGUE ALREADY HAD INDICATED IT WOULD MOVE TO BRING THE CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL IF BRITAIN REFUSED ITS DEMANDS FOR PALESTINE INDEPENDENCE.

IN CAIRO RECENTLY, HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, EGYPT'S DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID THE COUNCIL WOULD SOON DISCUSS MANDATES AND TRUSTEESHIPS, AT WHICH TIME "THE PALESTINE QUESTION MAY ALSO COME UP FOR DISCUSSION."

AFIFI PASHA ALSO SAID THAT IF CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF 1936 FAILED "THEN EGYPT SHOULD TAKE HER CASE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

IN BANGKOK SIAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER NAI DIREK CHAINAM SAID HE WOULD FILE A FORMAL REQUEST WITH THE U.N. IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR INTERVENTION IN THE DISPUTE OVER THE BORDER ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS QUESTION WAS RAISED FRIDAY WHEN THE ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES UNANIMOUSLY VOTED TO ASK THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO ORDER BRITAIN TO RETURN THE ISLANDS TO ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY.

JUL 8 1946

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THE COUNCIL STILL HAS TWO HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL CASES LYING DORMANT ON ITS AGENDA--SPAIN AND IRAN--BUT IT WAS REGARDED AS UNLIKELY THAT EITHER CASE WOULD BE CALLED UP FOR DISCUSSION IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

THE COUNCIL WILL MEET WEDNESDAY TO ACT ON RECOMMENDED RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, BUT IT APPEARED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO CONTROVERSY ON THESE UNLESS RUSSIA AGAIN RAISED HER OBJECTIONS TO A RULE PROVIDING THAT DECISIONS BE MADE BY A SIMPLE MAJORITY VOTE. RUSSIA WANTS THE RULES CHANGED TO REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

30.24-4021

A SIX-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION WILL MEET TOMORROW TO CONTINUE ITS DISCUSSIONS OF ATOMIC CONTROL. THE SUB-COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE ITS FIRST REPORT READY FOR THE FULL COMMISSION BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

JS208PED

Washington (Lighthouse) ---July

WHILE THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE NO PROTEST TO THE BRITISH, THEIR REACTION TO THESE EFFORTS TO END THE RELATIVE ISOLATION OF THEIR PEOPLE IS A CONSTANT SOURCE OF SPECULATION ON THE PART OF WESTERN DIPLOMATS.

THE RUSSIANS LONG HAVE BEEN BROADCASTING TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND OTHER ENGLISH-SPEAKING LANDS. AT ONE RECENT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL WAS ASKED WHY RUSSIA CONSIDERED IT PROPER TO BROADCAST TO THE WEST WHILE PRESUMABLY SHE DID NOT FAVOR WESTERN BROADCASTS TO RUSSIA. HIS ANSWER, ACCORDING TO THE WIDELY-ACCEPTED STORY, WAS THIS:

JUL 8 1946

A7WX

THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES, HE SAID, HAVE A THEORY THAT THEIR PEOPLE SHOULD MAKE UP THEIR MINDS ON ALL ISSUES AND TO DO THIS SHOULD RECEIVE MAXIMUM INFORMATION. THE RUSSIANS BY BROADCASTING ARE MERELY ADDING TO THE SUM TOTAL OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THESE PEOPLE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE LONG SINCE MADE UP THEIR MINDS ON BASIC ISSUES AND DO NOT NEED ANY FURTHER INFORMATION TO HELP GUIDE THEM IN THEIR THINKING.

SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE RUSSIANS NOW MAY BE LESS SENSITIVE TO OUTSIDE IDEAS AND MORE READY TO ACCEPT INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN SOURCES IS SEEN BY OFFICIALS HERE IN TWO DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT MONTHS. ONE IS THE INCREASE IN THE MOSCOW CIRCULATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S MAGAZINE "AMERICA" UP TO 50,000 COPIES. THE OTHER IS THE FACT THAT RUSSIAN PLANS FOR MANUFACTURING CONSUMER GOODS DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS PLACE CONSIDERABLE EMPHASIS ON RADIO RECEIVER SETS WITH AT LEAST TWO OF FIVE MAJOR TYPES BEING CAPABLE OF SHORT WAVE RECEPTION

GG1143AES

willemstad, n.w.i.-(ap)- a gathering of about 5,000 persons demonstrated today in support of a delegation from the curacao legislative council, which is in the hague discussing negotiations with the netherlands government for the greatest possible measure of autonomy, within the framework of the netherlands kingdom, for the territory of curacao.

JUL 8 1946

the meeting was orderly the territory of curacao comprises the islands of curacao, aruba, bonaire and three other small netherlands windward islands.

BERKELEY, CALIF.-(AP)-RELATIVES OF MAJ. AND MRS.THOMAS W.JURIKA OF BERKELEY SAID TONIGHT THEY NO LONGER WERE CONFERNED OVER THE SAFETY OF THE COUPLE AND MRS.JURIKA'S SIX-YEAR-OLD SON WHO, CHICAGO OFFICIALS REPORTED, CHECKED OUT OF A HOTEL YESTERDAY ENROUTE HOME MRSML.F.SCHROEDER, MOTHER OF MRS.JURIKA, SAID THAT ALTHOUGH SHE HAD RECEIVED NO WORD FROM THE TRIO SINCE THE REPORT OF THE CHICAGO MISSING PERSONS' BUREAU, SHE WAS RELIEVED AND NO LONGER CONCERNED OVER THEIR WELFARE.

"I EXPECT THEM HOME IN A FEW DAYS," SHE SAID.

MAJ.AND MRS.JURIKA, ON A LONG HONEYMOON-VACATION TOUR WHICH BEGAN LAST MARCH, AROUSED MRS.SCHROEDER'S CONCERN WHEN SHE DID NOT HEAR FROM THEM FOR AN EXTENDED TIME. FRIDAY NIGHT SHE SAID SHE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THEM UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED HER TO BELIEVE THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN TALKING UNDER DURESS.

THE CHICAGO MISSING PERSONS' BUREAU SAID THE JURIKAS WERE INVOLVED FRIDAY IN A MINOR AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT. YESTERDAY JURIKA'S SAN FRANCISCO BANK RECEIVED A TELEGRAPHED REQUEST TO SEND JURIKA $2,000 TO THE MAIN WESTERN UNION OFFICE, DETROIT.#

JUL 8 1946

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE RECENTLY-CREATED SUB-COMMISSION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS WOULD HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING IN LONDON JULY 29.

THE 20-NATION AGENCY, WHICH WAS SET UP BY THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WILL START WORK IMMEDIATELY ON DATA BEING GATHERED BY U.N. EXPERTS ON CONDITIONS IN DEVASTATED AREAS. IT WILL RECEIVE REPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON ITS OWN PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

JUL 8 1946

AFTER THE LONDON MEETING, THE SUB-COMMISSION WILL DIVIDE INTO TWO GROUPS, ONE TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTING DAMAGED AREAS IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER TO TAKE UP SIMILAR PROBLEMS IN ASIA.

JUL 8 1946

FOUR NEW ISSUES AWAIT U. N. ACTION

Palestine Question May Be Introduced by Russia, Arab League

JUL 8 1946

NEW YORK, July 7—(AP)—The United Nations Security council, which has been enjoying a lull for 10 days, may soon get four new cases including the explosive Palestine question.

Although the council has not yet received formal requests for action in any of these cases, developments during the past few days have indicated that complaints would be filed shortly.

Three New Issues

In addition to the Palestine question, the other three were:

1. A request from Siam that the council settle a French-Siamese dispute over the boundaries between Siam and Indochina.

2. A request from Argentina for a ruling on the ownership of the Falkland islands, disputed by Argentina and Great Britain.

3. An Egyptian request for U.N. intervention in the event that Egypt and Great Britain fail to agree on the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

Latest demands that the Palestine question be taken up by the council came from the Communist party in Britain, which declared existing conditions in Palestine are "a threat to the peace of the world."

Reds May Offer Case

These demands were seen by some as a hint that Russia might take the lead in putting the case before the council, but Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko remained silent on whatever plans he may have.

The Arab league already had indicated it would move to bring the case before the council if Britain refused its demands for Palestine independence.

The council still has two highly controversial cases lying dormant on its agenda—Spain and Iran—but it was regarded as unlikely that either case would be called up for discussion in the immediate future.

The council will meet Wednesday to act on recommended rules of procedure for the atomic energy commission, but it appeared that there would be no controversy on these unless Russia again raised her objections to a rule providing that decisions be made by a simple vote. Russia wants the rules changed to require a two-thirds vote.

MINISTERS AGREE ON PEACE PARLEY SCHEDULED JULY 29

Adopt Rules of Procedure to Serve as Suggestions

JUL 9 1946

VICTORY FOR U. S.

Russia Yields on Demand for Mandatory Curbs on 21-Nation Session.

PARIS, July 8—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers broke their deadlock on peace conference procedural issues tonight and authorized France to send out invitations tomorrow for the 21-nation general European peace conference.

The ministers adopted a French compromise proposal providing that a few simple rules of procedure, to be considered as suggestions only would accompany the invitations to the conference, American informants said.

Victory for U. S., Britain

This action represented a victory for Britain and the United States which had held out against binding the peace conference with mandatory rules of procedure as the Russians originally had demanded.

Breaking of the log-jam came after almost eight hours of negotiations including a private session which lasted for more than five hours.

The agreement on the procedure issue apparently removed the last obstacle to formal convocation of the peace conference to examine proposed treaties with Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland by the Allied nations which participated in the war against them.

July 29 Date Stands

Barring further unforseen difficulties, the peace conference will open July 29 in Luxembourg palace, pre-war seat of the French senate.

On a motion by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes the foreign ministers agreed to accord France the same status on all peace conference committees she enjoyed in the current ministers' sessions. This means that French representative will sit on all commissions, but without the right to vote except in groups concerned with the Italian treaty.

Under tonight's agreements China will not be included as an inviting power but will attend the conference as an invited nation.

Under suggested rules of procedure as proposed by Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister, the conference will designate a steering committee, composed of representatives of each delegation, whose decisions will be taken by a two-third majority vote.

May Change Rules

The right of the peace conference to amend or suspend its rules will be recognized. The conference will includ five political commissions one for each treaty, and two economic commissions, one for Italy and one for the Balkans as a group American informants said.

The political commissions will be comprised of representatives of nations which had been at war with the former enemy state involved.

The council accepted a proposal by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that a two-thirds majority rule would prevail on voting by the treaty commissions. If the minority wishes to protest any proposal voted within a commission, it has the right to lay its case before the full plenary session of the conference.

If, on the other hand, a proposal within a commission fails to muster the required two-thirds vote, the commission would present two or more alternate recommendations to the plenary session.

The two-thirds majority rule also will prevail in the plenary session voting.

The deputy foreign ministers were given the task of polishing up the suggested rules of procedure at their meeting tomorrow morning before final approval of the rules by the ministers tomorrow afternoon.

Tomorrow the ministers council is scheduled to give its final approval to the text on Italian reparations and also take up the German question.

Molotov's Stand Keeps 'Big 4' Deadlocked

JUL 9 1946

Paris, July 8 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers Council recessed after a morning meeting today, still deadlocked on the question of sending out invitations for a 21-nation peace conference July 29.

Arguments that have marked Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's opposition to sending invitations for the conference unless they were accompanied by a strict code of rules for its procedure were presented again today in the face of pleas by Secretary Byrnes and Secretary Bevin to have the invitations go out immediately.

The American and British secretaries said they were willing to discuss procedure rules as suggestions but would not attempt to foist them on the other nations.

Another Session Set

The Ministers were to resume their session late today.

An American source said Russia was demanding that a two-thirds-vote rule be extended to the peace conference plenary session.

At one point, V. M. Molotov, of Russia, was reported to have accused the United States of trying to dominate the peace conference. He also argued that if the ministers did not decide in advance on the rules they were running counter to the Trieste agreement.

Adherence Demanded

Byrnes retorted that the United States always stood by its agreements, and that at the peace conference the Trieste and all other agreements would be upheld. He also demanded that the agreement of last Thursday to call a peace conference be adhered to.

The Russians also proposed to limit the membership of commissions to handle peace treaties of Romania, Hungary, Italy and Finland in the plenary conference to nations which actually went to war against each of the countries.

Would Dominate Sessions

With a two-thirds vote, Russia and nations in her sphere of influence would obtain a dominating voice in the final treaties for the Balkans.

Sources close to the Council said that failure to reach an immediate solution of the procedural problem upon which the Foreign Ministers have been deadlocked since Friday might result in indefinite postponement of the proposed peace conference.

The Soviet news agency Tass, meanwhile, injected a new note of dissension into the proceedings by asserting that the British, American and French representatives had begun "secret" talks concerning Germany from which Russia was being excluded.

Tass said there was speculation in Paris that the reported talks "concern not only economic but also other questions."

Conferees Include Molotov

Whether there was any foundation for the Tass report could not immediately be ascertained. There have been private meetings here outside the Foreign Ministers Council and government officials from Belgium and Czechoslovakia—countries that might have claims against Germany—have conferred privately with the Ministers, including Molotov. There has been no official indication, however, of the nature of these talks.

The deadlock on the peace conference stemmed from Russia's insistent demands that the Big Four impose a set of rules of procedure on the conference—demands which both the British and American delegations vehemently opposed.

LATINS APPEAL FOR ITALY

All Except Brazil Ask Big 4 to Give Her a 'Just' Peace

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office said tonight that, as a result of an Argentine proposal, all Latin-American nations except Brazil had made a simultaneous plea to the four-power Foreign Ministers in Paris for "a just and equitable" peace for Italy.

Brazil did not join the action because she will be one of the twenty-one nations at the forthcoming peace conference. The representations were made late today to the diplomatic missions of Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States, as well as the general secretariat of the United Nations in New York, the Foreign Office said.

315 Members Committed

The *Times* commented that "no fewer than 315 of the 640 members of the House of Commons are committed by their election pledges to supporting the Friendly Societies. . . The House of Lords cannot be accused of flouting the Government's 'mandate' if it decides to reverse the decision of the Commons." Those who signed the pledges included 199 Laborites.

Lords Avoid Clash With Government

JUL 9 1946

London, July 8 (AP)—The House of Lords sidestepped a direct clash with the Labor Government today on an issue charged with political significance inside Britain—the case of the Friendly Societies, which are private nonprofit insurance groups.

Lords Poised For New Clash With Laborite Commons

London, July 8 (AP)—A long-expected clash between the Labor Government and the predominantly Conservative House of Lords appeared imminent today as an issue, little known outside of Britain, came before the peers—the case of the Friendly Societies.

Lord Beveridge—Sir William before his recent elevation to the peerage—has asked the lords to reverse the action of the House of Commons in excluding the private, nonprofit insurance groups from the Government's extensive new social insurance system.

Action Held "Probable"

The *Times* of London said recently it was "probable" that the peers would concur with Beveridge, Britain's famed wartime social security planner, in what many newspapers have described as a test whether private institutions can survive under Socialism.

The Friendly Societies, with more than 8,000,000 members, are demanding that they be made "Government agents" in the national insurance program, which will provide low-cost medical, unemployment, old age and other benefits for "duchess and door man alike."

The Labor Government excluded them, however, despite a pre-election pledge that they could come under the plan. James Griffiths, minister of national insurance, explained the change of policy by saying it had been decided that the problem of administration would be too great.

By voice vote the peers, mostly Conservatives, defeated a motion by Lord Beveridge to include the insurance groups in the Government's extensive new social-security system.

The House of Commons had voted to exclude them at Government insistence.

Lord Llewellin, who had offered a similar motion, said he hoped something could be done "by common consent to associate the Friendly Societies with scheme." He did not say what solution he had in mind.

Government Stand Declared

Before the vote, a Government spokesman, Lord Jowitt, declared the Government "can accept no such amendments."

The Peers had been expected to go along with Lord Beveridge, Britain's noted social-security planner during the war, in what many newspapers had described as a test whether private institutions could survive under socialism.

The Freindly Societies, with 8,000,000 members, are demanding that they be made "Government agents" in the national insurance program which will provide low-cost medical, unemployment, old-age and other benefits for "duchess and doorman alike."

The Labor Government, however, had excluded them, on the ground that the problem of administration would be too great.

JUL 9 1946

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London Drivers Strike; Meat Not Distributed

JUL 9 1946

London, July 8 (AP) — London's meat supply went undistributed today as 900 meat truck drivers and porters stuck to protest employment of non-union drivers.

Two thousand striking longshoremen at Southampton voted to stay out until Thursday while negotiations were being conducted on their demands for employment of more unloading gangs. Soldiers were ordered to unload tomatoes and oranges.

British Newsprint Use At 26% Of Prewar

JUL 9 1946

London, July 8 (AP) — Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, told Commons today that British newsprint consumption the first quarter of 1946 was 82,320 tons—approximately 26 per cent of prewar.

Brigadier Harry R. Mackeson, Conservative member, asked: "As four times more paper than ten years ago is being used by Government departments will you reduce consumption of paper by the Government, which is quite unnecessary, and increase it to the press?"

"No, sir," replied Sir Stafford.

U. N. DRIVE ASKED ON ILLITERACY

JUL 9 1946

London, July 8 (A. P.). — Dr. Alf Sommerfelt called on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today to begin its work with a worldwide assault on illiteracy. Addressing a meeting of the U. S. E. S. C. O. Preparatory Commission, the Norwegian delegate declared that the organization already had earned much good will but said it also was meeting with a certain amount of skepticism.

To be effective, he suggested, a world campaign must concentrate on one object "which can capture the imagination of the world," and added, "personally, I should be in favor of a campaign against illiteracy."

Support of the Norwegian's view came from Frederic Hudd of Canada, who said U. N. E. S. C. O. should not at the outset "permit desire to outrun performance."

Queue-Strain Suicides

JUL 9 1946

London, July 8 (AP)—Mrs. Irene Lovelock, founder of the League of British Housewives, said today that "22 women have already committed suicide because of the strain of rationing and standing in queues."

She spoke at a meeting seeking more liberal food allotments. Cries of "coward" greeted an announcement that John Strachey, Minister of Food, had declined to address the meeting because he could say no more than he had previously told the House of Commons about food supplies.

British Plan F.D.R. Memorial

London, July 8 (AP)—The Government is considering the building of a national memorial to President Roosevelt, the House of Commons was informed today. The Pilgrims Society, a British-American group, previously announced plans to erect a memorial in Grosvenor Square with private funds.

Deck Sunbathers Unfair to Troops!

JUL 9 1946

Colonel Asks Women on British Repatriation Ship Out of India to 'Please Wear More Clothes.'

Liverpool, July 8 (A. P.).—It's a mighty hot trip from India to England but for the staid British colonel discipline came before comfort.

Passengers of the Empress of Scotland disclosed after the big ship docked here today that some of the 250 women passengers aboard had been asked by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Cooper, commanding more than 2,000 repatriation troops, to "please wear more clothes."

The women, including thirty-two members of an army camp show unit, complied.

Col. Cooper explained that he "told them quite quietly that I had complaints that women were going around improperly dressed and that some had been sunbathing on the decks with practically nothing on at all, and reminded them that it was unfair to the 2,000-odd troops on board."

"The women laughed and clapped their hands, so they took it in good part and there were no further complaints," the officer added.

One of the women—married and with a small child—commented:

"Some of the girls wore snappy beach suits, but they had the figures to carry them and I thought they looked very smart. Some of the troops whistled after them as they walked the decks, but some men always whistle at a pretty figure."

British Bombers On Flight To U.S.

JUL 9 1946

Gravely, England, July 8 (AP)—Eight British Lancaster bombers took off today on the first leg of an 18,000-mile "good-will tour" of the United States which will culminate with their participation in Army Air Force Day festivities at Los Angeles August 1.

Eight more Lancasters, which with today's detachment comprised the wartime Pathfinder Unit Squadron 35, are scheduled to leave tomorrow.

The first trans-Atlantic flight of a full British bomber squadron in battle order was commanded by 23-year-old Wing Commander Allan Craig, the youngest officer in the Royal Air Force holding his rank (equivalent to a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army Air Forces).

K.lian Loses In Third Move For Shift Of Trial To U.S.

JUL 9 1946

Bad Neuheim, Germany, July 8 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian failed today for the third time to obtain a transfer to the United States of his trial on charges of aiding and authorizing cruelty to soldiers imprisoned at the Lichfield (England) detention camp.

In other Lichfield trial developments, meanwhile, six witnesses drew prison sentences and fines for using forged army orders for a plane trip from Germany to London while the trial was in progress, and Pfc. William C. Loveless, 24-year-old combat veteran from Parama, Mo., was convicted of striking two soldiers and fined $100.

Slapping Ordered, GI's Defense

Loveless, who was wounded in the Normandy invasion, admitted slapping the soldier prisoners, but said he did it on a direct order from an officer. He identified the officer as Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., whose trial is expected to end tomorrow. Loveless was acquitted of charges of striking three other prisoners.

The proceedings in the Kilian trial disclosed that the former commander of the Lichfield depot had tried two weeks ago to introduce a "secret" message from the War Department in Washington in support of his transfer plea.

Messages From War Department

The message informed officials here that many of the witnesses Kilian has demanded have been discharged from the Army and "object strenuously" to leaving their civilian jobs for the trip.

In another message, the War Department asked that Kilian show the nature of the testimony he expected to obtain from the witnesses to see if it is vital, and inquired whether he would not obtain their testimony by written depositions.

Kilian's attorney, Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford, protested that "it is unfair to require the defendant to depend upon that type of evidence. Ford demanded that the court move to the United States, where the witnesses could be questioned on the stand. The Court however, ordered Ford to produce the requested information about the witnesses.

80 Witnesses Now In U.S.

Kilian's attorney said he had asked for about 80 witnesses who are now in the United States. Only one had been brought here, he said. Many of the witnesses are former Lichfield officers.

Denying the request for a change venue, th court suggested that Kilian might take the matter up with Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, commander of the Continental Base Section which is conducting the Lichfield trials.

The six witnesses accused of making an unauthorized flight to London two months ago while waiting to testify against sixteen accused soldiers were sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined from $84 to $150 each. The verdict raised to eight the number of convictions against Lichfield trial witnesses. Two others previously were sentenced to six months each for refusing to obey orders and insulting officers.

Those convicted today were Private Louis Kardon, 29, Philadelphia; Private Charles McGinnis, 23, Atlanta; Private Theodore Taylor, 22-year-old Negro, the Bronx, N.Y.; Sergt. Saul L. Russ, 22, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Private Anthony R. Calogero, 23, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Private Peter H. Claim, 22, Uniontown, Pa.

Guard At Lichfield Guilty; Fined $100

JUL 9 1946

(Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 8 (AP)—Pfc. William C. Loveless, of Parma, Mo., was convicted today of striking two soldier prisoners at the Lichfield guardhouse and fined $100.

Loveless, 24-year-old combat veteran who was wounded in the Normandy invasion, admitted on the witness stand that he slapped the two prisoners, but said he did it on a direct order from an officer.

"Work these two men over," was the order which he said came from Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., whose trial is expected to conclude tomorrow.

Freed On 3 Other Charges

Loveless was acquitted of charges that he struck three other prisoners, all three of which he denied. The military court deliberated an hour on its verdict after a four-hour trial.

Loveless entered the Army in 1941 and invaded Normandy with the 79th Infantry Division four days after D-day. He was seriously wounded June 25, 1944, at Cherbourg, hospitalized in England and became a jailer at Lichfield upon his release from the hospital.

KEITEL WAS FRONT FOR HITLER TALKS, HIS COUNSEL SAYS

JUL 9 1946

NUERBERG, July 8 (AP)—Hitler paraded Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel before European leaders as a front man to frighten them, but Keitel actually was innocent of wrong-doing under the Nazis, his counsel said today in a final summary before the International Military Tribunal.

The former chief of the German High command was pictured by his council, Dr. Otto Nelte, as "far too faithful a follower" of Hitler and "a believer in the fuehrer principle" but not as guilty of wrong either under German or international law.

Keitel's initials on war orders, the attorney said, meant nothing, since "it is known that Hitler did not accept any advice concerning military decisions."

Hitler's use of Keitel as a front man explained the marshal's presence at meetings of Nazi chieftains with European leaders before the war, Nelte said.

"He did not participate in the conversations," the attorney added. "Hitler liked to have Keitel in his entourage as representative of the Wehrmacht."

Nelte attacked the testimony of Hans Bernd Gisevious, former Gestapo man, that Keitel formed a ring around Hitler, keeping from the fuehrer information about atrocities, and that he had much influence with the high command and threatened subordinates with special treatment by secret police.

"Gisevius wasn't in a position to know all the things he testified about and moreover was quoting dead men all the time," Nelte added. "Actually Keitel had a tremendously thankless task in the permanent dilemma between his military point of view and the unbending will of Hitler."

Nelte, who will complete the Keitel defense tomorrow, agreed that the field marshal helped rearm Germany, but contended that "the generals, among them Keitel, thought no different from millions of Germans who were not party members or who were opponents but who regarded national aims as self-evident."

Nelte contended that all the generals, like millions of other Germans, regarded national aims as self-evident.

"The generals did not see the danger of war in the fact that Hitler wanted to realize those national aims by aggressive war," Nelte continued, "but they saw a danger rather in the fact that the assertion of these aims would bring about sanctions by former enemy Powers."

Nelte said that Germany was too weak to wage war before it acquired the Skoda munitions works with the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Justice Lawrence, presiding, severely reprimanded Nelte when he accused the French prosecution of withholding some High Command documents.

KEITEL PLEADS AIM WAS DEFENSE

JUL 9 1946

Nuernberg, July 8 (A. P.).—A defense lawyer before the International Tribunal today represented the German generals as men who believed Adolf Hitler's regime to be legitimate and who favored rearming the Reich only for defense and not for aggressive war.

Dr. Otto Nelte, counsel for Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, presented a 195-page defense summary for Keitel in such general terms as to apply to all German military leaders. Conceding that Keitel helped rearm the Reich,

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO RELEASE YANKS

JUL 9 1946

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 9 (AP)—American officials said early today they felt they were "getting the run-around" from the Russians in their attempts to secure the release of four Americans who disappeared into the Soviet zone last week and apparently still are being held under arrest.

A warrant officer and his wife have been missing since July 1 and captain and a lieutenant since July 4. The Army has not yet released their names.

Lt. Col. K. C. Frank, American provost marshal, said that persistent American efforts failed to bring any satisfactory response from the Soviets.

"It looks like we are getting the run-around, being sent from one Russian officer to another and receiving no satisfaction," Frank said. "We've never run into anything quite like this before but in the morning we are going to start all over again with a new request."

A criminal investigation department officer said: "We are just not getting results. If the Russians are doing this in retaliation for something they feel we have done wrong, they should say so. Otherwise they should help return those people, as we always turn loose any of theirs we pick up as soon as possible."

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JUL 9 1946

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1,200 GI's Stranded By Bavarian Floods

Frankfurt, July 8 (AP)—Floods inundated large areas of Southern Bavaria today, stranding more than 1,200 American soldiers and ruining crops vitally needed for feeding hungry Germans this winter.

The United States 3d Army reported that four days of torrential rains have isolated the famous sports center of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Troops spending weekend leaves there are trapped by flooded roads and rail exits.

With floods extending from the Austrian border as far north as Augsburg, the United States Constabulary alerted troops to evacuate German flood victims.

Question And Answer

British military police rushed into the fray and drew some blood with their clubs.

An irate Tommy asked an M.P. who was pursuing him: "What did we fight this war for anyway?"

"Don't ask me," retorted the M.P. as he shoved the soldier in a military truck.

Earlier, American military police dispersed a milder demonstration by several hundred civilians who gathered in front of their headquarters singing Communist songs.

The civilians broke up in good humor shouting "Viva America!" and "Russia! Russia!" after some persons in the crowd were prodded firmly by the Americans.

Angered British Troops Attack Trieste Italians

JUL 9 1946

Soldiers, Retaliating For Saturday Riots, Smash Windows, Strike Civilians In One-Hour Melee

Trieste, July 8 (AP)—British occupation troops—smarting under the indignities their comrades suffered from Italian rioters last Saturday—turned on the Italians tonight in a violent counter-demonstration.

Show windows were smashed and heads were cracked during the one-hour fracas in downtown Trieste before club-swinging British military police drove the angry troops back to their barracks.

The disorder began when a group of British soldiers, accompanied by a handful of American soldiers, congregated in the Piazza Goldoni, which had been a concentration point for the Italian rioters.

Joined By Others

The soldiers then went to the Excelsior Theater, a motion-picture house for British service men, and awaited reinforcements.

Joined by troops leaving the cinema, the angry Britons marched down the broad thoroughfare rolling up their sleeves, swinging their belts and shouting insults to Italian bystanders. There were approximately 1,000 British demonstrators.

Once they charged en masse up a steep hill striking out at fleeing civilians in the path and shattering windows.

Eight Shots Fired

In another outbreak an Italian café was invaded, and its contents were destroyed. Eight shots were fired during this fracas but no one was hurt, and the source of the firing was not determined.

Pro-Yugoslav leaders of Trieste's crippling general strike failed during the day to heed summons of military authorities to present themselves before a military court. The strike, now in its second week, has been declared illegal by the Allied military authorities because of its political motive.

The disorders last Saturday night in which hundreds of Italian youths participated came in the wake of the decision of the four-power Foreign Ministers to internationalize Trieste. This strategic city at the head of the Adriatic had been claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

Italy Cabinet Plan Receives Setback

JUL 9 1946

Rome, July 8 (AP)—A renewed Communist demand for sizable pay increases in the lower-income brackets appeared today to have torpedoed Prémier-designate Alcide de Gasperi's hopes for early formation of the new Italian republic's first Cabinet.

When he left Rome Saturday night to spend the week end at near-by Castelgandolfo, the Christian Democrat leader said his party was in substantial agreement with the Socialists and Communists over the new government's economic and financial program.

There remained only the distribution of portfolios, he said, and he expected to have the Cabinet in shape to present to President Enrico de Nicola some time today.

Socialists Join Communists

However, the Communist demand popped up yesterday. With Socialists joining the Communists to the extent of advocating ten per cent wage increases, while the Christian Democrats stood out for the alternative solution of reducing prices through rigid controls, agreement seemed to be still far off.

De Gasperi, whose six-party coalition paved the way for the June 2 elections which brought the republic into being, resigned immediately after de Nicola's inauguration last Monday and was directed to form another government.

Mercy Invoked For Mihailovic

JUL 9 1946

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 8 (AP). Defense counsel appealed today for mercy for Gen. Draja Mihailovic, telling the court trying the Chetnik leader for treason that Mihailovic's "tragedy lies in the fact that he did not reach an agreement with Marshal Tito."

The defense summation supported its initial premise that Mihailovic could not be held responsible for the acts of all his commanders by describing the Chetniks as "a military disorganization."

Nikola Kosanovic, Mihailovic's counsel, contended that Mihailovic never intended to aid the German and Italian occupation forces. Defending the guerrilla leader against charges of political treachery, he added:

"No one in London complained about him. He was a little man—too small to have his own policy."

Mihailovic's attorney opened his summation after the chief prosecutor, Col. Melos Minich, in concluding a 4½-hour summation, described Mihailovic and his codefendants as "the most shameful traitors that our country can recall."

SUMMATION BEGUN IN CHETNIK'S TRIAL

JUL 9 1946

Belgrade, July 8 (A. P.).—Chief Prosecutor Col. Milos Minich began his summation in the treason trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich today by declaring that every charge contained in the prosecution indictment had been proved irrefutably. Minich also accused American and English representatives who were stationed at Mikhailovich's headquarters of instigating him to fight against Yugoslav Communists. Minich described the activities of these representatives as "an expression of certain reactionary circles abroad which were fighting for their own interests and not for the interests of the peoples of the Balkans."

Minich asserted that American officers had remained at Mikhailovich's headquarters as late as January, 1945, and that this gave the Chetnik leader an opportunity to maintain that he was not collaborating with the enemy.

Describing Mikhailovich's activities as "a four-year fight against the national liberation movement," Minich charged that the politicians of all the pre-war Yugoslav parties had collaborated closely with the Chetnik leader. He added that the "home traitors" who worked with Mikhailovich had "prevented the people of Yugoslavia from giving even more aid to the Allies during the war."

Clashes Feared As Jews Pour Into Poland

JUL 9 1946

Warsaw, July 7 [AP—Delayed]—The thousands of Jewish repatriates streaming into Poland from Russia are causing authorities to fear a recurrence of anti-Jewish outbreaks such as the Kielce pogrom, in which 41 persons died.

A Government spokesman said today that armored cars and militia reinforcements had been dispatched to the ancient cathedral city of Czestochowa, west of Kielce, to prevent what appeared to be an attempt to start rioting.

The appearance of a Pole with a camel which he said he acquired from the Russians caused intense excitement in the market place of Czestochowa.

Agitators In Crowd

The Government spokesman said anti-Semitic agitators circulated in the curious crowd around the camel rider, started shouting anti-Jewish cries and distributing provocatory literature. The spokesman said prompt intervention by Polish armed forces prevented a riot.

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party, in a statement condemned the Kielce pogrom and vigorously denied that his followers were to blame as Vice Premier Wladislaw Gomulka has intimated.

Violence Condemned

"I categorically condemn all such acts of violence," Mikolajczyk said. "The Polish Peasant party condemns the murder of innocent citizens and follows a policy of brotherhood and tolerance for all peoples, nothwithstanding their race or social position."

He said his party was deeply conscious of the ways the Jews felt because "for many months, members of the Polish Peasant party have been murdered."

Jews by the tens of thousands were being routed into Szczecin (Stettin) in Northern Poland and into Lower Silesia, reports reaching the capital said.

Palestine Refuge Demanded

The Central Committee of Polish Jews and other organizations renewed their demands for free emigration to Palestine. Jews in large numbers besieged the committee's offices and the American Embassy seeking transit permits to go across Germany toward Palestine or the United States.

The Government said hundreds were arrested in the Kielce pogrom investigation and the first six will go on trial Monday on charges of inciting the pogrom. One militiaman was among the defendants.

said he did not know how many were still imprisoned.

He maintained that publication of individual precinct returns would show that at least 85 per cent of the voters balloted against a one-house Legislature, on which the Government had sought an affirmative vote. The Government's count had showed that more than 6,000,000 out of roughly 10,000,000 votes favored the unicameral Legislature.

Reveals Stand On Pogrom

Warsaw, July 8 (AP)—Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski declared tonight at a press conference that top-ranking Catholic Church dignitaries in Poland had refused to voice condemnation of those responsible for the recent anti-Jewish pogrom in the city of Kielce which resulted in the death of 41 persons.

DEMANDS FIGURES ON VOTE IN POLAND

JUL 9 1946

Warsaw, July 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk announced today that he had submitted two formal protests to the Government charging irregularities in last Sunday's national referendum, and said that he was demanding that the returns from every polling place be published.

Mikolajczyk estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 members of his opposition Polish Peasant party had been arrested before and during the referendum, but

RUSSIANS REMOVE GERMAN FAMILIES LIVING IN AUSTRIA

JUL 9 1946

VIENNA, July 8.— (AP) Hundreds of families were herded into trucks and loaded into boxcars today as the Red army began a systematic eviction from the Soviet zone of Austria of 54,000 Germans and other non-Austrians.

The program began shortly after 6 a. m., deadline set in the order suddenly announced by the Russians yesterday.

The Austraian Ministry of the Interior said it had ordered police not to assist the Russians in dispossessing any persons who had come to the country before March 13, 1938, or who had acquired Austrian citizenship. However, Austrian police in some areas were pressed into service by the Red army, the ministry said.

Mayors Under Arrest

Austrian government sources said their reports from the provinces of Burgenland and lower Austria were incomplete, because communications were out to some points and at others, the mayors were under arrest.

These sources said, however, that 900 persons were moved out of Horn in lower Austria and 700 out of Mistelbach.

According to these reports, these families were put in open trucks and moved to railroad yards. There they were loaded into the box cars. Each person was permitted to take 30 pounds of belongings.

Move Deportees to Camp

The Russians are expected to move the deportees through the repatriation camp at Melk in the Soviet zone. They must pass through the American zone in both Austria and Germany to reach the French zone of Germany, where they are scheduled to be resettled.

French authorities here, however, said they knew nothing about the plan to settle the dispossessed persons in their zone.

No preparations have been made for handling them in the American zone of Austria.

The eviction was said to be closely connected with the confiscation of "German assets" which the Russians announced earlier. Austrian officials have said that the Russians were claiming 75 per cent Austria's industrial capacity.

REDS ORDER 54,000 OUT OF AUSTRIA

JUL 9 1946

Vienna, July 8 (A. P.).—Some 54,000 native Germans and other foreigners were ordered by Soviet authorities to leave Russian occupation zone of Austria today. A reliable source said they are to be sent to the French zone in Germany. Russian Army trucks and vehicles of the Austrian Communist party were stationed outside the homes of foreigners affected by the order, which permitted them to take only thirty pounds of belongings.

The Austrian Government was reported to have advised foreigners in the zone that only persons who came to Austria after the anschluss of March 13, 1938, and those not Austrian citizens, were obliged to comply with the order. Austrian authorities claim the order contradicts both the London and Moscow declarations on Austria.

The order was said to be closely connected with the confiscation of "German assets," which the Russians announced Saturday. Austrian officials said the Russians were claiming 75 per cent of the republic's industrial capacity.

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HUNGARIAN RULE MENACED BY REDS

JUL 4 1946

Budapest, July 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Hungarian informants said today that Soviet Lieut.-Gen. Sviridov had sent Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy a note which may cause the collapse of the predominantly Smallholder government, which is largely anti-Communist in its leanings.

They said Sviridov's note contained demands for disbanding of the Hungarian boy scout and Catholic youth organizations on the grounds they are "Fascist." They expressed the belief that Nagy and his party would not agree to such demands and would probably resign.

Sviridov, writing as chief of the occupation forces, also was said to have demanded that the Government abolish parliamentary immunity for two members of Parliament, both Smallholders, against whom the Communists and Social Democrats hold grievances. In addition he was reported to have demanded harsher treatment for certain "Fascists" and complained that the entire Catholic clergy was "anti-democratic" and that Hungarians had been ambushing a number of Russians.

The Russians have taken $5,000,000 worth of commodities out of the country as reparations since March, according to well-informed sources and are now in the process of removing 60,000 head of cattle and 20,000 horses.

JUL 9 1946

Capitalism Faulty, Communist Asserts

Moscow, July 8 (AP)—Georgy F. Alexandrov, Communist party chief of propaganda, asserted today that social thinking in "bourgeois" countries were spending their time apologizing for capitalism.

Addressing the Academy of Science, he said capitalism had been able to give the world only 268 peace years of the last 4,000. He said the plight of natives in British, French and Dutch colonies alone was enough to prove something was wrong with the system.

Forsythe On Way To U.S.

Antwerp, Belgium, July 8 (AP)—Col. C. Forsythe, of Edgewood, R.I., Antwerp port commander from October, 1945, to July 1, 1946, left here today aboard the S.S. Shooting Star en route to the United States. The ship is due in New York July 16. Colonel Forsythe has been succeeded by Col. Frederick Knudsen, of Columbus, Ga., former commander of Camp Tophat, redeployment center in Antwerp.

JUL 9 1946

Soviet Air Line in Iran Battles for Rich Route

MASHAD, Iran, July 8. — (AP) A small-scale economic war in this isolated corner of the Middle East, with the Russians and an Iranian-American outfit vying for airline rights, has brought a statement from American Ambasador George Allen that the Russian Intourist agency is commercially operating planes "which were delivered to the Red Army for fighting a war—and for no other purpose."

Nominally the fight is between Intourist, Soviet-owned and operated airline, and Iranian Airways, Persian-owned line employing American personnel and American-made aircraft.

Risk Passenger Trade

At stake is a rich passenger trade between Teheran and this holy shrine city (Mecca to the world's 50 million Shia Moslems) plus a potential entry to the Persian lamb and Karakul markets of Afghanistan.

Intourist, operating American Lend-Lease D-3s, started twice-weekly roundtrip commercial flights between Teheran and Mashad, Tabriz, Pahlevi and Resht before the war ended.

Iranian government officials say the line, set up only to serve points inside Iran, has no formal contract or license. Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam recently said that he was not aware that Intourist was making flights to Mashad. Government commissions traveled over the Tabriz leg to settle the Azerbaijan problem. Qavam flew to Moscow via Intourist last November to confer with Molotov and Stalin.

Recently a licensed Iranian syndicate organized Iranian Airways, bought American planes and contracted for demobilized American airmen to operate the line while Persian replacements are being trained.

The line started service to Kermanshah, Abadan, Mashad, Ziadahn and Baghdad, with outside connections to Cairo and Beirout.

Schedules Arranged

Mashad flights were scheduled so as not to conflict with Intourist arrivals and departures. Intourist, without notice, moved its schedule up a day and Iranian Airways officials claimed that Intourist "hijacked" passengers who had booked seats on the Iranian planes.

Crews of the two planes met at the airfield. The pilot of the Iranian plane reported that an English-speaking Soviet crewman said "we'll run you Americans out of business."

In Teheran Ambassador Allen told newsmen:

"From the viewpoint of maintaining American prestige we are vitally interested in the success of any American - manned business abroad. Although no official action has been taken we are watching this situation closely." Apparently Russian officials have overlooked the fact that planes being operated commercially by Intourist were delivered to the Red army for fighting a war—and for no other purpose."

On June 21, Intourist lowered the fare for the 750-mile flight from Mashad to Teheran. Wiring his Teheran office for permission to meet the cut, an Iranian Airways official declared bitterly: "It's rather a one-sided fight. We have planes to pay for out of our operating cost."

Arab League Warns U. S.

JUL 9 1946

Says Zionists Foment Clash of Interests—Calls on Britain for Palestine Freedom.

Cairo, July 8 (A. P.).—The Arab League declared in a note to the United States today that it feels that the "Zionist policy is on the point of succeeding in bringing about an intensive clash between the interests of the Arab East and the policy and interests of the United States." In a note to Great Britain, the league demanded negotiations with a view to constituting a new government for Palestine.

The note was in comment on the report of the Anglo-American committee which recommended the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. Attached, was a memorandum declaring that some members of the Anglo-American committe had previously been extreme supporters of the Zionists, and that it was evident that "the committee (or at least some of its members) came to carry out the policy which had already been formulated such as the recommendation that 100,000 immigrants be accepted this year, no more and no less, the same figure that had been proposed by President Truman."

The note said that even though it co-operated with it, the league did not recognize the legality of the Anglo-American Committee.

It expressed fear lest the policy of the United States "be affected by the claims of clamorous and noisy bands of Jews in the United States who possess means unavailable to the Arabs by which they can direct American public opinion toward a goal that injures the Arabs and exposes to danger the feeling of confidence and friendliness between the United States and the Arab peoples." The league said that the Palestine question was "the direct result of a mistaken British policy."

Independence Demand.

The note to Great Britain said: "Disturbances that will occur in Palestine and the whole Arab East, consequently endangering peace and security, are the responsibilities of those who decide to support and fulfill the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee." The league then asked Great Britain for negotiations with a view to replacing the Palestine Government with another constituted in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations. The league also asked that these negotiations begin at once, so that an agreement may be arrived at before the next session of the United Nations in September, and that pending that agreement all immigration to Palestine and all land sales be stopped.

Azzam Pasha, secretary-general of the Arab League, made public the two notes. He has said that the league would demand the independence of Palestine.

Arabs Protest U. S. Entry Into Palestine Case

JUL 9 1946

CAIRO, July 8—(AP) The Arab league, in notes to Britain and the United States today, challenged the right of the United States to intervene in Palestine before the case has been placed before the United Nations and assailed what it called the "claims of a clamorous and noisey band of Jews" in America.

The league, giving its views on the British-American inquiry committee report which recommended immediate immigration to Palestine of 100,000 Jews, declared that "the disturbances that will occur in Palestine and the whole Arab east, and the consequent endangering of peace and security, are the responsibility of those who decided to support and fulfill the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee."

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, where Arab leaders have raised the threat of a possible civil disobedience program, the Jewish press, said the situation with regard to the Jewish underground had reached the diplomatic stage.

1,000 Jews Released

Police officials said nearly 1,000 of the more than 2,000 Jews taken into custody in the wave of arrests June 29 by British authorities had been released.

However, no announcement was made concerning the members of the Jewish Agency now held at Latrun prison, and all sources questioned on the subject replied, in effect, that only London could supply the answer.

Gen. Miles C. Demsey, British commander-in-chief in the Middle East, arrived in Palestine apparently for a three-day inspection tour.

The Arab league note, made public here by Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, league secretary general, also asked for negotiations looking toward replacing the present government of Palestine, now under British mandate, with another "in conformity with the rules and in agreement with the aims and principles" of the United Nations. The league asked that negotiations take place "as soon as possible so that agreement may be reached before the next session of the U.N." Assembly in September.

The note to the United States said the league felt that "Zionist policy is on the point of succeeding in bringing about an intensive clash between the interest of the Arab East and the policy and interests of the United States."

Memorandum Attached

A memorandum was attached declaring that some members of the British-American inquiry were "actually extreme supporters of the Zionists before their appointment to the committee," and adding that "it is also evident that the committee (or at least some of its members) came to carry out a policy which already had been formulated, such as the recommendation that 100,000 immigrants be accepted this year—no more and no less—the same figure that had been proposed by President Truman.

This note said that when the committee was formed the league did not recognize its legality, but co-operated with the group lest the policy of the United States "be affected by the claims of a clamorous and noisy band of Jews in the United States who possess means unavailable to Arabs, by which they can direct American public opinion toward a goal that injures Arabs and exposes to danger the feeling of confidence and friendliness between the United States and Arab peoples."

Policy Called "Mistaken"

The note said the Palestine situation was "the direct result of mistaken British policy."

The league claimed that Zionist propaganda, which it said is "supported by certain citizens of the United States, already has begun to poison the thoughts of the people of the East against the Jews, thus teaching them an anti-Semitism which they have not known."

The note to Britain said "there exists no justification permitting the Government of the United States of America to intervene and to try to effect a change in the *status quo* of Palestine until the case of Palestine has been placed before the United Nations."

Arabs Warn 1946 On Of Civil Disobedience

Jerusalem, July 8 (AP)—Threats of a possible Arab civil-disobedience program in protest against Jewish immigration to Palestine were coupled today with an Arab slap at President Truman and a suggestion that he open America to Jewish immigrants "if he really is in sympathy" with them.

Dr. H. F. Khalidi, of the Arab Higher Executive Committee, said that group was drafting a new note to Britain warning that unless the British Government took immediate steps to halt the illegal entry of Jews into Palestine there would be "a wave of non-cooperation by Arabs, followed possibly by civil disobedience."

"After that," he said, "the next step may be mass demonstrations by Arabs, and this executive will refuse to accept responsibility for them."

Accuses Truman.

Khalidi's statement came as the Executive Committee disclosed it had already drafted a letter to President Truman, accusing him of "flagrant, empty and irresponsible statements" in connection with the problem of Jewish immigration to Palestine. This note was in reply to a White House statement last Tuesday to the effect that the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibility for the transportation of 100,000 European Jewish refugees to Palestine in accordance with the recent recommendations of the Anglo-American commission of inquiry.

The Arab committee said it "would have liked to ignore this last statement and attach no importance to it—coming as it does at a time when President Truman is begging for Jewish votes in the forthcoming presidential election." The note continued:

"The executive wishes to remind President Truman that it is not within his power or jurisdiction, nor that of others, to determine the future destiny of this Arab country—as Palestine is not a parcel of merchandise which can be bought in the world financial market at Wall Street or bartered for Jewish votes, in spite of the fact that the American President controls the atomic bomb."

JUL 9 1946

White House is Silent.

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—The White House had no comment today on a letter drafted

by the Arab Higher Executive Committee asserting President Truman made "irresponsible statements" in connection with Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The President's press secretary, Charles G. Ross, said only that he did not know whether Mr. Truman had received such a communication.

JUL 9 1946

Holy Land Tense

JERUSALEM, July 8 — (AP) Nearly 1,000 of the more than 2,000 Jews seized in the widespread arrests of June 29 have been released, police authorities said today, as an uneasy quiet pervaded the tense holy land.

In the lull following British army operations against the Jewish underground, the Jewish press said the situation had reached the diplomatic stage. Questions concerning British plans persistently were referred to higher levels.

British authorities continued their occupation of the Jewish Agency's building, and the agency established headquarters at the Eden hotel.

Most of the persons released since the June 29 arrests have been children under 16 or adults over 70, police authorities said.

(In London, delegations from towns throughout England flocked to the central lobby of Commons to protest the British raids and arrests in Palestine. Their arrival followed yesterday's mass meeting in which thousands of Jews demanded the release of the arrested leaders.

(Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, archbishop of Canterbury, told a London news conference he supported the British government's actions in Palestine and rejected a protest concerning them from Dr. J. Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine. He said the future of Palestine was in no way prejudiced by the government's actions "except to make it clear that the future would not be settled by violence.")

JUL 9 1946

Committee Going To London

Washington, July 8 (AP) — The State Department announced today an eighteen-member delegation of President Truman's cabinet committee on Palestine will leave for London Wednesday for high level consultations with British authorities.

The committee will be headed by Henry F. Grady, president of the American Steamships Lines, as alternate for James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State. Mr. Truman created the committee several weeks ago to advise him on a Government policy for Palestine and related matters.

Britain's Palestine Plan Supported

JUL 9 1946

Canterbury, England, July 8 (AP). Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, archbishop of Canterbury, rejected today a protest by Dr. J. Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine, and supported the British Government in its endeavor to restore order in the Holy Land.

The future of Palestine, the Archbishop asserted at his diocesan conference, was in no way prejudiced by the Government's action—widespread police and military operations in which more than 2,000 Jews were arrested—"except to make it clear the future would not be settled by violence."

Cites Communications

"Since the recent Government action in Palestine," he declared, "I have received from the chief rabbi of the Holy Land and others communications which seem to me not only to beg the question, but to beg the wrong questions.

"Most of us will agree that the Prime Minister has justified action in the interests of public order, and that if further justification is needed, it is found in the discovery of great stores of arms and munitions, hidden with thoroughness and ingenuity, the mere possession of which in the hands of private individuals or organizations is a lawless threat to public order and security."

Lists Alternatives

Calling for a decisive declaration of policy on Palestine, the Archbishop offered "only two alternatives":

JUL 9 1946

Implementation of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission, including immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews; or acceptance of the Peel plan, rejected in 1938, which recommended partition of Palestine, setting up Jewish and Arab states.

He said the admission of 100,000 Jews "would be easier under the proposals of the Peel Commission than under those of the Anglo-American Commission, just because the future of Palestine would be more clearly defined."

Dangerous, He Says

"But it is a dangerous mistake," he added, "to concentrate too much on what Palestine might do. The real problem which must not be shirked and for which Palestine certainly cannot be the solution, is that of the half million and more of Jews and all other displaced persons in Germany.

"Homes must be found not only for 100,000 but for all the Jews who cannot endure to live on in Germany. Homes must be found, too, for all those displaced persons who will not return willingly and must not be compelled to return to their country of origin.

"If every country was willing, according to its capacity, to give asylum for some, it would be solved."

New York, July 8 (AP) — Dr. Stephen S. Wise, member of the executive board of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said today the British Embassy in Washington had refused him permission to visit Palestine.

He said the denial was "a confession of British guilt in relation to recent happenings" in Palestine and declared it could only mean "that the British Government will seek, though in vain, to conceal behind an iron curtain the truth of British misconduct in Palestine."

The British Information servic said that although no formal ap plication had been made, a perso who made a telephone inquiry o Dr. Wise's behalf was told that "o instructions from London" no visa are being issued for Palestine now

JUL 9 1946

Torture Convictions

Manila, July 8 (AP)—United States military tribunal today convicted two more Japanese charged with participating in the torture slayings of more than 2,000 Filipino civilians on Panay Island in late 1943. Second Lieutenant Noriyuki Otsuka was sentenced to hang and Sergt. Tadataka Kuwano to life imprisonment.

JUL 9 1946

3 Naval Officers Accused Of Bribery

Manila, July 8 (AP)—Rear Admiral H. H. Good, commander of the Philippine Sea Frontier, announced today that three officers attached to the submarine supply center at Subic Bay had been ordered to face court-martial for alleged black-market activities, bribery and misappropriation of navy property.

The officers, all of whom have been relieved of duty, are Lieut. Com. C. B. Sprott, Oakland, Cal.; Lieut. H. C. Bates, San Francisco, and Lieut. H. L. Blakley, who gave his address as Brisbane, Australia.

All have had at least 25 years service with the Navy.

Sprott was charged with bribery and embezzlement of United States property, disposing of Government property, and neglect of duty. Bates and Blakley were accused of bribery and wrongfully disposing of United States property.

"The probable losses are in relatively small amounts," Admiral Good said, "and we are unable to show that large black-market activity was conducted." Local newspapers carried stories of a $2,000,000 embezzlement when the case first broke, but navy officials said today the figure would be closer to $100,000, and probably much lower.

JUL 9 1946

BLAMES CHINESE FOR MANCHU WAR

Tokyo, July 8 (A. P.).—Chinese-Japanese friction in Manchuria—a "state of hostilities without a declaration of war"—prompted the decision by Japan's militarists to swarm over that area, a former Kwantung Army officer testified before the International Military Tribunal today.

The witness, former Major-Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka, asserted that Japanese schoolchildren in Manchurian schools had to have guards to protect them from Chinese treatment.

He attributed these alleged tactics to an anti-Japanese movement based on China's desire for the return of Port Arthur and Dairen and removal of the South Manchurian Railway.

Tanaka said there were more than 300 anti-Japanese incidents in Manchuria just prior to the 1931 fireworks. These caused Japanese militarists to "suppress and punish" perpetrators. Tanaka added:

"I felt these Manchurian warlords should be thrown out and a new order established."

Envoy Heads British Mission to Japan

JUL 9 1946

Tokyo, July 8 (A. P.).—Alvary Douglas Frederick Gascoigne, career official of the British Foreign Service, is expected here Wednesday to head the British liaison mission to Japan, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Gairdner. Gascoigne will have the rank of Ambassador. After a parade of the Dorsetshire regiment, the Ambassador's flag will be raised over the embassy for the first time since 1941.

JUL 9 1946

G. I.'s in Japan Get Phrase Books

Tokyo, July 8 (A. P.).—The United States Army is ready to distribute 60,000 copies of a new Japanese phrase book to help troops make their way around the country. Sample phrases: "How about a date?" "Where will I meet you?"

Parley With MacArthur

Tokyo, July 8 (AP)—General MacArthur conferred today with W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and Gen. George C. Kenney, former commander of the Far East Air Forces.

The two visitors, together with Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, later left by plane for Shanghai en route around the world.

"Labor-Boss" System

Tokyo, July 8 (AP)—The Japanese news agency Jiji today reported opposition in Government circles to the proposed abolition of the feudalistic "labor boss" system for supplying labor.

In several areas where Government labor offices were set up, Jiji said, the result was confusion because of an inadequate labor supply, the shortage of food and "other social conditions."

JUL 9 1946

HIROSHIMA HONORS U. S. OFFICER

Hiroshima, July 8 (A. P.).—Civic leaders of this atomic-bombed city wondered how to honor Lieut. John D. Montgomery of 723 West Lovell street, Kalamazoo, Mich., for helping them plan a model city of the future. Today they decided how. They told Montgomery.

"Today we planted in Hiroshima 100,000 potatoes in honor of you and the aid you are giving us in rebuilding our city."

JUL 9 1946

"Secret" Starvation Orders

Yokohama, July 8 (AP)—Starvation rations for Allied prisoners of war camp commanders were prescribed in "secret" orders from the War Ministry, United States 8th Army prosecutors charged today in the trial of five former officials of the Zentsuji Camp, where ten P.O.W.'s died.

MANCHURIA CLASH REPORTED ON EVE OF PEACE PARLEY

JUL 9 1946

NANKING, July 8—(AP)—New fighting in Manchuria was reported today as rival Chinese government and Communist commander prepared to meet at Changchun Thursday for a peace parley.

A Government dispatch from Mukden alleged the Communists opened attacks on Government troops dug in along the Sungari river about 95 miles southwest of Harbin.

The dispatch asserted that while the Communists laid down an artillery bombardment on Government-held Tachentzu, other units struck by night at the nearby government position at Hsiaochengtzu. Both are about 95 miles southwest of Harbin.

Another Government dispatch claimed that 800 Communists attacked some salt fields six miles south of the southern Manchurian port of Yingkow.

It was to halt such sporadic outbreaks of armed conflict that Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander in Manchuria, scheduled his meeting with Gen. Lin Piao, the Communist commander in the territory.

A dispatch from Peiping said it was possible the generals might get together a day earlier. While there was scepticism in Peiping, hope was expressed that the rival generals could patch up some sort of a truce that would end the conflict threatening to torpedo the main peace discussions going on in Nanking.

Meanwhile, in Shanghai, Premier T. V. Soong and minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei blamed the Communists for the anti-American demonstrations.

Soong declared at a press conference that the Chinese people were grateful for U. S. aid, which he said had helped to spare such cities as Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin the fate of Manila.

The Government, Soong added, was trying its best to curb anti-American demonstrations "but unfortunately there's no curb against our Communist friends."

Peng said the demand from Communist headquarters at Yenan that American forces quit China showed where the anti-American movement came from.

No Cotton Shortage in China.

Nanking, July 8 (A. P.).—Economics Minister Weng Yun-wu today dispelled fears of a cotton shortage, saying China has a stockpile of 800,000 bales.

Soong Condemns Chinese Reds

JUL 9 1946

Shanghai, July 8 (AP)—Premier T. V. Soong today blamed and condemned Chinese Communists for recent anti-American manifestations.

He told a press conference that the Chinese people were grateful for American aid. But for this, he said, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and other cities to which the Americans flew Government troops after the surrender of Japan would have been "gutted like Manila."

The Government, he insisted, is doing its utmost to curb anti-American manifestations "but unfortunately there is no curb against our Communist friends."

Calls Them "Artificial"

Such manifestations, he asserted, are artificial and deliberately fostered for political gains. "I condemn them."

Soong repudiated the suggestion of a Soviet correspondent that the presence of American forces in China violated China's sovereignty, saying the Americans came to China at the Chinese Government's request, and anyway, no peace treaty with Japan has yet been signed.

He told the same correspondents that there was absolutely no truth to alleged rumors that America was seeking to establish naval bases in China.

An inquiry whether China was seeking the evacuation of Soviet troops from Dairen elicited the reply that "it was agreed Dairen should be a free port and not garrisoned." He did not elaborate on this.

"A Matter Of Regret"

The Premier asserted that the Soviet move to bar China from inviting powers to the peace conference "is a matter of regret to us."

Soong was asked to comment on charges by the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* to the effect that American capitalists have flooded China with cheap American goods and wrecked efforts of Chinese textile

manufacturers to get back into business. "China may fairly be given a chance to speak for herself," was his reply.

He said China could make no economic progress under the present abnormal condition of "neither war nor peace—or both war and peace."

CHINA PARLEY BAR CHARGED

JUL 9 1946

Communists Tell of Deadlock As Fighting Spreads

Nanking, July 8 (AP)—A Chinese Communist spokesman declared tonight peace negotiations were in complete deadlock and that all over China fighting was breaking out "like a series of small fires."

"Unless something is done quickly to stamp them out," he added, "they will develop into a grave conflagration."

His view coincided with pessimism in Government quarters, and there were reports of new clashes in Manchuria, where rival Government and Communist commanders arranged a peace parley at Changchun Thursday.

Reports Efforts Abandoned

The spokesman asserted that Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, had abandoned all efforts to reach a direct settlement after three inconclusive sessions with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and members of the Cabinet.

At these conferences, the spokesman said, the Government rejected without hope of compromise a Communist demand that local governments be allowed to keep office in areas given up by the Communists.

Some reliable sources said Communist headquarters at Yenan feared an attack from Government warplanes, which so far have left that northern Chinese city alone.

Says Communists Attacked

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Meanwhile, in Shanghai, Premier T. V. Soong and Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, blamed the Communists for the anti-American demonstrations.

Grateful For U.S. Aid

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The Government, Soong added, was trying its best to curb anti-American demonstrations, "but unfortunately there's no curb against our Communist friends."

2 Top Manchu Generals Slated To Talk Peace

JUL 9 1946

Nanking, July 8 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Chinese Government troops in Manchuria, announced at Mukden today that he would fly to Changchun for peace talks Thursday with Gen. Lin Piao, Communist leader, but informed quarters doubted whether such an unprecedented meeting would take place.

Peace negotiations in Nanking were practically at a standstill as both sides received fresh reports of fighting in various sectors. Each charged violations of truce agreements.

One Government dispatch charged that four Communist airplanes bombed the Yellow River crossing of Paihochen, in northern Honan, destroying several ferry boats.

Even should the two top Manchurian generals meet at Changchun there is little hope here that anything will be accomplished, as both have expressed determination to stick to their military missions.

The American Branch of Executive (truce) Headquarters at Peiping, which is credited with engineering the meeting, is striving to keep both sides in line pending completion of negotiations in Nanking. The Americans are hopeful the two commanders may provide some assurance that fighting will not be resumed to jeopardize the Nanking talks.

Peng said the demand from Communist headquarters at Yenan that American forces quit China showed where the anti-American movement came from.

Twelve More Marines Jap Epidemic Victims

JUL 9 1946

Tientsin, July 8 (AP) — Twelve more United States Marines have been stricken in a sudden epidemic of Japanese sleeping sickness, which already has taken the lives of four Marines in the Tientsin garrison, doctors reported today.

The total number of Marines hospitalized stands at 40. A vaccine developed on Okinawa during an epidemic there in 1945 was being rushed from the United States.

Marine fighter planes over Tientsin yesterday and today dusted the entire city with D.D.T. powder as a precaution.

Atom Board Autonomy

JUL 9 1946

Carpenter

New York, July 8 (AP)—Australia today called for an autonomous atomic energy control agency, declaring that such a curb on atomic matters could not properly be a subsidiary of the United Nations Security Council or the General Assembly itself.

The Australian views were contained in an analysis of the atomic energy control proposals as compared with existing United Nations organizations. It was submitted by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, to a United Nations subcommittee studying atomic energy curbs.

A statement issued after the subcommittee held its fourth meeting said the enforcement measures of any system of control were discussed at the meeting.

Virtually Complete Exchange

The discussions today virtually completed the exchange of views for which it was said the subcommittee was formed. It was announced that the subcommittee would meet again Thursday to make a summary of its discussions and consider a report by Dr. Evatt, the chairman, to be made to the twelve-nation working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This working committee likely will meet Friday or early next week.

Dr. Evatt in his analysis said that in general the "exercise of the powers and functions of any international atomic energy agency would not trench upon that of any organ of the United Nations."

He contended that his analysis "shows that the atomic energy agency must have autonomy in the performance of its functions and powers."

All Must Be Subject

"No doubt," Dr. Evatt continued, "the atomic energy treaty would contain provision for 'sanctions' or punishment for violation of any of its terms. In addition, proper safeguards would be included such as access to an impartial and internationally constituted court.

"It should be understood from the outset that every party to the treaty must be subject to the rules of conduct laid down in the treaty or by the agency. For that reason, no system of veto should be permitted in the procedure of the atomic-energy agency, for that would mean a right or privilege to claim a special immunity or exemption from the general rules of conduct."

It was explained authoritatively that the atomic-energy agency conceivably could handle all enforcement measures short of war or up to proved aggression. Those serious cases would in any event be referred to the Security Council for action under the United Nations Charter.

Seeks Membership

The kingdom of Trans-Jordan, which achieved its independence by treaty with Great Britain last March 21, applied tonight for membership in the United Nations.

The Security Council will make recommendations on applications to the 51-nation General Assembly meeting here in September.

New U.S. Memo Due On Atom Control

JUL 9 1946

Harrison

New York, July 8 (AP)—The United States prepared to submit a new memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission today containing specific proposals for the enforcement of atomic control regulations and outlined possible penalties for violations.

The staff of United States Representative Bernard M. Baruch whipped the document into final form as the commission's six-nation subcommittee was called into session to resume discussions on this phase of the control problem.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, chairman of both the Atomic Commission and the subcommittee, was understood to be driving for completion of the subcommittee's initial report before the end of the week.

Power On Penalties

The new United States memorandum, amplifying previous declarations on enforcement and penalties, was understood to propose that the contemplated atomic development authority be given power to impose all penalties except for violations actually threatening world peace.

One delegate said all members of the commission, including the United States, were agreed that serious violations were a matter for the Security Council to handle.

Under the United States proposals, the authority would be given the right to impose penalties for lesser violations without referring them to the Security Council. These penalties would include such measures as denial or revocation of licenses to produce atomic energy.

Opposition Expected

The suggestions were expected to meet opposition from some delegates, especially Russia, France and Poland, who are known to favor placing all enforcement measures in the hands of the Security Council.

France has already filed a memorandum with the commission recommending that the atomic authority merely act in an advisory capacity to the Security Council on atomic matters and refer to the Council all breaches of rules.

Russia and Poland were understood to hold similar views.

Fourth Meeting

Today's subcommittee meeting was the fourth since it started work behind closed doors a week ago to try to find out the major points of agreement and disagreement among the delegates on the whole question of atomic control.

Evatt was said by associates to hope to wind up this exploratory stage either today, or in one more subcommittee meeting. A report would then be submitted to the twelve nation working committee, which, in turn was expected to report to the full Atomic Commission by the end of the week.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, July 8—(AP) The blast of X-rays and invisible alpha, beta and neutron rays that hit ships from the atom bomb were more crippling than the blast that smashed down and the heat that wrecked some vessels.

It appears likely that some of the target fleet would have been unable to sail away, even if engines still were in commission.

It is probable that some of those ships that could sail might not have got more than a few days out before they became ghost ships for lack of sufficient personnel still able to work.

Effect of Rays Secret

The precise effect of these rays is, and will remain, the most closely guarded secret of the atom bomb. The fact that many of the 3,400 animals are likely to live does not tell the full story of what would have happened to men.

Parties specially trained were able to enter the lagoon three hours after the air burst. But they could not approach closely to the numerous target ships.

Around these ships, X-rays stood like walls many feet thick. The outer edges of these ray walls were sharply defined. Just a few feet lay between a safe zone and a deadly one.

Even planes at 2,000 feet above the target ships more than an hour afterward picked up what Col. Stafford Warren, radiation chief, said was a "goodly" amount of X-rays. That altitude was the X-ray roof.

Warren said that during this same time, the amount of X-rays from the water near the target center and from some ships was terrific.

Neutron rays appeared only during the atomic flash, but they were absorbed in solid matter and caused all the other kinds of rays.

Danger Within Mile

Warren estimated there was danger from the rays within a mile of the bomb. Irradiation within this distance was tremendous. At two miles, this irradiation still was dangerous.

Scientists and officers agreed that the rays would have made casualties of most or all of crews topside on some ships. Some would have been killed outright by rays. Others would have died within a week or month. Still others would have been ill within a week, and some for as long as six weeks. Many of these would have recovered, but some might have been left with permanent injuries.

The length of time a human is exposed to these rays is the important thing. A few minutes' exposure may be entirely safe. A few hours may cause disabling ray injuries and some fatalities.

But for the crews—had there been any on these ships—exposure would have been much longer than a few hours in many instances. Some ships were dangerous with rays for two days.

The rays, like other phases of the atom explosion, were freakish. Warren said some target ships were safe a day before he expected and others not until a day longer than he had predicted.

All this time, crewmen who survived would have been exposed. It may be possible that men remaining below could have escaped the persistent topside rays, but that would have meant a ship moving blindly.

The worst feature of these rays is not their peril to crews of armored warships, but what they most certainly would do to men on transports.

Where the steel of warships would have filtered out some of the rays those transports near the atomic explosion would have been hulled through from one side to the other by rays. All bulkheads and all compartments would have been pierced.

Would Disable Troops

What proportion of men aboard would have died quickly is difficult to forecast. But it is safe to say that with the present type transport, troops aboard would have become unfit for fighting and probably could not even make landings.

Two inches of steel will reduce the dose from a bomb to six per cent. This sounds much more hopeful than facts justify. For from these atom bombs, only six per cent of the rays can still be fatal or still put men out of action.

The nuclear explosion emits rays far more powerful and much more penetrating than those from radium. At the same time, the atom bomb also emits all the rays equal to radium. And finally, this nu-

Rays Emitted by Atom Bomb Would Destroy Ships' Crews

JUL 9 1946

30-29-4029

clear bomb emits all the rays in vastly greater volume than radium —including some rays never given off by radium, but all of them deadly.

Crewmen who lived would face a new morale hazard. They would be afraid to eat anything containing salt, for the sodium in salt is one of the chemical elements that easily becomes radioactive. They would fear to use soap for the same reason.

Ship doctors would hesitate to give some common drugs and medicines until these could be proved not to contain dangerous radioactivity. In many medicines there are chemicals that would begin to emit dangerous rays after exposure to an atomic explosion.

Another peril on which no information at all is available is the amount of radioactive particles—the real dew of death—that ships ventilators will suck into compartments or that will seep inside fighting turrets. Elaborate preparations were made to measure this possible hazard.

Against many of these ray hazards it will be possible to set up protection by ship design and construction materials. But how to do that is not known now.

Even so, rays are more serious than has been generally realized. It was not safe, by official announcement, to spend much time on some of the target ships for several days. But even then, Colonel Warren said he was skating on the edge of safety.

DAMAGED SUB IN BIKINI CRUISE

JUL 9 1946

'A' Bomb Survivor, Skate Shows Toughness.

Aboard the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, July 8 (A. P.).—The submarine Skate, badly damaged in the first atomic bomb test, demonstrated the toughness of United States undersea craft today by cruising around Bikini lagoon under its own power.

The Skate's superstructure is only shredded steel now, but Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, who boarded the craft as it neared this flagship, told reporters that "if you were inside, you would never know there had been an atomic blast."

The Skate is believed to have been almost directly under the bomb blast. Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons of the test task force has estimated it was under pressure possibly as high as 500 pounds per square inch.

Blandy, chief of the Atomic tests, said there is a "dimple" on the Skate's pressure hull but that it probably was caused by flying wreckage from another ship rather than by the bomb.

Apparently there will be at least sixty-eight ships in the next target array. Blandy said all vessels surviving the first blast July 1 would be used for the underwater test scheduled tentatively for July 25 and that several others might be added.

B-29 May Photo Blast.

Kwajalein, July 8 (A. P.).—A B-29 photo-observation plane may fly directly over the submerged atomic bomb at the moment it is detonated on July 25—but at a safe altitiude of some 35,000 feet.

Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, head of the 20th Bomber Command, told newsmen today that he had proposed this to Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, the operation crossroads" task force commander. Blandy's reply is expected this week end.

Ramey wants to ride in the plane, should the flight be approved. The General was in the B-29 which dropped the first bomb at Bikini.

Ramey suggested that at 35,000 feet the plane could be seven or eight miles away by the time the atomic cloud reaches its peak.

Theft in New York of a package of atomic bomb test film labeled "top secret" was confirmed today by Ramey, but he said the thief obtained only an unimportant sequence of the preliminary drop of a practice bomb.

The film was being flown to Rochester, N. Y., to test the speed of delivery, the Twentieth Bombing Command chief said. Every film flown to the United States for processing is marked "top secret."

ACCUSES FBI OF INDIGNITIES

JUL 9 1946

Redin Says He Was Forcibly Undressed, Left In Shorts

Seattle, July 8 (AP) — Russian Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin, testifying in his espionage-conspiracy trial, accused Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today of indignities after his arrest at Portland, Ore., last March.

Redin, charged with conspiring to obtain secret navy information, testified he was forcibly undressed by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and stood in his shorts about an hour in the Portland courthouse shortly after being taken into custody March 26.

He said that after a short period he was brought slippers, a gray sweater and some pants. He was then taken to another room and a man, who said he was a doctor, examined him, the witness testified.

FBI Actions Described

Redin said his automobile had been stopped by two automobiles carrying six men, who, when he asked for their authority, told him they were FBI agents. They refused his request, he said, to telephone the Russian consul.

Asked by Irvin Goodman if he had known that FBI agents had been shadowing him, Redin said:

"Yes, we knew our apartment had been entered several times. Things were changed and they forgot to turn off the lights."

He added "other Soviet citizens had complained to the Soviet consul about such things."

Direct Examination

Goodman asked several direct questions of Redin.

"Did you at any time conspire with anyone to obtain information on the destroyer tender Yellowstone?" he asked.

"I did not," Redin replied.

"Did you ever obtain information?"

"I did not."

"Have you done everything under your power to strengthen the friendship between the United States and your country?"

"I did and I think there has been very good co-operation," Redin said.

Friendship Urged

Goodman asked, "Do you believe that friendship between the United States and your country must be preserved to preserve the peace of the world?"

"I do," his client said.

Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black today halted attempts of the defense counsel to introduce a mass of exhibits describing Redin's activities during the period he was charged with espionage and conspiracy.

Goodman was introducing office records of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, including copies of letters and similar exhibits when the Government objected that such exhibits were not material to the case.

"Everything He Did"

"We want the jury to know everything the defendant did during the period of the conspiracy charge covering more than two years," Goodman stated. "We feel the jury has the right to know."

Judge Black interjected that "we might have to admit every magazine you read in two years."

Goodman replied: "That's O.K. with us."

Redin, who was on the witness stand when the trial recessed over the week end, again took the stand to testify that American and Soviet officers frequently exchanged naval information during the war and in response to question by his attorney said the exchange was for the purpose of bringing about the quickest possible victory over Germany, Italy and Japan.

LOAN BILL CLEARS FIRST HOUSE TEST

JUL 9 1946

British Aid Measure Approved for Debate by Vote of 181-67.

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Urged by President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes to speed favorable action, the House beat down, 181 to 67, today efforts to block consideration of the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

The vote put the loan formally before the House for four days of debate.

However, it furnished no accurate measure of the strength of the opposition, as anti-loan forces split on an effort by some members to block consideration of the Senate-approved legislation ratifying the credit.

The start of House debate on the credit previously approved by the Senate by a 46 to 34 vote found Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, among those opposing it.

"For the first time in thirteen years I am unable to support the administration," he remarked.

He told the House that Great Britain "never has done anything for our nation," while "we have saved her twice."

The loan, he said, would be against our best interests and would be used "to compete with our commerce."

"She is in as good a position to raise the money as we are, in fact better," he added. "She can dispose of her holdings in the United States."

Buffett Opposes Bill.

Representative Buffett (R.-Neb.), a leading opponent of a British loan, contended that it "moves us toward destruction by Communism."

Buffett asserted that the House "will serve America's future best by decisively defeating this gift-loan." He termed it a "$3,750,000,000 subsidy to American exporters levied against all taxpayers," and said the agreement states "the worthless lend-lease promises with some new language."

"The most enticing argument is the assertion that this gift is needed for our national defense," he declared. "The notion that our Government must or should try to buy military support of other countries is false. The Russian 'scare' is the same tactic Hitler used to divert attention from regimentation at home. As a military threat to us Russian might is largely a bogey which will frighten no one who knows what totalitarianism and bureaucracy do to production in Russia."

Point to Left Wingers.

Buffett contended that "the loan scheme is a most insidious threat to our national defense," and added: "The fact that most left-wing groups in America are supporting it should warn patriots of what it portends."

In another opposition speech prepared for delivery, Representative Allen (R.-Ill.) said: "I am not convinced that a loan to Great Britain would be diplomatically wise unless we loan to other nations."

He argued that Congress could not be justified "in charging our veterans considerable more interest on borrowed money than foreign countries, especially in view of the fact that Great Britain would not pay interest for several years."

Truman Sends Letter.

President Truman, in a letter secnt to the capitol, declared that without the credit "it will be difficult, if not impossible, to proceed with the United Nations program for international economic co-operation."

Economic conflict between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Truman said, would be "disastrous to the economic well-being of both countries."

The President and Secretary of State Byrnes personally made new appeals for the loan as some administrative leaders privately voiced concern regarding how the House will vote.

Mr. Truman appealed for consideration in the House by Democrats and Republicans, without reference to party affiliations.

Byrnes, in a cablegram from Paris, where he is participating in the Foreign Ministers' conference, declared that "the British loan is the first essential economic step toward peace and security."

JUL 9 1946

Text of Truman Letter.

Mr. Truman wrote this letter which Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee, planned to read to the House:

"I want to express my appreciation to you and to the Committee on Banking and Currency for the fine spirit in which you have considered the British financial agreement which is now before the House.

"The British financial agreement is an integral part of the international economic policy of the United States.

"Without this agreement it will be difficult, if not impossible, to proceed with the United Nations' program for international economic co-operation.

"This program has had the wholehearted approval of Congress. It is the one way we can avoid the danger of a conflict in economic policy between the United States and the United Kingdom. Such a conflict would be disastrous to the economic well-being of both countries and to the peace and security of the entire world.

"On such matters of international policy there must be no partisan division between Americans. Your committee has shown the highest degree of statesmanship in its hearings and report on the British financial agreement. The splendid example you have set will be an inspiration to all of us."

Mr. Truman also discussed the loan legislation with democratic congressional leaders at the White House. House Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) told reporters he had given Mr. Truman a prediction that the House would pass the bill.

Text of Byrnes Cable.

The Byrnes cable read:

"The foundations of peace can never be secure if they rest exclusively on a political base."

"If nations continue to wage economic warfare through discriminatory trade practices and through formation of economic blocks, international trade will languish, the standard of living will decline, irritations will develop, and there will be no peace.

"Here in Paris it is more apparent to me than ever that a prompt return to normal, healthy trade between nations is essential if we are to lay the foundations for permanent peace and prosperity.

"The British financial agreement should prove a powerful instrument to this end. It will dissolve a whole vast system of trade controls and discriminations arising out of the economic dislocations of the war.

"Without the agreement, this system, so destructive of free enterprise and our friendly relations between nations, is almost certain to continue for many years to come.

"We cannot solve all our problems at once.

"The British loan is the first essential economic step toward peace and security. If we permit

1946

ourselves to be sidetracked by other problems, if we attempt to hinge our assistance to Britain on other considerations, there is a good chance that our efforts to secure world trade expansion may fail.

"I do hope that the Congress will recognize the stakes that are involved and that it will promptly approve the financial agreement with the United Kingdom."

BARKLEY TO CALL NIGHT SESSIONS TO SPEED ACTION

JUL 9 1946

Senator Taft Urges That Vetoed Bill Be Returned to Truman.

O'DANIEL TO SPEAK

Texan Prepared for Second Filibuster Against OPA Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 8. — (AP) A showdown fight over price controls opened in the Senate today with Democratic Leader Barkley (D-Ky) appealing for a compromise OPA revival bill and Senator Taft (R-Ohio) urging the chamber to send back to President Truman the bill he vetoed.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) maneuvered for a later test vote an amendment to leave controls off meat, poultry and dairy products.

O'Daniel Plans Long Speech

And Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) who filibustered against the original bill which President Truman vetoed, walked in with a bulky armful of papers and announced he is prepared to speak at length "after the other senators get tired of talking."

As the Senate quit for the day, Barkley announced that he hopes a vote will be reached tomorrow on the Wherry amendment. Barkley said night sessions will be held in an effort to speed a final decision on the bill.

Barkley launched what may be more than a week's debate in a vigorous verbal clash with Taft over the veto, the new measure and price administration in general.

While long lines of spectators awaited their turn at crowded galleries, Taft contended hotly that Congress ought to stand by its guns, send back to the White House the same bill that was vetoed and let Mr. Truman decide "whether he wants it or no OPA at all."

Barkley replied this would be an "instransigent" attitude. He added that to obtain any legislation, it would be necessary for Congress and the President to come to some agreement.

People Demand Controls

"It is the overwhelming desire of the American people that we have price control in some form," Barkley declared. "We get nowhere by going into recriminations as to who is responsible for there being no law now."

Observing that he has every reason to believe that "we will secure a fairly workable bill," Barkley said he is fairly certain the President would sign the revival bill in its present form.

Barkley and other congressional leaders conferred with the chief executive on the bill before the Senate session opened. Barkley told reporters afterwards that the President "can't pass judgment on it until he gets it before him."

Questioned by Taft

Under a crossfire of questions by Taft, Barkley conceded he had made no attempt to meet all the Presidential objections to the provisions of the vetoed bill in drafting the revival measure now before the Senate. In fact, he said, it is the same bill, except for substute provisions for amendments by Taft and Wherry that Mr. Truman called the "most damaging" sections of the rejected legislation.

Taft chided Barkley about "disregarding" the President's recommendations that Congress provide more food subsidies and modify the decontrol provisions of the vetoed bill.

In view of the omissions, Taft said he wondered whether the President would "eat his words" and sign the bill, even if Congress passes it in its present form.

"There is a fair prospect that he will sign it—I think he will," the Democratic leader replied.

Taft said Barkley appeared to have left in the renewal bill, approved by the Senate Banking committee last week, some of the "booby trap" amendments against which Chester Bowles, retiring stabilization director, had complained. Taft said that perhaps Mr. Truman would rather have nothing than such a bill, adding:

"I want my own position clear. If the choice is between the kind of price control we have had and nothing, I'm for nothing."

The first of an expected series of amendments was offered during the day.

Senator Moore (R-Okla) filed a sweeping provision under which no ceilings could be placed on non-agricultural products unless the supply is short of the domestic demand.

Moore was joined by Senators Thomas (D-Okla), Reed (R-Kan), Capper (R-Kan), O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), Robertson (R-Wyo), Eastland (D-Miss), O'Daniel (D-Tex), Willis (R-Ind) and McClellan (D-Ark) in another amendment which would keep petroleum off the control list unless there is an insufficient supply to meet domestics demands.

Senators Russell (D-Ga) and Maybank (D-SC) offered an amendment requiring a uniform ceiling on pulpwood in all states.

Green in Warning on OPA.

Chicago, July 8 (A. P.).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today that "rising unrest and strikes" will come soon unless the OPA is extended. Addressing the annual convention of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, he stated, "We maintain the OPA should be extended because of the danger of inflation. When the worker finds his dollar is buying less he will do something about it. The worker is going to move and he will strike."

JUL 9 1946

Newsprint Price Rise Held Imminent

New York, July 8 (AP)—Newsprint sources here today said the revaluation of the Canadian dollar made more imminent a rise in newsprint prices generally anticipated at the time of OPA's lapse.

Uncertainty over price control legislation might act as a temporary brake on lifting of prices at this end, they said, but Canadian paper mills might act independently.

Through the raising of the Canadian dollar to par with the American dollar, Canadian mills would lose about $6.70 a ton which they had formerly enjoyed through the premium on exchange.

R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, was quoted in Montreal as saying a price increase by OPA had been expected for July, and that if a raise of $6.70 or so a ton were made the Canadian mills could recoup the loss from revaluation.

PROBERS GET DATA ON MAY'S ROLE IN TIMBERLAND DEAL

JUL 9 1946

Kentucky Associate Testifies Proposal Was Based on War Contracts.

HOUSE HEARS SPEECH

Congressman Complains He Is Victim of Conspiracy, Falsehood.

JUL 9 1946

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) L. W. Fields of Whitesburg, Ky., told Senate war profits investigators today that Rep. Andrew J. May (D-Ky) promoted a timberland deal in 1943 on representations that he had the proper contacts for war contracts and that "we'd both draw big salaries."

The testimony, before the Mead war investigating committee, came near the close of a day which saw May, chairman of the House Military committee, complain bitterly that he was the victim of a "conspiracy of falsehood and malice."

May told the House that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and denied that he profited in any way from the operations of an Illinois munitions combine now under investigation before the Mead group.

Got no Compensation

"I neither asked for nor received compensation or fee for anything I did," May told his House colleagues in a speech delivered under personal privilege.

May contended that in making telephone calls to help principals of the munitions group make contacts for war contracts, he only did what any other member of Congress would do to help the war effort. He said army officers advised him that the concerns were producing the goods.

The timberland deal discussed before the Mead group today involving May has denied any financial connection.

In a closed session of the committee last June 4, May said the whole thing was financed by Dr. Henry Garss head man of the Illinois munitions group, and Joe Freeman, Garsson agent here. He said all he did was help them find Timberland to buy, serve as transmittal agent for some of the funds without compensation, and take over responsibility for management of the property on their behalf for a time after it began to appear that they may have gotten into a losing proposition on his advice.

Identifies Letter From May

Today Fields identified a letter to him from May, dated Oct. 25, 1943, which represented the congressman as putting up money for the timberland deal and being "in position to lose more money than anybody" if it should fail.

"I have already paid $10,000 on the purchase price," the letter said, "and expect to put up another ten for operating capital, including purchasing of machinery."

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) handed the letter to Fields without saying where he got it.

Under questioning, Fields said he was supposed to have been a partner in the operation and get fifty percent of the stock, but was frozen out.

He said May proposed the deal to him with the declaration that the congressman "was in touch with the proper people" to get war contracts, and had "connections that would insure we'd get the top price" for lumber.

May, Fields said, was to get backing from "certain financial interests" in Washington for the proposition.

"When did you find out that May was only an agent and had no interest in the corporation?" Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) asked him.

"Not until I came up here," the witness answered. "I thought he actually was the owner of the timber."

After the timberland was bought Fields said, he worked on the project three or four months at $125 a month, but quit when he began to believe he never would get any stock. He thought of suing, he said, but finally decided that since he had let himself into the deal with only a verbal agreement "why, I'd just get out."

May in his statement to the committee in June had said nothing about any partnership deal. He said that he got in contact with the owners of the timberland through Fields, and understood Fields drew a commission on the sale. He said he recommended Fields to be manager on the ground after Garsson's company exercised the option which he said he obtained for the concern.

May's version of how Fields happened to leave the job was that manpower was so scarce the operation simply closed down for a long period.

Also introduced today were several packets of checks signed "A. J. May." One group dated from August, 1943 to April, 1944, were made out to A. J. May, Jr., identified as a son of the congressman, now dead. Fields said that so far as he knew no A. J. May, Jr., was on the Cumberland company's payroll.

That point also was discussed in Rep. May's statement to the committee last month, with May explaining that most of the checks so made out were for payrolls which A. J., Jr., distributed to woods crews. The congressman said his recollection was that his son, who died on that job, worked only a month or two at a salary he recalled as $125 a month. The A. J. May, Jr., checks introduced today totalled $2,441.50.

Copies of Checks Shown

Fields identified photostatic copies of another series of checks, issued between Nov. 5, 1943 and March 31, 1944, to Jack May, over the signature of the Cumberland Lumber company by A. J. May. Jack May was identified as a nephew of the congressman. The checks totalled $1,100 and indicated, the witness said, that Jack May was receiving a salary of more than the $125 per month which Fields had understood the salary was to be.

"Did Jack May actually work?" the witness was asked.

"Yes, Jack actually worked a portion of the time," was the answer. Fields added that there were "a good many days he'd be off part time—he might be drinking a little or something like that."

Another letter to Fields from Rep. May, dated March 13, 1944 declared that "I must have a full time manager in charge of the job, or it is going to break me up before it gets started."

"I have already put a little in excess of $25,000 into it, and it must be operated while the market is good."

The letter then notified Fields that he was to be relieved of his duties and asked that all bills outstanding be sent to Rep. May.

Fields testified that the total cost of the property owned by the Cumberland company was approximately $33,200.

Lumberman Testifies

The committee also heard testimony from A. C. Brown, Whitesburg, Ky., lumberman who said he had engaged in a series of negotiations with May for purchase of the Cumberland property which culminated in a suit against him by Henry M. Garsson for lumber which Brown had cut during the negotiations.

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Brown said he had first obtained May's oral agreement to sell the property for $32,500 but that May later upped this to $35,000 and he finally paid $40,000 for it as part of the settlement of the suit.

He denied allegations of "embezzelment" made against him by May in the congressman's earlier statement before the committee, and contended that all of his operations were carried on with May's full knowledge and consent until the suit was filed.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) told reporters after the close of today's session that there may be a constitutional bar against summoning May before the Senate committee for questioning.

He called attention to Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution, dealing with congressional immunities. It declares that "for any speech or debate in either House, they (members of Congress) shall not be questioned in any other place."

Ferguson pointed out that May had delivered a lengthy speech in the House today concerning his association with the lumber company. If May appeared voluntarily, he added, that would be an entirely different thing.

Fields was called to the stand after the Mead committee had heard testimony that a $10,000 political job was offered the committee's key investigator to get him off the trail of the Illinois munitions combine.

Delving further into the financial affairs of the group of companies for which May repeatedly interceded at the War department, the committee also received testimony that one of the concerns spent more than $1,500,000 in three years for rent and maintenance expenses on a plant which originally cost $120,000.

May Invited to Appear

The Senate committee renewed its invitation to May to expand, in public testimony, his previous privately-given account of dealings with officials of the munitions group—an explanation which Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate committee called "wholly inadequate."

JUL 9 1946

The account of the political job offer came from Thomas O'Connell, committee investigator, who said a participant in a conference about it was Benjamin F. Fields of Washington. Earlier in the hearings Senator Mitchell (D-Wash), a member of the committee, said Fields had tried to "bribe" him with a $5,000 campaign contribution to intercede for the munitions group.

O'Connell said it was proposed that he abandon his investigation

1946

JUL 9 1946

of the affairs of the Erie Basin Metals company and go to New Mexico at a salary of $10,000 per year, approximately twice the amount he was receiving as an investigator.

Acknowledging that "it looked good," O'Connell testified that he at first accepted $500 in cash from Joe Martinez, who had previously been employed by the Senate committee as an investigator, to pay for his transportation to New Mexico. When he thought it over the next day, he added, he concluded the whole arrangement was an effort to block the investigation and he returned the money, reporting the incident immediately to the committee.

Tell of High Salaries

George H. Knutson of the War department price adjustment board and Carol L. Moline of the department's purchase policy branch told the committee about high salaries, rentals and maintenance costs paid by the Erie Basin Metal Products firm at its plant in Elgin, Ill.

In three years 1942, 1943 and 1944, they declared, Erie Basin paid the Illinois Watch Case Co., a total of $577,000 in rent and spent $1,024,000 for maintenance of buildings and grounds. The plant, less machinery, was valued at $120,000 in 1941.

The "maintenance" costs included construction of an apartment inside the factory structure. Moline said he was told it was for A .B Geilman, one of the directors.

Knutson testified that the total of executive salaries paid by the 18 related companies under investigation was much higher than among the general run of war contractors.

May, taking the House floor under a special rule giving members the right to reply to attacks made against them, included in his declaration a flat assertion that "I did not secure, nor have anything to do with procuring war contracts for anyone."

Lashes His Critics

At the same time he lashed out against what he termed a "conspiracy of falsehood and malice" against him. He attributed to an investigator for the Senate committee an "unpardonable breach of the search and seizure clause of the Constitution" in obtaining access to the office and records of the Erie Basin Metals company, a unit of the munitions group.

Reading a prepared statement, May, chairman of the House Military committee, specifically disclaimed having indorsed a check which had appeared in the record of the Senate committee with the indorsement of "A. J. May" as president of the Cumberland Lumber company, Prestonburg, Ky.

The check was one of several executed by the Erie company and its associate, the Batavia Metal ...ducts company, to the Cumberland Lumber company for lumber which a witness said was never delivered.

"I am not and never have been president of the Cumberland Lumber company and, certainly would not have signed my name as such," May told the House. "I do not know who did it but I did not. I did not endorse that check 'A. J. May, president'. The payee of the check was the Cumberland Lumber company and it was placed to their credit."

Referring to another check, executed by the Erie company for $3,156.47 and bearing the indorsement "Cumberland Lumber company by A. J. May" and the additional signature "A. J. May" below, May said he had advanced funds for the Cumberland company on several occasions and this check "was reimbursement to me for such advances for which I have deposit slips."

"I neither asked for nor received compensation or fee for anything I did," May told his colleagues, adding that "a complete audit of all my dealings with the Cumberland company is being made and will be submitted to the press."

Earlier Testimony Revealed

Before May took the floor Mead introduced into the record of the Senate committee testimony given by the Kentucy congressman at a closed session of the investigative group on June 4, at the same time observing that it did not cover all the matters which had subsequently been discussed by witnesses at public hearings.

May's appearance, Mead said, was at the former's request and was unsworn, without cross-examination. It did not, the chairman said, touch on the question of the "A. J. May" indorsement on the checks to Cumberland.

In connection with May's purported efforts to help the Erie and Batavia concerns with war contracts, Mead said:

"He left the impression with the committee that he had made a few disinterested telephone calls that were more or less incidental. Testimony since revealed that he made many telephone calls that were repetitious and troublesome."

With reference to the same subject, May contended that he had done only what any member of Congress would do in an effort to assist the war effort and obtain vitally needed munitions for the front.

"Perhaps," he said, "I may have been somewhat importunate in urging General Campbell and General Porter (both ordnance officers) to rush the production of war materials in order to get the bloody war to an early end; but I did not then feel, nor do I now, that I did any wrong, nor do I have any pangs of conscience about it."

May identified only as "one Flanagan" the Senate investigator whom he alleged had violated the search and seizure provision of the Constitution. Flanagan, he said, had appeared at the Erie offices with a blank subpoena which required the appearance of an individual with certain papers, including any relating to Mr. May. Only a young woman receptionist was present in the company's office, May said, whereupon the investigator filled out the subpoena with her name and proceeded to use it as a search warrant.

TRUMAN APPEALS FOR CIVIL AIR PACT

JUL 9 1946

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—President Truman renewed at a White House conference today with Democratic and Republican leaders a request that the Senate act on the 1944 Chicago treaty on international civil aviation.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) told reporters that Mr. Truman expressed his views during the conference which also was attended by Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton and Senate Republican Leader White of Maine.

White told a reporter that while he opposes action at this session, "There's not much I can do to stop it, if the Democrats are determined to call it up."

Clayton has urged early Senate approval, asserting that rapid expansion of post-war civil aviation has made the need for operation of the agreement urgent.

Sent to the Senate on March 12, 1945, by the late President Roosevelt, the treaty would set up an international aviation organization with authority to establish basic standards for international commercial aviation. The agreement cannot become effective until signed by twenty-six countries. Less than a dozen have ratified it thus far, but the State Department contends other nations will fall in line once the United States approves it.

ANTI-ROOSEVELT FUND IN GERMANY

JUL 9 1946

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Germany was ready in 1940 to toss a big chunk of cash into the American election campaign, in an effort to block a third term for President Roosevelt. But, said Assistant Attorney-General O. John Rogge, in recounting his recent conversations at Frankfurt with former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, "the opportunity never presented itself."

Rogge declined to say what sum of money was involved, asserting he is preparing a 30,000-word report on his findings for Attorney-General Tom Clark.

"Goering was perfectly frank with us," Rogge told a reporter. "He admitted it (the money) was to influence the American election. They wanted to make an effort to try and defeat President Roosevelt. But the opportunity never presented itself."

Rogge discussed the forthcoming report somewhat reluctantly, after a dispatch from Frankfurt yesterday, which said investigators working with him had uncovered a pre-war plan by Goering to invest $50,000,000 in United States industries.

The Assistant Attorney-General said that the money involved in the abortive election plan "wasn't $50,000,000" and didn't involve industrial investments, but "more than that I cannot say at this time."

JUL 9 1946

Sweden To Relinquish German Assets To Allies

Washington, July 8 (AP)—Government officials disclosed today that Sweden has agreed to relinquish about three fourths of her $387,000,000 worth of German assets to the Allied Reparations Commission.

A Swedish-Allied agreement, officials said, also provides that about $10,000,000 worth of Swedish-held Nazi "looted" gold will be surrendered to the Allies.

U.S. ABOLISHES BLACKLIST IN WORLD TRADE

JUL 9 1946

Business Weapon, Once Covering 15,466, Down To 5,887 Names

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The United States abolished today its blacklist of firms and persons forbidden to trade with this country because they were alleged to have aided the enemy during the war.

From a wartime peak of 15,446, the list had been whittled down to 5,887 names.

The British and Canadian governments simultaneously withdrew almost identical rosters.

"The withdrawal of the proclaimed list," the State Department said in a formal announcement, "does not in any way constitute a termination of or slackening of the program for the permanent elimination of Axis external influences either in this Hemisphere or in the Eastern Hemisphere."

Inter-American Agreement

Several inter-American agreements, the latest the 1945 Act of Chapultepec, called for the American republics to eliminate Axis influence in the Western Hemisphere.

In Europe, arrangements have been made with Switzerland and Sweden to liquidate German-owned or controlled interests in those countries. Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, told a news conference discussions of similar agreements with Spain and Portugal will be intensified soon.

He conceded, in response to a question, that abolishing the black list weakened to some extent America's bargaining power with Spain and Portugal. But, he said, other talking points, which he did not care to name, still remain.

Remaining Controls Noted

Asked whether any controls still exist over trading with German firms in Argentina, Acheson replied in the affirmative and said the Commerce Department still can require export licenses.

Observing that the agreement with Switzerland for liquidation of Nazi assets calls for withdrawal of the blacklist, Acheson said the list would be ineffective if it were lifted in some countries and not in others.

The State Department announcement said abolition of the blacklist does not unfreeze the accounts in this country of all persons formerly on the list. The department said in some cases accounts will continue to be blocked because a person was of German or Japanese nationality.

"Policy Of Freeing Trade"

Nor does withdrawal of the list imply, the department said, that all persons formally on it "are regarded as satisfactory agents for American business."

But cancellation of the list does represent, it said, "an important step in the United States policy of freeing trade from wartime controls as soon as such action becomes possible."

The original American list of 1,834 names was issued on July 17, 1941, and was expanded during the war.

Persons and companies on the list were prevented by the Government from obtaining export licenses, funds, passport visas and use of communication facilities.

OXNAM TURNS FIRE AGAIN ON VATICAN

JUL 9 1946

Columbus, Ohio, July 8 (A. P.).—The Catholic Church, declares Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the New York Methodist Church, is "supporting political movements in Europe that mean its overthrow."

"Why is this?" he asked in a sermon at Ohio State University Stadium yesterday before an assemblage of Methodist war veterans. "It is hard to understand the insistence that Rome proceeds from moral principles in these matters. Its prestige, property and power appear to be the decisive considerations."

Bishop Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, questioned the motives of religious leaders who, he said, "summon us to a 'holy war' on Communism."

The "holy war" is viewed by some, he added, "as an attempt to win so-called big business to Roman Catholic support, since the attack on Communism is interpreted by some as an espousal of capitalism. It should be abundantly clear, however, that Rome is not standing for capitalism."

ANDERSON SEEKING CUBAN SUGAR CROP

JUL 9 1946

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson left Washington National Airport today for Havana, in an attempt to resolve deadlocked sugar negotiations between the United States and Cuba. He was accompanied by Guillermo Belt, Cuba's Ambassador to the United States.

Anderson will intervene in the ten-month-old conversations between the United States and Cuba. Well-informed officials said that the United States is willing to buy two crops at a price of 3.675 cents per pound, together with considerable blackstrap molasses and industrial alcohol, but that Cuba is unwilling to sell her 1947 crop at the offered price, and has told United States negotiators any price for next year's crop should be fixed by negotiations in December, this year.

The United States is said to believe it cannot sign a purchase contract for a single crop, since its offer to buy 280,000,000 gallons of molasses at 13.6 cents a gallon and 40,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol at 65 cents a gallon from two crops is conditional on a joint two-year contract.

JUL 9 1946

Disposal Agency Hopes To Triple Rate Of Sales

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The War Assets Administration, declaring itself "far from satisfied" with surplus sales to date, today set as its goal a disposal rate three times its 1946 first-quarter rate.

At the December pace of disposals, it would have taken seven to nineteen years to dispose of various classes of surplus items, said Lieut. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, retiring WAA administrator.

"At the March rate it would take slightly over three years—but "this improvement is not enough," Gregory said in transmitting to Congress his report on operations for the first quarter of this year.

"Accordingly, this administration has set its goals at disposals of $12,000,000,000 during 1946 and $7,000,000,000 during the first half of 1947."

1946

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JUL 9 1946

REORGANIZATION BACKED

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) The Senate Judiciary committee approved today President Truman's plan to reorganize the federal government. The House voted on June 28 to kill the plan, but it will become effective unless the Senate concurs in that action.

Billion Dollar Bill On Waterways O.K.'d

JUL 9 1946

Washington, July 8 (AP)—House and Senate conferees agreed today on a $1,000,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

They approved changes made by the Senate after the measure had passed the House. Approval on the floor by the two divisions will send the legislation to the White House.

Representative Dondero (R., Mich.) was voted down on his proposal to cut an authorization for the Arkansas River valley from $150,000,000 to $55,000,000. The estimated total cost of the Arkansas program is $435,000,000.

Projects added by the Senate and approved by the conferees were: Waterway to Empire, La., $900,000; Cow Bayou, Texas, $323,000; Yaquina Bay, Ore., $225,000.

Halsey On Good Will Tour

Mexico City, July 8 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey and other United States Navy officers arrived today aboard a military plane on the first leg of a month's Latin American good-will t[illegible]

JUL 9 1946

Pearl Harbor Report Deadline Extended

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—The Senate today voted another six-day delay for a final report by the joint congressional committee that investigated Pearl Harbor.

At the request of Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), it agreed by voice vote to extend the deadline to July 16. The House now must act.

Ada Rehan Saga Now Being Probed

JUL 9 1946

New York, July 8 (AP)—An inquiry into the weird saga of the Ada Rehan, mysterious Liberty ship which set out from San Francisco in August, 1945, for a two-week voyage but didn't come home for nearly a year, was opened here today by the Coast Guard.

Seven crewmen of the ship pleaded guilty of misconduct when the ship was in Suez last November.

Nine crewmen have been charged with misconduct in that they refused to man the ship while the master, Capt. Frank H. Haas, was aboard, delaying the ship's departure.

3 Women Stowaways

Seven of the crew appeared formally. An eighth, whose representative entered an inocent plea, was tried in absentia. A ninth is hospitalized in Shanghai.

Among other things, the inquiry sought to get full details of the capers of a pet beer-and-vodka drinking baboon which finally had to be shot because it took a chip out of the captain's hand, and the story of three women stowaways, one with a 7-year-old son.

Lieut. Com. Raphael McKenzie, the hearing officer, found the charges correct and reserved judgment until tomorrow pending personnel reports from Washington. Under Coast Guard law the men could lose their seamen's certificates, have certificates suspended or be placed on probation.

None of the defendants explained his action.

Will Be Examined Privately

No charges have been placed against Captain Haas but he will be examined privately tomorrow by the Coast Guard.

Those who pleaded guilty to the misconduct charges were Chief Steward William C. Curnow, 28, Berkeley, Cal.; Able Seaman Thomas F. Nee, Jr., 30, Richmond, Cal.; Charles P. Pentraze, 32, El Centro, Cal.; Able Seaman William C. Elledge, Jr., 23, Vallejo, Cal.; Second Cook Gaylord P. Parker, Los Angeles; Thomas E. Osterday, 18, utility messman, of Huntington Park, Cal.; Norman N. Fifer, 18, ordinary seaman, Redwood, Cal.

The eighth man who was tried in absentina was Glen E. Turner, address unavailable. All were members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL).

Marriage License Form Procured For Thompson

JUL 9 1946

Pittsburgh, July 8 (AP)—Another legal step was taken today along the circuitous path leading to the mending of the war's famed Anglo-American "romance of broken hearts."

An attorney procured a marriage license application form for William (Red) Thompson and Norah Carpenter, the former British service girl who bore him quadruplets.

The attorney, Samuel Keller, indicated the couple would appear in Orphans Court some time tomorrow to ask a waiver of the three-day waiting period required before a license is issued in Pennsylvania.

Recently Divorced

Thompson was recently divorced by his Pittsburgh wife.

Gradually accustoming themselves to the July heat in the United States, Miss Carpenter and her three surviving quadruplets settled down in a modest midtown apartment here seeking rest from their trans-Atlantic trip and a respite from the eyes of the curious.

Thompson saw to it that his good-looking youngsters got plenty of sleep after their 4,000-mile journey from England—a trans-Atlantic plane hop to New York and week-end ride to Pittsburgh.

Friendship avenue neighbors, who glimpsed the children as they ventured into their yard yesterday, spoke of them as "cute," "gorgeous" and well-mannered."

Mrs. Lawrence Starr, one of the neighbors, said:

"Norah told me she isn't used to this heat and the babies aren't, either. She's keeping them in the house while the sun is bright. The babies are just gorgeous."

Bride, Tortured By Germans, Arrives In U.S. From France

JUL 9 1946

New York, July 8 (AP)—An attractive brown-haired Russian girl who underwent Nazi torture and narrowly escaped execution for sabotaging German bombs, and a woman who was beaten frequently in concentration camps and prisons, were among the 350 wives and children of former service men who arrived today on the S.S. Brazil from Le Havre.

The ship also brought 106 enlisted men and army officers and 56 War Shipping Administration employes. Three men stowaways, two of them attempting their second illegal entry, were taken to Ellis Island.

Sent To Germany

The former Nazi prisoners were Mrs. Ludmila Gilbert, 21, wife of former Private Roy Gilbert, of Arco, and Mrs. Marthe Becker, 40, wife of former Water Tender 1/c James A. Becker, of Vancouver, Washington.

Mrs. Gilbert said she was a student at Rostov, Russia, in October, 1942, when German troops sent her to Bremerhaven, Germany, as an involuntary worker.

After two weeks as a servant in the home of a banker, she was discharged as unsatisfactory and sent to jail, where an elderly guard taught her German and smuggled her additional rations, she said. She later was put to work as an interpreter in a bomb plant at Lubberstedt, but one Sunday was assigned to inspect small bombs.

Tortured By Germans

With an SS woman guard next to her, she still managed to remove more than 800 fuses before being discovered. For two weeks she was subjected to having needles forced under all of her fingernails each day and then was sent to a concentration camp.

"I never cried when the Gestapo questioned me and hurt me," she said. "I cried alone in my cell."

She was to have been hanged before an audience of Russian laborers, but the Allies took Bremerhaven before the execution could be carried out.

It was while working for army counterintelligence that she met her husband, who was on guard duty at the quarters of a Russian officer in September, 1945, and they were married last March 7.

Mrs. Becker spent ten months in a concentration camp at Kassel, near Hanover, Germany, after questioning by the Gestapo failed to link her with the French underground.

FOUR EVADED DRAFT, HID IN ATTIC FOUR YEARS

JUL 9 1946

CHICAGO, July 8— (AP)—Four brothers surrendered today to federal authorities and said they had hid in a farmhouse attic for four years to evade the draft for military service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced.

The four, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker where they waived examination and were held to the Federal grand jury in bonds of $5,000 each, were: Albert Gabriel, 40; Frank Gabriel, 28; Henry Gabriel, 26, and Ernest Gabriel, 23.

Albert was charged with failure to report for induction on July 6, 1942 and with failure to report a change of address to his draft board. The others were charged with failure to register for Selective Service.

JUL 9 1946

KWAJALEIN--FIRST ADD ATOMIC LEAD FILM THEFT X X X
AN OFFICER COURIER FL R FLEW THE FILM FROM KWAJALEIN TO BINGHAMPTON,
N.Y. THERE, SAID COL. PA . CULLEN, COMMANDER OF AN
ATOMIC TASK FORCE PHOTO TO UNIT. THE COURIER MADE DELIVERY TO ANSCO
FOR RELAY TO A ROCHESTER LABORATORY FOR DEVELOPMENT.
RAMEY SAID HE DID NO KNOW JUST WHERE THE FILM DISAPPEARED.
AN EARLIER UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID IT WAS TAKEN FROM THE COURIER
IN A NEW YORK CITY PHONE BOOTH. THIS CULLEN DENIED. HE DECLINED
TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT FURTHER.
ALTHOUGH THE FBI, POSTA INVOLVED WAS TERMED UNIMPORTANT, OFFICERS
HERE SAID THE FBI, POSTAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES HAD BEEN
ALERTED AND WERE SEARCHING OUTGOING FOREIGN MAIL. (IN NEW YORK,
THE FBI SAID IT WAS NOT INVESTIGATING ANY SUCH CASE.)
RAMEY SAID THE THEFT PRESUMABLY OCCURRED A FEW DAYS AFTER THE
JUNE 20 PRACTICE DROP. C CLASSIFICATION OF THE FILM HAD BEEN REDUCED
FROM "TOP SECRET" TO "RE "RESTRICTED" AFTER IT REACHED THE STATES.
GENERAL RAMEY SAID. IT S AFTER IT SHOWED THE TARGET ARRAY OF SHIPS IN BIKINI
LAGOON, AND, THEREFORE, SHIPS WERE IN THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.
TASK FORCE INTERMINGLED. HOWEVER, SO NO WORTHWHILE
INFORMATION WAS BELIEVED OBTAINABLE.
CY707PPS

london, july 8 - (ap) - soviet news, publication of the russian embassy here, denied tonight a report by an american news agency that russia is seeking fishing concessions in the south atlantic ocean as compensation for supporting argentina's claim to the falkland islands.

the pamphlet, quoting pravda, communist party newspaper, said:

"the american press has recently become very susceptible to all sorts of absurd rumors about soviet-argentine relations. the aim in disseminating them is obviously to aggravate relations between the ussr and other powers.

JUL 9 1946

"the buenos aires correspondent of the overseas news agency, to quote one example, is issuing fabrications about the soviet union's alleged desire to obtain fishery concessions in the south atlantic as compensation for supporting the argentine's claims to the falkland islands.

"this malicious nonsense has fully betrayed its authors. they accuse the soviet union of expansionist motives which are alien to her, though traditional to other powers, evidently certain circles would like to gauge soviet policy by their own imperial yardstick."

the overseas news agency's office in new york denied tonight that it carried the story with "malicious" intent and said that its buenos aires correspondent, norah pines, had obtained her information from well informed sources."

JUL 9 1946

london, july 8-(ap)- herbert morrison, deputy prime minister, said tonight that the "suppressions, misrepresentations and inventions" of what he called "great tory newspaper combines" were "a disgrace to journalism."

"one of the elements of the modern press i am especially unhappy about," morrison said in a speech before the suburban cooperative society, "is the kemsley gramophone chain of over 20 newspapers which includes many formerly independently controlled provincial newspapers.

JUL 9 1946

"i would like the proud provincial cities concerned to try to do something about it," he added.

30.29-4035

morrison mentioned no newspapers by name except the kemsley group, viscount kemsley, the publisher, whose chain includes the daily graphic, the sunday times and the sunday chronicle, said he probably would publish a reply tomorrow.

JUL 9 1946

the deputy premier did not amplify his reference to "suppressions, misrepresentations, inventions." his speech was concerned mainly with the labor government's legislative program, of which the conservative press has been critical.

oxford, england, july 8-(ap)-+ basil o'connor, chairman of the american red cross, proposed today to the league of red cross societies an international mobilization of personnel and supplies to aid stricken countries in time of disaster.

o'connor, chairman of the board of governors of the league, opened its first meeting in eight years by suggesting a setup roughly similar to disaster relief operations of the american red cross, under which the league would serve as a "channelling agency" to dispatch international aid promptly to distant scenes of [redacted] catastrophe.

[redacted] declaring that the red cross could

be "the greatest force for international peace that exists in the world

today," called upon the 181 delegates from 50 nations to strengthen

the structure of their organization. [redacted] international tendencies

in certain governments to hamper the freedom of action of red cross

societies. [redacted] organize societies in germany,

austria and korea, where none exist at present. these three countries

are not represented at this meeting.

JUL 9 1946

the russian delegation, which had not answered the

league's invitation to this session, was reported in a tass dispatch

from moscow to be en route here.

o'connor [redacted]

O'connor appealed to the citizens of all countries to promote international good will and the
BROTHERHOOD OF MAN "WHILE WE AWAIT THE COMING OF THE ONE WORLD UNDER LAW
THAT IS IMPLICIT IN THE UNITED NATIONS".

JUL 9 1946

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JULY 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT THAT 19 DEMOBILIZED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, EN ROUTE FROM GERMANY TO RUSSIA, HAD BEEN SLAIN BY MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED NATIONAL ARMED FORCES (NSZ) IN A FOREST NEAR RADOM.

A MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE KILLED "ONE BY ONE" WHEN THE NSZ BAND ATTACKED THEIR CAMP ON A HIGHWAY NEAR THE POLISH-RUSSIAN FRONTIER. HE ADDED THAT SLAYINGS OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BY THE NSZ WERE BECOMING "RATHER NUMEROUS."

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT, VICE-PREMIER WLADYSLAW GOMULKA TOLD A MEETING OF 3,000 SOCIALIST PARTY WORKERS THAT HIS FELLOW VICE-PREMIER, STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, AND THE NSZ WERE ATTEMPTING TO PLUNGE POLAND INTO CIVIL WAR.

CITING THE RECENT POGROM IN KIELCE IN WHICH AT LEAST 38 PERSONS WERE KILLED, GOMULKA DECLARED THAT "POLISH FASCISTS" WHO SUPPORTED MIKOLAJCZYK "NOW SURPASSED THEIR MASTERS--THE NAZIS--IN SPREADING ANTI-SEMITISM IN POLAND."

EARLIER, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED IT HAD DISPATCHED MILITIAMEN AND SECURITY POLICE TO CZESTOCHOWA TO STEM WHAT APPEARED TO BE EFFORTS TO START A NEW POGROM THERE. A MAN THERE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ATTRACTED A CROWD BY DISPLAYING A CAMEL. THEN, ANTI-JEWISH LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED AND ANTI-JEWISH SLOGANS CHANTED.

WITH POLICE STILL INVESTIGATING THE KIELCE POGROM, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT THAT SIX PERSONS ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATING IN THE RIOTING THERE WOULD GO ON TRIAL MONDAY BEFORE A SUMMARY MILITARY COURT IN KIELCE. IT WAS REPORTED THAT HUNDREDS OF PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MASS SLAYINGS.

ALTHOUGH MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY CHARGED THAT SECRET POLICE HAD CREATED TERRORISM IN THE POZNAN DISTRICT DURING THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM JUNE 30, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT THAT NO OFFICIAL PROTEST HAD BEEN MADE CONCERNING ANY IRRELEVANCIES.

RETURNS FROM THE REFERENDUM COUNTED TO DATE SHOWED THAT THE VOTERS SUPPORTED THE PRSENT GVERNMEN

SUPPORTED THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT BY A THREE-TO-ONE RATIO IN VOTING AFFIRMATIVELY ON ALL THREE REFERENDUM QUESTIONS.

MD1122PED

(cut) BOY BEING KIDNAPED AND THREATENED WITH
POLISH
IELCE POGROM.
SPREAD SWIFTLY, STRIKING FEAR TO THE JEWS.
AVE CONCENTRATED, PARTICULARLY ON JEWS
ON AREAS, ATTACKING, ROBBING AND KILLING
AINS.
-CE OUTBREAK SAID "FIERCE AND RUTHLESS"
HOURS.
VERY QUICKLY" AFTER THE KIDNAPING STORY WAS
SAID, "PEOPLE FIRED INTO THE HOMES OF JEWS
ELDED CLUBS.
THE JEWS DEFENDED THEMSELVES, FIRING PISTOLS
ED HAND GRENADES. INCREASING CROWDS,
Y INTO THEIR HOMES, BEAT SOME JE S TO
TO THE STREETS AND FINISHED THEM OFF WITH
RE MUTILATED HORRIBLY. IT WAS ALL THE MOST
RE FIGHTING AND THE KILLING SEEMED TO BE
L ARMORED CARS AND MORE MILITIAMEN

THE FALSE TALE OF A POLI
DEATH TOUCHED OFF THE KIELC
NEWS OF THE KILLINGS SPR
OUTLAWED FOREST BANDS HAVE
OUTSIDE THE CONCENTRATION A
THEM ON HIGHWAYS AND TRAINS
WITNESSES OF THE KIELCE
FIGHTING LASTED SEVERAL HOUR
"THE CROWDS GATHERED VERY
IN TRAFFIC, ONE WITNESS SAI
AND HURLED STONES AND WIELDE
"MANY USED KNIVES. THE J
AND RIFLES AND SOME HURLED H
HOWEVER, FOUGHT THEIR WAY IN
DEATH OR DRAGGED THEM INTO T
CLUBS AND KNIVES.
"SOME BODIES I SAW WERE M
HORRIBLE THING. MOBS WERE F
GOING ON EVERYWHERE UNTIL AR
ARRIVED."

(120)
ROME, JULY 8-(AP)-DISPATCHE
HUNDRED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BR
THERE SATURDAY, CHASED OUT ITA
AWAY FLAGS HUNG IN THE CLUB--
MINISTERS CONFERENCE'S DECISIO
A BLACK DRAPED ITALIAN FLAG
THE UNIVERSITY-ATHENEUM, WHICH
AND STUDENTS WHO FELL IN WORLD
THIS MORNING THE STUDENTS W
TO SURRENDER ALLIED DECORATION
WHICH WILL BE TURNED BACK TO T
IN ROME, POLICE ANNOUNCED C
PERSONS ARRESTED DURING SATURD
IN PIAZZA VENEZIA, WHEN ALLIED
JK712AED

JUL 9 1946

30.24-9037

rome, tuesday, july 9 - (ap) - the italian news agency ansa said today that the american steamship fitzhugh, loaded with unrra grain, struck a mine yesterday in the adriatic sea off venice.

JUL 9 1946

the dispatch said there were no personnel casualties and that tugs towed the ship into port despite a huge hole in the bow.

BERLIN, JULY 8-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AGENTS, SPREADING THEIR DRIVE AGAINST AN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF A BELGIAN WHO HAD 30 BOTTLES OF PENICILLIN, WORTH 300,000 MARKS ($30,000) ON THE BLACK MARKET.

THE AGENTS SAID THEY WERE ALSO ON THE TRACK OF A DRUG RING INVOLVING AMERICANS AND PEDDLING MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS FROM GERMAN ARMY STOCKS.

THE INVESTIGATORS SAID THE BELGIAN GAVE HIS NAME AS ALBERT LAMBERT.

PENICILLIN, FOR WHICH ARMY STOCKS ARE THE ONLY SOURCE, IS A STRICTLY CONTROLLED ITEM. THERE IS MUCH DEMAND FOR IT AS A CURE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

FH1201PED

TRIESTE, JULY 8-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HERE WERE ORDERED HELD IN THEIR BARRACKS YESTERDAY TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATIONS BY PRO-ITALIAN GROUPS WHICH INJURED 11 PERSONS SATURDAY NIGHT.

JUL 9 1946

BRITISH MILITARY POLICE, RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ORDER IN TRIESTE, REPLENISHED STOCKS OF TEAR GAS, WHICH THEY USED SATURDAY NIGHT TO BREAK UP THE FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT BEFORE UNITA SQUARE IN WHICH AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE JEERED AND STONED.

THE RIOT WAS DESCRIBED BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AS A "SPONTANEOUS OUTBREAK" PROTESTING THE DECISION OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS TO INTERNATIONALIZE TRIESTE.

MEANWHILE PRO-YUGOSLAV LEADERS, RESPONSIBLE FOR A NINE-DAY-OLD HARBOR STRIKE, SAID THEIR FOLLOWERS WOULD NOT DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE PARIS DECISION. THEY ADDED THAT THE WORK STOPPAGE, WHICH INVOLVES SOME 200,000 WORKERS, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMPROMISE SOLUTION ON TRIESTE.

A SPOKESMAN WARNED THAT THE STRIKE WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT MEETS THE STRIKER'S DEMANDS, WHICH INCLUDE THE "REMOVAL OF PRO-FASCIST ELEMENTS IN THE VENEZIA GIULIA CIVIL POLICE"; THE ARREST OF ITALIAN ACTION SQUAD MEMBERS WHO WRECKED YUGOSLAV ESTABLISHMENTS LAST SUNDAY AND "EXPULSION OF ALL PRO-FASCIST ELEMENTS WHO CAME HERE RECENTLY."

MK529AED

athens, july 8-(ap)- the ministry of public order said today that one person was killed and four wounded when a band of 200 communists attacked a gendarmerie station near tribala in thessaly.

one of the communists was killed and two seriously wounded, [redacted] two gendarmes were wounded and a third kidnapped. the gendarmes fought until their ammunition was exhausted before surrendering. they were robbed of all their belongings.

JUL 9 1946

other communist bands in the north, near yanitza, seized six persons, the ministry said, and no word as to their fate has been received.

wb/425 reylos 0202S

rio de janeiro, brazil, july 8-(AP)-Jews throughout Brazil closed their businesses late today while organizing a mass meeting [illegible] against British policy in Palestine. The zionist society estimated 120,000 Jews were in Brazil including 12,000 merchants in Rio de Janeiro and 14,000 in Sao Paulo.

London, July 8--(ap)--George Hall, British colonial secretary, told Sydney Silverman, a laborite member of parliament, tonight that it would "not be opportune" for an all-party Parliamentary delegation to visit Palestine as Jewish groups had requested.

Silverman termed the rejection "unfortunate" and said it likely would be misunderstood in the United States and elsewhere.

JUL 9 1946

BOMBAY, JULY 8-(AP)-THE PATH FOR ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO DRAFT A NEW CHARTER OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE WAS CLEARED TODAY BY THE CONGRESS PARTY'S APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSALS FOR CREATION OF A FEDERATED UNION OF INDIA.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS PARTY'S ASSEMBLY DECIDED AT A 10-HOUR EMERGENCY MEETING YESTERDAY TO APPROVE THE BRITISH LONG-RANGE PLAN AFTER MOHANDAS K.GANDHI AND OTHER LEADERS HAD EXERTED THEIR INFLUENCE TO OVERCOME SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE PREVIOUSLY HAD APPROVED THE PLAN.

INASMUCH AS THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ALREADY HAS SIGNIFIED ITS APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH PLAN, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE NEXT STEP WILL BE FOR THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

PENDING THE DRAFTING AND ADOPTION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION, INDIA WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY AN EIGHT-MAN CARETAKER COUNCIL APPOINTED BY KING GEORGE VI ON JUNE 29 AFTER THE CONGRESS PARTY HAD REJECTED THE CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSALS FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

JK556AED

MANILA, JULY 8 (AP)-BRIG.GEN.K.L.THIMAYYA, MEMBER OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, TOLD A GATHERING OF HIS COUNTRY MEN HERE TODAY THAT INDIA'S FAILURE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BRITAIN'S OFFER OF INDEPENDENCE "MAKES ME WEEP."

JUL 9 1946

THIMAYYA, WHO COMMANDED THE INDIAN FORCES IN THE BURMA CAMPAIGN, REFERRED TO THE AMERICAN GRANT OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE PHILIPPINES AS "MAGNIFICIENT AND INSPIRING" AND ADDED:

"INDIA IS SITTING ON A KEG OF DYNAMITE. OUR INDEPENDENCE WAS OFFERED TO US ON A PLATTER BUT WE DID NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT. IT MAKES ME WEEP."

DR. L.C. JAIN, HEAD OF THE INDIAN MISSION TO JAPAN AND INDIA'S OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE AT THE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES HERE JULY 4, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE "FRIENDLINESS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD REFLECTED HERE ON EVERY HAND WILL SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE OUR INDEPENDENCE GOAL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS."

IT WAS THE FIRST FORMAL GATHERING OF MANILA'S INDIAN COMMUNITY SINCE LIBERATION OF THE ISLANDS FROM THE JAPANESE. JAIN AND THIMAYYA WERE GUESTS OF THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION DINNER ATTENDED BY DELEGATES OF OTHER NATIONS.

JUL 9 1946

WAR CRIMES
BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-LESS THAN A YEAR AFTER JAPAN WENT TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, A HIGH-RANKING JAPANESE GENERAL TOLD PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO THE CONFLICT WAS HOPELESS AND RESIGNED HIS IMPORTANT POST, THE GENERAL TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

THE STATEMENT CAME AT THE START OF CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJ.GEN. RYUSUKE TANAKA, WHO WAS CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY AFFAIRS BUREAU UNTIL HIS RESIGNATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1942.

"I TOLD TOJO THAT WHILE YOUR EXCELLENCY SEEMS TO HAVE A FEELING OF CERTAINTY OF JAPANESE VICTORY, I THINK IT IS HOPELESS.' "TOJO SAID JAPAN WOULD FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN," TANAKA CONTINUED. HE DECLARED THAT WHILE DEEPLY INDEBTED TO TOJO, HE WAS SO SURE THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS THAT HE ASKED SHIGNORI TOGO (ONE OF THE 27 DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL) TO START A POLITICAL MOVEMENT TO OUST TOJO. E DID NOT TESTIFY UNTIL JUL 9 1946 OUTCOME.

TANAKA, NOW IN HIS THIRD DAY ON THE WITNESS STAND, ADMITTED THAT TWO MONTHS AFTER HIS RESIGNATION HE SPENT A MONTH IN A HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF "BRAIN DISEASE."

THE PAUNCH EX-GENERAL TESTIFIED THAT HIS RESIGNATION WAS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE GAINED IN THOROUGH INSPECTIONS OF JAPANESE STRENGTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

30.27-9039

"ONE REASON FOR MY ACTION WAS THE STATE OF OUR DEFENSES AND EQUIPMENT--AIR EQUIPMENT IN PARTICULAR," HE EXPLAINED. HE ALSO REPORTED QUARRELING BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY AND SAID SUBORDINATES FEARED TO REPORT "THE STATE OF OUR PREPARATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN SHIPPING."

"FURTHERMORE," TANAKA SAID, "OUR WAR STRENGTH WAS NOT FULLY OR TRUTHFULLY REPORTED ON FOOD, STEEL, COAL AND OTHER VITAL NECESSITIES. PRODUCTION DID NOT GO ACCORDING TO PLAN. IT ALL MEANT THE FUTURE OF THE WAR WAS HOPELESS."

TANAKA TESTIFIED THAT AS CHIEF OF THE MILITARY SERVICE BUREAU, HE MADE INSPECTIONS "TO THE SINGLE GUN" AT KYUSHU, HIROSHIMA, KOBE, TOKYO AND ALL VITAL PLACES AND KNEW THE TRUE SITUATION.

PRIOR TO THE WAR HE ASKED AN OFFICER ON MANEUVERS ABOUT THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE AIRPLANES. HE SAID THE OFFICER TOLD HIM HE COULD NOT SPEAK OPENLY BUT THAT THE QUALITY OF JAPANESE PLANES WAS BAD.

JUL 9 1946

"WHEN I ASKED HIM WHY HE DID NOT SPEAK FRANKLY, HE TOLD ME THAT IF HE DID HE WOULD BE FIRED.

"I WAS MOST SERIOUSLY CONCERNED THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE PROTRACTED AND THAT JAPAN MIGHT BE BOMBED," TANAKA ADDED. "I KNEW THE CHARACTER OF MODERN WAR AND FELT IF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WAS BOMBED, THAT DESPITE OUR FIGHTING SPIRIT IT WOULD END IN OUR DEFEAT."

CY714PPS NM

TOKYO, JULY 8-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INDICATED RELUCTANCE TODAY TO UPROOT THE PRESENT PEERAGE SYSTEM.

DR. TOKUJIRO KANAMORI, STATE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO WHO IS IN CHARGE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION, TOLD THE LOWER HOUSE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE OF THE DIET THAT THE YOSHIDA CABINET SAW NO NECESSITY FOR A DRASTIC CHANGE IN A SYSTEM WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS OF "NO GREAT HARM."

IN FACT, HE SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD BE A GOOD THING TO RETAIN "A CERTAIN DEGREE OF ORDER" DURING THESE DAYS OF "GREAT UPHEAVAL."

KANAMORI CONCEDED, HOWEVER, IT WOULD NOT MATTER MUCH IF A TITLE IS RECOGNIZED FOR A HOLDER'S LIFETIME ONLY.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT PROPOSE ANY DRASTIC CHANGE IN PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE ACCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE AND REGENCY.

A REPRESENTATIVE NOTICED THAT THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION CONTAINED A WAR RENUNCIATION CLAUSE AND ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY "IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CIVILIZED NATURE OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION."

JUSTICE MINISTER ATSUTARO KIMURA REPLIED IT IS NOT YET DEEMED "PROPER" TO REPEAL CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN VIEW OF THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING ORDER IN THE COUNTRY.

HF422APS

TOKYO, JULY 8-(AP)-POPE PIUS HAS SENT HIS BENEDICTION AND A PLEDGE OF AID TO CATHOLICS IN JAPAN. CATHOLICS HERE SAID IT WAS THE FIRST LETTER EVER SENT JAPAN BY THE HOLY SEE.

THE LETTER WAS READ YESTERDAY AT PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS IN HIBIYA HALL ATTENDED BY 4,500 PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO VISITING AMERICAN BISHOPS, JOHN F. O'HARA OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND MICHAEL J. READY OF COLUMBUS, O.

THE PAPAL COMMUNICATION, DATED MAY 17, WAS IN REPLY TO A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE VATICAN BY THE FIRST POSTWAR MEETING OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN JAPAN, ON NOV. 27, 1945.

IT PRAISED THE EFFORTS BY JAPANESE CATHOLICS TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION AND PROMISED MATERIAL HELP AND ADDITIONAL CHURCH PERSONNEL.

THE POPE EXPRESSED SORROW OVER WAR LOSSES TO THE CHURCH PARTICULARLY "DESTRUCTION OF YOUR PRINCIPAL CATHEDRALS, OF MANY CHURCHES AND PRESBYTERIES, ANNIHILATION OF PAROCHIAL CENTERS LIKE URAKAMI AND NAKAMCHI, WHERE CATHOLICISM MAINTAINED ITS OLDEST AND DEEPEST ROOTS...."

JUL 9 1946

EDUCATION MINISTER KOTARO TANAKA, SPEAKING FOR THE JAPANESE CATHOLIC LAITY, TOLD THE AUDIENCE THAT "MANY OF MY COUNTRYMEN NOW ARE BEGINNING FOR THE FIRST TIME TO FEEL THAT CHRISTIANITY IS A LIVING FORCE" WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AFTER CONTACT WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES AND THE "WISE STATESMANSHIP OF MACARTHUR."

BISHOP O'HARA SAID "WE ARE HERE TO EXPRESS OUR PRACTICAL INTEREST IN YOUR EFFORTS TO CONSTRUCT A NEW JAPAN."

POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT HANNEGAN ATTENDED SPECIAL MASS.

HF328APS NM

Guatemala, Guatemala, July 8-(AP)-President Juan Jose Arevalo said today that Guatemala would break relations with Great Britain unless satisfactory settlement be made of this central American republic's claim to the British Honduras.

"We will seek the restitution of Belize through diplomatic channels but

(British Ho)

JUL 9 1946

if these efforts fail, we will break relations with Great Britain at the proper Time," he said,

"One cannot go on toasting in champagne with an empire that takes our territory."

JUL 9 1946

The ~~somnambulant town is~~ Belize is the capital and seaport of British Honduras, a c~~r~~own colony the size of Massachusetts. It has 22,000 of the 60,00[0] inhabitants of the Belize territory, ~~which~~ once was a favorite haunt of pirates. The Guatemalayan claims are based on treaties dating back to 1670 when Spain ~~granted~~ conceded British sovereignty.

(IN LONDON A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID [GT] BRITAIN HAD OFFERED TO SUBMIT THE DISPUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND ABIDE BY THE RESULT).

Buenos Aires, July 8—(ap)—A dispatch from Asuncion said tonight that Paraguay's strict press censorship, which has existed for several years, may be lifted.

JUL 9 1946

A measure calling for abolition of the present press law has been approved by the State Council and is expected to be signed tomorrow by President Higinio Morinigo, the dispatch said.

Diplomatic quarters in Buenos Aires interpreted the council's action as a possible forerunner to the holding of congressional elections in Paraguay.

JUL 9 1946

Since the abortive June 9 revolt against Morinigo by a group of Army officers, diplomatic [redacted] said there have been increasing signs that the Paraguayan president was moving in the direction of holding Congressional elections. The Paraguayan Congress has not functioned for several years.

Newspapers in Paraguay would voice demands for the holding of elections if censorship is lifted, the diplomats added.

30.24-4041

Quito, Ecuador, July 8--(ap)--Daniel Clinton, U. S. assistant naval attache, was decorated by the Ecuadorean government today with the Abdon Calderon Medal, first class, for his activities in promoting good relations between the United States and Ecuador.

JUL 9 1946

(240)

RENO, NEV., JULY 8-(AP)-MRS.JEAN CARBONE BESCHEN, BRITISH WAR BRIDE WHO LAST WEEK DIVORCED HER HUSBAND AND MARRIED AN ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICER TO WHOSE HOME SHE WENT UPON ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY LAST DECEMBER, IS STILL BESET BY LEGAL DIFFICULTIES, HER ATTORNEY, JOHN ROBB CLARKE, SAID TODAY.

CLARKE, WHO OBTAINED THE BITTERLY CONTESTED DIVORCE DECREE FOR MRS.BESCHEN FROM FORMER ARMY LIEUTENANT HAROLD CARBONE OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., ANNOUNCED SATURDAY SHE WAS ENROUTE TO SHREVEPORT, LA., WITH HER NEW HUSBAND, CAPT.DARRELL BESCHEN OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HOWEVER, THE ATTORNEY SAID TONIGHT THAT NEITHER HAD LEFT RENO THIS AFTERNOON.

MRS.BESCHEN, HE SAID, MUST APPEAR BEFORE THE U.S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER HERE TOMORROW "TO DETERMINE IF SHE SHOULD BE DEPORTED FOR UNLAWFUL ENTRY TO THIS COUNTRY."

THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE WOULD NOT CONFIRM CLARK'S STATEMENT. THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, HARMON HOSIER, SAID IMMIGRATION HEARINGS ARE CONFIDENTIAL.

JUL 9 1946

MEANWHILE, CARBONE'S RENO ATTORNEY, JOHN FURRH (CQ), INDICATED MRS.BESCHEN'S DIVORCE CASE MAY BE APPEALED TO THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT.

FURRH SAID HE WOULD FILE A ROUTINE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL THIS WEEK AND ADDED "UNLESS SOMETHING HAPPENS TO CHANGE CARBONE'S MIND THE CASE WILL BE APPEALED." ASKED HOW AN ADVERSE RULING ON AN APPEAL WOULD AFFECT MRS.BESCHEN'S MARRIAGE TO THE CAPTAIN, FURRH REPLIED "THAT'S HER LOOKOUT."

MRS.BESCHEN WON HER DECREE FROM CARBONE ON GROUNDS OF MENTAL CRUELTY. CARBONE, IN HIS ANSWER, ACCUSED WIFE OF ADULTERY.

SHE BORE A SON LAST FEB. 9 AT DUBUQUE--MORE THAN 13 MONTHS AFTER SHE AND CARBONE HAD PARTED IN LONDON.

CLARKE REPEATED TONIGHT THAT CAPTAIN BESCHEN MUST REPORT BACK FOR DUTY IN SHREVEPORT TOMORROW, BUT HE ADDED "I DON'T KNOW HOW HE'S GOING TO MAKE IT."

GM910PCS

MOLOTOV OPPOSES PLAN BY BYRNES ON DISARMAMENT

Ministers in Clash on Proposals for Future of Germany.

WANTS 40-YEAR CONTROL

Russian Charges Violation of Potsdam Agreement on Reparations.

JUL 10 1946

PARIS, July 9—(AP)—Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes clashed today over America's proposed 25-year German disarmament treaty, informants reported, and Byrnes proposed that special deputies be appointed to study all German problems.

Byrnes asked that the special deputies be named now to consider all phases of the German problem for a report to the next series of meetings by the four power foreign ministers, presumably next autumn. French and American informants said there was no immediate response from the other ministers. Byrnes circulated his proposal at the end of today's meeting of the ministers.

Invitations Issued

Meanwhile, the French government issued formal invitations to 17 other Allied nations for the general European peace conference here July 29, and the ministers asked the United Nations to postpone its General assembly session in New York until Sept. 23 to allow time for diplomats to attend the Paris conference.

The General assembly had been scheduled for Sept. 3. Trygve Lie, U. N. general secretary, had asked the ministers for advice so there would be no conflict with the Paris conference of 21 nations.

The German disarmament treaty proposal, first was advanced by Byrnes during the sessions of the foreign ministers in April and May.

In the course of an hour-long statement assailing this American proposal, Molotov today accused Britain, France and the United States of breaking the Potsdam accord on German reparations to the Soviet Union.

According to American informants, Molotov also branded the suggested 25-year treaty to prevent rearmament of the Reich as "wholly inadequate." The Byrnes proposal does not guarantee demilitarization of German war industry or the political denazification of the Reich, the Soviet foreign minister said. Molotov added that it would not insure against a rebirth of a spirit of aggression in Germany.

Period Held Too Short

The period of 25 years was too short, Molotov said, since such a treaty to be effective should be in force for at least 40 years.

In reply Byrnes accused Russia of violating the Potsdam accord by making levies which were too large on German industry. He pointed out that under the Potsdam agreement reparations were to be limited to a size which would permit Germany to exist without outside help.

Citing a specific example to show that this limitation was not being carried out, Byrnes declared that the United States was going to have to pay $200,000,000 in the 1946-47 fiscal year to keep the American zone of occupation on its feet. A similar sum, he added, was expended in the 1945-46 fiscal year.

Byrnes pointed out that the Potsdam agreement provided that Germany was to be constituted as an economic unit to allow for the free interchange of goods between the various occupation zones and said that this was another clause which had been violated thus far.

American sources quoted Molotov as asserting that "everything" now going on in the Reich was "unlawful." Further Molotov declared that the Soviet proposal to investigate the extent of German disarmament was not being carried out. He added that a thorough over-all plan for Germany's economic disarmament should be prepared and enforced.

Byrnes Replies

Byrnes replied that Molotov apparently had not read the terms of the Allied armistice with Germany which the American secretary said provided for all the things Molotov was asking.

Declaring he would gladly extend his disarmament treaty proposal to 40 years, Byrnes recalled that when he first brought the matter up the period of 25 years had been used simply as a basis of discussion, with 35 or 50 years being offered as alternatives.

Byrnes said that his suggested treaty did not pretend to be more than a demilitarization and disarmament document and did not profess to cover the political issues of reparations or the period of the occupation.

The American treaty, Byrnes explained, was designed to go into operation only when the Allies decided that the occupation of Germany no longer was necessary. The United States now was doing what it had refused to do after the first World War, Byrnes said, adding that he personally was disappointed at the reception the proposal was getting.

Molotov charged that the American proposal made no provision for continuing reparation to Russia and tended to shorten the occupation period.

Demands 10 Billions

The Soviet foreign minister said $10,000,000,000 worth of reparations had been promised to Russia at Yalta. Byrnes replied that this figure had been mentioned only as a basis of discussion and that Molotov was aware of this fact.

Byrnes reminded Molotov that at Potsdam all the leaders of the Big Three, including Prime Minister Stalin, had agreed the figure was much too high. The American secretary added that the United States was not demanding German reparations or territory such as East Prussia which should be of some value to the Soviet Union.

Before turning to the German question, the foreign ministers adopted with one modification the text of the proposed rules of procedure for the peace conference as drafted by the deputy foreign ministers. This change provided that the chairmanship should pass in rotation every three days instead of every week.

The ministers likewise adopted a clause on reparations for the Italian treaty as drafted by the deputies with one slight change providing that claims by other nations such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and Ethiopia would be heard at the conference.

The deputies were asked to finish the texts of the projected treaties by Saturday.

Paris Anxiously Awaiting Russ Declaration

JUL 10 1946

Paris, July 9 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers Council, turning to the German question after finally breaking a four-day deadlock on

1946

calling of a 21-nation ...ace conference, anxiously awaited today a promised "important declaration" of Russia's policy toward the Reich.

The log-jam ended last night with the adoption of a French compromise providing that only a few suggested rules of procedure be sent out with invitations to the peace conference, scheduled to open July 29 in Luxembourg Palace.

The suggested rules of procedure will be drafted today by the Deputy Ministers and are slated to be ratified late by the Ministers.

Speculation Aroused

Speculation on the nature of the "important declaration" on Russia's policy toward Germany ran from one extreme to another. Some sources said Russia planned to offer to join Britain, France and the United States in establishing a central administrative organization within a federalized Germany. Others said the Russians would denounce Britain and the United States for conducting "secret negotiations behind the Soviet Union's back."

Tass, the official Russian news agency, has accused the two Western Allies of engaging in private conversations on Germany to which Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov "for some reason" was not invited.

"Secret Talks" Denied

The American delegation sources denied that tri-power "secret talks" on Germany were going on in Paris "to the exclusion of Russia." French, British and American coal technicians are negotiating to increase Germany's coal output, they said, but United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery has kept the Russian Ambassador, Alexandre Bogomolov, advised on the progress of these talks.

France has prepared an elaborate list of proposals for Germany's future, including incorporation of the Saar into the French economic system, the political detachment of the Rhineland from Germany and the international control of the Ruhr industrial basin.

After concluding discussions on Germany, the Council is scheduled to consider the Austrian question and the Italian political situation. Then, presumably, the Ministers will adjourn so that they may attend the peace conference.

Conference Not Shackled

The peace conference will have the right to amend or suspend its rules, and will not be bound by the suggestion of the Foreign Ministers Council. It will be subdivided into five poltical commissions—one for each treaty—and two economic commissions—one for Italy and one for the Balkans as a group, United States informants said.

Membership of the political commissions will be composed of nations which were at war with the former enemy country involved.

A steering committee will be composed of representatives of each of the 21 nations, and its decisions will be taken by a two-thirds majority vote.

Stone Denies He'll Resign

Rome, July 9 (AP)—Rear Adm. Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N., denied today a published report that he would resign as chief Allied comissioner for Italy in protest of the decision of the foreign ministers' council in Paris regarding this country.

The newspaper *Il Tempo* of Rome had asserted it learned on "good authority that Stone would submit his resignation within a few days."

MEAT DELIVERIES HALTED IN BRITAIN

JUL 10 1946

LONDON, July 9. — (AP) Three million pounds of meat—one week's rations for hundreds of thousands of Britons—piled up in cold storage today as 900 meat truck drivers continued a two-day-old strike described by Food Minister John Strachey as a "very serious matter."

No progress was reported towards settlement of either this dispute or of a walkout by 2,000 longshoremen at Southampton where troops were called in to unload 420 tons of tomatoes threatened with spoilage.

The meat strike, which began in London's big Smithfield market when porters and drivers quit to protest employment of three non-union men, spread to smaller suburban markets.

Strachey criticized employers for not temporarily suspending the non-union men during the negotiations.

With the consent of the striking drivers, other truckmen hauled 1,580 tons of English beef and mutton into refrigerated rooms to prevent spoiling. Thousands of frozen lamb carcasses from abroad, however, remained on warehouse floors when strikers said "they'll keep" for another 24 hours.

The Southampton dockers, on strike since last Saturday, made no announcement concerning their negotiations with employers to settle the strikers' demands for more men to unload each ship.

Legion Of Merit Given To Lord Mountbatten

JUL 10 1946

London, July 9 (AP) — United States Ambassador Averill Harriman awarded the Legion of Merit today to Admiral Lord Mountbatten, former Allied commander in Southeast Asia.

The citation from President Truman commended Lord Mountbatten for his work as chief of combined operations (Commandos) and his contribution to the technique of amphibious warfare.

JUL 10 1946

British Confirm Refusal Of Visa to Rabbi Wise

Just Didn't Want Him and Lipsky in Palestine Now

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—The British Foreign Office said today it had refused visas to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Louis Lipsky to visit the Holy Land "because we just didn't want them in Palestine at this time."

At the Foreign Office it was said that Britain was responsible for peace and order in Palestine and the government regarded the proposed visit of the two American members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as undesirable.

Dr. Wise declined to comment yesterday on the British Foreign Office's explanation of its refusal of a visa. In a statement on Monday, he said its action confirmed his fears that it was seeking "to conceal behind an iron curtain the truth of British misconduct in Palestine," and he insisted that he had a right as an American citizen to visit Palestine.

Russian Co-Operation In Berlin Given Praise

Berlin, July 9 (AP)—An American Army spokesman said tonight that four-power administration in Berlin's Allied Kommandantur is "going along fine now, with the Russians leading in a spirit of extraordinary co-operation."

Col. Frank Howley, of Drexel Hill, Pa., head of the American Military Government for the Berlin district and a deputy member of the Kommandantur, said that "the good fellowship prevailing now and being evidenced especially by the Russians tops anything I've ever known here."

Howley, in Berlin since the American entry in July, 1945, added that "the Russians are now leading in co-operation and there's none of that obstructionism and stalling they used to practice."

Trace Couple in Soviet Zone

JUL 10 1946

U. S. Authorities Believed Notified on Two of Four Missing Americans.

Berlin, July 9 (A. P.).—An American investigator said tonight that contact had been made with the Russians about Warrant Officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex., two of the four Americans who disappeared in the Soviet zone last week. He refused to say more, but indicated that the American authorities have been informed of the couple's whereabouts.

The investigator said that nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of Capt. Harold Cobin of 224 West Runyon street, Newark, N. J., an AMG officer in Berlin, and Second Lieut. George E. Wyatt of Oklahoma City, an officer of the 252d Engineer Combat Battalion.

American officials earlier had expressed a belief they were "getting the run-around" from the Russians, who were thought to have arrested the four for illegal entry into the Soviet zone.

The Harrisons were last heard from on July 1 when, together with a German woman, they departed in an American jeep, supposedly to visit a pet shop in the Russian zone to buy a dog.

Wyatt and Cobin were reported to have boarded a train July 4 for a destination somewhere north of Berlin. Cobin's wife, Mary, is scheduled to arrive in Bremerhaven from the United States today and is expected here tomorrow.

was 53 years old and served in the first world war also. His wife followed him around southern training camps for the first six months of his service in the second world war, and he went overseas about two and a half years ago. He is an Army interpreter, speaking German, French and Russian.

Mrs. Cobin left the United States on the S. S. President Tyler June 26.

U. S. Issues Guide List Of Banned Nazi Books

JUL 10 1946

1,000 Titles Given as Well as 35 Periodicals

BERLIN, July 9 (AP).—The United States Office of Military Government issued today a list of 1,000 book titles and thirty-five periodicals being used as guidance in the American zones of occupation in confiscating literature of a Nazi and militarist nature.

The list is described as illustrative of the types and character of Nazi and militarist propaganda which is being destroyed under the Allied Control Council order of May 20. To it are added the writings of Hitler, Goebbels, Mussolini and other generally known Nazis and Fascists, as well as the official publications of the National Socialist government and party on military and political matters.

The list is not designed to be exhaustive, the announcement said, nor will an official index of banned publications, such as the Russians published three months ago, be issued. The Russian index carried the titles of more than 13,000 books and 1,500 magazines.

The military governments for Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, Hesse, the Berlin district and the Bremen district already are collecting banned literature for pulping.

A collection of 150 copies of each specimen will be compiled for military government purposes and for possible exchange, the statement added.

ZONAL ACTION IN REICH SEEN

JUL 10 1946

DELUCE

German Trade Barriers Still In Effect, McNarney Notes

JUL 10 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, July 9 (AP)—The United States will seek special economic agreements for western Germany unless the four-power Foreign Ministers' conference achieves agreement on wiping out zonal trade barriers, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today.

The United States European Theater commander, speaking to a news conference as the Foreign Ministers in Paris prepared to take up the German problem, said he had noted no progress there toward German economic centralization.

Sees Long Occupation

McNarney also:

1. Expressed belief American occupation troops must remain in Germany from ten to fifteen years and said there had been no new development in the Army's plan to reduce United States occupation forces to 170,000 by next July 1.

2. Announced that United States Army purchases of Spanish luxury items had been stopped under a Washington directive, hinting that international political reasons were behind the order. The trade in silver, jewelry, brandy and other goods in military stores ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

3. Announced a list of objectives in the democratization process for Germany, including freedom of press and radio from government domination.

Underground Watched

4. Disclosed that potential German underground leaders were kept under close watch and that a main reason for lack of anxiety on this score was that "they lack financial backing."

5. Urged commanders in Germany to adopt a method of screening German girls who associate with American occupation soldiers.

As in Paris, McNarney said, there was no sign at Berlin of agreement among the members of the four-power Allied Control Council on German economic centralization. In fact, he said, the Control Council was in "complete stalemate" on the issue.

"Naturally, if we cannot reach agreement on what we consider necessary we will have to formulate some new agreements with those who are willing to cooperate," he said. "It might be with one or it might be with two powers."

Scrip Money Considered

He said that if the United States issued scrip money to personnel in Germany, replacing the present Allied marks as currency, it probably would be interchangeable with British zone scrip. However, he said, no negotiation is under way in the French or Russian zones for such interchangeability.

Concernng German democratization, McNarney said the Reich's political transformation would be judged by these standards:

Origin with the people and control by the people of political powers; frequent popular elections with no less than two competing parties; separation of parties from instrumentalities of government; maintenance of a bill of rights for individuals; no government domination of press and radio; the rule of law and the political decentralization of the nation so that states reserve all political powers except those specifically granted the Federal Government.

Most Reported Satisfied

So far as the occupation soldiers themselves are concerned, McNarney said, reports on a recent army questionnaire indicate that the large majority are satisfied with themselves as soldiers; with the Army as an occupation force and with their own job in Germany.

He said he was urging upon commanders the adoption of some system for screening the *Fräuleins* with whom these soldiers associate, although he admitted that no arbitrary standard of an ideal *Fräulein* would be practical.

He said he was asking army commanders to study, with a view to adoption, the pass system now used in Nuernberg for admission of girls to soldier night clubs. Under such a plan as the theater commander envisions, medical examinations would not be necessary in the future, but the girls would be obliged to show investigators that they were not "of unfavorable or unclean personal appearance" and had been cleared politically and with the police.

GETS RESEARCH POST

JUL 10 1946

BERLIN, July ... (AP) The appointment of Dr. George Scatchard, professor of physical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as chief of the scientific research ... control branch of the American ... tary government was announced today.

Check Reveals Many of Hesse Jewels Missing

R. O'DAY

JUL 10 1946

Owners Identify Thousands of Pieces Stolen From Castle Last November

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 9 (AP).—Princess Margareta of Hesse and relatives said today that a considerable number of the Hesse family jewels still are missing, despite the recovery of a vast amount of the stolen treasure in the United States.

Colonel J. W. Durant and his Wac captain wife, the former Kathleen B. Nash, of Chicago, and Major David T. Watson, of Burlingame, Calif., are being held in the case.

1946

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The Princess, seventy-four and a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, spent a day with her family checking over the recovered family heirlooms. The jewels were displayed on two black tables, 18 by 12 feet. They had been stolen from Kronberg Castle last November.

Armed guards stood at the doors of the American headquarters building, where the jewels were checked by Princess Margareta, Princess Sophie of Greece, formerly her daughter-in-law, and Princes Phillip and Wolfgang of Hesse. They identified thousands of pieces individually.

The princess, who resembles her famous English grandmother, passed from jewel to jewel saying: "This is mine," or "This is yours." At one item she remarked: "This was the Bible and prayerbook of Queen Victoria, and these bound volumes were letters written to Queen Victoria by her daughters."

Captain Harold Chase, of Salina, Kan., who probably will be an assistant prosecutor in the court martial scheduled for Aug. 1, said the identification of each piece was necessary before detailed charges could be placed against suspects, all members of the United States Army.

He said identification of thousands of loose diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires glittering on the table "probably is impossible because they have been hammered from their settings."

Ideas Wanted By Army in Germany

JUL 10 1946

FRANKFURT, (AP)—In an attempt to spur American soldiers' interest and understanding of occupational problems in Germany the U. S. Army has offered prizes for the best suggestions for improving occupation troop performance.

For ideas on such subjects as "relations with the Germans; relations with our allies; what to do about Displaced Persons; or improvements in Military Government" soldiers may win prizes as high as a 15-day trip and $100 in merchandise.

Civilians may compete, too, for awards ranging up to $250 in merchandise.

Nazi Squirms While Lawyer Recites Guilt

JUL 10 1946

Nuernberg, Germany, July 9 (AP).

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the German secret police, squirmed in the prisoner's dock today when his attorney declared him guilty of crimes and atrocities committed while serving under Heinrich Himmler.

The lawyer, Kurt Kauffman, told the International Military Tribunal:

"This man suffers a great deal under the uneasiness of his conscience. Kaltenbrunner is guilty; but he is less guilty than he appears.

A "Pathetic" Figure?

"He will await your judgment as the last representative of an ominous symbol of a period of the Reich, darker than any other. And yet he was a man whom one could not meet without a feeling of pathos."

Kaltenbrunner, a tall hawk-nosed policeman, succeeded Himmler's Gestapo assistant, Reinhard Heydrich, after that "hangman of Czechoslovakia" was assassinated. The Germans avenged Heydrich with the destruction of the Czech village of Lidice and the murder of its men over 16.

Prison officials said privately that Kaltenbrunner only yesterday had a bitter argument with Kauffman over the defense summary.

Methods Were "Mitigated"

Kauffman said it was impossible to deny Kaltenbrunner's harsh police methods, which sent thousands to their deaths in concentration camps, but he asserted there were mitigating circumstances:

"He marched with others who desired nothing else than a solution for unstable conditions."

Kauffman pleaded also that Himmler always had the last word and issued the decisive orders; that concentration camp conditions never were reported in detail to Kaltenbrunner; that in the German setup, Kaltenbrunner was "but a small wheel." Himmler committed suicide after his capture; Kaltenbrunner suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in the Nuernberg jail early in the trial.

Only Two Witnesses Per Case

The court announced it wanted to hear only two witnesses in each of the cases against Nazi organizations. The trial was drawing to a close, possibly the end of this month.

Such streamlined procedure has been made possible by daily screening of evidence by a five-man preliminary commission.

Verdict By September 1?

The announcement by Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, tribunal president, indicated that cases against the High Command, the Gestapo and the SS could be concluded before the end of August and that verdicts might be reached by September 1.

The court this morning resumed hearing of the defense summary of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel by Dr. Otto Nelte, who said that Keitel gave the impression to fellow-officers he agreed with all Hitler's decisions but that this was not so. The attorney asserted that Keitel kept his disagreements to himself but followed the orders of the Führer because he felt it his duty.

Officer Is Fined $350 in Army's Lichfield Case

JUL 10 1946

Convicted of Letting Guards Hit Prisoners; Defense Calls Him Only a 'Pawn'

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 9 (AP).—Lieutenant Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., was convicted, fined $350 and reprimanded today by a court martial for permitting guards to strike soldier prisoners with their hands and clubs at the United States Army Detention Depot at Lichfield, England.

The verdict came after Ennis's attorney, Colonel Edward Chayes, had demanded vindication on the ground that the Lichfield trials were "really a war on the Army and its methods." He asked the court not to make "a scapegoat" of Ennis and asserted that the Lichfield defendants "are merely pawns in this set-up."

"If Army and military methods are really on trial, let it come out in the open," Chayes urged.

But the prosecutor, Captain Charles Sheppard, called the treatment of soldiers imprisoned at Lichfield "revolting and in excess of anything the Army has ever allowed," and asked the court to "exonerate the service" by punishing Ennis.

Cleared of One Charge

The military court, which deliberated four hours after a six-week trial, cleared Ennis of personally mistreating any prisoners, and found him guilty only of the lesser charge of permitting striking of prisoners. The $350 fine given him was the heaviest sentence yet in the trials here at Bad Nauheim, although two guards convicted previously in London receive jail terms of six months and three years. Sentences here have ranged from a reprimand to a $250 fine. Ennis was the second officer to be convicted. Eight enlisted men have been convicted and one acquitted.

Chayes compared the 220-pound athletic Ennis with the "tough Army sergeant created on the screen by Victor McLaglen." He looked tough and he talked tough—but he had a heart of gold, full of faithfulness to the flag and its ideals, Chayes said. He cited Ennis's three battle wounds, his Silver Star and ten-year climb up through Army ranks from private, and attacked the character and credibility of the former guardhouse prisoners who testified against the officer.

Congressman at Trial

In war time, Chayes charged, they dodged front-line service by committing "any offense to get into the guardhouse" where they presented a tremendous disciplinary problem."

"Physical pain was the only type of punishment they feared," he said, conceding that "perhaps aggravated guards did push them around a bit."

"But let's not judge them in the spirit of peace which rules today, but by the Spartan spirit of Bastogne and the Battle of the Bulge which was raging at that time," Chayes said.

A Congressional study of the Lichfield trials was disclosed today by Representative John E. Sheridan, Democrat of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, who said he came here to observe the trials as part of the committee's general investigation of the Army's court-martial system.

"Also," he added, "I am looking very thoroughly into the Lichfield case itself to see if it warrants further investigation by Congress."

Trial Of Lichfield Officer Nears A Decision

JUL 10 1946

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 9 (AP)—Col. Edward Chayes called the lengthy Lichfield trials today "really a war on the Army and its methods" and asked a military court to "vindicate the Army" by acquitting Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis on charges of cruelty.

The Peekskill (N.Y.) officer is accused of mistreating prisoners at the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

Congressman Attends

As his case neared a decision, Representative John E. Sheridan (D., Pa.) disclosed that he was here to observe the trials as part of the House Military Affairs Committee's investigation of the court-martial system.

Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former Lichfield commander, is on trial in another courtroom.

Ennis has denied charges of aiding and authorizing cruel and unusual punishments.

A New Victor McLaglen

The prosecutor, Major Charles Sheppard, said the treatment of prisoners at Lichfield was "revolting and in excess of anything the Army has ever allowed." He asked the court to "exonerate the Army" by punishing Ennis.

Chayes, a lawyer from Chicago, compared Ennis with the "tough army sergeant created on the screen by Victor McLaglen."

"He looked tough and he talked tough, but he had a heart of gold, full of faithfulness to the flag and its ideals," Chayes said of Ennis. He cited his three battle wounds, his Silver Star and his ten-year climb through the ranks.

"Lichfield Lounge Lizards"

In contrast, he attacked the character and credibility of former guardhouse prisoners who testified against them. He called the witnesses "cry babies" and "common crooks"; "Lichfield lounge lizards" and "Dead-End Kids." Eighteen of the witnesses are serving court-martial sentences of up to twenty years.

"Now these sinners are becoming saints," Chayes cried. He said that in wartime, they dodged frontline service by committing "any offense to get in the guardhouse," where "they presented a tremendous disciplinary problem."

Sheridan said he was watching the trials.

Nine Convicted So Far

"Also," he added, "I am looking very thoroughly into the Lichfield case itself to see if it warrants further investigation by Congress."

In the trials six officers and ten enlisted guards have been accused and eight enlisted guards and one officer have been convicted.

The long and stormy proceedings have produced frequent complaints of pressure by high army officials. A presidential investigation was asked by the highest ranking defendant, Kilian, Highland Park, Ill., former Lichfield commander, now on trial.

Sheridan, a Philadelphia lawyer, said he planned to spend several days observing the trials and talking to army officials.

Wants 83 Witnesses

In the trial of Kilian, the court studied a defense request for 83 witnesses to be brought here, mostly from the United States.

Kilian's lawyers were asked to specify the nature of the testimony they expected to obtain, so it could be judged whether their testimony would be vital.

The court spent the morning studying the defense outline without announcing any action.

Red Defends Property Shift

JUL 10 1946

L. HEINRICHS

Vienna, July 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Ivan Zinjov of the Russian high command in Austria said today that a Russian order transferring German-owned properties in Austria to the Soviet Union would not injure Austrian interests, and warned that any efforts to frustrate the order would "lead to a deterioration of the Austrian economic system."

In an interview distributed by the Russian news agency, Tass, Zinjov said transfer of the properties was in accordance with an agreement reached at Potsdam and would only partially compensate Russia for damage inflicted on her economy by the Germans.

He estimated this damage at 679,000,000,000 rubles. (The official ruble rate is 5.2 to the dollar. Diplomats are permitted to buy rubles at 12 to the dollar.

Claimed Worth 22 Millions

Russia announced last Saturday that she had taken over $22,000,000 worth of industrial property in eastern Austria and all other "German external assets" there.

Zinjov defined as "German property" all property in Austria which belonged to the Germans before 1938, all property which the Germans brought to Austria after the *Anschluss*, installations erected with German capital, and properties which were purchased by the Germans for fair prices after 1938.

U.S. Contention

The United States has maintained that property taken forcibly by the Germans after the *Anschluss* is not "German property," as defined by the Postdam agreement.

Zinjov said Russia would consider cases in which the property relationships were not clear and would satisfy Austrian demands if they were well founded.

He estimated that the industrial properties acquired by Russia were only ten [illegible] industrial capacity of Austria. Austrian Government officials, however, have estimated the properties at 75 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity.

Factories To Remain

The General said factories taken over would remain in Austria, would function on the same legal basis of other concerns here and would pay regular t[illegible] Austria.

"On the other hand, efforts to hamper the accomplishment of the order and requests that 'a waiting attitude' be adopted can only lead to deterioration of the Austrian economic situation," he said.

The Austrian Government issued a communiqueé Sunday, urging its citizens to adopt a waiting attitude.

Russian Order Suddenly Halts Deportation Of German Families from Soviet Zone in Austria

JUL 10 1946

VIENNA, July 9. — (AP) The Russian deportation of native Germans and other non-Austrians from the Soviet occupation zone of Vienna was halted abruptly at 4 p. m. today, informed Austrian sources said.

A trainload of deportees, waiting in the northwest railroad station here for movement to Melk, Austria, was stopped, and the families aboard were told to return to their homes in Vienna and environs.

The Russians gave no reason for the sudden cessation of the deportation. One possibility was that a temporary halt was called because the camp at Melk, where refugees are housed pending shipment to Germany was filled.

Started Without Notice

The mass movement was announced Sunday night, without any prior notice to the other Allied military authorities or the Austrian government. Several categories of Germans regarded by the Russians as undesirable were notified to be prepared to leave Austria by Monday morning. The movement has been going forward slowly since then. All were to be sent to the French occupation zone of Germany.

1946

JUL 10 1946

Estimates of the number of persons involved in the deportation varied from 30,000 to 54,000. The exact number is not known since the deportation was ordered by families.

Meanwhile, a noticeably calmer atmosphere prevailed today in the Austrian chancellory after a long weekend of tension over the Russian assumption of ownership of the disputed "German assets" in eastern Austria. There were hints that the Russians had softened their attitude considerably.

Russia contended earlier today, however, that German-owned industrial properties taken over by Russia represented only 10 per cent of the country's industrial capacity, and warned that efforts to frustrate the transfer "can only lead to a deterioriation of the Austrian economic situation."

Austrian government officials, however, estimated the properties represented about 75 per cent of Austria's capacity.

In an interview distributed by Tass agency, Maj. Gen. Ivan Zinjov of the Russian high command in Austria said the transfer of German property into Russia, as agreed upon at Potsdam, would only partially compensate for damage inflicted on Russian economy by the Germans.

Sets Damage Figure

He estimated this damage at 672,000,000,000 rubles. (The official ruble rate is 5.2 to a dollar. Diplomats are permitted to buy 12 to the dollar.)

Zinjov contended that the property transfer would not injure Austrian interests. He declared the Russians would consider cases in which property relationships were not clear and would satisfy Austrian demands if they were well founded.

Russia announced last Saturday she had taken over $22,000,000 worth of industrial properties in eastern Austria along with other "German external assets."

Defines German Property

Zinjov defined as German property all property on Austrian soil which belonged to Germany before 1938, all property which the Germans brought to Austria after the anschluss as well as installations erected with German capital and properties which were purchased by Germans after 1938, in the event former owners received a fair price for the property.

The United States insist that property taken forcibly by the Germans after the anschluss is not "German" as defined in the Potsdam agreement.

The Russian officer said factories taken over would remain in Austria and would function on the same legal basis as all other concern in the country, with all legal t[illegible] being paid to the Austrian state.

"On the other hand, efforts to hamper the accomplishment of the order and requests that 'a waiting attitude' be adopted can only lead to a deterioration of the Austrian economic situation," Zinjov said.

The Austrian government, in a communique two days ago, called on Austrians to adopt a waiting attitude.

In another dispatch today, Tass denied a story in the Sunday issue of the Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung that the Favoriten workers home had been claimed as Russian property, and called the editorial a "direct betrayal of its readers."

JUL 10 1946

Van Acker Belgian Cabinet Out

Brussels, July 9 (AP)—The three-month-old coalition Government of Socialist Prime Minister Achille van Acker fell today, losing a vote of confidence by a single ballot after a stormy senate debate over his Justice Minister's attitude toward Belgian economic collaborators.

The resignation precipitated a crisis which a Government spokesman predicted would be "difficult to get out of," but he declined to elaborate.

The peak of the weeks-long argument over Government policies came when van Acker asked for a vote of confidence in his cabinet. The vote was 79 to 78.

Meddling In Trials Charged

Van Acker's policies had been under fire for several weeks. They came to a head today with complaints from the senate floor over what was termed the Government's "meddling" in cases pending against certain Belgian industrialists in military courts on charges of economic collaboration with the Germans during the occupation.

Most of the criticism has centered on van Acker's anti-inflation proposals for cutting prices and holding workers' wages at their present levels, and the Government's attitude in the still pending question of the return of King Leopold III to his throne.

Opposed Death Sentences

The showdown came when Henri Rollin, Socialist senator and former Minister of Justice, charged Adolphe van Glabbeke, Minister of Justice, with "meddling" by sending a letter to the president of a military court expressing the opinion that the death sentences should not be passed on defendants who had "collaborated."

The industrialists are being held on a century-old article in the Belgian penal code stipulating the death sentence of persons convicted of supplying the enemy with war equipment while the country is at war.

Van Glabbeke told the senate he had no intention of influencing the military court and that the letter was a "general one" not referring to any particular cases.

Takes Responsibility

Van Acker came to the defense of his Justice Minister and said the Government was jointly responsible for the actions of one of its members. He then called for a vote of confidence. Three Socialist senators, including Rollin, refrained from voting.

Van Acker's coalition government was formed March 31 after a six weeks' discussion following the returns of the February 17 election which gave the Social-Christian party 100,000 votes more than the Socialist, Liberal and Communist parties combined.

Vatican Paper Makes Denial

ROME, July 9 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, commenting on charges by Premier Osubka-Morawski of Poland that high church dignitaries had refused an appeal to help prevent anti-Semitism, declared that it "could not but think that the denouncement did not reflect the truth."

The newspaper said that to the school of [illegible]istian charity there is added, [illegible]oland as elsewhere, "a marvel[illegible] application of aids and defens[illegible] for the persecuted, and especially of the Jews."

"The Polish clergy could not have refused to condemn and to cooperate in impeding that which they, with the church and with the gospel, in the name of and through the mandate of Christ, have always condemned and sought to impede," it said.

TRIESTE CAPTIVES ON HUNGER STRIKE

JUL 10 1946

Trieste, July 9 (A. P.).—More than 100 Italian and Slav demonstrators and labor leaders in prison here have gone on hunger strike, protesting—in a signed manifesto — that their arrest was illegal and that they were guilty "only of defending our democratic institutions." The hunger strike began on Saturday.

A number of those held were charged with violating a Military Government order forbidding demonstrations.

Order was restored after a violent counter-demonstration yesterday by 1,000 British troops in protest against the indignities they suffered at the hands of Italian rioters last Saturday.

The disturbance, which was finally broken up by the British military police, lasted for more than an hour, during which a band of British Tommies accompanied by a few American soldiers marched through the Piazza Goldoni, swinging their belts and shouting insults at Italian bystanders. At one point they charged up a hill, striking out at fleeing civilians and smashing windows.

OUTLINES CZECH PLANS

JUL 10 1946

Prague, July 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Communist Premier Clemens Gottwald, in his first address to Parliament, said today that recent deportations of Germans and Hungarians from Czecho-Slovakia represented a loss of 500,000 workers and that the nation must double its efforts to make up for the loss. Production, he added, must be increased by 40 per cent.

Gottwald outlined in detail his two-year plan, which sets specific objectives for all major industries and enterprises. He indicated that with good luck the country would be able within two years to dispense with rationing.

In regard to foreign affairs, Gottwald reaffirmed Czecho-Slovakia's middle of the road policy —namely a firm alliance with Russia, but the closest possible cultural and economic relations with England and the United States.

PREMIER SCORES POLISH CATHOLICS

JUL 10 1946

L. ALLEN

Warsaw, July 9 (A. P.).—The provisional government's differences with the Catholic Church were spotlighted today by Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski's assertion that high-ranking prelates in Poland had failed to condemn those responsible for a recent pogrom in Kielce in which forty-one persons were killed.

At a press conference, the Premier named Cardinal Sapieha and the Bishop of Kielce among members of the hierarchy who, he said, had refused a Government request that they appeal to the nation to prevent anti-semitism, rioting and acts of violence by underground organizations.

"If the church would openly condemn murders and internal strife, such as at Kielce, it naturally would help," the Premier said.

He indicated that he saw little prospect of renewing a concordat with the Vatican, saying that "we would like to renew it, but the Vatican still recognizes the Arcazewski government in London."

On June 12, Poland's Catholic bishops, meeting at Czestochowa, issued a statement deploring a wave of unrest which they said was sweeping the nation and calling for an end of killings and violence. They warned that unless conditions were remedied, the situation would "most unfavorably affect the fate of the nation."

BARES POLISH PACTS

JUL 10 1946

Warsaw, July 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski said tonight that his Government had supplied the United States with the texts of economic agreements it had negotiated with various nations, thereby fulfilling one of the main conditions for release of a $40,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan.

The Premier said he had reviewed the entire loan and credit situation with United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane.

The $40,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan is for the purchase of American locomotives and coal cars for the Polish State railways. Granting of a $50,000,000 United States credit for purchase of trucks and other equipment from American Army surpluses in Europe also was conditioned on receipt of information concerning Poland's economic agreements.

Sun Never Sets On British Publicity

WARSAW—(AP) Youthful Patrick Howarth, press attache for the British embassy here, isn't running competition with Polish political parties, but his work is getting the "play."

He has placed big billboards with pictures of British news events and life in the windows of tourist bureaus in principal cities.

In Cracow, for instance, there's often a crowd of people eight to 10 deep gazing at British photographs. Across the street, usually only two or three interest themselves in a display by the Communist-backed Polish Worker Party of anti-British and anti-capitalistic cartoons.

JUL 10 1946

30,000 Guards On Polish Railways

Warsaw, July 9 (AP)—The newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* says 30,000 persons are being employed as guards on the Polish State Railways.

Railway officials said the blue-uniformed armed watchmen had contributed greatly to curbing train robberies, frequent during early months of the provisional government.

Polish railways now cover 13,000 miles, compared with 11,000 miles in 1939. Acquisition of former German territories in the west largely accounted for the increase.

Twelve, Including Woman, On Trial For Kielce Pogrom

JUL 10 1946

Kielce, Poland, July 9 (AP)—Eleven men and one woman went on trial for their lives today, charged with inciting mobs to attack the homes of Jews and touching off the July 4 pogrom here in which 41 persons were killed and 40 were injured.

As the trial opened before a high military court, Government investigators announced that the rumor which started the pogrom—the tale of 8-year-old Henryk Blaszczyk that Jews threatened him with death—was found to be false with the boy's confession.

Victims' Relatives In Court

Many relatives of the killed and wounded were among the spectators as the twelve defendants, under heavy militia and security police guard, were marched into the courtroom.

The prosecution charged that the woman defendant, Antonina Biskupska, and one of the men, Edward Jurkowski, were the ringleaders of the mob which hurled stones into the homes of jews.

Four other defendants are charged specifically with seizing a Jewish woman and child during the rioting, taking them to the outskirts and killing them after attacking the woman and beating the child.

Termed Tool Of Fascists

The other six defendants are accused of killings and beatings.

The investigators described young Blaszczyk as a "tool" of Fascist reactionaires who they said were imitating Hitler methods of starting riots against Jews.

Two of the defendants are militiamen, accused of being among the group of militiamen whose shots caused the mob to congregate. The other defendants include barbers, tailors and shopkeepers, whose ages range from 20 to 45.

Hungary Dissolves 220 Clubs

BUDAPEST, July 8 (Delayed) (AP).—Minister of Interior Luszlo Rajk said today that 220 organizations have been dissolved "in order to more efficiently protect the democratic system of the state." He said eighty pistol clubs and twenty-seven hunting clubs were among those abolished.

Greek Editor Gets 4 Years

Athens, July 9 (AP)—The editor of the Leftist newspaper *Synagonistis* of Yannina, one Christoyorgos, was sentenced to four years in jail and a 2,000,000-drachma ($400) fine by a special military court yesterday for publishing an article "with intent to shake public confidence in the army." He also was ordered banished for one year.

Mercy Asked for Chetniks

BELGRADE, July 9 (AP).—Government-appointed attorneys appealed for mercy today for co-defendants of General Draja Mihailovitvch, telling the court trying them for treason that they were "victims of circumstances" rather than criminals." The defendants served under Mihailovitch in the Chetnik forces during the war and are accused of col-

JUL 10 1946

aboration with the enemy.

Zionists' Palestine Program

JUL 10 1946

Jerusalem, July 9 (AP)—The Inner Zionist Council today empowered three Jewish groups to draft detailed proposals for a campaign of nonco-operation with the Palestine Government until arrested Jewish leaders are freed from detention and operations against Palestine Jews are suspended.

At the same time, the Arab Higher Committee weighed its own proposals for nonco-operation with the British.

The Inner Zionist Council gave the go-ahead signal to its own Presidium, to the Jewish Agency's executive committee and to the National Council of Palestine Jews (Vaad Leumi) to work out plans for nonco-operation.

Weizman Visits Prisoners

Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the world Zionist organization, who said Great Britain had "missed its chance" to restore peace and that the Jews now would "never give up their arms," today visited Moshe Shertok and other arrested Jewish Agency members in Latrun detention camp. The Jewish leaders were interned June 29 following two weeks of disorders throughout the Holy Land.

A member of the Arab Higher Committee said the committee already had drawn up a program to tighten the Arab boycott of Jewish goods and to use nonco-operation as a "preliminary weapon" in opposition to continued Jewish immigration.

Palestine remained outwardly quiet. No Jewish underground operations have been reported since the British occupied Jewish buildings, but the Haganah radio, clandestine voice of the principal underground organization, said the group still was in operation and had not been broken up by the British arrests.

Cunningham, Dempsey Confer

Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, and Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, British commander in the Middle East, conferred during the afternoon, but there was no hint of the nature of the talks.

The main Jewish attention was centered on the visit to Jerusalem of Dr. Weizmann, who will go to London soon.

The aged, nearly blind leader, who also is head of the Jewish Agency, said that partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states must not be ruled out as a possible solution to the problem.

He rejected Prime Minister Attlee's plea to both Jews and Arabs to disarm to speed implementation of the British-American inquiry committee report.

Jews Will Not Yield Arms

"The Arabs do not need their arms," he told a news conference. "They have Trans-Jordan and its army, and Syria and Iraq. But the Jews remember the lesson of the last riots and will never give up their arms. To get them the British would have to plow up every inch of Palestine—and frankly, that would be unprofitable."

Dr. Weizmann assailed British policy with regard to "postwar relations with Middle-Eastern peoples," and referred bitterly to the protection of the Egyptian crown given Haj Amin El Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem, while Jewish leaders in Palestine had been imprisoned.

Mufti In Palace, Shertok In Camp

He said the Mufti, who is accused of collaboration with the Nazis, now "lives in a palace in Egypt and Moshe Shertok, who recruited 25,000 young Jews for Britain's armies, is behind bars in the Latrun detention camp."

[The British Foreign Office in London disclosed that Egypt has given qualified assurance that the Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine's Arabs and bitter foe of Jewish immigration, would be restrained from political activity. Egypt explained, however, the Foreign Office said, that the Mufti was a guest of King Farouk, and that as such the Mufti enjoyed special "protections" of the royal house.]

Predicts Exile Government

New York, July 9 (AP)—Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, said today a government in exile for Palestine would be established this fall in Poland, Czechoslovakia or France, probably the latter.

He made the announcement at the offices of the American League for a Free Palestine, Inc.

Bergson, who came to the United States from Palestine five years ago, said his organization did not advocate a "Jewish state, a Moslem or a Christian state in the religious sense" but a "Palestinian republic."

JUL 10 1946

BRITISH TROOPS BEGIN EVACUATION OF EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt, July 9—(AP) The first stage of the British evacuation of Egypt provides for removal of all troops from cities to the Suez canal zone within eight months, a reliable informant said tonight.

Troops already are leaving the cities, particularly Alexandria and Cairo.

The informant emphasized Great Britain was finding it necessary to install extensive communications before troops should be shifted in large numbers.

Transfer of all troops into the canal zone would be the first step in fulfilling the British promise to quit all Egypt. From the canal the troops presumably would be moved into British bases in Palestine, Iraq, or other areas in the Middle East.

JUL 10 1946

Singapore Suffers From Some Inflation

SINGAPORE (AP)—A shilling (16 cents) for a glass of water, five pence (about seven cents) extra for ice to cool a beer and five shillings ten penny (about 94 cents) for a good cinema seat are sample prices relaxation-hungary British and Allied servicemen report being charged in Singapore. Despite mention in the House of Commons, prices show no signs of descending. Servicemen say a normal week's pay will last just one day in town.

JUL 10 1946

SAYS CHINESE RED QUITS PEACE QUEST

JUL 10 1946

Nanking, July 9 (AP).—Peace negotiations are in total deadlock, a Chinese Communist spokesman said today, and Gen. Chou En-lai, the chief Communist negotiator, has given up the attempt after three inconclusive conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Cabinet. Fighting is breaking out within China "like a series of small fires," the spokesman added, "and unless something is done quickly to stamp them out, they will develop into a grave conflagration."

The spokesman, whose pessimistic outlook was shared by Government officials, also said that Chou conferred for two hours today with Gen. Marshall, the special United States envoy to China, explaining the Communist position.

An American - inspired meeting between Gen. Tu Li-ming, the Government commander in Manchuria, and Gen. Lin Piao, the Communist military leader in the north, is scheduled for Thursday at Changchun, but both sides expressed frank pessimism that they would even get together, much less agree upon a truce.

A meeting between two other opposing generals has been arranged by Brig. - Gen. William T. Clement, U. S. M. C., for Tsingtao next Saturday, the Peiping Catholic newspaper Ishih Pao reported. The generals are Gen. Chen Yi, commander of the Communist forces in Shantung, and Gen. Wang Yao-wu, the Nationalist commander.

The Communists for the second time in recent weeks have ventured a large - scale offensive meanwhile in the vicinity of the United States Marines at Tsingtao. Pushing their North China offensive northward from Shantung, nearly 7,000 Communists were reported in Government dispatches to be assaulting Chingchen, on the Tientsin - Pukow railroad.

Shanghai UNRRA Group Charges Waste, Thievery

S. MOOSA

JUL 10 1946

Shanghai, July 9 (AP)—More than 250 out of 400 UNRRA employés in Shanghai sent a message today to Director General LaGuardia stating that valuable relief supplies in China were being wasted, were deteriorating and were being stolen "while the starving continue to starve and the needy remain without."

The message said it was their considered judgment that the Chinese Government was improperly handling UNRRA supplies and services.

Funds Held Lacking

It asserted that the Chinese Government's failure to provide adequate funds for the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration crippled the operations of projects in many regions and was a prime reason why "supplies pile up in warehouses, undelivered to the needy and hungry."

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government was reported reliably to have informed LaGuardia that J. Franklin Ray, acting director of the UNRRA China office, was *persona non grata* and should be replaced.

This was believed to be a result of Ray's representations to the Government for financial support for CNRRA.

The message to LaGuardia charged that UNRRA supplies were not delivered in many areas because of political reasons.

"A Political Weapon"

"UNRRA supplies are being used as a political weapon in China," it said. "It would be unfortunate, though justified, if because of continued failure of the Chinese Government you were compelled to direct supplies to the needy elsewhere in the world who would be assured of receiving those supplies."

The signatories expressed confidence in Ray, "who has given inspired leadership in his efforts to correct shortcomings."

JUL 10 1946

Bad Weather Delays Tydings Party In China

Shanghai, July 9 (AP)—Bad flying weather today grounded Stuart Symington, United States Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and his party, who arrived here last night from Tokyo en route to Nanking to pay their respects to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and confer with General Marshall.

The party includes Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, Assistant Postmaster General Gael Sullivan, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland and Lieut. Gen. John King Cannon of the Army Air Forces.

In Shanghai, they are the guests of Lieut. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, commandant of United States Army forces in China.

JUL 10 1946

Forrestal In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 9 (AP)—Navy Secretary Forrestal arrived by plane from Peiping today and arranged to call on Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who is visiting Shanghai. He will dine with Admiral Charles Cooke, Jr., 7th Fleet commander. He is scheduled to fly to Tokyo tomorrow.

Marines in North China Get a 10% Black Eye

JUL 10 1946

Their Own Paper Finds Some Are Disgracing Service

TIENTSIN, July 9 (AP).—The behavior of ten per cent of the United States Marines in North China is deplorable and may make the Chinese people think all marines are bad, "The North China Marine," service paper, said today.

In a front-page article the newspaper told of four drunken marines who told a Chinese Army private, "Better speak English," and then beat him when he didn't. Another case cited was of a marine who spat at a man from a passing truck.

While such cases were restricted to a minority, there is danger the Chinese people will confuse the ten per cent with the representative ninety per cent, the paper said.

JUL 10 1946

Ceiling Prices On Korean Goods

Seoul, Korea, July 9 (AP)—Ceiling prices on cotton cloth, shoes, soap, matches and luxury items were imposed today by the United States Military Government in an attempt to halt inflation in southern Korea.

SAYS HIROHITO SOUGHT PEACE

JUL 10 1946

Foreign Office Aid Recalls Roosevelt Message.

R. BRINES

Tokyo, July 9 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito's reaction to the personal message sent by President Roosevelt late in 1941, again became an issue today when Kumaichi Yamamoto, who in 1941 was Chief of the American Section at the Jap Foreign Office, told an American radio correspondent that the Emperor not only received such a message but was drafting a hopeful reply when the attack on Pearl Harbor began.

Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Emperor's closest adviser, told the Associated Press last September that Hirohito received the message but declined to answer it on the advice of his ministers that it would be "useless to resist the war tide within Japan."

Only a few men alive today know poitively. One of them is Shigenori Togo, then Foreign Minister, who is generally supposed to have delivered the message received from Ambassador Joseph C. Grew early on the morning of December 8, 1941, Japanese time. Togo is now in the prisoners' dock at the war crime trials and has refused numerous requests to tell his story of that momentous period. Kido likewise is a defendant before the International Tribunal.

25 Minutes Before Attack.

Yamamoto—who did not attend the audience, however, and who could therefore have obtained his information only second hand—said that Togo delivered the Roosevelt message to Hirohito at 2:30 A. M., just twenty-five minutes before the attack began, and that the Emperor personally began drafting a reply saying he wanted peace.

Yamamoto also said that while Tojo was acquainted with the war plans generally he did not know the specific strategy of where the first attack would be made. Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano told the Associated Press last October that the Cabinet which Tojo headed discussed war plans so thoroughly there had even been a debate over when to send the war declaration.

Says Hirohito Knew of Plot.

Meanwhile today Gen. Sadao Araki, one-time War Minister, declared in a prison statement that was read before the International Tribunal that Hirohito was in silent attendance at a meeting of the Privy Council in 1931 at which it was decided to "pacify and occupy" Manchuria.

The Emperor knew about the plan, Araki replied when asked whether Hirohito had approved the scheme. Araki added that he himself decided soon after becoming War Minister that Manchuria should be occupied. He is now one of the twenty-seven defendants on trial.

Earlier today the prosecution introduced three telegrams sent the morning after the Mukden incident by the Japanese Consul at Mukden to the then Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, at Tokyo, blaming the Kwantung Army for the affair and asking the Government to halt the aggression. The Consul "presumed" that the Kwantung Army was "planning to start positive operations" in Manchuria.

JUL 10 1946

Atcheson Hits Propaganda In Soviet Aims for Japan

T. LAMBERT

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 10—The American chairman of the Allied Council for Japan charged today that a Russian proposal for labor legislation in Japan bore the familiar signmarks of "propaganda" and declared that neither "communism nor fascism has any rightful claim to leadership of labor."

"Certain of the suggestions, made today by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Soviet council member, already are in effect in Japan," said Chairman George Atcheson Jr., "but so far as I know they are foreign to other countries."

Turning to General Derevyanko, Mr. Atcheson said:

"I should like to raise with the Soviet member several questions: Are industrial strikes permitted in his country? Is full freedom of labor unions guaranteed? Are reprisals against workers for participating in strikes forbidden by law or practice? Under five-year plans, have working hours for employes been fixed at eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week?

"If these practices are not universally observed in his country," Mr. Atcheson said, "why does he, as a member of this council, support them for Japan?"

officer, concluded his testimony by saying anti-communism was adopted as the slogan for advances of the Japanese armies into Manchuria.

He said the Japanese-Manchukuoan treaty for "inseparable relationship" was actually only "window dressing" for Nipponese control of that puppet state.

Under defense questioning Tanaka admitted he had lived for a time next door to Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan and had received some supplies and rations from the prosecution. There was no further questioning along this line, and Tanaka was dismissed.

A defense attorney was sharply rebuked for "impertinence" by the president of the tribunal.

"Missed The Point"

Sir William Webb, chief justice, declared that the "peace and tranquillity" which Japanese defendants say followed their conquests could not be considered a defense for the 27 accused war plotters.

Hirohito 'Knew About' 1931 Manchuria Plans

JUL 10 1946

T. L. AMBERT

Tokyo, July 9 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito was in silent attendance at a 1931 Privy Council meeting during which it was decided to "pacify and occupy" Manchuria, the International Military Tribunal heard today.

The prosecution in the trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other accused war plotters disclosed this in reading prison interrogations of ex-General Sadao Araki, one-time War Minister and now one of the defendants.

Emperor Hirohito knew about the occupation plan, Araki answered when asked if the monarch had approved the scheme. Araki said he himself decided soon after becoming War Minister that the four North China provinces (Manchuria) should be occupied by Japanese troops.

Telegrams From Consul

Earlier the prosecution introduced three telegrams sent the morning after the "Mukden incident" by the Japanese Consul at Mukden to the then Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, at Tokyo, blaming the Kwantung Army for the affair and asking the Government to halt the aggression.

The consul "presumed" the Kwantung Army was "planning to start positive operations" in Manchuria.

Former Maj. Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka, who was a Kwantung Army

When Lieut. Col. George Furness, an American defense attorney, asked whether the statement was a decision on aggression and if the tribunal held that previous treaties between nations made no difference, Webb replied:

"You completely missed the point. I said the peace and tranquillity brought about by Japanese forces. You are very impertinent. We will deal with you if necessary."

Jap Forced-Labor Evil Resumed

JUL 10 1946

Tokyo, July 9 (AP)—Supreme headquarters investigators declared today they had uncovered evidence of a revival of slavery through contract labor in Japan.

A spokesman said women and girls in large numbers were being put under two or three year labor contracts by their parents, who receive their wages.

New Directive Sought

General MacArthur issued a directive last October 4 which prohibited the practice. A Japanese ordinance followed suit on May 17.

The spokesman said labor recruiting agents were working with business leaders of reviving Japanese industries in re-establishing the system. As a result MacArthur will be asked to issue a new directive providing severe penalties for the recruiter, the employer and the person who receives the workers' pay.

A study of six textile factories now back in production, made by both Japanese and American investigators, revealed that women and girls are back under the old system of living in dormitories where their lives and work are regulated by rules laid down by the company—even as to taking baths.

Other "Forced Labor" Reports

The spokesman said there also were reports of "forced labor" in some remote districts, particularly in northern Japan. Investigators are now seeking detailed evidence of uncovered instances where male laborers were working in compounds against their will and were allowed outside only when accompanied by guards.

Investigators also were checking conditions under which 7,000 women are reported working in the pits of Honshu and Kyushu coal mines and 40,000 others are employed above ground sorting coal on 10 P.M. to 7 A.M. shifts.

JUL 10 1946

2 Japs Face Trial In Manila

Tokyo, July 9 (AP)—Supreme Allied headquarters today ordered a Manila trial of two Japanese charged with aiding in execution of eight unidentified American B-24 flyers in the Celebes late in 1944.

JUL 10 1946

Convicted Officer Faces Penalties

Yokohama, July 9 (AP)—Lieut. William E. Wing, of Richmond, Va., today faced dismissal from service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and eight months in prison at hard labor. He was convicted yesterday of misappropriation of more than $50,000 in Government funds in a currency-juggling transaction.

Wing, former finance officer for Headquarters' 7th Air Service Group, was the third of three officers convicted in the same case by an 8th Army general court.

Others were Lieut. Robert L. Johns, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Flight Officer Raymond F. Befanger, of Boston.

They were charged with having sold American dollars and Philippine pesos to a wealthy Japanese at a 33-to-1 rate. Wing's books were balance in yen at the official 15-to-1 rate and the three pocketed the difference, it was testified.

JUL 10 1946

Monument Honors Jap Camp Victims

Moji, Japan, July 9 (A. P.).—A monument in memory of Allied personnel who died as prisoners of war in Japan was dedicated here today. It is a stone edifice four feet high, surmounted by a cross. Moji residents contributed $1,922 for its construction. Buddhist priests participated in the ceremonies.

New Bomb-Power Proof Found

JUL 10 1946

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, July 9 (AP)—Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, boss of the atomic-test operation, said today he believed the target ship Nevada would have been sunk or totally disabled if the bomb had exploded at the point intended.

He reiterated that the missile dropped July 1 burst at the height desired and described the bomb as "tremendously powerful" in the damage it wrought.

Anderson's Fate

What happened to the destroyer Anderson—listed as "unaccounted for" directly after the explosion and later added to the roll of vessels sunk—was cleared up by the report of an air observer and pictures which showed her afire, ammunition blowing up and settling fast.

Divers studied the transport Gilliam, which unofficial observers believe was almost directly under the blast. Her hull was ripped in two places, indicating she probably went down in a matter of seconds, Blandy said. A deck winch weighing several tons was found well removed from the sunken wreck, attesting to the force of the blast.

Huks 'Victims' In Outbreaks

JUL 10 1946

Manila, July 9 (AP)—Luis Taruc, Hukbalahap leader, asserted today that his armed peasants were the victims, not the aggressors, in Central Luzon's latest bloody fighting which has resulted in 159 deaths.

Taruc urged an impartial investigation to determine responsibility, and suggested United States Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy as mediator. Murphy is due here July 28, accompanying the body of former President Manuel Quezon.

The provost marshal general of the Philippine Army threatened, meanwhile, to use the "full force of the military" to stop the strife. Manila officials conceded privately that the situation was "explosive."

Governors "Foes Of Peasants"

Taruc, who arranged a press conference to explain his group's position, said the governors of Pampanga and Nueva Ecipa provinces, appointed by President Roxas, are "sworn enemies" of the Peasant movement and have turned their military police loose for punitive raids on peasant villages.

The peasants, for self-preservation, he said, are fleeing into the remotest areas, and he asked newsmen to note that most reports of clashes come from these sections of the country.

Taruc said he and other Huk leaders would go personally among the peasants to persuade them to lay down their arms if given adequate guarantees against assault by MP's.

DAY

"Water-Cure" Torture

He declared he could prove to any impartial investigator that the MP's have been guilty of numerous atrocities, including the "water-cure" torture, floggings, cutting out tongues, and even murder.

Taruc took a gloomy view of the future. He said he believed Interior Secretary Jose Zulueta's policies of bloodless pacification would be sabotaged by "reactionary landlords."

Military police said at least 1,000 Huks battled with them in Santa Cruz barrio (township) near Tarlac, and that the fighting left at least 100 peasants and 3 police dead. The noon-to-midnight battle virtually razed the barrio. Most of its farm animals were killed, Gov. Angel Tadeo said. Each side blamed the other for starting the fight.

Casualties Reported

In other clashes, these casualties were reported by the police:

Near La Paz: Seven peasants and three police killed; five police wounded.

In scattered, running fights in Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces: 38 Huks, three military police and one town policeman killed.

[The figures were confirmed by military police headquarters at Bamban, Pampanga.]

JUL 10 1946

Halsey in Mexico On Good Will Tour

Mexico City, July 9 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey and other United States Navy officers arrived yesterday aboard a military plane on the first leg of a month's Latin American good will tour.

JUL 10 1946

Garsson Willing to Testify

Havana, Cuba, July 9 (A. P.).—Murray Garsson, the munitions maker, said in an interview today he was willing to appear before the Mead Senate Committee investigating war contracts as soon as his doctors pronounced him fit. He referred all matters related to the investigation to his attorney, Wayne Johnson.

Garsson has been at the National Hotel since May 27 and said he was under treatment for a heart ailment.

In his brief comment, he asserted that his "firm had made very valuable contributions to the war effort. "We did a good job despite racial prejudice," he added without further amplification.

Garsson said he had been ill since November and came to Cuba with his wife because the climate was beneficial to his health.

Senate Prohibits Controls On Meat, Poultry Prices By 49-26 Vote in OPA Test

JUL 10 1946

REPUBLICANS JOIN IN SOLID BLOC TO PASS AMENDMENT

Administration Suffers Stunning Reverse in Fight to Revive OPA Powers.

JUL 10 1946

SECOND VETO HINTED

Dairy Items May Be Added to Products Exempt from Curbs.

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) The Administration suffered a stunning reverse in the OPA battle tonight when the Senate voted, 49 to 26, to outlaw any future price ceilings on meat, poultry, eggs and foods made from them.

This action tore big holes in the pending compromise bill to revive OPA in modified form for one year. Many senators predicted that if the action sticks, President Truman will veto the OPA revival bill,

1946

JUL 10 1946

30.24-4047

just as he did an extension measure passed before OPA expired June 30.

The prohibition against the ceilings on meats and the other foods was offered by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) and was backed by a majority of the Republicans and some Democrats.

Substitute Plan Defeated

Previously the Senate had voted down, 51 to 25, another amendment by Senator Thomas (D-Okla) to exempt livestock and poultry and their raw byproducts from future price controls.

Thomas had offered this as a substitute for the Wherry amendment, later adopted.

Thomas' broader amendment would have barred controls not only on the foods themselves but on all raw products derived from them, such as drugs.

The 49 to 26 vote by which the Wherry amendment was adopted boded ill for future Administration efforts to eliminate it in compromising the bill with the House. Although House members have gone on record against lifting meat controls, the Senate had approved the discontinuance of these ceilings only on voice votes previously. With the record now made, Administration leaders expect difficulty in reversing this decision.

Eighteen Democrats joined with 31 Republicans in voting to keep future controls off meat, poultry, eggs and foodstuffs made from them. No Republican opposed the amendment. Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) joined with 25 Democrats in voting "No."

Seeks Vote on Dairy Products

After this success, Wherry sought to push to an immediate vote a supplemental amendment which would add milk, butter and dairy products to the list of those on which no new controls could be placed.

Senator Eastland (D-Miss) battled to get in for a vote on his amendment to put cottonseed, important as a stock food, on the non-control list.

However, the Senate quit until noon tomorrow without acting on either.

Barkley told reporters the vote on the Wherry amendment indicates to him that milk and dairy products will be added to the exempt list as soon as the Senate gets around to voting on them.

He said he is not sure what will happen to various proposals to take petroleum, cottonseed and tobacco off the control list.

O'Daniel Bids for Filibuster

The Administration leaders' woes were just beginning. Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex), inveterate foe of OPA, made a move to bury the agency permanently by offering the controversial fair employment practices legislation as an amendment to the pending price control revival measure.

Every effort heretofore to pass an FEPC bill has brought a filibuster from southern senators and O'Daniel openly was bidding for another one.

"I'm against FEPC," the Texan told the Senate, "but like OPA it's a bad bill. I don't see why we don't have both of them in the same bag." He added that both are "stinking things."

The parliamentary situation was such that O'Daniel could not ask for an immediate vote upon the FEPC amendment. He promised to call it up later and told the Senate that he planned to talk "as long as God gives me breath to delay a final vote on this bill."

O'Daniel, asking help of other senators in his delaying tactics, said they had material enough to "talk this to death" even if it took a year.

He recalled that similar tactics had prevented a vote on a permanent FEPC and said that is why he now offered it.

As Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) pressed for the test vote on the Wherry amendment, the debate was enlivened by charges that the OPA aimed illegal propaganda against Congress.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) asserted that OPA has been using government funds to "propagandize" Congress into continuing its existence.

Assails Porter, Bowles

"And if the Department of Justice was on the job it would indict Mr. Paul Porter and Mr. Chester Bowles for the violation of the law," he shouted.

Porter remains as administrator of an OPA whose powers lapsed June 30 but Bowles resigned as stabilization director, effective tomorrow.

Taft said the law prohibits any agency from spending government funds to prolong its existence, a course he charged has been taken by OPA.

Taft's charge brought Barkley bouncing to his feet to cry out:

"Every time the names of Mr. Porter or Mr. Bowles are mentioned the Senator from Ohio reacts as though somebody had put an atomic bomb under his chair."

Barkley complained that in reading to the Senate a long list of pamphlets and broadsides, Taft had left the impression that only Communist and fellow-traveler organizations indorse the unfettered continuation of price controls.

He hadn't said that, Taft retorted. But he added that the Communist organizations were well represented, although he said that he does not charge the OPA with taking the Communist party line.

Taft Criticizes AVC Campaign

Taft said he disliked a suggestion in a pamphlet issued by the American Veterans committee that senators and representatives who oppose revival of the OPA without restrictions on its authority be hanged in effigy.

Nor was he particularly pleased, he continued, by the organization's urging that hundreds of persons be enlisted to make long distance telephone calls to the lawmakers while they were in the Senate and House chambers.

LIVESTOCK PRICE HIGHER AT YARDS

Cattle Continue To Pour Into Leading Markets

JUL 10 1946

Chicago, July 9 (AP)—Livestock continued to pour into the country's leading stockyards today—although at a lower rate than yesterday's heavy flow.

Live prices generally were higher, but the retail-price situation remained confused. George Dressler, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, declared it would be two or three weeks before adjustments could be completed and base prices established. Meanwhile, prices were higher in some markets than in others, he said, and prices in some places were unchanged.

Black Market Bids Charged

The big packers are taking more of all kinds of livestock this week, trade authorities said, although they still were taking much less than their normal supply.

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager of the National Live Stock Producers Association, declared that black-market opeartors have bid live-stock prices up since removal of controls "in order to influence a public demand for continuation of OPA."

"Black-market operators cannot function under a free market economy," Wilson declared, "and may be expected to use every known means to have price control continued."

He declared that livestock "is on the move, and by the end of this week consumers should begin to find adequate supplies available."

Arrivals In 12 Markets

Hog arrivals in twelve leading Western markets were 91,400 head today compared with 109,300 yesterday and 116,000 a week ago. For the first two days this week, receipts totaled 200,700 head, compared with 136,000 a week ago and 112,218 a year ago. Prices at Chicago climbed mostly 50 cents to a top of $17.15 per hundredweight, still below last week's peak of $18.50. At East St. Louis, prices climbed as much as $1.00 to a top of $18.00.

Cattle receipts at the twelve markets dipped to 57,000 head, compared with 100,300 yesterday and 52,878 last week. Cattle receipts were 157,300 head for the first two days, compared with 80,378 last week and 130,877 a year ago. Prices were firm to a shade higher here, with the top equaling yesterday's peak of $22.50 for steers.

Sheep receipts at twelve markets were 21,600 head, and for the first two days of the week totaled 46,100 head, compared with 18,500 for the same period last week and 64,600 a year ago. Spring lambs were strong and mostly 40 cents higher, with the extreme top of $21 to a city butcher, $1.40 higher than yesterday. The practical top was $20.

U.S. May Delay Buying Meat For Famine Aid

JUL 10 1946

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Unless meat-price controls are re-established, the Government may suspend its famine-relief buying until fall when livestock marketings normally are greater.

This possibility was disclosed today by an aide of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who said the Administration does not want to bid against American consumers. The official said privately that the Government feared such buying would boost meat prices far above present levels.

Before OPA expired July 1, the Government bought an average of more than 25,000,000 pounds of meat weekly during the first half of 1946 to help fill a foreign commitment of about 1,500,000,000 pounds for the full year.

Heretofore, federally inspected slaughterers were required to set aside a portion of their output for the Government at ceiling prices. The Government was taking between 10 and 15 per cent of the beef, about 40 per cent of the pork and 50 per cent of the lard.

The set-aside requirement was suspended when price controls expired. The Government had hoped, however, that OPA would be reestablished soon and the set-aside orders reinstated.

Under a free market, the price-boosting effects of Government buying would tend to be less in a period of heavy livestock marketings and slaughter than during a season of low marketings.

While sales of meat animals have increased sharply since price controls expired, this nevertheless is the season when marketings are at their lowest. Some of the markets last week and this week represent animals withheld in June by producers who anticipated at least a lapse in price controls and higher prices.

Normally, marketings of livestock begin to pick up in September and reach their peak in January or February. Thus it would be easier, the official explained, for the Government to buy the remainder of its 1946 foreign meat commitments during the last three months of the year than during the summer.

The official emphasized, however, that postponement of Government buying until fall will mean that consumer supplies at that time will be smaller than otherwise would be the case.

Control Is Ended On Clothing Prices

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Confronted with a congressional edict, the Civilian Production Administration tonight scrapped the only remaining price controls designed to insure output of inexpensive clothing.

The agency announced it will continue to set aside fabrics suitable for low and moderately priced garments, but it no longer will require manufacturers to sell clothing made from such materials at or below certain wholesale prices.

Although CPA did not explain in its official announcement why this control is being abandoned, officials said privately that the reason was uncertainty with respect to the Moore amendment to the recently renewed Second War Powers Act.

That amendment, sponsored by Senator Moore (R., Okla.), prohibits any price fixing under the War Powers Act, the law from which CPA derives its authority to allocate fabrics for clothing.

The purpose of that amendment, adopted before expiration of the Price Control Act, was to block a possible move to authorize OPA to set ceilings under other emergency legislation.

Patterson Reveals Plea Of May to Aid Firms

JUL 10 1946

Tells Probers Congressman Called Him to Meet Company Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — (AP) Secretary of War Patterson acknowledged today that he had given his personal attention to the wartime complaints of Illinois munitions makers at request from Rep. May (D-Ky), but firmly denied that he had done them "favors."

In sworn testimony before the Senate War Investigating committee, Patterson produced these developments in the inquiry into the industrial combine's complicated operations and profits:

1. A statement that he went to May's office at the congressmen's summons a few days after government payments to the Erie Basin Metal Products company had been "frozen" to insure recapture of excessive profits. At the congressman's office, he conferred with two men whom he said he could not identify.

Complaint by May

2. An acknowledgement that May had complained to him over a War Production board order halting work on a contract held by Batavia Metal Products company, another of the associated firms, and that he had a subordinate look into it.

3. A declaration that he had intervened with the War Manpower commission to obtain additional labor for Batavia. He emphasized this was done only to get shells for a mounting offensive in Europe.

4. A flat denial that May had asked for, or that he had ordered, award of a big shell contract to Batavia. He termed this "idle gossip and utterly untrue."

5. A statement that he had approved an Army-Navy "E" award for Batavia about which May had inquired. He insisted that he did so only after subordinates informed him that Batavia had exceeded production schedules.

"I am not in the business of doing favors for anyone," Patterson told the committee sharply at one point.

Committee members focused their chief attention upon an order freezing payments to Erie Basin over Patterson's signature on Sept. 6, 1945.

Froze All Profits

George H. Knutson, a member of the War department price adjustment board, testified earlier in the day that the order originally froze all of the profits, but was modified a week later to permit payment of $723,000. Knutson said the modified order was designed to cover repayment of $800,000 which the government expected to collect through renegotiation and $974,000 which the government had advanced to Erie.

Patterson said that a "few days" after issuance of the original freeze order, May, chairman of the influential House Military committee, telephoned asking him to come to his office and he did so. Patterson then was undersecretary of war in charge of production.

He related that he met two men, neither of whom he could identify, in May's office. He expressed belief that one of them might have been Henry Garsson, who has been described by army officers as the "brain" behind development of the Illinois combine.

Patterson said that May himself "didn't have much to say" about the freeze order, but that the two men claimed that it would "prevent them from getting into civilian production."

Referred to Colonel

He said that he referred the two men to Col. Maurice Hirsch of the general staff corps.

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) read into the record a transcript of a telephone conversation between Garsson and Hirsch referring to the freeze order in which Garsson repeatedly mentioned his conversation with Patterson.

In response to questions, Patterson said that he did not like his name "to be used in an effort to obtain favors." But he insisted that

1946

"that kind of talk"—the conversation between Garsson and Hirsch—doesn't impress Hirsch. He can take care of himself."

Knutson and associates related that contract renegotiators trimmed the war profits of the companies from 26.4 to 9.3 per cent by refusing to allow claims for big Washington entertainment bills, boosted rent fees and claims for "abandoned" machinery. One item in question was an Erie charge of $19,213 for "liquor and miscellaneous gifts." The gifts were said to have included two $138 cigarette lighters and six $120 pen and pencil sets, but it was not ascertained who received them.

Patterson himself brought up the matter of the Batavia eight-inch shell contract which was referred to in an inked-out passage in a War department memorandum introduced last week of a conversation between two War department officials. In that memorandum was a claim that Batavia received the contract as a result of May's request to Patterson.

Did Not Seek Contract

"May never spoke to me about the eight-inch shell contract," said Patterson. "That's idle gossip and utterly untrue."

"I am not arguing any case here for Batavia, no thank you," Patterson added.

Patterson testified that his attention first was called to Batavia's affairs by a "complaint" from Rep. May (D-Ky), chairman of the House Military committee, over the action of the War Production Board in halting work on a contract there.

May has denied that he profited personally through his activities on behalf of the closely-linked Illinois concerns, saying that he was motivated only by a desire to get munitions to the troops.

Recalls Memorandum

Patterson said that his only recollection of his initial contact with Batavia was based upon a memorandum which he drafted for Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then assistant chief of staff in charge of material, after May telephoned.

That memorandum declared:

"Congressman May of Kentucky has reported to me the case of the Batavia Metal Products company, a concern in Illinois. He says that the Army has sent 350 trucks to this concern for additional work in the way of bracing with steel pieces, etc. His complaint is that although the pieces have all been cut and are lying around the War Production board has stopped the work. I understand from him that the trucks are there and the pieces are there, but that no work can be done and that the project is held down. Please look into the matter."

JUL 10 1946

Promising the committee the full picture of all his dealings with Batavia, Patterson started by recalling the pressure for artillery shells from General Eisenhower, then Supreme Allied commander in Europe, in late 1944.

As a result Patterson, then undersecretary of war in charge of production, said that he toured shell factories to deliver pep talks to the workers and talk over production problems with executives.

Met Henry Garsson

During this trip, he related, he first met Henry Garsson, an official of Batavia who has been described by Army officers as "the brains" behind the promotion of the industrial combine now being investigated.

Patterson said he learned of a controversy between Batavia and the regional office of the War Manpower commission over a contention that Batavia had by-passed WMC and had pirated labor from rival concerns.

"I asked if this could not be adjusted," Patterson said, "because, of course, I was sympathetic with anything that would get the maximum number of eight-inch shells. They said it would be adjusted."

As committee members pressed him upon this point, Patterson held up a hand and commented:

"This was one of the worst emergencies we faced in the whole war. It is rather hard to recapture these times now. But believe me, they were urgent."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) produced a letter, signed by Garsson and dated in October, 1944, in which he wrote Army procurement officials that he had sufficient manpower to carry out his contracts. Ferguson argued that Garsson evidently had obtained another contract for an associated concern from the Chemical Warfare service with the understanding that the work would be done at Batavia, and then had attempted to get additional labor.

Patterson said he had had no knowledge of this letter.

Near the outset of Patterson's testimony, Chairman Mead (D-NY) read a telegram purportedly from Henry Paynter, recently retained as public relations representative by Garsson, which claimed that Patterson had in his possession "a half ton of wire tapping recordings" of telephone conversations between War department officials and congressmen. The telegram said that among these were conversations in which Mead, President Truman, then a senator, and Ferguson interceded in behalf of war contractors.

Denies Making Recordings

"I have no such recordings, neither half a ton nor any other ton," said Patterson. He added that he personally never used a recording device.

Other War department officials had related that they "pushed a button" to record conversations with members of Congress and top government officials, but insisted that their actions were in the interests of efficiency.

Paynter, taking the stand later, denied sending the telegram Mead read, refused to answer a series of questions, charged the committee with "suppression" of facts and "star chamber proceedings" and shouted "You are not going to scare me" at Senator Ferguson (R-Mich).

While Paynter disclaimed authorship of the telegram to the committee bearing his name, he acknowledged sending another to the Washington Post protesting an editorial critical of May and asking that "amends" be made. In that telegram he referred to a "deliberate, conspiratorial and malicious plot on the part of the employes of the Mead committee" and contended that May had taken an interest in the Garsson contracts because he had received evidence of "racial prejudice" within the War department.

In reply to a question by Ferguson, the witness said he had not assisted May in writing the speech which latter delivered in the House yesterday. In the speech May disclaimed any profit from his relations with the Cumberland Lumber company, part of the Garsson combine.

Does Not Serve Rep. May

Paynter testified also that May was not a client of his. As Ferguson sought to determine whether Paynter had had any recent conversations with May, the witness said at one point that "I'm not sure whether it was Congressman May or not." Thereafter he flatly refused on grounds of "professional ethics" and "professional confidence" to answer questions on that point.

"I'll freeze in hell," he told Ferguson, "before I'll violate any confidence, and I will not answer any more questions on that point."

Paynter told the committee that "anti-Jewish prejudice was the basic consideration in this case." This drew from Mead the declaration that he wished to "disassociate the decent Jewish people of America" from any defense of the Garsson interests.

Commenting on a remark by Paynter that there had been suppression of facts concerning the case, Mead declared, "There is no gestapo in this committee and there is no suppression of information in this committee."

"The only people," he said, "who can't get their testimony before this committee are those who refuse to come here."

Committee Counsel George Meader said that there is a "possibility" that Henry Garsson, one-time internal revenue agent who was instrumental in the promotion of the industrial combine, may be called as a witness tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Garsson's brother, Murray, said in Havana, Cuba, that he is willing to appear before the committee as soon as his doctors pronounce him fit.

He told a newsman that his firms made "very valuable contributions to the war effort," adding without elaboration: "We did a good job despite racial prejudice."

Patterson told the committee that any intimation "racial prejudice" figured in War department contract affairs was "ridiculous," while Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall termed it "entirely untrue."

Royall will resume testimony tomorrow. In a brief appearance today, he told the committee that May had telephoned him on three occasions about the order freezing payments to the Erie Basin Metal Products company.

JUL 10 1946

...voy To China Nominated Amid Dispute Over UNRRA Aid

Washington, July 9 (AP)—President Truman named John Leighton Stuart, a 70-year-old Presbyterian missionary and educator, to be Ambassador to China today, but even before the Senate received the nomination tough new problems were piling up on the China scene.

Fiorella LaGuardia, UNRRA director, announced suspension of all shipments of supplies except emergency foods to China after receiving a protest from more than half the UNRRA staff members in China that goods were not reaching the right people, that ports were jammed with materials and that "political use" of relief supplies was being charged.

Embassy Answers Charge

The Chinese Embassy in Washington said in a statement tonight that the message of the UNRRA staff members to LaGuardia "is obviously one-sided" and that it would be "inadvisable to draw any hasty conclusion from it."

"The handling of UNRRA supplies to China is handicapped by the transportation system which has not yet been restored to normal condition because of the prolonged war of resistance," said the statement.

It added that a "full statement by responsible Chinese authorities . . . will enable the public to form a more just appreciation of the matter."

Reports Chiang Warned

LaGuardia's drastic action halted the shipment to China of a vast quantity of materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars and ranging from textiles and clothing to fertilizers, farm machinery, fishing boats, trucks, locomotives and steel rails.

A statement by UNRRA headquarters said LaGuardia had warned Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek three days ago that he would take such action if the ports were not cleared of relief supplies already delivered.

While LaGaurdia made no mention of political charges, the whole situation was regarded by officials here as reflecting China's increased difficulty in undertaking even basic rehabilitation without unity between the Nationalist faction led by Chiang and the Communists in the North.

Stuart Choice A Surprise

This in turn seemed to set the stage for the appointment of Stuart, a diplomatic dark horse, whose nomination came as a surprise to those authorities here who had expected that the post would go to Lieut. Albert C. Wedemeyer. The General served during the latter part of the war as United States military chief in East Asia. Wedemeyer, now in this country, is expected, however, to get an important new military assignment.

Several reasons for the choice of Stuart were advanced:

1. He is described as having the full approval of Gen. George C. Marshall, who is the President's personal representative in China for the purpose of unifying the country and who continues in that assignment. There are some indications that Marshall may have proposed the appointment in the first place.

Regarded As Expert

2. He is personally acceptable both to Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek and Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist leader.

3. He has had 40 years experience as a missionary in China and is regarded by American diplomacy's "old China hands" as an outstanding expert on Chinese problems. In this capacity it was said, he should be of enormous help to Marshall and in fact he has been working as an unofficial adviser of Marshall for two months.

Simultaneously with the nomination of Stuart, Mr. Truman sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert Butler, St. Paul shipbuilder and banker, to be Ambassador to Australia. Earlier the White House had announced completion of arrangements between Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, and Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, for raising the ranks of the legations at Washington and Canberra to embassies.

The first Australian Ambassador to the United States will be that nation's present Navy Minister, Norman Makin.

Stuart will take the position left vacant by the return from China last fall of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley. Hurley's retirement from the ambassadorial post was marked by a critical outburst before a Senate committee in which he assailed various American diplomats who had served under him in China.

Stuart's appointment caps off a long and at times exciting career in China. At the outbreak of the Pacific war in December, 1941, he was interned in Peking and held until Japan's surrender. He immediately set about preparing for the reopening of Yenching University, of which he had become president in 1919.

He was educated in the United States at Hampden Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary, in Virginia, and at Princeton University.

He was ordained as a Presbyterian minister and went to China as a missionary in 1905.

JUL 10 1946

U. S. SHIPBUILDER GOES TO AUSTRALIA AS AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) President Truman appointed Robert Butler, St. Paul shipbuilder and banker, today as the first American ambassador to Australia as the two countries increased the importance of their diplomatic posts.

Norman Makin, minister of state for the Australian navy, will be his country's first ambassador to Washington.

The legations in Canberra and Washington are being raised to embassies, a joint announcement said, in line with the "added importance of the Pacific area in the eyes of both governments." The White House also said that the change was a "natural consequence of the increasingly close and cordial relations between Australia and the United States."

Nelson T. Johnson, career diplomat who has been minister to Australia, will become secretary-general of the Far Eastern commission, policy making body for conquered Japan.

Butler, a diplomatic newcomer, has a background of administrative service in the Philippines. He served as deputy governor and tribal war justice in Mato, Davo and Lanao provinces after leaving home in his youth to join the Philippine constabulary. He was a U. S. army lieutenant in World War One.

During the last war, Butler built ships at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. He is president of the Builders Trust company of St. Paul. He will be 49 next week. The White House said his formal nomination will be sent to the Senate this week.

LIMITED BOYCOTT HITS FRANCO TRADE

JUL 10 1946

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP) Diplomatic authorities said today that the United States government, in a kind of limited boycott, is spending no money in Franco Spain except under "extreme necessity."

This was the explanation given reporters for the announcement by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney at Frankfort, Germany, that the Army has stopped buying Spanish luxury goods, notably silver jewelry and brandy. Authorities in Germany estimated the value of these purchases for resale in Army post exchanges at about $100,000 annually. But officials here expressed the opinion the sum is somewhat less.

There is no U. S. government ban on commercial relations between private American firms and the Spanish government and people. Nor is there any restriction on Spanish goods being exported to the United States.

However, officials estimated that Franco Spain probably is losing upwards of $2,000,000 in sales to the U. S. government this year because of the general order that agencies should not buy anything in Spain which they can get elsewhere.

JUL 10 1946

1946

30.24-4049

During the war U. S. economic warfare agencies bought heavily from Spain, partly to obtain needed supplies and partly to prevent the Germans from getting them. The latter was called "preclusive buying."

Last year, when the Army needed all possible food supplies, blankets and other materials for use in Germany, the State department gave a "go ahead" sign for purchases in Spain. One official estimated that total army purchases to the year's end amounted to $15,000,000.

JUL 10 1946

Opponents of British Loan Resume Their Fire in House

Woodruff Declares It Might Sow Seeds of Third World War by Alarming Reds —Republicans Split Sharply.

JUL 10 1946

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—The opposition to the $3,750,000,000 British loan fired another blast in the House today, with Representative Woodruff (R.-Mich.) declaring that the huge credit might sow the seeds of a third world war.

"Do I need to tell you," he asked, "that if we give Great Britain $4,500,000,000 (including $3,750,000,000 credit and lend-lease settlement) and then refuse Russia a similar sum, that Russia will immediately conclude we are building up a western bloc against her, and that she will immediately begin to arm for a third world war?"

With administration leaders battling to hold Democratic lines in support of the Senate-approved loan, Republicaan ranks split sharply on the issue.

Eaton Supports Bill.

Representative Eaton of New Jersey, senior Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, threw his support to the loan. So did Representative Herter (R.-Mass.).

Eaton declared that America and Britain can maintain world leadership only "by working together as partners," adding:

"We are making this loan primarily in our own interest. It will help Britain, so severely devastated by the war, to help us develop a sound and profitable world trade as a necessary basis for world peace and security."

Eaton, in his address, cautioned against the existence of two mutually antagonistic ideologies—that of the United States and Britain on one hand and of Russia on the other. He said:

"On one side of this ideological impasse, we have the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations and an impressive group of other peace-loving and progressive nations, standing in varying degrees of free self-government and free individualism; economic, social and spiritual.

"On the other side we have Russia and her satellite and subordinate group of nations standing for absolute totalitarianism in Government, and for the complete and unquestioning subservience of the individual to the despotic authority and control of the State.

"This ideological impasse raises the question for which mankind through long ages of travail must find an answer. The question is this: Is the new world civilization, which must now be created, to be a civilization of slavery or a civilization of freedom?"

Speaker Rayburn (D.- Tex.), clung to his forecast that the ratification legislation would be approved. He said the showdown vote will come either on Friday or Saturday. The Senate ratified the loan on May 10 on a 46 to 34 vote.

Sees Close Victory.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican of the Banking Committee who is leading a party bloc in support of the credit, said, "It looks now like the loan will win by a few votes." He observed that British pronouncements on the Palestine question "apparently have not lost as many votes as we feared."

In this connection Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.) announced her resignation from the Congressional Advisory Board of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, Inc., because of an anti-loan statement issued by the committee.

In a telegram to the group Mrs. Douglas said she "deplores" Britain's policy on Palestine, but added, "I believe the loan essential to our economic welfare."

After President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes had sent personal appeals to Capitol Hill for approval of the loan, Banking Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) said the outlook "is beautiful."

CHINA SHIP BILL VOTED

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) House acceptance of minor Senate amendments sent to President Truman today legislation authorizing the transfer of 271 surplus small naval vessels to China. The ships, including six destroyer escorts and 20 submarine chasers, are to be used to help China meet part of her immediate navy needs.

SERVICE MEN'S TERMINAL-PAY BILL ADVANCES

'Anti-Inflation' Plan Goes To Senate With Unanimous Committee O.K.

JUL 10 1946

Washington, July 9 (AP)—A so-called "anti-inflationary" plan for staggered payment of about $3,000,000,000 to some 15,000,000 veterans reached the Senate today with blessing from its Military Committee and President Truman.

"This will be ready for Senate action before the OPA bill is finished," Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) said after the Military Committee gave approval.

The payments—part in cash and the bulk in Treasury bonds payable five years after the veterans' discharge and bearing 2½ per cent interest—are a substitute for an immediate cash outlay for terminal leave pay already approved by the House by a 375-to-0 roll call.

Figured For Officers

All commissioned officers who served during the recent war received cash terminal leave payments on release at the rate of two and one half days for each month of service, less time actually spent on leaves.

The substitute is intended to grant all enlisted men and women these same payments, except that cash would be paid only on claims of less than $50, with some exceptions, while the five-year bonds would be issued for payments above $50.

Assistant Press Secretary Eben Ayers told White House reporters that the bond payment substitute "was the President's own idea."

Cash Payments Opposed

The Budget Bureau previously reported that cash payments were opposed by the President. The compromise was worked out by representatives of that agency and the Treasury, War and Navy departments.

The bond payments would be made to all enlisted men and women already discharged and to those still in service who are discharged before July 1, 1947.

Payment by bonds also would be made to officers discharged between the time the law is enacted and July 1, 1947, replacing the cash payments they now receive.

As To Leave In Future

No provision is made to pay for for unusued leave accumulated after July 1, 1947, either by officers or men. The plan stipulates that the armed services are to provide for the taking of leave in the future annually as it accrues to the extent consistent with military requirements and other exigencies."

The leave to be paid for under the plan is all that has accrued since September 8, 1939, the date when the first naval reservists were called up.

John L. Sullivan, Under Secretary of the Navy, appeared before the Senate committee to explain the scheme. He said the President opposed immediate cash payments because of the "serious inflationary effect."

Approval Unanimous

The Senate committee gave speedy and unanimous approval at at executive session after Sullivan's testimony.

In addition to equalizing terminal leave benefits between officers and enlisted personnel during the war the bill also continues this same treatment into the future. However, after September 1 of this year future leave could not be accumulated above 90 days, compared with a top limit of 120 days before that date.

Sullivan explained that if a veteran had $237 in terminal pay due, he would receive $37 cash and a bond for $200, payable within five years. The bond would be face value of the payment due and the interest would be additional.

Provisions For Cash

In addition to cash payments on claims of less than $50, cash would go also to all who were discharged before January 1, 1943; to survivors of those who died after discharge; and to enlisted men or survivors who are under 17 years or mentally disabled.

For men and women discharged after January 1, 1943, the bonds would be dated back to the quarter nearest discharge. Thus if discharged on March 15, 1943, the bonds would be dated April 1, 1943, and mature in 1948.

Sullivan said this would result in staggering payments from 1948 through 1952, "a decided advantage from the budgetary and fiscal standpoint."

Year Allowed For Claims

All claims must be submitted within one year after the proposal becomes law. The sworn statement of the veteran would be accepted as to the terminal pay due him, less time he received for furloughs and passes.

Men who served both as enlisted men and officers would be eligible for the payments because they were discharged as enlisted men at the time they received commissions and were reinducted as officers.

Loans could not be made against the bond and they could not be transferred or assigned. Even a claim by the Government against them would not be valid and they are tax free except for the interest.

Survivors of men who died in combat or service would not be eligible to claim terminal leave because they received a half year of pay and allowances.

HOUSE VOTES TO MAINTAIN SILVER PRICE

JUL 10 1946

Rejects Proposal To Up Cost From 71.11 To 90.3 Cents An Ounce

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The House refused today by a vote of 266 to 23 to accept a Senate proposal for sale of Government silver at 90.3 cents an ounce for two years, then at $1.29.

The Senate's proposal is in the form of a 'rider" to the Treasury Appropriation Bill. It was a substitute for a House proposal to continue the price at 71.11 cents an ounce.

Industrial users have contended the Government's store of silver is the only adequate source of critically needed metal.

Few Supported Motion

Many Westerners and a few others supported in debate the motion by Representative White (D., Idaho) that the House accept the Senate rider. But on a standing vote, the motion found only fifteen supporters against 136 opponents. A roll call vote mustered 23 favorable votes, 266 against.

Representative Taber (R., N.Y.) contended the proposal to pay $1.29 after two years would have the effect of freezing all silver sales for two years while the owners waited for an opportunity to make twenty per cent on their investment.

Would Seek $2.19 Price

The Government has approximately 220,000,000 ounces of "surplus" silver which it could sell to industrial users. Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) called this a "sterile and worthless hoard" but predicted that if the Senate proposal were accepted the next step would be an effort to obtain a price of $2.19.

The Senate rider also would repeal the transactions tax on silver and remove ceilings on bullion and some types of fabricated silver.

Representative McCormack (D., Mass.) declared that repeal of this "anti-speculation legislation" would provide a bonanza for owners who have held silver off the market pending settlement of the price dispute.

Cites Shortage Causes

Representative Dworshak (R., Idaho), supporting the Senate proposal, told the House that the scarcity of silver for manufacturing purposes has required some fabricators to melt silver coins. He said the shortage is due to three causes:

1. An increased demand abroad.
2. An increased need for industrial use.
3. A decline in production.

Cost of silver production, he said, has gone up materially during recent years and production has dwindled "because silver miners can't produce at the price industry wants to pay."

Pearl Harbor Report Day Extended Until July 16

JUL 10 1946

Committee Said To Be Divided on Placing Blame

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The Congressional Pearl Harbor Committee today got an extension of time until July 16 to make its final report. House approval completed action on a resolution, already adopted by the Senate, moving the deadline from July 10.

Meantime, the committee met behind closed doors to go over the preliminary draft by a five-man subcommittee appointed to write the report.

The group was reported divided on the issue of where the blame should be placed for the surprise the Japanese achieved with their Dec. 7, 1941, raid on Hawaii.

The chairman, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, told reporters that members of the committee had suggested "many changes" in the subcommittee draft. The committee, Senator Barkley said, will continue closed sessions in an effort to reach an agreement.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, a subcommittee member, is drafting a report of his own, and indications are that Congress will get two reports, majority and minority, from the group.

HOUSING AGENCY GETS YALE EXPERT TO PUSH ITS WORK

JUL 10 1946

WASHINGTON, July 9. — (AP) The National Housing agency is reorganizing its technical branch under the direction of Harold D. Hauf, Yale university professor, to handle a major phase of the guaranteed market program aimed at speeding up veterans' emergency housing construction.

Two major functions of the technical branch, as outlined by Housing Expediter Wilton W. Wyatt, are to:

1. Establish technical standards and determine the eligibility of new products and construction methods for government assistance, and

2. Recommend modernization of building codes which in some cities might interfere with uses of new materials or new construction methods.

In unveiling the guaranteed market program today, NHA put into operation the second big government support plan authorized by

Congress to help the agency start construction of 2,700,000 new dwellings for veterans by 1948. This augments the $400,000,000 subsidies plan which already is in effect, with premium payments designed to speed up production of clay products, ply-wood and paper line for gypsum board.

Through the guaranteed market program, Wyatt said, NHA hopes to "encourage maximum production of a new type building materials and prefabricated homes by underwriting producers in marketing their products."

The plan allows the Reconstruction Finance corporation to contract with producers for purchase at a fixed price any unit of new materials for prefabricated houses which the producer is unable to sell through his own distribution channels. The government may underwrite the sale of up to 200,000 units at one time, but may not pay more than 90 per cent of a producer's delivery price.

Hauf was granted a leave of absence from Yale university to take the NHA post. While at New Haven he also was a private consultant in architecture and building research.

The guaranteed market program, housing officials said, is designed not only to bolster lagging production of prefabricated houses, but also to develop new types of materials which may be used in construction of conventional type houses. These materials, they said, include metals, plastics, new types of concrete aggregates and other products.

TRUMAN TO REVIEW 442ND INFANTRY

JUL 10 1946

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—President Truman will review the 442nd infantry regimental combat team Monday, according the Japanese-American veterans of the Mediterranean and European theaters honors enjoyed by no other unit in World War II.

Plans announced by the War department today call for a full dress parade on Constitution avenue to the ellipse adjoining the White House.

There Mr. Truman is to affix a Presidential distinguished unit citation banner to the colors of the combat team, preceding a formal review.

DR. EVATT DRAFTS REPORT ON STUDY OF ATOM CONTROLS

JUL 10 1946

F. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, July 9—(AP) Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, drew up today a report summarizing the work of the United Nations atomic sub-committee No. 1 which has completed its task of hearing varying views on how best to control atomic energy.

The Australian also prepared himself for the meeting of the United Nations Security council tomorrow at 3 p.m. At that time he will present, as chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, the provisional rules adopted by the commission last Wednesday. The Security council must act on these rules.

Dr. Evatt, chairman of the sub-committee No. 1, was expected to have the sub-committee's report ready for final consideration by that six-nation group at its meeting Thursday at 11 a.m. The report, once approved by the sub-committee, will be handed to the working committee of the Atomic Energy commission, probably next Friday.

The sub-committee has had a thorough exchange of views on the whole proposition of outlawing atomic weapons of war and on controlling atomic energy for peacetime use.

It is expected that the full working committee of the Atomic Energy commission will determine the course of future deliberations after receiving this report.

The Security council also will have before it a technical definition of conditions under which the International Court of Justice, sitting at The Hague, will be open to non-member states.

The Security council soon must name a committee to consider applications for membership to the United Nations. The council has set July 15 as the deadline for normal applications to go before the General Assembly at its September meeting. Any application after that will be handled as an extraordinary case if it is put before the coming assembly.

Applications have been submitted by the kingdom of Trans-Jordan, Albania, Siam, the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) and Afghanistan.

New Member Applications May Bring U.N. Conflict

SCRUMICH

New York, July 9 (AP)—A potential source of conflict in the United Nations Security Council appeared to be taking shape today as pending applications for membership in the United Nations were swelled to five by receipt of a petition from the kingdom of Trans-Jordan.

Some new applicants have deep partisan interest in issues which the Council may be called upon to consider in the near future, and it seemed possible that this fact might provoke differences over the question of their admissibility.

The applications must be considered by a special subcommittee of the council before they are presented to the General Assembly meeting scheduled to open here September 3. It is possible that additional applications may be received before the July 15 deadline on petitions to be presented to the forthcoming Assembly session.

Others On List

In addition to Trans-Jordan, nations thus far seeking membership are Albania, Siam, the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) and Afghanistan.

One conflict looms between Russia and the Western powers over Albania, which has the nominal sponsorship of Yugoslavia and the behind-the-scenes support of the Soviet Union.

Britain has taken the lead in opposing Albania, refusing to recognize the regime of Premier Enver Hoxha, which is intimately tied up with the Yugoslav organization of Marshal Tito in the Russian sphere of influence.

France is expected to oppose the application of the Bangkok Government, at least until border difficulties between Indo-China and Siam are settled

Siam's Protest

The Siamese Government has protested to the United Nations against French "aggression" from Indo-China and announced its intention of submitting the frontier dispute to the Security Council under a provision that a nonmember may seek arbitration if it agrees in advance to abide by the Council's decision.

The United States, Britain, China and India have declared they would support a full hearing of the border dispute and sponsor the membership application of Siam.

The Kingdom of Trans-Jordan, which was liberated from a British mandate by treaty last March 21, and set up Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein as ruler over 300,000 subjects, has been outspoken among the Arab states opposing Jewish immigration into neighboring Palestine.

Several sources have indicated that fulfillment of the British-American Inquiry Committee's recommendation for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine would result in formal protests to the United Nations from Arab states or pan-Arabic organizations.

Question Of Outer Mongolia

Outer Mongolia's application pointed out that nation's friendship with the Soviet Union and its alliance with the Russians against Japan in the short period between the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima and the Japanese surrender.

Afghanistan is another neighbor of Russia but the sponsorship for her application has not become apparent.

The Security Council will meet tomorow to act on the provisional rules adopted by its Atomic Energy Commission and to deal with a technical definition of conditions under which the International Court of Justice, sitting at The Hague, shall be open to non-member states.

The Atomic Subcommittee No. 1, will meet again Thursday to consider a report from its chairman, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia.

NAZI V-2 ROCKET CLIMBS 83 MILES AT TESTING AREA

JUL 10 1946

WHITE SANDS, N. M., July 9.—(AP) A German V-2 rocket was fired to an altitude of 83.5 miles for a new record today at White Sands proving ground.

The huge rocket, laden with data-gathering instruments, was in the air 400.5 second and came to earth 63 miles due north of the launching site.

Col. Harold R. Turner, commanding officer, described it as a "particularly spectacular shoot," witnessed by high ranking officers of the U. S. Army, U. S. Air forces, commercial firms and three representatives of the Royal Canadian Air force.

Another test will be made July 19 if the weather is favorable, Turner said.

Witnesses today included Maj. Gen. W. G. Wyman and Maj. Gen. L. E. Oliver, both of the general staff in Washington; Maj. Gen. E. E. Patridge and Brig. Gen. F. H. Griswold of the Army Air forces.

The firing was under the direction of the U. S. Army ordnance department with General Electric Co. assisting with the installation of data-collecting instruments.

Prior to the firing Turner had described it as "routine."

JUL 10 1946

Hiroshima B-29 To Get National Site

Santa Fe., N. M., July 9 (A. P.).—The B-29 bomber which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima will be part of a permanent display at a proposed national monument near Alamogordo, N. M.

M. R. Tillotson, regional director of the National Park Service, said establishment of the national monument, at the site of the first atomic bomb test, awaits a Presidential proclamation designating the location. He reported that the War Department had offered no formal objection to Department of Interior plans for the monument.

Redeployment Schedule

JUL 10 1946

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 7,000 returning servicemen are scheduled to arrive today on four transports docking at New York, Seattle and San Francisco. One brideship is due at New York.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Marine Shark from Alexandria, two soldiers and 911 repatriates; Zebulon Vance from Southampton, 400 war brides and children.

At Seattle

Milford Victory from Yokohama, 1,072 Army, 15 Navy.

At San Francisco

Randall from Pearl Harbor, 1,721 Navy, 36 Marines; Hermitage from Guam, 4,079 Navy, 560 Marines, 10 Army.

Arrivals Yesterday

At New York

Texarkana Victory from Le Havre, 1,043; Bardstown Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,321; and the Army hospital ship Charles A. Stafford, 667 patients and 23 other personnel.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-A LONG-EXPECTED CLASH BETWEEN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT AND THE PREDOMINANTLY CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF LORDS WAS AVERTED YESTERDAY WHEN THE PEERS DEFEATED A MOTION BY LORD BEVERIDGE TO INCLUDE THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM. JUL 10 1946

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE GOVERNMENT'S INSISTENCE PREVIOUSLY HAD VOTED TO EXCLUDE THE PRIVATE NON-PROFIT INSURANCE GROUPS.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO SUPPORT LORD BEVERIDGE DESPITE A THREAT BY LABOR PARTY LEADERS THAT THEY WOULD CURB--IF NOT WIPE OUT--THE PEERS' FEW REMAINING LAW MAKING POWERS IF THEY OBSTRUCTED LABOR'S PROGRAM.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 8,000,000, HAVE BEEN DEMANDING THAT THEY BE MADE "GOVERNMENT AGENTS" IN THE NATIONAL INSURANCE PROGRAM WHICH WILL PROVIDE LOW COST MEDICAL, UNEMPLOYMENT, OLD AGE AND OTHER BENEFITS.

FD944AED

30.24-4051

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-EGYPT HAS GIVEN QUALIFIED ASSURANCE THAT THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEIN, WILL BE RESTRAINED FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED TODAY.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CAIRO GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO DO WHAT IT COULD TO PREVENT THE MUFTI, WHO WENT TO EGYPT RECENTLY FROM FRANCE, FROM ENGAGING IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY HOSTILE TO BRITAIN.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE ADDED, CAIRO EXPLAINED THAT THE FORMER ARAB LEADER WAS A GUEST OF KING FAROUK, WITH WHOM HE SOUGHT SANCTUARY, AND SUGGESTED THAT HE ENJOYED SPECIAL PROTECTION OF THE ROYAL HOUSE.
RQ1105AED

(130)

JUL 10 1946

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE "SUPPRESSIONS, MISREPRESENTATIONS AND INVENTIONS" OF WHAT HE CALLED "GREAT TORY NEWSPAPER COMBINES" WERE "A DISGRACE TO JOURNALISM."

"ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE MODERN PRESS I AM ESPECIALLY UNHAPPY ABOUT," MORRISON SAID IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE SUBURBAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, "IS THE KEMSLEY GRAMOPHONE CHAIN OF OVER 20 NEWSPAPERS WHICH INCLUDES MANY FORMERLY INDEPENDENTLY CONTROLLED PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS."

MORRISON MENTIONED NO NEWSPAPERS BY NAME EXCEPT THE KEMSLEY GROUP. VICOUNT KEMSLEY, THE PUBLISHER, WHOSE CHAIN INCLUDES THE DAILY GRAPHIC, THE SUNDAY TIMES AND THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE, SAID HE PROBABLY WOULD PUBLISH A REPLY TOMORROW.

THE DEPUTY PREMIER DID NOT AMPLIFY HIS REFERENCE TO "SUPPRESSIONS, MISREPRESENTATIONS, INVENTIONS." HIS SPEECH WAS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, OF WHICH THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS HAS BEEN CRITICAL.
RW1122PED

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-SOVIET NEWS, PUBLICATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HERE, DENIED TONIGHT AS "MALICIOUS NONSENSE" A REPORT BY AN AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY THAT RUSSIA IS SEEKING FISHING CONCESSIONS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN AS COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORTING ARGENTINA'S CLAIM TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

THE PAMPHLET, QUOTING PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, SAID:

"THE BUENOS AIRES CORRESPONDENT OF THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY, TO QUOTE ONE EXAMPLE, IS ISSUING FABRICATIONS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION'S ALLEGED DESIRE TO OBTAIN FISHERY CONCESSIONS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AS COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORTING THE ARGENTINE'S CLAIMS TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

"THIS MALICIOUS NONSENSE HAS FULLY BETRAYED ITS AUTHORS."

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS BELONG TO BRITAIN.

--DASH--

JUL 10 1946

THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK DENIED TONIGHT THAT IT CARRIED THE STORY WITH "MALICIOUS" INTENT AND SAID ITS BUENOS AIRES CORRESPONDENT, NORAH PINES, HAD OBTAINED HER INFORMATION FROM "WELL INFORMED SOURCES."
RW1113PED

(170)

JUL 10 1946

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-VISCOUNT KEMSLEY SAID TONIGHT THAT THE CHAIN OF NEWSPAPERS WHICH HE PUBLISHES WILL CONTINUE "ASSAILING A GOVERNMENT SO WILFULLY BENT ON PLACING ITS IDEOLOGY BEFORE THE NATION'S FIRST NECESSITIES--FOOD, FUEL, WORK AND HOMES."

IN A STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW IN HIS NEWSPAPERS, KEMSLEY SAID THAT DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON, IN SINGLING OUT THE KEMSLEY PAPERS YESTERDAY IN AN ATTACK ON THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS, SHOWED THAT EFFORTS OF THE KEMSLEY PRESS "TO CONVINCE THE PUBLIC OF THE UNSOUNDNESS OF SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINES AND THE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY THAT LIES AT THE BACK OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S PLANS HAVE NOT BEEN WITHOUT EFFECT."

KEMSLEY SAID HE DEFENDED THE PRINCIPLE OF CHAIN NEWSPAPERS ON THE SAME GROUND AS MORRISON WOULD DEFEND COOPERATIVE CHAIN STORES--"INCREASED EFFICIENCY."

MORRISON SAID IN A SPEECH THAT THE "SUPPRESSIONS, MISREPRESENTATIONS AND INVENTIONS" OF WHAT HE CALLED "GREAT TORY NEWSPAPER COMBINES" WERE "A DISGRACE TO JOURNALISM." HE DID NOT AMPLIFY HIS REFERENCE TO "SUPPRESSIONS, MISREPRESENTATIONS AND INVENTIONS."

"ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE MODERN PRESS I AM ESPECIALLY UNHAPPY ABOUT," MORRISON SAID, "IS THE KEMSLEY GRAMOPHONE CHAIN OF OVER 20 NEWSPAPERS."
V1040PED

JUL 10 1946

AMPTHILL, ENGLAND, JULY 9-(AP)-AN AMMUNITION DUMP EXPLODED ON A ROADSIDE NEAR THIS BEDFORDSHIRE VILLAGE TODAY, APPARENTLY AS THE RESULT OF A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT. EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR THREE HOURS.

THE BODY OF HAROLD MAYES COURSE WAS FOUND WITH HIS DAMAGED MOTORCYCLE NEAR THE SCENE AND AUTHORITIES SAID HE MIGHT HAVE CRASHED INTO THE HEAP OF EXPLOSIVES.
RQ955AED

BLANDFORD, DORSET, ENGLAND, JULY 8-(AP)-SIX MEMBERS OF THE R.A.F. WERE KILLED TONIGHT WHEN A FOUR-ENGINED HALIFAX BOMBER CRASHED WITH A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION SHORTLY AFTER IT TOOK OFF AT TARRANT RUSHTON AIRFIELD, NEAR HERE. ONLOOKERS SAID THE PLANE APPEARED TO HAVE A LARGE OBJECT SLUNG UNDERNEATH THE FUSELAGE.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE CARRIED FROM THE WRECKAGE BUT DIED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS.
RW1201AED (MIDNIGHT)

(130)

JUL 10 1946

BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, JULY 9-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WISHED TO HEAR ONLY A "COUPLE" OF WITNESSES EACH IN THE CASES AGAINST NAZI ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE SLATED TO BEGIN BEFORE THE END OF JULY.

SUCH STREAMLINED PROCEDURE HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY DAILY SCREENIN OF EVIDENCE BY A FIVE MAN PRELIMINARY COMMISSION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY LORD JUSTICE SIR GEOFFREY LAWRENCE, TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, INDICATED THAT CASES AGAINST THE HIGH COMMAND, THE GESTAPO AND THE SS COULD BE CONCLUDED BEFORE THE END OF AUGUST AND THAT VERDICTS MIGHT BE REACHED BY SEPTEMBER 1.

THE COURT THIS MORNING RESUMED HEARING OF THE DEFENSE SUMMARY OF FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL BY DR.OTTO NELTE, WHO SAID THAT KEITEL GAVE THE IMPRESSION TO HIS FELLOW OFFICERS THAT HE AGREED WITH ALL OF HITLER'S DECISIONS BUT THAT THIS WAS NOT SO. THE ATTORNEY ASSERTED THAT KEITEL KEPT HIS DISAGREEMENTS TO HIMSELF, BUT FOLLOWED THE ORDERS OF THE FUEHRER BECAUSE HE FELT IT WAS HIS DUTY.
RQ809AED

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 9-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY WARNED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SEEK SPECIAL ECONOMIC PACTS FOR WESTERN GERMANY IF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE LEADING POWERS FAILED TO AGREE ON WIPING OUT ALL ZONAL TRADE BARRIERS WITHIN GERMANY.

THE U.S. COMMANDER IN EUROPE TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD HEARD OF NO PROGRESS AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE IN DRAFTING A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC CENTRALIZATION OF GERMANY. HE ADDED THAT THE FOUR POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN STILL WAS AT A "COMPLETE STALEMATE ON THE SAME ISSUE."

JUL 10 1946

"NATURALLY IF WE CAN'T REACH AGREEMENT ON WHAT WE CONSIDER NECESSARY, WE WILL HAVE TO FORMULATE SOME NEW AGREEMENTS WITH THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE," MCNARNEY SAID. "IT MIGHT BE WITH ONE OR IT MIGHT BE WITH TWO POWERS."

THE GENERAL SAID THAT IF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED SCRIP MONEY TO ITS TROOPS IN GERMANY, REPLACING THE PRESENT ALLIED MARKS, IT PROBABLY WOULD BE INTERCHANGEABLE WITH BRITISH SCRIP. HE SAID NO NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY FOR INTERCANGEABILITY IN TH FRENCH OR RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONES.

MCNARNEY TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT ARMY PURCHASES OF SPANISH LUXURY ITEMS, INCLUDING SILVER JEWELRY AND BRANDY, HAD BEEN STOPPED BY A DIRECTIVE FROM WASHINGTON. MILITARY STORES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE FORMERLY SOLD $100,000 OF THE SPANISH GOODS A MONTH AN SOLDIERS CALLED THE ITEMS "FRANCO'S REVENGE." MCNARNEY HINTED THAT THIS LUCRATIVE TRADE WAS ABANDONED BECAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ARMY PLAN TO REDUC U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES TO 170,000 BY NEXT JULY.

HE SAID POTENTIAL GERMAN UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE LEADERS WERE BEING KEPT UNDER CLOSE WATCH AND THAT ONE REASON THEY CAUSED NO ANXIETY WAS THAT THEY HAD NO FINANCIAL BACKING.

ASKED FOR COMMENT ON RECENT STATEMENTS IN WASHINGTON ON THE POSSIBLE LENGTH OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION, MCNARNEY SAID:

"PERSONALLY, I BELIEVE WE'VE GOT TO STAY HERE 10 OR 15 YEARS."

GH122OPED

by henry burroughs

(advance) Jena, Germany, July 1 (delayed)- (AP)— On a li

mound where Napoleon stood during the battle of Jena, another "napoleo

stands today ready at the offering of a cigarette to refight the famou

battle.

JUL 10 1946

(american correspondents on a conducted tour of the russian

occupation zone in germany received a hearty welcome at the battlescene

from 59-year-old walter lange, [redacted] man who [redacted] has

found it profitable to portary the role of napoelon. Lange bears a striking

resemblance to the Corsican.

He began his career of professional napoleon and tourist guide

at the insistence of jena university students many years ago, and had worked

for 17 years as a lens grinder before deciding to buy a tavern overlooking

the battlefield of jena.

JUL 10 1946

During the lush tourist years before the war, landge paraded

around the hills in full napoleonic costume, [redacted] cockaded hat, white

knee breeches, and blue field coat, striking napoleonic poses as he descr

the progress of the battle. today [redacted] a u.s. army

raincoat has supplanted the mantle.

But the modern "napoleon" is much concerned over the dearth

of tourists these days. as we departed, he entreated the russian officer

accompanying us to send him more customers.

30.24-1053

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JULY 8-(AP)-PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI DECLARED TONIGHT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT TOP-RANKING CATHOLIC CHURCH DIGNITARIES IN POLAND HAD REFUSED TO VOICE CONDEMNATION OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT ANTI-JEWISH POGROM IN THE CITY OF KIELCE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF 41 PERSONS.

THE PREMIER ASSERTED THAT THE "GREATEST PART OF THE CLERGY" WAS IDENTIFIED WITH WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS REACTIONARY ELEMENTS. HE SAID THE BISHOP OF KIELCE AND CARDINAL SAPIEHA HAD REFUSED TO CONDEMN KILLINGS AND LAWLESSNESS IN POLAND.

"IF THE CHURCH WOULD OPENLY CONDEMN MURDERS AND INTERNAL STRIFE, SUCH AS AT KIELCE, IT NATURALLY WOULD HELP THE SITUATION," THE PREMIER SAID.

HE ADDED THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRESENTED DECLARATIONS TO CHURCH HEADS REQUESTING SUCH ACTION THAT THEY HAD BUT REFUSED. THE PREMIER SAID A DELEGATION OF FRENCH CLERGY, RECENTLY VISITING POLAND, ALSO SUGGESTED THAT CARDINAL SAPIEHA APPEAL TO THE NATION TO PUT AN END TO VIOLENCE. HE SAID THE CARDINAL REFUSED THIS SUGGESTION.

JOZEF CZRANKIEWICZ, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, SAID TODAY AT A POLITICAL RALLY THAT THE VISITING FRENCH CLERGYMEN WERE TOLD BY POLISH PRIESTS THAT "POLISH PRIESTS WOULD LOSE MUCH OF THEIR POPULARITY" IF THEY CONDEMNED ANTI-SEMITISM.

HE CITED INSTANCES OF PRIESTS URGING PEOPLE TO VOTE NEGATIVELY ON THE RECENT POLISH REFERENDUM.

THE PREMIER DECLARED THERE WERE MANY INSTANCES IN WHICH PRIESTS AND BISHOPS HAD REFUSED TO OFFICIATE AT THE FUNERALS OF MILITAMEN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

RW1135PED

JUL 10 1946

ROME, JULY 9-(AP)-REAR ADM.ELLERY W.STONE, U.S.N., DENIED TODAY A PUBLISHED REPORT THAT HE WOULD RESIGN AS CHIEF ALLIED COMMISSIONER FOR ITALY IN PROTEST OF THE DECISION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IN PARIS REGARDING THIS COUNTRY.

THE NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO OF ROME HAD ASSERTED IT LEARNED ON "GOOD AUTHORITY THAT STONE WOULD SUBMIT HIS RESIGNATION WITHIN A FEW DAYS."

FD942AED

VATICAN CITY, JULY 9-(AP)-PILGRIMS WHO CAME TO ROME FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CANONIZATION OF MOTHER FRANCES XAVIER CABRINI WERE URGED BY POPE PIUS TODAY TO STUDY THE LIFE OF THE NEW SAINT.

THE PONTIFF, RECEIVING THEM IN BENEDICTION HALL, SAID "A MARVELOUS EPIC OF STRUGGLE AND SPIRITUAL VICTORIES" MARKED THE WORLDLY CAREER OF MOTHER CABRINI. HE SAID SHE ACHIEVED A "PRODIGIOUS APOSTOLATE" IN BOTH EUROPE AND AMERICA, ESPECIALLY "AMONG INDIFFERENT CHRISTIANS AND LOVERS OF MATERIAL PLEASURES."

(THE VATICAN SAID MOTHER CABRINI, AS A SAINT, WOULD BE KNOWN BY HER OWN NAME, SAINT FRANCES XAVIER (IN ITALIAN SANTA FRANCESCA SAVERIO), THE FEMININE ENDING OF FRANCES DISTINGUISHING HER FROM SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER. THE FULL NAME INCLUDING CABRINI MAY ALSO BE USED BUT IS UNNECESSARY, THE VATICAN SAID.)

RQ1121AED

Budapest, July 8 (delayed)-(AP)— the ordinary man in Budapest,
caught in a fantastic inflation in which one U.S. dollar today will buy
60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 pengoes, is finding life increasingly difficult
and unless something happens he may soon find it impossible.

The highest paid worker— one employed in a reparations factory
for instance— earns about $7 monthly. the ordinary day laborer earns
roughly $3, and the average intellectual worker about $1 monthly.

This last man and his family suffer. they live on bread, bread
hard to digest, and bean orpotato soup. If they have shoes or shirts or
jewels they visit the public market where better-fed peasants may relinquish
five eggs for one shirt.

but someday somebody is going to have all the shoes and shirts and
then death will stalk the streets. most observers think that point will be
reached soon.

JUL 10 1946

many hungarians who formerly ate in black market restaurants now are joining the ranks of bread-and-soup eaters because restaurants are not permitted to serve such meals as they formerly did. after being closed for a brief time, restaurants now are limited to menus of fish, eggs, and vegetables. weekend trains are crowded with persons going into the country in the hope of swapping possessions for a good peasant meal.

Everything else is as hard to get as food. shirt stores offer shirts linen for $12, silk for $8. Shoes cost $30. Tailor-made suits are cheap by american standards-- $50-- but if a hungarian could get $50 he would spend it on food.

JUL 10 1946

Few hungarians appear to be complaining.

Nobody knows what will happen to this inflation-wrecked country. Politicans have stated publicly that the inflation will end and normalcy will return sept. 1 when new money is installed. But most politicians will say privately that they actually don't know what will happen then. many think there will be starvation this winter.

Sidewalk cafes-- selling bad coffee and worse cognac-- movies,

theaters, the opera house, and night clubs still are open and full of

aimless people who think about how bad the bread and soup tastes and

sometimes wonder whether they will die when winter comes.

alb/ second 1120 aes/ 40?ped

BY STANLEY M.SWINTON

BANGKOK, JULY 9-(AP)-EXACTLY A MONTH HAS PASSED SINCE PALACE ATTENDANTS DISCOVERED YOUNG KING ANANDA MAHIDOL DEAD FROM A BULLET WOUND IN THE HEAD, YET THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE ROYAL TRAGEDY APPEARS NO NEARER SOLUTION THAN THE POLITICAL CRISIS IT ENGENDERED.

DAILY HUNDREDS OF SIAMESE RANGING FROM RICKSHAW BOYS TO MINOR ROYALTY FLOCK TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, WHERE COMMISSION DIGNITARIES ARE CONDUCTING AN EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION.

FOR THOSE UNABLE TO GAIN ENTRANCE, YET THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING TESTIMONY OVER CROWDED LAWNS AS FOOD VENDORS PEDDLE THE SIAMESE EQUIVALENT OF HOTDOGS AND POP.

ONLY ONE FACT DEFINITELY HAS EMERGED FROM THE TOMB OF PESTI-MONTY--THE DEATH WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT, AS THE FIRST COMMUNIQUE SAID. FROM PHYSICIANS TO PAGEBOYS, THE WITNESSES AGREE IT WAS SUICIDE OR MURDER.

TWELVE OF THE 20 MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL COMMISSION WHICH CONDUCTED A POST MORTEM HELD IT WAS MOST PROBABLY MURDER. BUT THE MAJORITY OF SIAMESE, AMERICANS AND BRITISH OBSERVERS CONSIDER IT WAS SUICIDE, SINCE ONLY TWO ATTENDANTS AND THE QUEEN MOTHER HAD ACCESS TO THE ROYAL BEDCHAMBER IN WHICH THE BODY WAS FOUND, AND THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE BELIEVED FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

THE INVESTIGATION ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE DEATH GUN--A COLT .45--WAS DISCHARGED WHILE NOT MORE THAN TWO INCHES FROM THE KING'S FOREHEAD AND MAY HAVE BEEN PRESSED AGAINST HIS HEAD. THIS IS CONSIDERED TO SUPPORT THE SUICIDE THEORY. THE KING HAD A NEUROTIC FEAR OF CROWDS, WHICH HIS POSITION FORCED HIM TO FACE ALMOST DAILY.

THE KING'S DEATH SHOCKED THE SIAMESE PEOPLE, BUT THE BITTER

30.24-4055

POLITICAL STRUGGLE GROWING OUT OF THE UNEXPLAINED CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH HAS BEGUN TO ASSUME MORE IMPORTANCE THAN THE DEATH ITSELF.

THE POLITICAL FACTION OPPOSING PREMIER PRIDI PHANOMYONG HAS OPENLY CHARGED IT WAS MURDER. ITS MEMBERS HAVE CIRCULATED PAMPHLETS AND APPARENTLY ALSO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RUMORS DECLARING PRIDI EITHER WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE OR IS CONCEALING THE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES.

PRIDI HAS STRUCK BACK WITH A SERIES OF REPRESSIVE MOVES WHICH ARE REPORTED TO HAVE DISTURBED AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS HERE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ENDED AND SEVERE PRESS CENSORSHIP INVOKED, RESULTING IN SUSPENSION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LIBERTY AND ONE SIAMESE PAPER. FORMER POLICE GENERAL ADUN DETCHARAT, WHO IS POPULARLY CONSIDERED A PRIDI HENCHMAN AND THE SIAMESE STRONGMAN, WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SIAMESE ARMY.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY ASSEMBLYMAN HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR SEDITION AND A POLICE COMMUNIQUE SAID FURTHER ARRESTS WERE PLANNED.

INFORMED SOURCES SAY ALLIED DIPLOMATS ARE FOLLOWING THESE DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY, BUT MAINTAINING A HANDSOFF POLICY. THEY ARE REPORTED TO BELIEVE THE MEASURES ARE TEMPORARY AND THAT PRIDI, WHO FORMERLY HEADED THE ALLIED-SPONSORED UNDERGROUND, ACTUALLY REMAINS LIBERAL.

THE DANGER OF REVOLUTION BY ANTI-PRIDI ELEMENTS IS CONSIDERED SMALL. THE ANTI-PRIDI GROUP, WHICH IS PREDOMINATLY ROYALIST, IS NOT TIGHTLY ORGANIZED, AND THE ARMY IS UNDER CONTROL OF ADUN, WHO IS DEFINITELY PRIDI'S MAN.

RQ932AED

JUL 10 1946

A92KX

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

NANKING, JULY 9-(AP)-STRIFE IN CHINA APPEARED TO BE UNDERGOING ONE OF ITS PERIODIC UPSURGES WITH AN INCREASING NUMBER OF FIELD CLASHES REPORTED IN NORTH AND CENTRAL PROVINCES. BOTH NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS CONCEDED THAT TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN HAD BROKEN DOWN.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS AT YENAN, PRESSING THEIR DEMANDS FOR AN IMMEDIATE END TO U.S. "INTERFERENCE" IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, OPENED AN ATTACK ON FORMER GENERAL CLAIRE CHENNAULT AND HIGH KUOMINTANG OFFICIALS THEY SAID WERE SPONSORING THE SINO-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. THE $500,000 EXPORT-IMPORT COMPANY WAS DESCRIBED AS A "HUGE MONOPOLISTIC ENTERPRISE."

835PCS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

JUL 10 1946

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TOLD A PROTESTING AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEY HEATEDLY THAT THE TRIBUNAL REFUSES TO BE "SLAVISHLY" BOUND BY DECISIONS HANDED DOWN AT NUERNBERG.

"YOU ARE WRONG IF YOU THINK WE ARE SLAVISHLY GOING TO FOLLOW" PRECEDENTS SET IN NAZI WAR-CRIMINAL TRIALS, CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB OF AUSTRALIA ASSERTED. "THERE ARE FOUR NATIONS (PROSECUTING) AT NUERNBERG. THOSE FOUR AND SEVEN OTHERS ARE HERE."

HE SETTLED BACK IN HIS CHAIR, THEN LEANED FORWARD TO ADD AN AFTERTHOUGHT: "WE PAY THE GREATEST RESPECT TO NUERNBERG DECIS[illegible]S."

HIS COMMENT WAS DIRECTED TO WILLIAM LOGAN OF NEW YORK CITY, COUNSEL FOR MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, PRE-WAR AND WARTIME ADVISOR TO EMPEROR HIROHITO. LOGAN HAD REQUESTED THAT WHEN THE PROSECUTION READS EXCERPTS FROM A CONFESSION BY A DEFENDANT, THE DEFENSE BE ALLOWED AT THAT TIME TO READ ANY PART THAT EXPLAINS FURTHER THE EXCERPTS. HE CITED A NUERNBERG PRECEDENT.

"IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PROSECUTION TO READ THE WHOLE OF AN ANSWER OR IT MAY OTHERWISE MISLEAD THE COURT," WEBB REPLIED. "IF YOU CHARGE THAT THE PROSECUTION IS SUPPRESSING PARTS, WE WILL INVESTIGATE, AND IF YOUR CHARGE IS FALSE, WE WILL DEAL WITH YOU."

SAID LOGAN, "I AM MAKING NO CHARGE OF SUPPRESSION AND NONE OF FRAUD. I AM ONLY ASKING THAT IF THEY READ ONE PART OF A CONFESSION WE BE ALLOWED IMMEDIATELY TO READ ANY OTHER PART THAT MAY EXPLAIN IT. THAT IS FUNDAMENTAL IN AMERICAN PRACTICE.

SIR WILLIAM SAID THE COURT DID

THAT IS FUNDAMENTAL IN AMERICAN PRACTICE.

SIR WILLIAM SAID THE COURT DID NOT CARE TO CHANGE ITS ATTITUDE, AND THE TRIAL RESUMED WITH THE PROSECUTION READING BRIEF EXCERPTS FROM A CONFESSION BY GEN. SADAO ARAKI, FORMER WAR MINISTER. HIS STATEMENT CONCERNED A PRIVY COUNCIL SESSION IN WHICH JAPAN DECIDED TO ACQUIRE FOUR NORTH-CHINA PROVINCES.

AFTER THE MID-MORNING RECESS, SIR WILLIAM ANNOUNCED THAT BECAUSE THE HEAT WAS INTERFERING WITH THE WORK OF THE TRIBUNAL, THE COURT WOULD ADJOURN AT NOON UNTIL MONDAY MORNING TO PERMIT COMPLETION OF AN AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM.

JUL 10 1946

"THIS IS ONE OF THE GRAVEST CASES EVER TRIED," SAID THE AUSTRALIAN JUSTICE. "WE SHOULD HAVE REASONABLE COMFORT. X X X WE REALLY FEEL THAT IF WE ADJOURN IT WILL SPEED UP THE AIR CONDITIONING."

THE FRANTIC BUT UNSUCCESSFUL X X X FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD (A91KX)

KK1013PCS

[illegible]-FRANTIC BUT UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS BY THE JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL AT MUKDEN TO HAVE THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT HALT THE 1931 MANCHURIAN INCIDENT HAS BEEN DISCLOSED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE JAPANESE ARMY SWEPT ACROSS MANCHURIA, THE CONSUL GENERAL INFORMED THE GOVERNMENT THAT IT WAS A KWANGTUNG ARMY PLOT.

"IT IS DESIRED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO STOP THE ACTION OF THE ARMY," SAID ONE OF THE RADIOGRAMS SENT TO BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, THEN FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE SERIES OF ONCE TOP SECRET DIPLOMATIC MESSAGES WAS INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION TUESDAY AS PART OF THE HISTORIC DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE WITH WHICH IT HOPES TO CONVICT 26 OF JAPAN'S WAR LEADERS OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY.

ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1931--THE MORNING AFTER THE RAILWAY BLAST THAT LAUNCHED THE MARCH INTO MANCHURIA--THE CONSUL NOTIFIED SHIDEHARA THAT "WHEN TRACKMEN WERE SENT FOR REPAIR WORK ON THE SECTION REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY THE CHINESE, ARMY AUTHORITIES FORBADE THEM TO APPROACH THE SPOT."

IN FACE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY'S ATTEMPT TO BLAME THE CHINESE, THE CONSUL SAID THAT "PUTTING THIS AND THAT TOGETHER, IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE RECENT INCIDENT WAS WHOLLY AN ACTION PLANNED BY THE ARMY."

SD833PCS

JUL 10 1946

TOKYO, JULY 9-(AP)-"JAPAN RANKS AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING NATIONS IN THE SCIENCE OF WEATHER STUDIES," AUSTRALIAN BRIGADIER J.W.O'BRIEN, CHIEF OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DIVISION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SAID. HE ALSO PRAISED OCEANOGRAPHERS.

DS332APS

ADD TOKYO xxx AGE

THE PROPOSAL, HANDED TO CORRESPONDENTS ONE DAY IN ADVANCE, MARKED THE FIRST TIME LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, THE SOVIET DELEGATE, HAS ACKNOWLEDGED OFFICIALLY THE PRESENCE OF ALLIED NEWSPAPERMEN HERE.

"ABSENCE OF PROPER GUARANTEES FOR THE RIGHTS OF JAPANESE WORKERS CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS OBSTACLES ON THE ROAD TO THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPAN," DEREVYANKO'S RELEASE ASSERTED. "I WOULD LIKE TO ADVISE THE SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS (GENERAL MACARTHUR TO DIRECT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING LABOR LEGISLATION."

AS TODAY'S COUNCIL SESSION OPENED, RUSSIAN, CHINESE AND BRITISH MEMBERS ALL DECLINED COMMENT ON AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS QUESTION INVOLVING HEALTH AND SANITATION MEASURES. THEY SAID THE TOPICS WERE TOO TECHNICAL.

LATER THE GROUP DISCUSSED THE INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES INTO JAPANESE NATIONAL LIFE.

JQXKK10PCS

GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA, JULY 9-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY IT HAD ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE A BRITISH SUGGESTION THAT GUATEMALA'S CLAIM TO BRITISH HONDURAS BE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BUT WAS AWAITING ASSURANCE THAT BRITAIN WOULD ACCEPT "WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS A DECISION BASED ON ALL FEATURES OF THE QUESTIO

A MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID FORMAL APPLICATION TO THE GUATEMALAN CONGRESS FOR PERMISSION TO LAY THE MATTER BEFORE THE COURT WAS BEING DELAYED PENDING WORD FROM LONDON.

YESTERDAY PRESIDENT JUAN JOSE AREVALO DECLARED THAT GUATEMALA WOULD BREAK RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN UNLESS A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT O THE MATTER WAS REACHED. GUATEMALA'S CLAIM TO BRITISH HONDURAS, A CROWN COLONY ABOUT THE SIZE OF MASSACHUSETTS, ARE BASED ON TREATIES DATING BACK TO 1670 WHEN SPAIN CONCEDED BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY.

RO549AED

JUL 10 1946

buenos aires, july 9-(ap)-a joint plea to the four-power foreign

isters conference for a "just and equitable peace"for italy was made lat

night by all latine american nations except brazil, which will be one o

the 21 nations at the impending peace conference,according to the argen

Brazil will be one of the nations at the impen

tine foreign office.

Peace peace conference

a spokesman, who said the appeal was the result of an argentine pro

posal, added that the representations were made to the diplomati

missions of russia, great britain, france and the u.s., as well as the

generalsecretariat of the united nations.

JUL 10 1946

(240)

BY JOHN GROVER

MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 9-(AP)-A LEADING CRIMINAL LAWYER AND POLITICO TODAY FILED A MOTION IN PEOPLE'S COURT WHICH IF GRANTED MIGHT RESULT IN DISMISSAL OF ALL COLLABORATION CASES AGAINST ALLEGED FILIPINO TRAITORS.

HE ARGUED THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT INTERVENE WITHOUT ENCROACHING UPON THE NEW REPUBLIC SOVEREIGNTY.

THE LAWYER, VICENTE FRANCISCO, FILED HIS DISMISSAL MOTION IN THE CASE OF HILARIO MONCADO, LABOR LEADER AND RECENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. IT CONTENDED THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER CASES INVOLVING TREASON AGAINST THE RECENT COMMONWEALTH.

MANILA LEGAL EXPERTS AGREED, FOR THE MOST PART, THAT FRANCISCO'S MOTION WAS BASED UPON ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT. FRANCISCO CITED A U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION, HANDED DOWN AFTER THE PHILIPPINES WERE TRANSFERREE FROM SPANISH TO AMERICAN RULE, WHICH HELD THAT "ALL PROVISIONS OF THE SPANISH PENAL CODE REGARDING TREASON...ARE ABROGATED."

WHEN THE UNITED STATES TRANSFERRED SOVEREIGNTY TO THE NEW REPUBLIC JULY 4, HE ADDED, TREASON LAWS OF THE OLD COMMONWEALTH LIKEWISE WERE ABROGATED.

THE MOVE TO FREE ALL COLLABORATOR SUSPECTS IS DRAWING STRONG REACTION IN MANILA. MANY RESIDENTS ARGUED HATEDLY TODAY THAT COLLABORATORS HAD DELIBERATELY STALLED FOR TIME UNTIL THE REPUBLIC WERE PROCLAIMED--SO THEY COULD FILE THIS DISMISSAL MOTION. NEWSPAPERS HAVE LONG BEEN VIGOROUS CRITICS OF DELAYS IN THE TRIALS.

ONLY ONE ACCUSED COLLABORATOR, TEOFILO SISON, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR UNDER JAPANESE DOMINATION, HAS BEEN CONVICTED. HE DREW A LIFE TERM.

GM946PCS

PMS (130)

JUL 10 1946

MANILA,JULY 9-(AP)-DISMISSAL OF CHARGES AGAINST ALL ALLEGED FILIPINO COLLABORATIONISTS WAS ASKED IN PEOPLES' COURT TODAY--AT A TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES IS IN A POOR POSITION TO INTERVENE.

VICENTE FRANCISCO, A CRIMINAL LAWYER, FILED A DISMISSAL MOTION IN THE CASE OF HILARIO MONCADO, LABOR LEADER AND RECENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. HE CONTENDED THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED JULY 4 HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER CASES INVOLVING TREASON CHARGES AGAINST THE RECENT COMMONWEALTH.

TREASON LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH WERE AEROGATED, FRANCISCO ASSERTED, WHEN THE U.S. TRANSFERRED SOVEREIGNTY TO THE REPUBLIC.

ANY DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE THE U.S. MIGHT EXERT TO FORCE THE TRIAL OF COLLABORATORS, HE ARGUED, WOULD BE WIDELY INTERPRETED IN THE PHILIPPINES AND FAR EAST AS AN INVASION OF THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

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NIGHT LEAD MEXICAN

MEXICO CITY, JULY 9-(AP)-GOVERNMENT PARTY (PRI) LEADERS DECLARED TONIGHT THAT INCOMPLETE AND SCATTERED RETURNS FROM LAST SUNDAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SHOWED THEIR CANDIDATE, MIGUEL ALEMAN, HAD A 1,124,396 TO 471,922 LEAD OVER HIS CHIEF OPPONENT, EZEQUIEL PADILLA.

THE FIGURES WERE SAID TO BE "AUTHENTIC COPIES" OF TOTALS COMPILED BY ELECTION OFFICIALS. FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT IS NOT EXPECTED BEFORE THURSDAY.

THE MEXICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH HAS MADE CHARGES OF FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTION, COUNTERED WITH AN ASSERTION THAT UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM 34 SCATTERED CITIES SHOWED PADILLA LEADING ALEMAN BY 107,949 TO 35,277 VOTES.

VS114AED

JUL 10 1946

(210)

MEXICO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ELECTIONS X X X VOTES.

THE PRI RETURNS INCLUDED 18 OF THE 28 STATES, THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, AND ONE OF THREE TERRITORIES, ALL INCOMPLETE.

THEY WERE: AGUA CALIENTE, ALEMAN 3,562, PADILLA 1,465; SOUTHERN LOWER CALIFORNIA, 8,987 AND 150; CHIAPAS, 82,274 AND 3,577; CHIHUAHUA, 39,000 AND 4,800; COAHUILA, 81,526 AND 10,215; FEDERAL DISTRICT, 112,632 AND 61,229; GUANAJUATO, 30,224 AND 7,664; HIDALGO, 72,320 AND 5,200; JALISCO, 51,137 AND 10,285; MEXICO, 152,462 AND 8,751; MORELOS, 10,419 AND 6,404; NAYARIT, 4,420 AND 441; NUEVO LEON, 22,310 AND 13,855; OAXACA, 256,428 AND 3,126; QUERETARO, 13,800 AND 6,610; SAN LUIS POTOSI, 13,325 AND 643; SINALOA, 40,698 AND 3,811; TAMAULIPAS, 16,652 AND 13,658; TLAXCALA, 17,075 AND 3,352; VERA CRUZ, 97,145 AND 6,706.

CONTRASTING WITH ALEMAN
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2,320.

MK152AED

...IM FOR THE STATE OF AGUA CALIENTE
...EAD OF 17,400 TO 1,900 IN AGUA CALIENTE
...S CLAIMED A 21,591 TO 7,231 ADVANTAGE
...ALVATIERRA, ALL IN THE STATE OF

...LY TWO TOWNS IN THE REPUBLIC WHERE
...ERO IN THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS
REPORTED THAT IN JUAREZ, ON THE U.S.
...IDIDATE WAS LEADING PADILLA, 9,548 TO

JUL 10 1946

FOLLO PARIS Foreign Ministers

NEW YORK, JULY 9—(AP)—A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SAID [redacted] TODAY THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS NOT YET RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY head MEET SEPT. 23 INSTEAD OF SEPT. 24

THE QUESTION OF postponement would [redacted] (INVOLVE)

A LEGAL PROBLEM SINCE THE DATE FOR THE MEETING IS DEFINITELY FIXED UNDER THE ASSEMBLY'S RULES OF PROCEDURE.

THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR A POLL OF THE MEMBERSHIP [redacted]

JUST HOW THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD GO ABOUT POSTPONING THE SESSION REMAINS TO BE STUDIED.

TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N., INDICATED LAST WEEK [redacted] BEFORE HE LEFT FOR EUROPE THAT PLANS FOR THE SEPT. 23 MEETING MIGHT HAVE TO BE CHANGED IF THE WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IS IN SESSION [redacted]

JUL 10 1946

Central German Rule Is Urged By Molotov

Russian Calls For Immediate Creation Of Administrative Agencies—Opposes Any Federalization Of Reich.

JUL 11 1946

By Joseph Dynan

PARIS, July 10—(AP)—Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov tonight urged immediate creation of central administrative agencies for Germany looking toward a central German government with which the Allies could sign a peace treaty, and opposed any dismemberment or federalization of the Reich, an American informant said.

Clarifies Soviet Stand

He declared Russia did not believe either in the destruction of Germany as a state or in its transformation into an agricultural rather than industrial country.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, however, declared France would discuss centralization only after Germany's western boundaries have been fixed.

Bidault also hailed as a bulwark to European security the American proposed 25-year treaty to insure German disarmament which the Russian minister criticized sharply yesterday.

Molotov, in a three-hour debate within the four-power council on the German problem, opposed France's contention that the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar be separated from Germany, unless such a separation was endorsed in a plebiscite of the German people.

Molotov said proposals for the dismemberment of Germany were based upon an idea of destruction of the German state which the Soviet Union could not accept.

He said the Allies had no right to impose these ideas upon the German people.

Revenge Not Good Guide

He explained that the Soviet Union did not believe that revenge was a good guide to policies on Germany and that Russia did not favor its destruction as a state or making it only an agricultural country.

It would be just as unfair, Molotov argued, to identify the whole German people with Hitler as it was to say that the German people had no responsibility at all for Hitler. He, himself, Molotov said, was opposed to depriving Germany of such an important industrial center as the Ruhr.

Molotov said German industry had played an important part in world economy and the main task of the Allies was to transform her into a democratic, peace-loving state, deprived only of her war potential. He urged the ministers to raise the maximum for German steel production as set by the Allies last month.

The Russian urged a four-power inter-Allied control over the industrial Ruhr to prevent the revival of its war industries and said the Soviet Union wanted to be certain that Germany remained completely disarmed, both in a military and an economic sense.

But in criticizing proposals for dismemberment, he said:

"Naturally, if as a result of a plebiscite throughout Germany the German people express their wish to transform Germany into a federal state or if as a result of a plebiscite in various former German states the desire is manifested to break away from Germany, it goes without saying that there cannot be any objection on our part."

Won't Discuss Centralization

Bidault refused to discuss centralization until the Reich's western boundaries were settled, informants said.

Bidault said the disarmament proposal, advanced by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, would be studied sympathetically by French officials, and he expressed the view that it could promote the solidarity of the Allies with regard to the ever-possible danger of a German military rebirth."

On the matter of a central administration for a unified German economy, however, Bidault reiterated French insistence that German boundaries should be settled before such matters were discussed. He recalled the Potsdam agreement providing that the Allies would seek decentralization and a development of local autonomy in Germany, and he urged that the Reich's future political life begin on the plane of states.

Bidault said there could be no question for the moment of a central German government, and "as for the central administrative agencies so widely discussed, the French government as it has always said, is ready to discuss these as soon as the territory of Germany has been fixed."

He said a central government might be set up months later, but only after the various German states had been firmly established—and then only as a confederation of states rather than a federal state.

Bidault said all the Allies should strive for the total disarmament of Germany, including industrial disarmament as well as military; for the complete fulfillment of the reparations program, and for the promotion of Democratic institutions and a Democratic spirit among Germans.

Industrial Power Cited

And one should bear in mind the fact that, thanks to the industrial might she has achieved, Germany is an important link of the whole system of the world economy. Neither can one forget the fact that more than once this industrial might has formed the base of the armament of aggressive Germany.

Such are the premises from which conclusions are to be drawn.

I proceed from the fact that in the light of the interests of world economy and tranquillity in Europe, it would be incorrect to adopt a course of Germany's annihilation as a state or that of its agrarianization, including the annihilation of its own main industrial centers.

Such a course would result in undermining the economy of Europe, in the dislocation of world economy and in a chronic political crisis in Germany that would spell a threat to peace and tranquillity.

or that of her agrarianization and annihilation of her principal industrial centers will result in making Germany a center where dangerous sentiments of revenge will be nourished and will play into the hands of German reactionaries and will deprive Europe of tranquillity and a stable peace.

One should look not backward but ahead and should be concerned about what is to be done in order that Germany may become a democratic and peace-loving state that will have a developed agriculture, industry and foreign trade but that will be deprived of an opportunity to resuscitate as an aggressive force. Victory over Germany delivers into our hands powerful means to achieve this purpose. It is our duty to utilize these means to the full.

Ruhr's Importance Stressed

It has of late become fashionable to talk about dismemberment of Germany into several "autonomous" states, about federalization of Germany and about separation of the Ruhr from Germany. All such proposals originate in the same policy of destruction and agrarianization of Germany. For it is easy to understand that without the Ruhr Germany cannot exist as an independent and viable state. But I have already said that if the interests of peace and tranquillity are dear to us the destruction of Germany should not be our objective.

Naturally, if as a result of a plebiscite throughout Germany the German people express their wish to transform Germany into a federal state, or if as a result of a plebiscite in various former German states a desire will be manifested to break away from Germany, it goes without saying that there cannot be any objection on our part.

There have been not a few instances in which Allied authorities in the western zones of occupation of Germany have encouraged the idea of a federal structure for Germany. But the attitude of Allied authorities is one thing, whereas a real desire of the German people, or at least a desire of the population of some part of German territory, is another thing.

We, the Soviet people, hold that it is incorrect to impose upon the German people a solution of this question. Such an imposition would not in any case produce any good if only for the reason that it would be precarious.

If on the one hand we should not stand in the way of the rightful aspirations of the German people after the revival of their state on democratic lines, then on the other hand it is our duty to prevent the rise of Germany as an aggressor force. It would be a crime to forget about this sacred duty of ours to the peoples of the world.

If the world is to be safeguarded against an eventual aggression on the part of Germany, the latter should be completely disarmed both militarily and economically and the Ruhr should be placed under an inter-Allied control of four countries with the object of preventing a revival of war industries in Germany.

The program for the complete military and economic disarmament of Germany is not something new. The decisions of the Berlin Conference deal with this in detail. And it is natural that the Ruhr, as the main phase of Germany's war industries, should be kept under the vigilant control of the principal Allied powers. The purpose of complete military and economic disarmament of Germany must also be furthered by a plan for reparations.

The fact that until now no plan for reparations has been drawn up, in spite of the repeated demands of the [Soviet] Government that the corresponding decision of the Berlin Conference be carried out, and the fact that the Ruhr has not been placed under an inter-Allied control, on which the Soviet Government insisted a year ago, is a dangerous thing as far as the maintenance of the future peace and security of the nations is concerned.

Delay Is Termed a Risk

We are of the view that it is impossible to put off the accomplishment of these tasks without running the risk of frustrating the decision to carry out the complete military and economic disarmament of Germany.

Such is the view of the Soviet Government regarding the war industry and war potential of Germany. These considerations cannot hamper the development of peaceful industries in Germany.

In order that the development of German peaceful industries may be of benefit to other peoples who need German coal, metal and manufactured products, Germany should be granted the right of exports and imports, and if this right of foreign trade is to be effectuated we should not put up obstacles to the increase in output of steel, coal and manufactured products of a peaceful nature in Germany—naturally, within certain bounds and provided that an inter-Allied control shall inevitably be established over German industries and over the Ruhr industries in particular.

As we know, the Control Council in Germany recently fixed the level that would be reached by German industries in the near future. Germany has not yet by far reached this level. Nevertheless, it should already now be admitted that the peaceful industries of Germany must receive an opportunity to develop on a wider scale, provided only that this industrial development should really be used to satisfy the peaceful needs of the German people and the requirements of trade with other countries.

Allied Control Is Urged

All this calls for the establishment of proper inter-Allied control over German industries and over the Ruhr industries in particular. Responsibility for the latter cannot rest only upon one of the Allied countries. Adoption of a corresponding program for the development of German peaceful industries that will provide for the development of the foreign trade of Germany as well as for the establishment of inter-Allied control over the whole of German industry satisfies the need for implementation of the decisions of the Berlin Conference that provide for the treatment of Germany as an economic whole.

It remains for me to dwell on the question of the peace treaty with Germany.

Of course we stand in principle for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, but before concluding this treaty there should be set up a single German Government sufficiently democratic in order to be able to extirpate all remnants of fascism in Germany and sufficiently responsible in order to be able to fulfill all its obligations toward the Allies, including and more particularly those in respect to reparations deliveries to the Allies. It goes without saying that we raise no objection to the setting up of a German central administration as a transitional step toward the establishment of a future German government.

From what I have said, it follows that before talking about a peace treaty with Germany, it is necessary to solve the question of setting up an all-German government. However, to this day no German central administration of any kind whatsoever has been created, though the Soviet Government raised this question at the Berlin Conference a year ago. But while at that time this question was put off, it is becoming now particularly urgent as the first step toward the establishment of a future German government.

JUL 11 1946

But even when a German government has been set up it will take a number of years to check up on what this new German government represents and whether it is trustworthy.

A future German government must be such a democratic government as will be able to extirpate the remnants of fascism in Germany and will at the same time be able to fulfill Germany's obligations toward the Allies, and

Texts of Statements by Molotov and Byrnes

JUL 11 1946

By Mr. Molotov

PARIS, July 10 (AP)—The text of Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's statement on Germany to the Council of Foreign Ministers:

The time has come when we should discuss the fate of Germany and a peace treaty with that country.

The Soviet Government has always held that the spirit of revenge is a poor counselor in such affairs. It will be just as incorrect to identify Hitler Germany with the German people, though the German people cannot divest themselves of the responsibility for Germany's aggression and for its gravest consequences.

The Soviet people went through unparalleled sufferings of occupation as a result of the invasion of the Soviet Union by the German armies. Our losses are great and inestimable. Other peoples of Europe, and not of Europe alone, will long feel the heavy losses and hardship caused by the war that was imposed by Germany.

It is, therefore, natural that the problem of Germany's fate agitates at present not only the minds of the German people but naturally also those of other peoples who are trying to safeguard themselves for the future and to prevent a new aggression by Germany.

I think that even if we adopted such a course, the course of history would subsequently impel us to renounce this course as an abortive and groundless one.

I think, therefore, that our purpose is not to destroy Germany but to transform Germany into a democratic and peace-loving state that, next to its agriculture, will have its own industry and foreign trade but that will be deprived of economic and military potentialities to rise again as an aggressive force.

Stalin's Statement Recalled

While still engaged in the war the Allies declared that they had no intention of destroying the German people. Even at the time when the overweening Hitler openly proclaimed that he wanted to destroy Russia, J. V. Stalin, the head of the Soviet Government, holding these boastful stupidities up to ridicule, said:

"It is no more possible to destroy Germany than to destroy Russia. But the Hitler State can and must be destroyed."

Germany has long held an important position in the world economy. While continuing as a single state Germany will remain an important factor of world trade, which also corresponds to the interests of other peoples.

On the other hand, the policy of Germany's annihilation as a state

1946

JUL 11 1946

amongst other things, and that all it will be bound to carry out reparation deliveries to the Allies. Only when we become satisfied that the new German government is able to cope with these tasks and is really honestly fulfilling them in practice, only then will it be possible to speak seriously of concluding a peace treaty with Germany.

Unless this condition is fulfilled Germany cannot claim a peace treaty and the Allied powers will not be able to say that they have fulfilled their duties toward the nations who are demanding that a durable peace and security be assured.

Such is the view of the Soviet Union on the fundamental problems of Germany and on the question of a peace treaty with Germany.

JUL 11 1946

By Mr. Byrnes

PARIS, July 10 (U.P.)—Following is the text of a document on Germany submitted to the Council by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes:

While there is no German government with which a peace treaty can be made, it is of the utmost importance that the Allies should without delay agree among themselves upon the peace settlement which they wish to have German authorities accept.

Agreement among the Allies upon such a settlement is necessary in order to enable them to know the goals toward which the Allied occupation and administration of Germany would be directed.

It is therefore proposed that each member of the Council should appoint a special deputy who will have adequate time to give to the work to represent his Government in the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany.

The special deputies should be instructed to initiate at once an intensive study of the problems involved in a German settlement and to prepare a draft of a proposed settlement for Germany.

The special deputies should be instructed to make interim reports of the progress of their work to the Council. They would be also instructed to proceed with their work with a view to enabling the Council to submit a draft peace settlement for Germany to an Allied conference to be convened on a date to be fixed by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

It is not necessary that there be at that time a German government to accept the settlement. It is essential that the Allies be agreed upon a peace settlement in order that the Allies should know the kind of settlement toward which the Allied occupation and administration should be directed until a German government can be created to accept that settlement.

U. S. Willing to Extend Treaty

JUL 11 1946

Byrnes Agrees to 40-year Plan for Reich to Meet Russian Desires.

L. HEINZERLING

Paris, July 10 (A. P.).—The United States is willing to extend its proposed disarmament treaty for Germany from twenty-five to forty years in meeting Russian assertions that the original plan is inadequate, it was officially disclosed today.

The disclosure came as Secretary of States Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov aired their dispute over the American proosal by publishing the texts of their statements to the Foreign Ministers Council yesterday.

The Russian delegation released the text of Molotov's lengthy statement following last night's session. The American delegation followed suit just before the Foreign Ministers were to assemble today to continue discussion of German problems.

During the clash between Byrnes and Molotov over the proposed disarmament plan, the Soviet Minister described the suggested pact as "wholly inadequate" and asserted it did not insure against the rebirth of militarism in Germany.

Admits Limitations.

Byrnes retorted that he was willing to have the treaty run for forty years, and that it "did not seek to cover everything or to settle reparations questions and political questions and other questions that had been under discussion."

Byrnes also cited his proposal to send a four-Power commission into all four zones of occupied Germany to investigate the extent of German disarmament and demilitarization.

"Then," Byrnes said, "the French representative voted for it and the United Kingdom representative voted for it, and it has not gone into effect yet because the Soviet representative will not vote to allow the fo representatives to go into ever zone."

Proposes German Study.

Meanwhile, the American delegation also released the text of a second United States proposal, first presented to the council June 15. This proposal calls for the appointment of special Deputy Foreign Ministers to outline Allied policy toward Germany for the time when a peace treaty can be written. It further provided that the special deputies "initiate at once an intensive study of the problems involved in the German settlement and to prepare a draft of a proposed settlement for Germany." This proposal was up for discussion today as the Ministers bent their efforts toward final adjournment by this week end.

The Foreign Ministers ordered their deputies to have ready by Saturday, the final drafts of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland. Diplomatic informants said this meant the council might approve the treaties Saturday afternoon and adjourn either at that time or on Sunday.

World War I Hero Gets Final Burial

JUL 11 1946

Lone 1918 Grave in Franc Finally Discovered

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—The body of a World War I soldier, killed in action on Oct. 9, 1918, and listed as "missing," has been found, identified and reburied in an American military cemetery at Romagne, in the Meuse Department.

Officials of the American Battle Monuments Commission identified the soldier as Private First Class Everett Tefft, born in Rhode Island, of the 301st Engineer Battalion, 76th Division, who was killed near the village of Montsec.

Tefft was buried by an Army chaplain of the 76th Division in the civilian cemetery of the then evacuated village. Although the chaplain left a drawing showing the exact location of the grave, attempts to recover the body for reburial in 1920, 1921 and 1928 were without result.

Last month the keeper of Montsec cemetery, while digging a grave, discovered the coffin, which had been buried directly beneath a pathway. A few days later Captain R. A. Slavador, of the training branch, American Graves Registration Command, certified the identity of Tefft, who now lies next to his comrades of the 76th Division who fell in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of 1918.

STALIN IS CALLED MAJOR STRATEGIST

JUL 11 1946

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin's personal telegrapher said today that the generalissimo's personal directives, in strategy and troop dispositions, had turned the tide for the Red Army in virtually every major crisis of the war.

Specificially mentioning his chief's intervention in the battles for Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, Capt. N. Ponomaryov, in a signed article released today by the press department of the Russian Embassy, said:

"Stalin's knowledge of the details of warfare impressed me profoundly. * * * He would dictate to me directly, after studying situation reports and the map, and his instructions would refer to the regrouping of troops and bringing new reserves into battle and would warn of the enemy's intentions. He knew the complicated names of inhabited places, towns, settlements, rivers and lakes by heart, naming them without looking at the map or his papers.

"On the spot," the telegrapher declares, "he gave detailed indications of what units should be moved to the threatened areas, naming, as always, units and commanders from memory."

JUL 11 1946

London Crowd Of Jews Beaten

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—A speaker who criticized the Jews was knocked from a Hyde Park platform and kicked and punched by a crowd tonight. British military police rescued the man, who was not seriously injured. The Press Association, which called the incident unusual in Hyde Park's traditional free-speech forum, said the crowd was composed of "non-Jewish people."

U.S. SEIZURES OUT IN AUSTRIA

JUL 11 1946

Washington Opposes Russians Taking German Property

L. HEINZERLING

Vienna, July 10 (AP)—The United States offered today to renounce all claims to German assets in Austria, and declared it would not recognize Russian seizure of German properties in that country classified by the Allies as "forced transfers" to the Germans.

The United States stepped into the Austrian-Russian controversy over reparations even as Chancellor Leopold Figl protested the Soviet plan to seize a large share of Austrian industry in the Soviet zone as "German" reparations.

Truman Message Relayed

Gen. Mark W. Clark, in a note to Figl, declared the United States would not recognize the transfer to Russia of properties falling into the category of forced transfers, as enunciated at the London Conference in January, 1943. At that conference the Allies, including Russia, reserved the right to declare invalid any property transfers in German-occupied areas, even though they were purportedly legal.

Clark's letter to Figl relayed a message from President Truman saying the United States "now agrees to turn over to the Austrian Government as trustee all German assets now physically located in the United States zone" pending negotiations with other Allied powers on the proposal to renounce the American share in those assets.

The letter from Clark, American commander in Austria, was certain to have a deep political effect in Austria. It was disclosed three hours after Figl made an impassioned address to the Austrian Parliament, declaring that removal of property as announced by the Russians would eliminate Austria's chances for economic recovery.

British Support U.S. Stand

[In London, the British Foreign Office said Britain was supporting the United States' stand against the Russian seizure. A spokesman said Britain feared that Austria's economy and even the fulfillment of the promise that Austria would become an independent nation again were threatened by the Soviet action.]

"I take pleasure in informing you," Clark's letter to Figl said, "that the President of the United States, as one of the signers of the Potsdam agreement, has directed me to inform the Austrian Government that the United States Government is now prepared to enter into negotiations with other Allied governments and with the Austrian Government looking toward renunciation of the United States share in German assets in Austria as part of the general settlement of German assets in Austria."

U.S. Note Backs Figl Ideas

The letter said the United States "assures the Austrian Government that such assets may immediately be used for purposes of reconstruction in Austria without fear of removal of the plants and equipment from the United States zone in Austria, but with the question of ownership to be resolved later."

The United States note supported almost completely the ideas presented by Figl to the extraordinary session of the Parliament, when he announced that his Government was not prepared to accept the Soviet interpretation of German assets in the Russian zone. He said that virtually the only property which could be claimed under the Potsdam agreement as German assets was that which the Germans had owned before 1938, the year of *Anschluss*.

Austrians Show Satisfaction

There was no immediate reaction here to the United States note from Russian sources. Austrian Government sources, however, expressed deep satisfaction.

The Red Army's sudden order transferring a large share of the Austrian industrial potential to the Soviet Union fell like a bombshell upon the Austrians.

The London declaration had stated that the Allied governments were determined to do their utmost to "defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the governments with which they are at war against the countries and peoples who have been so wantonly assaulted and despoiled."

Socialists Support Figl

The signers, including the Soviet Union, reserved the right "to declare invalid any transfer of, or dealings with, property rights and interests of any description whatsoever which are, or have been situated in territories which have come under occupation or control of governments with which they are at war."

In the Parliament, Figl's People's party stand in the issue won immediate support from the strong Socialist party.

Figl acknowledged that the Germans made heavy industrial installations during their seven years of occupation, but added that "all these investments were carried out largely with Austrian workers, Austrian materials and even with Austrian capital and taxes."

German purchases of property in Austria after *Anschluss*, he said, were made with German "paper currency," which had no official standing in the world and was at an unfavorable rate in relation to the Austrian schilling. He said there were virtually no voluntary sales of property to the Germans.

AUSTRIAN GRAB BY REDS MEETS U. S. OPPOSITION

Clark Announces We Will Not Recognize Seizure of German Assets.

JUL 11 1946

REVEALS TRUMAN STATEMENT

General Says America Is Ready to Give Nazi Properties to Vienna Government.

L. HEINZERLING

Vienna, July 10 (A. P.).—The United States Government announced today that it would not recognize the Russian confiscation in the Soviet zone of Austria of German properties which fell into the category of forced transfers as defined at the London Conference of January, 1943.

At that conference, the Allies agreed that they would not recognize the transfer of properties to German ownership in German-occupied areas if such transfers were made forcible, even if there was apparent willingness on the part of former owners.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States Commander in Austria, announced at the same time that the United States was prepared to turn over to Austrian trusteeship all German assets in the American zone pending negotiations of the Allied Powers on the United States proposal to renounce the American share in German assets in Austria.

Communication From Truman.

Clark presented the Austrian Government a communication from President Truman, only three hours after Chancellor Leopold Gigl had appeared be-

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1946

JUL 11 1946

fore an extraordinary session of the Austrian Parliament to announce that his Government was not prepared to accept the Russian interpretation of German assets in the Russian zone.

The United States pronouncement was certain to have the heaviest reverberations in Austria, where the Red Army's sudden order transferring a large share of Austria's industrial potential to the Soviet Union had caused consternation.

The pronouncement concluded with these words:

"The United States Government also wishes to make clear that it will recognize no physical transfer of property as conforming to the terms of the Potsdam Agreement which does not also conform to the terms of the United Nations' declaration on forced transfer of January, 1943, and which does not leave to Austria the sovereign control of an independent country over the resources within its borders, which was envisioned in the Moscow declaration of 1943."

Austrians Pleased.

There was no immediate reaction to the United States note from the Russians, but Austrian Government spokesmen expressed great satisfaction.

Properties claimed by the Russians represent a large proportion of Austrian industrial capacity and their loss at this time would be a severe blow to the Austrian economy.

Clark's action followed closely the abrupt order of Col.-Gen. L. V. Kurrasov, Soviet commander, announcing the transfer of all German assets in the Russian zone to Soviet ownership.

"I take pleasure in informing you," said Clark's letter to Figl, "that the President of the United States, as one of the signers of the Potsdam Agreement, has directed me to inform the Austrian Government that the United States Government is now prepared to enter into negotiations with other Allied governments and with the Austrian Government looking toward renunciation of the United States share in German assets in Austria as part of the general settlement of German assets in Austria."

Ready To Turn Over Assets.

The United States Government "now agrees to turn over to the Austrian Government as trustee all German assets now physically located in the United States zone" pending the negotiations with other Powers, Clark said in his letter.

"It assures the Austrian Government that such assets may immediately be used for purposes of reconstruction in Austria without fear of removal of the plants and equipment from the United States zone in Austria, but with the question of ownership to be resolved later."

Figl placed his Government squarely against the Russian plan for controlling a large proportion of Austrian industry, declaring the only German property in Austria to which the Russians or other occupying powers were entitled was property legally acquired before the German annexation of 1938.

The strong Socialist party immediately joined with Figl's Peoples' party in support of the Government stand. The Communist group—four members of Parliament—introduced a resolution embodying its own viewpoint, but it was rejected with only the four Communist votes in its support.

Meanwhile Russian authorities were reported to have halted their announced deportation of native Germans and other non-Austrians from the Soviet occupation zone of Vienna.

No reason was given by the Russians for the abrupt cessation.

JUL 11 1946

Russ Halt Austria Deportation Moves

Vienna, July 10 (AP)—Russian authorities were reported today to have halted their announced deportation of native Germans and other non-Austrians from the Soviet occupation zone of Vienna.

No reason was given by the Russians for the abrupt cessation, which was said to have occurred yesterday afternoon when deportees waiting in a railroad station were told to return to their homes.

There was some speculation that the halt was merely temporary and was called because the camp at Melk, where the refugees are housed pending shipment to Germany, was filled.

The Russians announced the deportation—estimated to affect 30,000 to 54,000 persons—Sunday night, and the movement had been going forward slowly since then.

JUL 11 1946

McNarney Queries Reds On 4 Missing Americans

E. SHAFFER

Soldiers and Woman Reported Held in Soviet Zone

BERLIN, July 10 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, was reported tonight to have intervened with Russian authorities for the release of four Americans apparently held incommunicado for more than a week after crossing into the Soviet zone without authorization.

McNarney declined to comment, but it was learned that at today's meeting of the Allied Control Council he and Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, his Russian counterpart, had a long and spirited conversation, and one informant said it was safe to assume their talk centered on the missing Americans.

NIGHT

One intelligence officer said it is believed all four are held at Oranienburg, north of Berlin and the site of the Soviet provincial headquarters. But American officers at the Berlin district headquarters said they had no news of their whereabouts.

The four missing Americans are Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison, of San Antonio, Tex., and his wife, Helen, missing since July 1; Captain Harold Cobin, of Newark, N. J., and Lieutenant George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, missing since July 4.

JUL 11 1946

4 Missing Americans 'Located' In Russ Zone

Berlin, July 10 (AP)—An American intelligence officer said today the four Americans who disappeared in the Russian occupation zone last week were believed held at Oranienburg, a Soviet provincial headquarters north of Berlin.

Indications were that Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, might intervene since security authorities have been unable to secure definite information from the Russians. McNarney was here for an Allied Control Council meeting.

The four, believed accused of making unauthorized entries into the Russian zone, were Warrant Officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison, of San Antonio, Texas; Capt. Harold Cobin, of New York and Newark, N.J., and Lieut. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City.

JUL 11 1946

OPPOSES TOO MUCH SYMPATHY IN REICH

--Berlin, July 10 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy American Military Governor, today cautioned personnel in the military government that "there is a tendency to become overly sympathetic" toward the Germans.

In a public letter reviewing the military government's work in its first year, he said:

"As we are further removed from the war and become more closely familiar with the German people there is a tendency to become overly sympathetic.

"We cannot be too considerate in the human aspects of our job nor in the measures which prove the true democracy of America.

"However, we can be human, just and considerate and still remember that our objectives in Germany cannot be accomplished unless we carry out faithfully and de-industrializat measures which Allied stat n have found necessary to world."

JUL 11 1946

Gen. Keating Promoted.

Berlin, July 10 (A. P.).—Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating of Ridgewood, N. J., United States commander in Berlin, has been awarded the Army commendation ribbon for his efforts as commanding general of the 102d Infantry Division during the campaigns in Central Europe and the Rhineland.

JUL 11 19

Woman Builders for Germany

BERLIN, July 10 (AP).—The Allied Control Council today passed a law permitting the employment of women on building and reconstruction work in Germany.

JUL 11 1946

GEM SUSPECTS PARTED

Frankfurt, July 10 (A. P.).—Military police said today they had parted Col. J. W. Durant and his Wac captain bride and confined them on separate floors in the Carlton Hotel to await court-martial in the fabulous Hesse crown jewel theft. Army officers said they believed the couple—married in May only a short time before their arrest in Chicago—had been parted "because they probably will be tried individually."

The couple, major suspects in the theft of the $1,500,000 collection of gems, were separated last night. They had lived together in a guarded two-room suite since they were brought back to Frankfurt June 19.

CONFER AT NUERNBERG

Nuernberg, July 10 (A. P.).—The International Tribunal interrupted the flow of summing-up addresses by defense counsel at the war crimes trial for a closed session this afternoon to deal with legal problems.

Counsel for Alfred Rosenberg, indicted as a general in both the SS and the SA and as the director of "the entire spiritual and ideological training of the Nazi party," completed his address.

Col. Biddle To Marry in Frankfurt Today

JUL 11 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, July 10 (AP).—Col. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland before the war, will marry Mrs. Margaret Atkinson Loughborough, of Moncton, N.B., Canada, here tomorrow.

Biddle, 48, of Philadelphia, is Allied contact officer at United States headquarters in Europe. He joined the Army in 1944 after leaving the diplomatic service. From 1939 to 1944 he was Ambassador to the exiled governments of Poland, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in London.

Mrs. Loughborough until recently was organizer of the UNRRA Emigration Center at Frankfurt. She has been married twice before and was divorced some time ago from William Ellery Loughborough, of Chicago.

Red Cross to Stay in Germany

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 10 (AP)—American Red Cross clubs in Germany will continue in full operation through June, 1947, it was announced today.

Last Lichfield G. I. Convicted, Gets $50 Fine

D. DOWE

Trials of 3 Officers Put Off; Kilian Quoted as Saying He Made Rules at Prison

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 10 (AP).—The last of ten enlisted men court-martialed on charges of cruelties to G. I. prisoners at the Lichfield, England, detention depot was convicted today, and postponements were granted to three of the four officers remaining to be tried.

NIGHT

Private First Class Arthur B. Duncan, twenty-four, of Elizabethtown, N. C., a Normandy invasion veteran, was convicted of striking a guardhouse prisoner with a club and was fined $50. Eight other enlisted men have been convicted, and one escaped with a reprimand.

Postponements were announced in the trials of Captain Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo; Major Richard LoBuono, East Pittsburgh, Pa., and Major Herbert W. Bluhm, Chicago. The latter two postponements were indefinite, and Captain Robertson's case was put off until July 22. Two lieutenants have been convicted of permitting the beating, and have been fined $250 and $350.

Captain Robertson was called to the stand today in the continuing trial of Colonel James A. Kilian, Lichfield depot commander who is accused of dictating the "be tough" policy of the guardhouse. He quoted Kilian as saying that the rules in force at the guardhouse were Kilian's own.

"Did any one at any time authorize you to hit prisoners or authorize other individuals to hit them?" Captain Robertson was asked.

"No," he replied, adding, "for my own protection I'd like to say that never have I ordered any officer or guard to mistreat a prisoner."

The prosecutor, Major Joseph S. Robinson, of New York, asserted that "these guards and minor officials were simply pawns carrying out orders which were contrary to Army regulations, and it was Kilian who issued the orders."

Lichfield Guard Fined $50

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 10 (AP)—Pfc. Arthur B. Duncan, 24, of Elizabethtown, N.C., was convicted by a court-martial today of striking a Lichfield guardhouse prisoner with a club and was fined $50.

The little black-haired veteran of the Normandy invasion denied the charge and won acquittal on accusations of striking several other prisoners.

DAY

Duncan was the first to be tried among ten enlisted guards accused of beating soldier-prisoners in the United States Army's Lichfield (England) guardhouse during the last year of the war.

Nine were convicted and one was acquitted.

Two officers also have been convicted of permitting beatings and four other officers face similar charges.

GERMAN WINS ON APPEAL

Gen. Student Cleared of Crimes in Battle of Crete

JUL 11 1946

LUENEBURG, Germany, July 10 (AP)—A five-year sentence imposed on Col. Gen. Kurt Student, former commander in chief of German forces on Crete, who was accused of war crimes, was set aside today by the British Thirtieth Corps Headquarters.

Student was charged with bombing Red Cross installations, dressing German soldiers in the Allies' uniforms and cruelties to civilians, but several Allied officers testified that the charges were false and that he had fought fairly.

JUL 11 1946

Mihailovic Makes Plea For His Life

C. PALMER

Belgrade, July 10 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, pleading in an almost expressionless tone of voice for his life, denied tonight that he was guilty of committing war crimes and asked the court to judge him as a man who was "swept by a gale of the world in a whirlpool of events and difficulties."

The bearded former Yugoslav Minister of War made a four-hour speech before a crowded courtroom. It was his final statement of the trial. Mihailovic and 23 codefendants are accused of treachery and collaboration with the Germans.

"I Am A Soldier"

Mihailovic—who had been hailed as a war hero by the Allied world when he organized mountain resistance against the Germans in 1941—gave a detailed account of his Chetnik military operations. He asserted that he had "an absolute hatred for the Germans."

Declaring "I have turned against me as (against) no other men," Mihailovic concluded his plea by saying: "I am a soldier. I organized resistance against the Germans. I am sorry that one could think that I was not being loyal to my country."

Balkan Union Favored

Frequently referring to his notes the 53-year-old Chetnik leader sought to refute the testimony of prosecution witnesses that his Chetnik units had fought side by side with the Germans against the Yugoslav Partisans of Premier Marshal Tito.

Declaring that he "never made an agreement with any enemy," Mihailovic said he always maintained a hostile attitude toward the Germans and had fought constantly for the Balkan unity of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, Greece and Hungary.

"I was in favor of a Balkan union because I felt that through it a greater state could be forged."

He Admits Mistakes

Pleading that he was swept into the confusion of political intrigue, Mihailovic said: "I do not say that I made no mistakes but everyone was making mistakes."

Explaining how he chose to remain in the Yugoslav hills in 1941 and fight, the defendant said: "I didn't want to imitate the Russian refugees. I wanted to remain in my country."

He referred to his contact with the former Yugoslav government in exile in London and said: "The government had great influence, and I was its representative. I ask the court to be fair in its evaluation of my work."

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POLAND VOTES THREE ISSUES

June 30 Referendum Questions Carry By 2 To 1

Warsaw, July 10 (AP) — Semi-official returns from Poland's June 30 referendum showed today that the three questions submitted to the voters had been carried by affirmative majorities of more than 2 to 1.

Concerned principally with the policies of the Moscow-born Polish provisional Government, the referendum asked the voters:

Do you want a one-house Parliment?

Do you approve of the provisional Government's nationalization of basic industries and agrarian policies under which large estates are split up and parceled out to peasants?

Do you approve of the establishment of Poland's western frontiers on the Oder and Neisse rivers?

On the first question the vote was 7,844,522 affirmative and 3,686,029 negative the returns showed. This was the question on which the opposition Polish Peasant party [illegible] by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolojczyk had urged a "no" vote.

Peasant Support Asked

Peasant party members were asked to support the other two questions. The vote on question two was 8,896.105 affirmative and 2,634,446 negative and on question 3 was 10,534,697 affirmative and 995,854 negative.

Government quarters were said to be concerned at the size of the vote cast against the maintenance of Poland's new western frontiers in what formerly was German territory. The negative vote on question 3 was construed as largely attributable, Government sources said, to many underground elements and Fascist adherents from the days of the Nazi occupation.

Poles Report Ouster Of 800,000 Germans

Warsaw, July 10 (A. P.).—The Polish Government announced today that a total of 600,000 Germans have been expelled from Lower Silesia and 200,000 from the Szczecin (Stettin) area, former German territories which have been incorporated into the new Poland.

Reparations Goods Arriving In Poland

Warsaw, July 9 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Polish Government announced today that deliveries of Poland's share of war reparations from Germany have started from the Russian zone.

Under an agreement with Russia, Poland is to receive fifteen per cent of the reparations allotted to the U.S.S.R., which, it is estimated here, will total about $20,000,000 worth of goods.

Commodities which Poland expects to receive include 177 tons of potash fertilizers, 7,000 tons of synthetic gasoline, 33,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 30,000 tons of various chemicals and numerous other items.

Poland and Argentina Renew Relations

Warsaw, July 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Government announced today that Poland is re-establishing diplomatic relations with Argentina.

Death Penalty Sought In Trial For Pogrom

Kielce, Poland, July 10 (AP)—The trial before a high military court of eleven men and one woman charged with touching off the July 4 pogrom in which 41 Jews were killed is scheduled to be concluded by next Tuesday. The prosecution says it will produce evidence which will warrant the death penalty.

The Government charged that the woman, Antonina Biskupska, and one of the men, Edward Jurkowski, led a mob which stoned the homes of Jews. Four other defendants are accused of attacking and killing a Jewish woman and beating and killing a Jewish child.

In Czestochowa, Catholic Bishop Teodor Kubina issued a statement condemning the Kielce incident. He said the church had no information that any Christian had been harmed by a Jew and that any stories to that effect were stupid.

Poznan Gauleiter Sentenced To Hang

Poznan, Poland, July 9 [AP—*Delayed*]—Poland's Supreme National Tribunal today sentenced Arthur Greiser, once German gauleiter of Poznan province, to death while workmen were driving the last nails in the scaffold where he will be hanged.

Greiser, 49, pleaded innocent to charges of collaboration, exterminating Polish people and culture and sending thousands of Poles to concentration camps. He blamed everything on Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, the suicide who headed the German Gestapo.

Jews Flee to Czechoslovakia

WALBRZYCH, Poland, July 10 (AP)—Jews in mass flight from Poland are coming through mountain passes in caravans and trucks, and are crossing the frontier into Czechoslovakia, with Palestine as their ultimate destination. In this coal mining city southwest of Wroslaw and twelve miles from the Czechoslovak border, 25,000 Jews recently repatriated from Russia are concentrated awaiting their chance to leave Poland.

One leader of the Jewish colony whose name cannot be used said hundreds of Jews were leaving here daily. He said some were paying persons to help them cross the frontier, while others were crossing on foot at unguarded points.

He said most of the Jews wanted to go to Palestine, and that very few were trying to settle on farm lands. The influx of Jews caused resentment among Poles who already had settled on farms. While there have been no anti-Semitic incidents so far, the whole area has been under close watch by law enforcement agencies.

The Jewish leader said he estimated that Jews were getting through to Palestine in eight days to three months. He said a majority of the Jews who had been demobilized from the Russian armies had expressed an intention of joining Jewish defense organizations in Palestine to combat the British.

city. At other points their welcome was not especially hearty because of the feeding and housing problem. Here the Czechs provide a camp, food, medical care and a chance to rest for a few hours before resuming flight.

Police are registering the fugitives, and those able to travel are loaded on a special train for the ride to the southern border at Bratislava. From there they are being sent to Vienna, and one officer said he had not the "slightest idea" what becomes of them then. Many are hopeful of getting to Palestine somehow.

AP Secretary Freed In Romania

Bucharest, July 9 [(AP)—*Delayed*]—Valery Cordun-Fastikovsky, 23-year-old secretary in the Bucharest office of the Associated Press was freed today by Romanian police, who announced that accusations of "subversive activity" lodged against him July 3 had been dropped.

Authorities said the complaint, based on Cordun-Fastikovsky's actions in 1941-42, was unsubstantiated.

Fastikovsky, the son of a Ukrainian father and a Swiss mother, was born in Iran and is of Iranian nationality.

Jews Flee Into Czechoslovakia From Poland by the Hundreds

A. STEINKOFF

By The Associated Press

NACHOD, Czechoslovakia, July 10.—Hundreds of frightened Jews fleeing from terror in Poland were stampeding across the border to this frontier city today.

Up to 5 p. m., 686 had arrived. Undoubtedly hundreds of others are hiding or have become lost in the mountains. The arriving fugitives told of thousands more within Poland who are moving toward the mountain passes which to them mean security.

Virtually none of the fugitives had passes or other documents authorizing them to be on Czech soil. Many smuggled themselves in between frontier posts. Others told of paying bribes in Poland to be led to a place where the border is open.

But this was not necessary. Czech patrolmen were letting them in and directing them to a barracks camp on the edge of this

Greeks Will Denounce Attacks By Albanians

Athens, July 10 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today the Government had instructed the Greek ambassarods at Washington, London, Paris and Moscow to "denounce attacks by regular Albanian troops against the Greek border and invite attention to the serious consequences which recurrence may entail."

Reports from Yannina said a Greek frontier quardhouse near Delvinaki was taken Sunday morning in a surprise attack and recaptured by Greek reinforcements.

The reports said two Greek soldiers were missing and a third was wounded.

They added the attack was made by about 80 Albanian soldiers aided by members of Elas, military arm of the EAM coalition of Greek leftist parties.

Italian Coalition Frames Program

Rome, July 10 (AP)—A compromise agreement on a domestic economic program today appeared to have opened the way for a new coalition government of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists—Italy's three major parties.

Optimism prevailed following a night-long session of political leaders that Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democratic head, would be able to present the new cabinet to President Enrico de Nicola within the next 48 hours.

The program upon which the leaders were reported to have agreed called for a subsidy to all married workmen, including those now unemployed; increased rations, lowered food and clothing prices, heavier taxes on property, agrarian reforms and continued appropriation of uncultivated land for distribution to peasants. The program also calls for industrial reforms, including the eventual nationalization of electrical power.

Thinks Reds Conduct Rocket Experiments

STOCKHOLM, July 10 (AP)—Shining missiles seen in the last 24 hours traveling at great altitude with high speed caused speculation today by the newspaper Aftonbladet that Russians are conducting rocket experiments on Baltic bases.

The recent missiles were described by witnesses as "a greenish blue shining ball giving off a tail of light of the same color."

Similar sights two months ago were reported from about 10 places in Sweden and several places in Finland.

The Aftonbladet quoted a Swedish bomb technical expert as saying the sights occurred too frequently to be celestial phenomena. Russians likely are trying out giant rockets directed by remote control making them return to the starting point.

7 Danes Sentenced To Die as Traitors

Copenhagen, July 10 (A. P.).—Seven Danes accused of being members of the Peter Group, notorious terror gang operating in Denmark under German supervision during the occupation, were condemned to death today. Four others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

UNRRA Use Criticized By Russians

R. JAMES

Moscow, July 10 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* accused the United States and Britain today of using UNRRA for political purposes, and charged that Herbert Hoover's recent world food mission was used "for open anti-Democratic, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet propaganda."

The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* meanwhile, charged that anti-Soviet organizations were given protection by the occupation authorities in the American and British zones of Germany, and said these organizations sought to separate the Ukraine and White Russia from the Soviet Union.

The *Izvestia* article, written by Commentator S. Gorodetsky, acknowledged that Britain and America had initiated the drive for food relief, but added that "the political aims of this campaign have a still more important meaning."

"Political Blackmail" Charged

It said "certain circles" in America and Britain "are striving to use the relief campaign for far-reaching economic, and particularly political, purposes."

Gorodetsky attributed to "foreign progressive circles," otherwise unidentified, an accusation that the British and Americans were employing food politics as a means of "political blackmail" in a manner similar to that in which he said "atomic politics" was being used.

Gorodetsky singled out as an example the recent action of the United States House of Representatives on conditions under which UNRRA appropriations are to be made, and said this "was directed at the practical stoppage of UNRRA supplies to the Byelo-Russian (White Russian) and Ukrainian republics."

Refers To Hoover's Tour

[The deficiency appropriations bill passed by the House June 28 and sent to the Senate allotted $465,000,000 to UNRRA and contained a proviso that the money could not be used in countries which censored news accounts of UNRRA's activities.]

Referring to former President Hoover's tour as head of President Truman's food mission, the writer said this was "a clear illustration of the political aims pursued in actively reactionary circles in America and England in the realm of foodstuffs."

The *Pravda* article, entitled "anti-Soviet organizations under the protection of Anglo-American occupation authorities," presented a list of organizations which it said were Fascist and were being sheltered in the British and American zones of Germany.

Ukrainian Center

Among these, the article said, was the Ukrainian Center, "a Fascist organization which spreads slanders and inventions against the Soviet Union." The writer, Y. A. Viktoryv, said this group was headed by Vasily Shmulyak, "a German Ukrainian Nationalist" who once "served in the German police."

Among the other leaders of alleged Ukrainian, White Russian and Baltic organizations in western Germany the writer mentioned one who wore "an American uniform" and another who was said to work for UNRRA.

It added that in both the British and American zones there was "a widely developed network of anti-Soviet organizations pompously flourishing under the wings of the occupation authorities."

"Who gave the right to the American and English occupation authorities to tread on the promises to root out fascism, the remnants of Hitlerite influence, and (the promises) to render support in the development of democratic principles in European countries which were solemnly undertaken by the Allied powers?" the article demanded.

Reds Study Motor Equipment.

Moscow, July 10 (A. P.).—Red Star announced today a five-year plan for scientific experimental work by a technical committee of the Automobile Administration Ministry of the armed forces on the question of equipping the armed forces with modern cars and trailers.

Reds Say U. S. Uses UNRRA for Political Gain

Izvestia Charges Hoover's Famine Tour Was to Spread Anti-Soviet Propaganda.

Moscow, July 10 (A. P.).—Izvestia declared today that the United States and Great Britain had employed UNRRA food to exert "political pressure" on countries aided, and charged that the purpose of Herbert Hoover's recent world-circling famine tour was to spread "anti-Soviet propaganda."

The Government newspaper, in an article written by S. Gorodetsky, also quoted "foreign progressive circles" as saying that reactionaries in Britain and the United States were using UNRRA as a means of "political blackmail." This so-called blackmail" was compared with what was described as "atomic politics" in the United States.

The article said that "specific circles" in the two western nations were "striving to use the help (UNRRA) campaign for far-reaching economic and especially political purposes."

"These aims have little relation to the love of human beings, but are directly connected with the most aggressive side of politics," Izvestia said.

The article asserted that, although UNRRA relief was distributed through a special intergovernmental organization, "however, as a matter of fact, this organization is nothing other than an apparatus of the United States and England."

Finds Fault in Hoover Trip.

Hoover's tour was described as "a clear illustration of the political aims pursued by reactionary circles in America and England in the realm of foodstuffs and supplies." The newspaper said the tour was "for open anti-democratic, anti-Communist, anti-Soviet propaganda."

Izvestia charged specifically that the Western Powers used foodstuffs to "support reactionary groups ruling in separate countries or as a means of pressure on democratic governments in the interest of reactionary circles."

The article said that the recent bill passed by the United States House of Representatives, providing that American correspondents must be free to report the use of UNRRA funds, was a sample of "political pressure."

[A deficiency appropriations bill passed June 28 by the United States House and sent to the Senate allotted $465,000,000 to UNRRA, and contained a proviso that the funds could not be used in countries which censored news accounts of UNRRA activities.]

Izvestia asserted that this bill was "directed at the practical stoppage of UNRRA supplies to White Russia and the Ukrainian republics."

Pravda Also Critical.

Meanwhile the Communist party newspaper Pravda asserted that the "American and English occupation zones of Germany have become shelters for criminals and Hitlerite offsprings."

It listed several organizations operating in the zones of the Western Allies and charged that the organizations wanted to separate the Ukraine and White Russia from the Soviet Union.

Pravda listed the organizations as the Ukrainian Center, the Ukrainian Regional Committee, the Byelo-Russian (White Russian) Committee, the United Baltic Committee, the Latvian Society and the Central Committee of Lithuanian Emigrants.

"In the camps for displaced persons and in UNRRA camps, there are various elements—persons who emigrated from the Soviet Union long ago and actual war criminals—who should be turned over to the Soviet Government," Pravda said. "In both the American and English zones exist a widely developed network of anti-Soviet organizations, previously flourishing under the wings of occupational authorities.

"Who gave the right to the American and English occupational authorities to tread on promises to root out Fascism and the remnants of Hitlerite influence?" the treatise asked.

The newspaper singled out one Vassily Shmulyak, who was termed a "German Ukrainian national, who served the German police," asserting that he "now heads the Fascist organization, the Ukrainian Center, which spreads slanders and inventions against the Soviet Union."

Another target of the invective was an alleged employee of UNRRA, who Pravda said, "wears an American uniform."

Jews Plan Non-co-operation

Three Groups at Work on Campaign to Force Palestine Demands on British.

Jerusalem, July 10 (A. P.).—The threat of a Jewish campaign of non-co-operation with the Palestine Government took definite shape today as the Inner Zionist Council authorized the drafting of measures to implement the program.

At the same time a spokesman for the Arab Higher Committee announced that that group had already drawn up a plan to tighten the Arab boycott of Jewish goods and to take up non-co-operation as a "preliminary weapon" to fight further Jewish immigration into Palestine.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio said that the Palestine Arab Higher Committee has demanded in a note to the British High Commissioner that "the Jewish Agency be dissolved, alleging that it has been mixed up in terrorism and illegal immigration."]

Three Groups At Work.

The action of the Inner Zionist Council was designed to reinforce its demand for the release of the Jewish leaders arrested by the British military authorities on June 29 following a two-week wave of violence and sabotage in Palestine. The council gave the green light to its own presidium, to the executive committee of the Jewish Agency and to the National Council of Palestine Jews (Vaad Leumi) to work out the plans for non-co-operation.

The decision followed yesterday's assertion by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, that the British had "missed their chance" to restore peace in Palestine and that the Jews would "never give up their arms." His statement was echoed last night by the illegal radio of Haganah, the Jewish underground organization.

Meanwhile today the Jewish Agency said it was officially informed by the Palestine Government that the agency's building here, under British occupation since June 29, would be returned to it later today.

Leaders Facing Trial.

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Men suspected of leading underground organizations in [illegible] will be brought to trial a[illegible] rest of the more than 2,000 [illegible] arrested on June 29 will be released, authoritative spokesmen said today. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the High Commissioner for Palestine, was stated by persons close to Prime Minister Attlee to have recommended this course of action to the Cabinet, and that it was reasonable to assume it has been approved.

Meanwhile, the gravity of the Palestine situation was reflected here when the London Institute of Underwriters announced an increase of insurance rates on shipping for risks arising from strikes, riots and civil commotion. The new rate to and from Palestine is five-sixteenths of 1 per cent; the old rate one-fifth of 1 per cent.

In the House of Commons the mass arrest of Zionist leaders on the Jewish Sabbath were criticized by Dr. S. Segal, who told the Colonial Secretary, George Hall, that nothing could have done more to persuade the Jews of Palestine that they were engaged in a holy war.

Hall disclosed that ninety-two mortars, 5,267 mortar bombs, 5,017 grenades, ten machine-guns, 321 rifles, seventy-eight pistols and 420,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized in the raids on Jewish settlements, plus quantities of demolition explosives and other military stores and equipment. He was cheered by the House when, in reply to a question by Segal, he declared that the damage caused was "not only insignificant, but entirely justified."

Hears Leaders Are Freed.

Liverpool, July 10 (A. P.).—Rabbi I. J. Unterman, newly elected Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, said last night that he had been informed that all the arrested members of the Jewish Agency's executive committee in Palestine have been released. He expressed the hope that other Zionist leaders would be released soon.

Moslems May Oppose British Plans For India

By Walter Mason

NEW DELHI, July 10—(AP)—The secretary of the Moslem League declared today that "it would be suicidal for the Moslem League" to enter the Indian Constituent Assembly under present circumstances, and indicated the League might withdraw its acceptance of the British plan for an Indian constitution.

Proposals Accepted Earlier

The league earlier had accepted the British cabinet mission's proposals for a constitution, and for an interim government of India, but last night announced it had called a meeting of its council for July 28 and 29 "to decide what course of action shall be adopted."

Today the league secretary, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, said the council session was called in view of "serious developments," and declared that the cabinet mission's "anxiety to succeed has made them fail."

He declined in an interview to predict what action the council might take.

The All-India Congress party, chief rival of the Moslem league, recently in Bombay ratified acceptance of the constituent assembly plan, but took the view that phases to which the congress objected could be changed in the constituent assembly.

Statement Included

These included the mission's statement that Indian provinces might realign themselves only after a given period. Congress leaders expressed opinion this could be changed so that they could make such groupings as they wished at the outset.

This viewpoint, Liaquat Ali Khan declared, made the Congress party's acceptance "conditional" and in reality "they have accepted nothing."

The Congress Party's standpoint, he said, would make the constituent assembly a sovereign body and "if it is established as a sovereign body, we would have no place in that because we would be one against four in the assembly."

In Bombay, meanwhile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, new president of the all-India Congress Party, said his party would go to the constituent assembly without "advance commitments," and that its principal objective would be to make the assembly succeed.

Nehru last night announced the appointment of a new Congress Party working committee of 14 members, including four Moslems and two women. One of the members is Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress Party in the central assembly, and brother of Subhas Chandra Bose, who organized the "Indian National Army" with Japanese aid.

INDIA MOSLEMS TO RECONSIDER

Secretary Hints League May Reverse Charter Stand.

New Delhi, July 10 (A. P.).—The secretary of the Moslem League Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, indicated today that the league would probably withdraw its acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's plan for an Indian Constitution. He declared it would be suicidal for the Moslems to participate as the situation now stands.

"The mission's anxiety to succeed has made them fail," he observed in an interview. He declined, however, to predict what action the league council might take at its special meeting called for July 28 and 29 in Bombay. The council is to decide its future course in view of what he called serious developments.

Leaders of the rival All-India Congress party took the view at their recent congress in Bombay—when the acceptance of the Constituent Assembly plan was ratified—that phases to which the party objected could be remedied in the Constituent Assembly. Liaquat Ali Khan declared that this made the Congress party's acceptance conditional. "In reality they have accepted nothing," he said, having previously turned down the British plan for an interim government which the Moslem League accepted."

Bombay, July 10 (A. P.).—Jawaharlal Nehru, new president of the Congress party, declared today that it "will not accept any treaty imposed on the country by Britain or any attempt to perpetuate her vested interests in India."

Insisting that any treaty will be agreed to "only on terms of equality between India and Britain," Nehru declared at his first press conference since assuming the leadership that his party would go into the Constituent Assembly without advance commitments and that its main objective would be to make the Assembly a success.

Britons Injured By Bomb In Cairo

Cairo, July 10 (AP)—Five British soldiers and one Egyptian policeman were injured tonight in the explosion of a bomb tossed from a speeding automobile near the British barracks.

Earlier the police seized 1,000 persons, including leaders of opposition political groups, today in a "precautionary measure" on the eve of a scheduled general strike, banned by the Egyptian Government.

Youth groups had planned the strike and "day of mourning" on the July 11 anniversary of the British shelling of Alexandria in 1882. The police said those arrested included 200 members of the youth groups of the Kotla (Wafdist bloc) and Wafdist political parties.

Selim Zaki Pasha, Cairo police chief, said those jailed would be detained until the threat of a strike

1946

had passed. Four newspapers—*Al Misri, Al Wafd Al Misri, Al Kotla,* and *Misr El Fattat*—which appealed to Egyptians to observe the strike and day of mourning were confiscated on orders of the Minister of Interior, the police added.

1,000 Egyptians Held In Anti-Strike Action

Cairo, July 10 (AP)—About 1,000 persons, 200 of them described by police as leaders of the youth groups of the Kotla (Wafdist bloc) and Wafdist political parties, were arrested today as the Government forbade a general strike tomorrow.

The arrests were officially termed "a precautionary measure."

Police Chief Selim Zaki Pasha said the group would be detained until the threat of strike subsided.

The youth groups called the general strike and "day of mourning" an an anniversary observation for the British shelling of the naval base of Alexandria on July 11, 1882.

Selim Zaki Pasha asserted that the Government expected no trouble tomorrow, but "we are prepared should anything arise."

Police confiscated four morning newspapers on orders of the Ministry of Interior because they published strike appeals.

U. S. Army Surplus Is Sold To Siamese

SINGAPORE, — (AP) — Disposal of U.S. Army surplus property has been completed in the Singapore area, which embraces Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, Burma and Indo-China.

The American taxpayer received back approximately $300,000 or 70 cents out of every dollar originally invested in properly declared surplus, according to Maj. W. J. Skinner of Westchester, O., Foreign Liquidation Commission representative here.

The Singapore office also has contracted with Siam to fill a $10,000,000 order from stocks in the southwest Pacific Theatre. This order, linked with Siam's efforts to boost rice production for hungry Asia, will include locomotives, trucks and similar equipment.

UNRRA Aid Blocked; Chinese Reds Charge

Peiping, July 9 (AP—Delayed)—A Communist spokesman asserted today that Central Government military authorities have blockaded the shipment of UNRRA supplies into Communist-held areas of North China and Manchuria for political and military reasons.

He said fewer than three per cent of the 167,152 tons of UNRRA supplies transported into the ten northern provinces up to mid-June had been distributed to Chinese in Communist-dominated areas.

An estimated 60 per cent of the northern provinces is reliably reported in Communist hands.

Basic Policy Cited

The spokesman pointed to UNRRA's basic policy that relief should be given regardless of political belief, and noted that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had assured UNRRA that supplies were being admitted into all areas of China.

Government and military authorities, the Communist spokesman said, have imposed a tight blockade on Communist areas and through this have been using UNRRA as pressure to gain concessions.

Thousands of Chinese, unable to obtain UNRRA aid, are reported dying for lack of food and medicine.

Relief Shipment Crisis For China

Nanking, July 10 (AP)—China faced a new crisis today, that of suspension of all relief shipments save emergency foods.

Announcement in Washington of the UNRRA action, coupled with criticism of Generalissimo Chiang's Government, drew a charge of "unfair" from a Government relief spokesman and an assessment of relief conditions by Chinese Communist spokesmen in support of the criticism.

In Washington, UNRRA's director general, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, said suspension of the shipments was decided upon after more than half of UNRRA's 400 staff members in China accused Chiang's Government of failing to get materials to millions in the interior and of using relief goods for political ends.

In Shanghai, T. F. Tsiang, director general of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which takes over all goods from UNRRA, declined comment, but his deputy in Nanking, Dr. Dison Hsueh Feng-po, said:

"It is unfair to stress that only two per cent of UNRRA deliveries to China are going to Communist areas because the great bulk of imports are communications equipment including railway, locomotives, cars, and so forth, turned over directly to the National Government for the rehabilitation of rail lines and highways."

A Chinese Communist spokesman in Nanking said one third of China's population lives in Communist-controlled areas, but only one half of one per cent of UNRRA imports to China have penetrated those sectors. He said military and political reasons were behind the blockade.

German Brewers Kept To Save Shanghai Beer

Nanking, July 10 (AP)—Premier T. V. Soong has intervened to assure Shanghai its beer supply. Three German brewers were removed by Soong's orders from a repatriated list three hours before their ship sailed from Shanghai.

Peng Hsueh-pei, China's Minister of Information, made public the action today. Among others covered in Soong's order were four dye experts and a tanning technician.

Anti-U.S. Parade Fails To Come Off

Shanghai, July 10 (AP)—All American army personnel in Shanghai was restricted to quarters until 11 A. M. the other day because reports that a big anti-American parade was brewing.

The parade failed to materialize, but American military police kept vigilant guard throughout the day.

Mayor K. C. Wu asserted the Communists were responsible for the anti-American hue of the recent civil war demonstrations in Shanghai.

Demobilization Speeded

Shanghai, July 10 (AP) — The United States Army China Service Command, announcing a speedup in demobilization today, said all nonvolunteer enlisted fathers and all enlisted men (except volunteers) with twenty months' service as of September 30 would be returned home in August. Those with eighteen months' service as of November 30 will be shipped home in October.

The announcement said this implemented the War Department demobilization directives under the Draft Extension Act.

U. S. AND SOVIET MEMBERS AGAIN CLASH IN TOKYO

Atcheson Assails Russian Labor Proposals as Propaganda.

BRITON TWICE BACKS RED

American Chairman Then Raises Question Whether Delegates Mean to Support MacArthur.

Tokyo, July 10 (A. P.).—The Russian member of the Allied Council for Japan submitted a twenty-two point proposal for Japanese labor legislation today, and touched off a controversy in which the British member sided with him against the American Chairman of the Council, George Atcheson Jr.

Atcheson declared that the Russian proposal bore the familiar mark of propaganda, and that neither "Communism nor Fascism has any rightful claim to the leadership of labor."

Certain of the suggestions, he continued, are already in effect in Japan, "but so far as I know they are foreign to other countries." Then turning to the Russian member, Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, he said: "I should like to raise with the Soviet member several questions: Are industrial strikes permitted in his country? Is full freedom of labor unions guaranteed? Are reprisals against workers for participating in strikes forbidden by law or practice? Under the Five-Year Plans, have working hours for employees been fixed at eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week?

"If these practices are not universally observed in his country," Atcheson said, "Why does he, as a member of this council, support them for Japan?"

Advises Trip to Russia.

Derevyanko countered with: "I am sorry that the chairman attempts—and not for the first time—to force his understandings of the Potsdam Declaration and to utilize the Allied Council for propaganda for his political conceptions."

The highlights of his proposal were provisions for the forty-eight-hour week, two weeks' vacation with pay, unemployment allowances and annuities for the aged.

Sees No Propaganda.

Derevyanko suggested Atcheson "get acquainted with" the basic laws of the U. S. S. R. and labor legislation. "If this is insufficient," he said, "then I can only advise Mr. Atcheson to make a trip to the Soviet Union and get acquainted." He also protested that Atcheson's questions on Russian labor were not within the purview of the Allied Council.

The British delegate, W. MacMahon Ball, said that he had been studying the Soviet suggestions for signs of Communist propaganda. "But," he continued, "I just can't find any. It seems to be quite a conservative document. I think it unfortunate when an Allied Council member puts forward a proposal for the protection and social welfare of Japanese workers that such proposal is automatically stigmatized as Communist propaganda."

There were other clashes before the council adjourned to July 24.

Atcheson and Derevyanko disagreed on the Russian's recommendation that Gen. MacArthur order the dissolution of a Japanese commission to investigate war causes. Here also Ball agreed with Derevyanko. Atcheson then questioned whether the council members intended to collaborate with MacArthur.

The Russian requested information on compensation paid by the Japanese Government to former war industries and proposed that such claims be canceled. If already paid in blocked funds he suggested that they be returned to the Japanese Treasury.

The Allied finance office, Lieut.-Commander P. G. Akin of Washington, D. C., told the council that Japanese Finance Ministry records showed that such claims as of April 1, 1946, totaled 74,954,000,000 yen (almost $5,000,000,000).

Jap Propaganda Plan Of 1935 Revealed

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—Fully two years before Japan created the 1937 China incident the Kwantung Army prepared a plan of propaganda "to convince the whole world of our lawfulness," the International War Crimes tribunal heard today.

This was disclosed in a secret army document introduced by the prosecution, which sought to show that some of the 27 alleged war plotters now on trial were deeply involved in plans for Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

The document contained this point to be sold to the Chinese public:

"It must be made clear that when we do dispatch our military forces to China some time in the future we do it for the purpose of punishing the Chinese military clique and not the Chinese people at large."

Invasion Plan

The plan was sent by Gen. Juzo Nishio, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, to Vice Minister of War Motoo Furusho in Tokyo December 12, 1935. It clearly said the army would go into China proper—yet the incident which "necessitated" such action came two years later.

One phase of the propaganda plan was to make the Chinese think they were "burning with desire for independence because the Central Govrnment had too long treated them like a colony." (Japan set up an autonomous state in North China as a buffer for Manchuria.)

The plan called for fomenting anti-Kumontang and anti-Communist agitation in North China, and "as for the Chinese people and the army in the rest of China, we shall take measures to form an antiwar atmosphere."

Word On Nuernberg

Earlier, Chief Justice Sir William Webb said the tribunal had the "greatest respect" for the decisions at the Nazi war-crimes trial at Nuernberg but would not be bound by those decisions.

Addressing his remarks to an American defense attorney, Sir William said:

"You are wrong if you think we are slavishly going to follow" precedents set at Nuernberg. There were four nations prosecuting at Nuernberg, he added, while "those four and seven others are here."

The defense attorney, William Logan of New York, had requested that when the prosecution reads excerpts from a defendant's confession, the defense be allowed at that time to read any part that explains further the excerpts. Logan cited a Nuernberg precedent.

Reacted Sharply

While he reacted sharply to the reference to the Nuernberg precedent, Sir William said it was the duty of the prosecution "to read the whole of an answer or it may otherwise mislead the court."

Testimony today centered on a Privy Council session at which Japan decided to acquire provinces in North China.

The chief justice announced that the court would adjourn at noon until Monday morning to permit completion of an air-conditioning system in the sweltering courtroom.

"The heat is interfering with the proper discharge of our duties," Sir William said, after another tiff with defense counsel.

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German Trials Do Not Bind Tokyo Court

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 10. (AP)—The president of the international war crimes court told a protesting American defense attorney heatedly that the tribunal refuses to be "slavishly" bound by decisions handed down at Nuernberg.

"You are wrong if you think we are slavishly going to follow" precedents set in Nazi war-criminal trials, Chief Justice Sir William Webb of Australia asserted. "There are four nations (prosecuting) at Nuernberg. Those four and seven others are here."

He settled back in his chair, then leaned forward to add an afterthought: "We pay the greatest respect to Nuernberg decisions."

His comment was directed to William Logan of New York City, counsel for Marquis Koichi Kido, pre-war and wartime advisor to Emperor Hirohito. Logan had requested that when the prosecution reads excerpts from a confession by a defendant, the defense be allowed at that time to read any part that explains further the excerpts. He cited a Nuernberg precedent.

Webb Replies

"It is the duty of the prosecution to read the whole of an answer or it may otherwise mislead the court," Webb replied. "If you charge that the prosecution is suppressing parts, we will investigate, and if your charge is false, we will deal with you."

Said Logan, "I am making no charge of suppression and none of fraud. I am only asking that if they read one part of a confession we be allowed immediately to read any other part that may explain it. That is fundamental in American practice.

Sir William said the court did not care to change its attitude, and the trial resumed with the prosecution reading brief excerpts from a confession by Gen. Sadao Araki, former war minister. His statement concerned a privy council session in which Japan decided to acquire four North-China provinces.

After the mid-morning recess, Sir William announced that because the heat was interfering with the work of the tribunal, the court would adjjourn at noon until Monday morning to permit completion of an air conditioning system.

"This is one of the gravest cases ever tried," said the Australian justice. "We should have reasonable comfort. x x x We really feel that if we adjourn it will speed up the air conditioning."

1948

Forrestal Lands At Tokyo Airport

Tokyo, July 10 (A. P.).—Navy Secretary Forrestal flew in from Shanghai today and arranged to confer with Gen. MacArthur this evening. He expects to leave tomorrow on another leg of his world trip.

Diet Building Awes All Except The Texan

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—American congressmen toured Japan's big Diet Building today and drew these conclusions:

Senator Hugh Butler, of Nebraska—"It puts the Washington Capitol to shame."

Senator Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana—"Luxurious!"

But a Texan—Representative Eugene Worley—topped them all with—"Well, it does compare favorably with the Texas Legislature."

Three Congressmen Returning From Tokyo

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—Senator Owen Brewster (R., Maine) and Representatives Fred L. Crawford (R., Mich.) and Karl M. LeCompte (R., Iowa) will leave today by plane for Washington after a brief visit here.

Going on around the world en route home will be Senators Allen J. Ellender (R., La.) and Hugh Butler (R., Neb.), and Representatives George P. Miller (D., Cal.) and Eugene Worley (D., Texas). All came to Tokyo after observing the atomic-bomb test at Bikini.

Raids Hit 3,000,000 Homes

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—American air-raids caused the destruction of 3,000,000 Japanese homes, the Justice Ministry announced today. Of these, 2,400,000 actually were wiped out and 600,000 were cleared for strategic reasons.

Consideration Set On Jap Constitution

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—Point-by-point consideration of Japan's proposed new constitution will begin in the Diet (Parliament) tomorrow, with some official misgivings over its anti-war clauses but full evidence it will be approved without substantial changes.

Final interpellations on the document produced Japanese opinions that the United Nations Security Council would guarantee the defense of Japan if her armed forces were abolished.

Legislators are seeking eventual membership in the United Nations.

52,428 Japs Repatriated In Week

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—A total of 52,428 Japanese, presumably all civilians, were repatriated from Manchuria last week, Allied headquarters reported. They came from the port of Hulutao.

An estimated 1,075,000 Japanese are still in Manchuria, but their whereabouts, particularly as regards troops, has been a matter of discussion before the Allied Control Council, with the United States vainly asking the Russian delegate for information.

'Mikado' Will Have Its Tokyo Premiere

Operetta's First Hearing Scheduled July 22

TOKYO, July 10 (AP).—The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "The Mikado," hitherto banned in Japan because of its satirization of the emperor, will be staged July 22 at the Ernie Pyle Theater.

A cast of sixty-five singers with a sixty-piece orchestra augmented by a Japanese girls' ensemble will present the operetta. It is the most lavish show yet attempted by the Ernie Pyle production unit.

Sponsored by the Army, and with Army personnel augmented by American civilian actresses permanently assigned to the production unit, the theater is turning out a series of professionally competent shows which are touring the Pacific areas. Civilian War Department employees in the Tokyo area are assisting.

Last week's "My Sister Eileen" and this week's "The Man Who Came to Dinner" brought ovations from crowds of Allied soldiers and civilians filling the seats of the huge theater at every performance.

Edward S. Stephenson, director for "The Mikado," said it was necessary to send to the United States for the score, as no copies or recordings could be found in Japan. Stephenson, a graduate of the Pasadena Playhouse School Theater, led his own repertoire company in America for several seasons.

BOMB MAY TOSS SHIPS INTO AIR

Blandy Predicts Results of Next 'A' Test.

Aboard U. S. S. McKinley, July 10 (A. P.).—One million tons of water—a column nearly a half mile in diameter and 8,000 to 10,000 feet high—will be blown into the air by the underwater atomic bomb, Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy estimated today.

The task force commander said ships within the column area "will get an awful working over" and those near the center are likely to be tossed into the air "in pieces if not together."

Blandy also made these points at a press conference:

There will be high waves, as much as 100 feet, flung out from the column, but their height will fall off rapidly and probably will not exceed ten feet by the time they hit the shore of Bikini Island. Some ships may be capsized by the wave. "I think there will be considerable damage from the wave action as well as the shock of the bomb."

Scientists estimate the diameter of the water column from 2,000 to 2,500 feet and figure it will rise in solid form from 8,000 to 10,000 feet; a geyser-like spray may reach 20,000 feet.

May Contaminate Rain.

Radioactive spray may become part of natural clouds, and contamination may be dropped later in the form of normal rainfall. For this reason Eniwetok Island, west of Bikini, is to be evacuated.

Radioactive contamination of the water and ships will be hundreds of times greater than in the previous blast, scientists estimate. Most of the water in the column and spray will fall back into the lagoon, thus further contaminating the target ships.

It is now planned to explode the bomb about 8:30 A. M. Bikini time July 25 (5:30 P. M., New York time, July 24), but no definite program has been set as yet pending later weather data. The bomb will be detonated by radio impulse from a trigger ship about twenty miles away. Blandy assured newsmen there would be no danger of any freak radio signal setting it off prematurely.

Brides To Leave Soon

Canberra, July 10 (AP)—A United States Legation spokesman said today the first Australian fiancees of American service men probably would leave for the United States early in August on the Marine Falcon. Approximately 1,000 fiancees are waiting here for transportation.

Huks To Surrender If Taken Into Army

Manila, July 10 (AP)—Five thousand Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) of Nueva Ecija province offered today to lay down their arms if taken into the Philippine Army.

José Deleon, their chieftain, came down from the mountains with seven lieutenants under a pledge of safety and were escorted to Manila for a conference with Interior Secretary José Zulueta.

Deleon told Zulueta the Hukbalahaps wanted only the assurance they could live peacefully, without constant attacks by Government military police and provincial civil guards.

Zulueta planned to take the Hukbalahap delegation to Malacanan Palace for talks with President Manuel Roxas.

No new clashes in troubled Pampanga and Nueva Ecija provinces were reported today. Skirmishes have cost 159 lives the last few days.

Build Air Strip to Aid Search for Flyer

Edmonton, July 10 (A. P.).—Two Canadian paratroopers toiled today to complete an emergency landing field in the wilderness north of Fort Nelson, B. C., in order to facilitate the search for an American civilian pilot.

A United States Army plane was waiting to fly an expert Indian tracker into the wilds as soon as word is received that the landing strip is ready.

Authorities hoped the tracker might find some clue to the whereabouts of the missing flyer, Jack Barber of Jamestown, N. Y., who disappeared early last week on a flight to Anchorage, Alaska. His light plane was found in a creek bed, where it had made a forced landing, and it was believed Barber had set off on foot in an effort to reach civilization.

SENATE ACTS TO SAVE U.S. TABLE

Controls To Stay On Grain

Barkley Jubilant—Sees Other Food Prices Affected.

PETROLEUM BARS ARE LET DOWN

Moore Sponsors Amendment Ending Gasoline And Oil Ceilings.

By Francis J. Kelly

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Senate tonight conditionally exempted petroleum and its products from any revived price control, along with other items, but refused to exempt grains in a single but important concession to the administration.

The petroleum amendment was adopted on a roll call vote of 40 to 30, shortly after a proposal to exempt grains had been defeated, 32 to 40.

The amendment exempting gasoline, oil and all other petroleum products from revived price ceilings was sponsored by Senator Moore (R-Okla). It forbids the imposition of price controls unless a de-control board to be set up under the bill finds the supply insufficient to meet the domestic demand.

Voting Lines Split

Previous voting lines split apart as the Senate rejected the grain amendment offered by Republican Senator Reed from the important wheat producing state of Kansas.

Previously the chamber had tied a veto invitation to the OPA revival bill by voting 51 to 27 to exempt milk and dairy products from price control if and when it is revived.

A couple of hours earlier the Senate had adopted a similar exemption for cottonseed, soy beans and products made from them. That vote was 42 to 34.

Livestock, meat and poultry controls came out of the bill yesterday by a 49 to 26 rollcall.

Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) led the successful battle against the grains amendment tonight by asserting that it would affect the price of bread and other foods on every American table.

But other attempts to write exemptions into the measure were in the offing. A number of Senators wanted specific decontrols on tobacco, gasoline and petroleum.

Changes Distasteful

From the way Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) and other administration wheelhorses lined up against the amendments it was obvious the changes were extremely distasteful to the Democratic high command. But the administration had lost control of the situation to a coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

Eighteen Democrats balloted to bar controls over milk and its products. The only Republican who voted with Barkley was Senator Revercomb of West Virginia.

Barkley declined to express an opinion as to whether President Truman would reject a measure loaded down with specific decontrols. But Mr. Truman gave strong hint of his attitude June 29, when he vetoed the first price control extension bill.

He said then that he did not object to the formulation of standards for decontrol, or to the establishment of an independent decontrol board to review applications for the lifting of controls—"provided that the standards were modified to make sure that, during the next crucial six months, ceilings do not have to be lifted where it is clear that serious price rises would result."

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) of the banking committee has estimated that the forced decontrol of meat, poultry and dairy products alone would add between $4,350,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 to the nation's yearly food bill. Barkley daily is presenting statistics to the Senate showing the rise in commodity levels.

Before the Senate voted on the cottonseed-soy beans amendment, Barkley pleaded with his colleagues to trefrain from adding provisions which he said would make the bill "ridiculous." He got a quick answer—15 Democrats lined up with 27 Republicans to approve the exemption.

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Senator Eastland (D-Miss), sponsor of the amendment, argued that with controls removed from animal fats and oils under the meat amendment, they must come off competing vegetable oils also, to prevent "chaos and havoc." Barkley repeated it was unwise to attach "ridiculous amendments" out of deference to local interests and local advantages.

only in types of inexpensive clothing which previously sold at specified OPA ceilings. Thus they have to make the same kind of clothing they did before, but there are no strings on prices.

Last Clothing Price Curb Cut

CPA Chief Believes That Rivalry Among Manufacturers Will Hold the Line.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Snipping the last price control threat on clothing, the Government today pinned its inexpensive garment hopes on industry competition.

In cutting the threat, Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small expressed the belief that rivalry among clothing manufacturers would serve to hold their prices in line. The only clothing price curb left after the OPA died on July 1 was knocked out last night when Small announced that the CPA will continue to allocate a big supply of cloth for garments that should sell at low or moderate prices—but the agency no longer will see that they do.

The CPA announced no reason for this, but officials who asked to remain anonymous attributed the action to the Moore amendment to the second war powers act, a law which ten days ago was continued until next March 31. CPA's authority to allocate fabric for low-cost clothing stems from the act.

The Moore Amendment.

The Moore amendment, tacked on to the renewal measure, prohibits any price fixing under that legislation. In sponsoring the amendment, Senator Moore (R.-Okla.) sought to make sure that the OPA could not fix ceilings under any law except the price control act, which later expired. CPA was not sure whether the Moore amendment actually outlawed its clothing price curbs, but it decided to take no chances.

Under the old custom, CPA helped garment makers obtain fabric only if they agreed to sell clothes at or under certain wholesale prices. Retail ceilings were fixed by the OPA. Under the new CPA o[illegible]ation, manufacturers may [illegible] priority fabric

OPA Box Score

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Here is the box score on Senate amendments to exempt specific items from price ceilings under any revival of OPA:

Exempted for Meat and Poultry, by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.)—Adopted, 49 to 26.

Exemption for Milk and Dairy Products, by Wherry—Adopted, 51 to 27.

Exemption for Cottonseed, Soybeans and Their Products, by Senator Eastland (D., Miss.)—Adopted, 42 to 34.

Exemption for Grains and Their Byproducts, by Senator Reed (R., Kan.)—Defeated, 32 to 40.

Exemption for Petroleum and Its Products so Long as Supply Exceeds Domestic Demand, by Senator Moore (R., Okla.)—Adopted, 40 to 30.

Steelman Plea For Economy Expected

Washington, July 10 (AP)—A call for deep cuts in Federal spending is expected to be made by Reconversion Director John R. Steelman in his first report to Congress and President Truman, due tomorrow.

Government officials said Steelman's recommendations for paring the budget will be the first formal pronouncement on fiscal policy ever issued by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Details of the reported economy plans were not divulged in advance but their objective is a balanced budget, despite impending appropriations far in excess of original estimates.

Terminal Pay Big Item

One big potential expense—although it may be spread over several years—is the projected $3,000,000,000 terminal-leave pay outlay to some 15,000,000 former GI's. A compromise "anti-inflation" plan for making these payments went to the Senate yesterday with President Truman's blessing.

Even without this item, such previously uncounted expenses as Philippines war damages, housing subsidies and scores of others have upset the original estimate of a $35,000,000,000 budget for the current fiscal year. At present the anticipated total is closer to $40,000,000,000.

Tax Revenue Higher

On the other hand, tax revenues have been buoyed up by high business activity, so that the Treasury still hopes for a balance if strict economy can be achieved. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder declared for these goals at a news conference shortly after taking office last month.

The Reconversion Office shied away from any fiscal policy statements while the present Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson was Secretary of the Treasury, for Vinson regarded the fiscal field as his alone. Snyder has no such objections and, in fact, is reported to have had a hand in framing the proposals to be issued by Steelman, his OWMR successor.

Bond Phase Important

The immediate drain on the Treasury likely to be imposed by any terminal-leave pay plan for enlisted men will be lessened if Congress approves the "anti-inflationary" feature. This calls for the bulk of the payments to be in Treasury bonds, payable five years after the veteran's discharge.

The House already has approved an immediate cash outlay of the full sum. The bonds-and-cash compromise approved by Mr. Truman and the Senate Military Committee will be ready for Senate action before the OPA bill is out of the way.

Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) said last night. It provides for cash payments only on claims of less than $50, with 2½ per cent bonds for payments above $50.

Price Index Up 16% In 10 Days

Washington, July 10 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics commodity price index rose today to 232 or approximately two per cent, a total rise of sixteen per cent in the ten days since OPA controls expired.

Today's index rise was featured by trading price increases for grains, livestock, cocoa, hides and cotton.

Prices Generally Firm, Survey Reveals

New York, July 10 (AP)—News papers, taking a post-OPA look at the overall price picture and prospects in leading cities, today found a general "hold-the-line" attitude, despite sharp increases in some instances and continuing scarcities in a few lines.

In general, they said meat and dairy products prices were up substantially, with supplies of the former increasing. Some cities where meat counters remained relatively bare, thought there would be enough to satisfy demands within a few days.

Not Sure Of Future

A number of newspapers found that meat and dairy-price rises did no more than offset the loss of Government subsidies. Other lines of consumer goods were reported stable, but there was a question as to whether prices would go up when present inventories are exhausted.

The rent situation presented a complex and somewhat tangled appearance. It was confused by reports of sharp increases by some landlords, as others stuck to former OPA levels. The majority apparently made little or no upward adjustment.

Real-estate men seemed to agree that a fifteen per cent increase would be appropriate.

Situation In Major Cities

Here was the picture in major cities, as drawn by the newspapers:

NEW YORK—Milk at 18 and 21 cents, highest in 26 years; butter reported at 80 cents to as much as $1.25; meat up, supplies increasing, good stocks expected in few days, prices going as high as one report of $1.40 a pound for beef liver; buyers' strike threatened by New York City Consumer Council, embracing 65 civic, labor and social-welfare organizations claiming 250,000 membership; rents kept at OPA marks by State law.

Eviction-Hearing Flood Expected

CHICAGO—*Times* survey shows eight of twenty basic food items up since July 1, with hamburger selling at 70 to 90 cents and some merchants refusing to sell butter because of high price with others paying 76½ cents wholesale, renters' courts jammed and bailiffs prelicting a flood of eviction hearings; *Sun* says established merchants interested in holding steady customers by attempting to hold the line on food, but others marking up prices on scarce items; *Daily News* said a meat and poultry price battle was developing between legitimate packers and former black-market operators, with prospect of lower prices for consumers; *Tribune* declared competition between major packers and Eastern independents already had forced declines, egg futures prices fell for fifth consecutive day.

SAN FRANCISCO—Food prices up 10 to 15 per cent generally; rents frozen at 15 per cent above old ceilings, but papers say they would "go out of sight" otherwise; many landlords asking how to increase charges legally; butter up to 80 cents plus, and in some cases offered as high as $1.

Better Meat Anticipated

LOS ANGELES—*Times* and *Herald and Express* expect better meat cuts by week end at probable 10 cents a pound or more increase, report record livestock sales in last two days; rents pegged generally at 15 per cent above OPA by law, rent-eviction reports dwindling; *Examiner* quotes OPA Food Price C[illegible] Leonard Kearns as saying a check showed meat prices up as much as 116 per cent on hamburger, 102 per cent on sirloin, 75 per cent on bacon and 67 per cent on poultry.

BOSTON—Meat supplies increasing, with major chains and independents holding the line, scattered sales at above black-market prices; retail trade in other items reflects no change.

ATLANTA — Better-known food stores not raising prices, despite meat scarcity; most landlords either holding prices or making moderate increases.

Rent Control Tried

DENVER—City Council gives preliminary approval to ordinance holding rents within ten per cent of June 30 level, but court tests expected if ordinance is passed.

DALLAS—Heavy cattle receipts at Fort Worth stockyards, good meat supply expected by week end; consumers paying more-than-subsidy increase at times for meat, poultry, bread and milk; lumber reported arriving from east Texas mills at $10 per 1,000 board feet less than in previous weeks; organized landlords asking that rents not be raised more than ten per cent, but more than 300 eviction suits filed in past week.

Meat Up 20 P.C.

NEW ORLEANS—*Times-Picayune* says meat up to 20 per cent, with other items 5 to 30 per cent; real-estate agencies trying to hold prices, although some increases range up to 60 per cent; normal meat supply expected in 60 days and surplus in 90.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Price condition spotty, but meats lead increases with an estimated boost of 15 to 20 per cent or more on some items; increases in some other foods, but no general break, rents under control in District, but occasional increases near by in Virginia and Maryland.

Dairy Products Rise Twice

ST. LOUIS—Dairy products rise for second time in week, but *Globe Democrat* says staples, apparel, fuel and consumer goods generally remaining stationary; milk now 18½ cents, butter 79; landlords mostly seeking about 15 per cent higher rents, but some want 150 to even 350 per cent more; meat much more plentiful, prices expected to drop slightly within week or two.

MIAMI, FLA.—Sirloin steak, 55 to 89 cents a pound, compared with 32 to 47 under OPA, other types at comparable prices; milk up to 22 and 23 cents, butter ranges from slightly above OPA's 67 cents to as high as 95; some rent difficulties, American Veterans Committee picketing two apartments where rents were raised.

RECORD CORN CROP REPORTED

Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Rice Near Top Marks

Washington, July 10 (AP)—A record corn crop and near-record crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and rice were indicated by a Government report today, which said this year's farm production outlook has seldom been surpassed.

The condition of all crops on July 1 was the best in seven years except for 1942. The combined acreage of all crops has been exceeded since 1932 only in the past three years. Further, the indicated yields per acre of most crops are above average.

Perhaps the brightest part of the report was the forecast for grain, for supplies have been reduced to dangerously low levels by exports to hungry areas and by heavy feeding to livestock.

Feed Grain Output Gains

The department said the production of feed grains may be the largest on record. Should final production turn out as now indicated, production of livestock products could be maintained near last year's levels through 1947.

The corn crop was forecast at 3,341,646,000 bushels, compared with the previous record of $3,228,000,000 in 1944. Last year's crop was 3,018,410,000 and production for the ten-year (1935-44) average was 2,608,499,000.

The wheat crop was indicated at 1,090,092,000 bushels, compared with 1,033,000,000 forecast in mid-June, a record of 1,123,143,000 produced last year, and a ten-year average of 843,692,000. Despite the bumper crop, wheat will be insufficient to meet both unrestricted domestic demands and foreign commitments for the year ahead.

Winter Wheat Crop Rises

The winter wheat crop was put at 857,163,000 compared with 823,177,000 last year and a ten-year average of 618,019,000. Durham wheat was forecast at 26,089,000 bushels compared with 35,020,000 last year and a ten-year average of 31,900,000. Production of other spring wheat was indicated at 206,840,000 bushels compared with 264,946,000 last year and a ten-year average of 193,774,000.

The outlook for other crops included:

Rye production may be the smallest since the drought of the 30's. The production of oats—vital as livestock feed—was indicated at a near record of 1,471,026,000 bushels. Barley production was indicated to be the smallest since 1937.

The expected tonnage of hay is below the level of the past four years, but the carryover of old hay is large.

Oil Seeds Not Favorable

One of the least favorable parts of the report was a forecast that production of oil seed crops—soy beans, peanuts and flaxseed—will be below high wartime levels. The oil seeds provide materials for margarine, shortening, salad oils and paints. Supplies of food fats and oils are now far short of domestic demands.

Large crops of tobacco, citrus and most other fruits were forecast.

Production of dry beans and sweet potatoes will be below average.

The report said production of milk and eggs is being maintained at near-record levels.

Many Factors Involved

The aggregate acreage of 52 principal crops on July 1 was indicated at nearly 346,000,000 acres, about 700,000 less than last year.

The department said many factors, in addition to favorable weather, have affected 1946 prospects. An opportunity to get into fields earlier than usual, in March and April, permitted northern farmers to use labor and machinery to the best advantage.

An improvement in the supply of itinerant labor for sugar beets, fruits and beans and the local labor required for tobacco, peanuts and truck crops were said to have made acreage increases feasible for those crops which offer high returns per acre.

The department said sugar production in this country should be about 25 per cent more than in 1945.

The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for the first nine months of the year was indicated to be seven per cent larger than last year and 34 per cent above average.

Phila. Workers Refuse To Buy Milk

Philadelphia, July 10 (AP)—Night-shift workers at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company here last night protested prices of 14 cents for a pint of milk and 10 cents for half pints—a 2-cent increase for both.

Shop stewards, all members of Local 42, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), picketed plant commissaries, local President Albert Meyers announced.

No worker purchased milk, he said, although 900 pints and half pints regularly are sold each night. He said day-shift stewards will also picket the booths.

In near-by Camden, CIO pickets ringed four dairies in protest of a 3-cent-a-quart increase in milk.

Portland Marts Will Be Picketed

Portland, Ore., July 10 (AP)—Picketing of food markets here where prices have been raised "excessively" will begin tomorrow, the Portland anti-inflation committee announced.

Leroy Hersh, chairman of the group, sponsored by the American Veterans Committee and supported by vote of the CIO Industrial Union Council, said a mass meeting would also be held here Friday night to organize opposition to higher prices.

Ron Roley, president of the CIO council, declared that the union would urge voters to "get a new lineup in Congress," and said congressmen who have helped scuttle price control have "double-crossed American workingmen by emasculating the one bulwark against inflation."

Hardy Testifies May Intervened For War Firm

Asked Only Equal Chance; Royall Reveals Criminal Inquiry Into Combine

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—Brigadier General Roswell Hardy testified today that Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, exerted "influence" on behalf of an Illinois munitions combine, but that he sought only an "equal opportunity" for it with other war contractors. General Hardy, war-time chief of the Ordnance Department's ammunition division, told the Senate War Investigating Committee that Representative May had intervened on several occasions on behalf of Batavia Metal Products Company, a dominant concern in what Chairman James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, has termed a "sprawling paper empire."

In response to a question from Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, General Hardy said he knew of no occasion when Representative May had sought more than an "equal opportunity."

Under Senator Ferguson's pressing examination, General Hardy related that he became aware that "outside influence" was being exercised in behalf of Batavia in late 1944 or early 1945, and that it was "generally known" in the War Department.

Earlier in the day Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, disclosed that the Justice Department has opened an inquiry to determine whether criminal proceedings against the promoters of the Illinois combine would be warranted.

He told the Senate committee that he had asked Attorney General Tom C. Clark to look into the complicated financial manipulations of the Erie Basin and the Batavia Metal Products companies, affiliates of the Illinois chain.

He read into the records a response from the Attorney General's office advising the War Department that acceptance of an offer by Batavia to settle an "overpayment" on a war contract might make successful prosecution of a criminal case "more difficult."

The Under Secretary testified that he asked for the inquiry after learning in May about a government "overpayment" to Batavia of more than $1,000,000 on a big contract for bomb parts.

He said that this "overpayment" stemmed from a $4,500,000 advance to Batavia in May of last year—part of which was repaid in the form of deliveries until contract termination left more than $1,000,000 outstanding.

Mr. Royall testified that Batavia had made a "tentative" offer of $959,855.69 to settle the government's claim by paying $140,000 down when an agreement was reached and $50,000 a month thereafter.

Testimony on the "overpayment" and the Justice Department investigation came amid these developments:

1. Three promoters of the munitions combine gave the committee a clear bill of health on statements that the committee's inquiry into their operations was motivated by anti-Semitism. Telegrams came from Mr. Garsson, Allen Bigellman and Joseph T. Weiss, saying the religious issue was raised without their authorization and that it was "without foundation."

2. Introduction of a report by Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Cheatham of the War Department Inspector General's office which said that the chemical warfare service's industrial division in Washington had "restrained" officers in the Chicago district from pressing for a prompt settlement of the overpayment to Batavia.

Colonel Cheatham testified that a conference of Army negotiators in Washington had decided against sending Batavia a firm demand for settlement of the overpayment after telephoning Albert W. Jacobson, legal advisor in the chemical warfare service.

He said that Mr. Jacobson was quoted, in an interoffice memorandum, as telling the conference by telephone that the settlement should be made on a "give and take basis."

As a side issue, the committee delved further into a telegram purportedly signed by Henry Paynter, a publicity man, which Mr. Paynter denied sending. Senator Mead announced that as a result of the denial, Mr. Paynter's testimony of yesterday will be referred to the Justice Department for "proper action."

"Refusal to answer questions and generally contemptuous conduct, grave as they may be, are not comparable to outright perjury or false and fraudulent statements obviously calculated to impede and deter the committee," said a statement which Senator Mead read into the record.

Mr. Paynter told of being hired by Wayne Johnson, New York attorney representing Garsson interests.

The telegram, sent to two Washington newspapers, reported that Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson had numerous recordings of telephone conversations in which Senator Mead, President Truman as a senator, and Senator Ferguson had intervened with the War Department on behalf of contractors. Secretary Patterson yesterday denied this, and Mr. Paynter subsequently said he had not sent the telegram.

Ben Gilbert, city editor of "The Washington Post," and Benedict M. Morgan, rewrite man of "The Washington Times-Herald," testified today, however, that Mr. Paynter previously had acknowledged to them his authorship of the telegram.

'Paper Empire' Traced In War Profit Probe

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Here is the corporate structure of the "sprawling paper empire" that received $78,094,100 in war munitions contracts, as outlined before the Senate War Investigating Committee: (The descriptive phrase is Chairman Mead's (D. N.Y.).

Development of the Illinois combine was traced through three groups:

GROUP 1—Total awards, $44,879,193.

Illinois Watchcase Company incorporated 1895 and bought December 22, 1941, by A. B. Gellman and J. T. Weiss. The fixed assets were valued at $137,400. Eight days later, Gellman and Weiss sold these assets to themselves for $230,400 by dissolving into a new corporation with the same ownership and the same name.

Absorbed Five-Day-Old Firm

Illinois Watchcase Company, which became the surety and war plant for

Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., of Elgin, Ill., which was incorporated in Illinois February 4, 1942. Erie Basin absorbed a corporation with the same name organized five days earlier in New York. Its directors were Gellman, Weiss and the Garsson brothers, Henry and Murray. Joseph T. Freeman was its Washington representative.

The committee has obtained testimony that this corporation received its first contract February 28, 1942, and three years later bought a plant in Kansas for $35,000, with the Government agreeing to tool and equip it.

Lumber Company Affiliated

Affiliated with this group was the Cumberland Lumber Company, incorporated in Delaware June 15, 1943, with Henry Garsson as president and for whom Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee has been listed as Kentucky agent. The committee claims that Erie Basin and another affiliated company paid $48,634.07 to Cumberland for lumber that was never delivered.

GROUP 2—Total awards, $30,685,147.

This began with the United States Wind Engine and Pump Company, an 85-year-old concern manufacturing such items as windmills and pumps. It was sold September 27, 1941, to

New Partnership Created

Three liquidating partnerships, among them one owned by the Gellman and Weiss families. This combination the same day formed the

United States Wind Engine and Pump Company. On October 31, 1942, the Gellman-Weiss group bought out one of the liquidating partnerships and created a new partnership,

The United States Wind and Pump Company. The next step came when the Batavia Metal Products Company, Inc., was organized in May, 1942, with the Garssons and Weiss among the officials. Its directors formed the

United States Engine and Pump Company. Its stock was used as collateral for Batavia to purchase the United States Wind Engine and Pump Company for $400,000. The latter company later bought the Challenge Company, which, on June 22, 1945, was incorporated as the

United States Challenge Company to serve as sales representatives for Batavia and the United States Engine and Pump Company.

Other Evolutions Listed

GROUP 3—Total awards, $2,529,760.

This group had its origin with the National Machine Works, incorporated June 4, 1890, and sold to the Weiss and Gellman families, which bought the equipment for $125,000 and leased its real estate for $12,600 a year. They formed the

National Machinery Works, Inc., September 6, 1944. The Weiss and Gellman families also owned all the stock in

The Interstate Machinery Company, Inc., of Chicago, Ill., incorporated August 11, 1943. This corporation formed

The Pershing Engineering Company, which did a large percentage of interstate's designing work, and

The Thorndale Building Corporation, which subsequently bought the old National Machine Works real estate.

Arms 'Overpayment' Probed For Royall

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Kenneth Royall disclosed today that he had asked the Justice Department for a complete investigation of an "overpayment" of more than $1,000,000 received by Batavia Metal Products Company on a war contract.

He told the Senate War Investigating Committee, digging into the operations of an Illinois munitions combine, that he also had asked Attorney General Tom Clark to inquire into the earnings and costs of Erie Basin Metal Products Company, an affiliate of Batavia.

In a letter to Clark which he made public at the committee hearing, Royall said that he understood that the Justice Department even then was inquiring into the tax affairs of the two companies.

Awaits Full Report

Royall's disclosure came after he had testified earlier that Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, had attributed to him responsibility for an investigation of the Kentucky Congressman's relations with Erie.

Royall told the committee that he first learned of the "overpayment" to Batavia during May through a report from his executive officer.

He then asked for a complete report, he said, of the activities of all persons connected with the overpayment. He said that he had not as yet receive dthat full report, but that he expected it within a day or two.

Preliminary Report Received

Meanwhile, he said, he had received a preliminary report.

Using that as the basis for his testimony, he told the committee that Batavia had received an advance of $4,500,000 in May of 1945 on a contract for construction of bomb components.

Meanwhile, the committee denied that testimony had been suppressed in its investigation of the Illinois munitions combine and announced that company officials will be called to testify soon.

George Meader, committee counsel, said there was a "possibility" that Dr. Henry Garsson, central figure in what Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) has described as a "paper empire," would take the stand before the end of the day.

Challenged By Paynter

The assertion that the committee had not permitted one side of the story to be told was made late yesterday by Henry M. Paynter, Washington public-relations counsel, who said spokesmen for the Garsson interests "told you most of the story in star-chamber proceedings and you suppressed it as you did Congressman May's testimony."

He referred to Chairman May (D., Ky.), of the House Military Committee, who has been pictured as having brought pressure to bear on War Department officials in behalf of the Illinois munitions makers.

Mead Takes Up Challenge

Mead replied that witnesses for the Garsson group would have appeared earlier except that their attorney had requested a postponement.

"There is no gestapo in this committee and there is no suppression of information in this committee," Mead declared.

This interchange occurred after the committee heard Secretary of War Patterson describe these incidents, which occurred while he was Under Secretary:

1. On March 1, 1943, May telephoned with a "complaint" that work had been ordered stopped at the plant of the Batavia Metal

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Products Company, Batavia, Ill. It was explained to May that this was in connection with a cut-back in Army orders.

May's Call To Patterson

2. On March 24, 1945, May telephoned Patterson, "making inquiries as to the possibilities of an Army-Navy "E" award to the Batavia company. Two days later Patterson referred the matter to the Award Board. On April 19, 1945, the Secretary wrote May, informing him the award had been granted.

3. A few days after Patterson had frozen all payments to the Erie Basin Metal Products Company on September 6, 1945, to assure Government recovery of surplus profits, he went to May's office at the latter's request. There he met two men, whose names he could not recall, who protested that the order would "prevent them from getting into civilian production." The Secretary testified that he took no action other than to refer the two men to Col. Maurice Hirsch of the General Staff Corps.

Patterson Denies Favoritism

Patterson emphatically denied that he had done anyone any favors, asserting "I am not in the business of doing favors for anyone."

Earlier army renegotiation officials had testified that the order freezing Erie payments was modified one week after its issuance, the modification having the effect of releasing $723,000 of Government funds to the contractors.

In its final form it restricted only funds sufficient to assure possible collection of $800,000 of excess profits through renegotiation and $974,000 of advance payments.

Paynter Balks At Questions

Paynter's appearance on the stand was marked by his refusal to answer, on grounds of "professional confidence," a series of questions by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) as to whether he had telephoned or called on May, among others.

He acknowledged authorship of a telegram to the Washington *Post* in which he charged a "deliberate, conspiratorial and malicious plot on the part of the employés of the Mead committee" and urged that "amends" be made to Representative May.

"I'll freeze in hell before I'll violate any confidence, and I will not answer any more questions on that point," he told Ferguson at one point. Again, he shouted, "You are not going to scare me."

CONGRESS FACES SILVER DEADLOCK

Senate Again Rejects House's Stand On Low Price

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Senators today offered what they termed a "fair compromise" to the House in the long congressional deadlock over the pegged price of silver.

With a chorus of "no's" they again rejected the twice-approved house demand that the Treasury sell its surplus silver at 71.11 cents an ounce.

Instead, the Senate asked that the price of 90.3 cents be authorized, but agreed to drop earlier demands that this automatically increase after two years to $1.29.

House Gave Instructions

Only yesterday the House, by a 266-to-22 vote, had instructed its conferees to stick to 71.11 cents. The Senate today forced another conference.

Meanwhile, industrial users are reported melting down silver dollars and other coins to obtain emergency supplies of the white metal and Treasury and Post Office Department employés are threatened with payless pay days.

The silver price provision is a rider in the annual appropriation bill carrying funds to operate those two departments for the fiscal year that started July 1. The rider has been in dispute between the Senate and House for weeks with both chambers refusing to budge.

Made Futile Effort

Senators Green (D., R.I.), Brooks (R., Ill.) and McMahon (D., Conn.) made a futile effort to get the Senate to agree to the House 71.11-cent price again today.

Green remarked that the Treasury had sold silver at that price for three years up to last December 31. He said that since then silver fabricators, manufacturers of photographic and electrical goods, and jewelers had been forced to suspend production because Congress had not fixed a price. Brooks declared that backers of the higher silver price are trying to get a "little subsidy."

But the veteran Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), regular presiding officer and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, won the shouting votes of both southerners and westerners from silver-producing states for what McKellar said was a "fair and reasonable compromise."

McKellar said silver prices had gone up "enormously," that thousands of Government workers need their pay checks and that the Government could "well afford to let silver go up to 90 cents."

Don't Listen, Vote

"I appeal to you," McKellar said from his front-row seat with arms outstretched, "I beg of you not to carry on this fight, not to listen to either side, but to vote for this compromise."

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) joined McKellar to observe it was not the silver of the West being sold, but "silver that belongs to the people of the United States."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) wanted to know why industry had not been able to buy foreign silver if the Treasury is unable to dispose of some 219,000,000 ounces it is holding.

Green replied that everybody in the world has been "hoarding silver" awaiting outcome of the congressional dispute and hoping prices would go to 90.3 cents or even $1.29 an ounce.

Senators Quote LaGuardia as Criticizing UNRRA Workers in China.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Senators said today Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director-general of the UNRRA, had sharply criticized UNRRA workers in China for making public a protest that relief supplies were being misused there.

These Senators, who asked that their names be kept secret, said that LaGuardia told a closed session of the Senate Appropriations Committee that he had not yet received the cabled protest sent by UNRRA workers in Shanghai even though it had been released to the press. He was said to have described this procedure as wholly unappropriate.

LaGuardia himself declined to give any details to reporters after leaving the committee room, but the Senators said that he had defended his action in cutting off UNRRA shipments to China, except for emergency supplies.

Sees Parallel in East Europe.

The subject came up, Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) disclosed, when he and other Senators asked LaGuardia why he had halted Chinese shipments and had not "taken similar action as a result of reports of mismanagement and use of relief supplies for political purposes in Yugoslavia, Poland and other countries."

LaGuardia and Assistant Secretary of State W. L. Clayton appeared before the committee to urge approval of a $465,000,000 UNRRA fund already voted by the House and to request removal of a so-called "free press" amendment, which would deny use of the funds to any nation that failed to admit accredited press representatives for the purpose of sending back uncensored reports on UNRRA operations.

Suspension of the relief shipment to China coincided with President Truman's designation of 70-year-old John Leighton Stuart, a veteran Presbyterian missionary, to be Ambassador to China. Diplomatic authorities predicted that Stuart's appointment will bolster Gen. Marshall's attempts to bring about unity in China.

Stuart-Marshall Aid Is Seen

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Diplomatic authorities predicted today the ambassadorial assignment given 70-year-old John Leighton Stuart, veteran Presbyterian missionary, will bolster Gen. George C. Marshall's struggle to unite China's Communist and Nationalist factions.

These officials expressed more cautious optimism, however, in speculating on either the speed or degree of success which Marshall and Stuart may achieve. Some said China's problems appear to be pining up rather than dissolving.

The latest development in the tangled situation came almost simultaneously with President Truman's nomination of Stuart as envoy to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

UNRRA Shipments

UNRRA Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia announced that effective at noon yesterday all shipments of badly needed relief and rehabilitation supplies—except emergency foods—were being suspended.

He acted after more than half of UNRRA's 400 staff members in China had (1) accused Chiang's Government of failing to get the materials from China's ports to the millions in the interior who needed them, and (2) contended that some relief goods were being diverted for political ends.

LaGuardia's action was one of the most drastic ever taken by UNRRA. It cut off shipments to China of farm machinery, fertilizers, fishing boats, trucks, steel rails, locomotives, clothing and textiles.

Hopes For Clearing Up

UNRRA officials expressed the hope that the situation might be cleared up soon.

But some persons here suggested that LaGuardia's action might have the incidental result of putting Chiang Kai-shek in a tough spot politically, particularly if the suspension lasts long enough for his critics to make political capital out of it.

This would be especially true if LaGuardia carried out his threat, also made public yesterday, to cut off even the food supplies unless they are distributed to UNRRA's satisfaction.

Cheng Pao-nan, representative here for the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, expressed surprise at what he termed LaGuardia's "unilateral action." He denied that there has been an accumulation of UNRRA goods in Shanghai or other Chinese ports.

"Hasty Conclusion"

The Chinese Embassy urged that no "hasty conclusion" be drawn from the UNRRA staff reports from Shanghai.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Chairman McKellar (D., Tenn.), of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said the Chinese dispute would come up for consideration today during LaGuardia's scheduled testimony behind closed doors on a $465,000,000 final UNRRA fund.

The allotment is included in a deficiency appropriation measure already passed by the House.

The difficulties over the UNRRA program in China dramatically spotlighted the situation with which General Marshall and Stuart are confronted in their unification efforts.

Behind the scenes the difficulties are even greater, for officials here report moves by both Nationalist and Communist extremists to try to force American withdrawal so they can fight out their dispute themselves. Each side is said to be motivated by conviction that it could win in an unlimited conflict.

British Credit Action Stalled By Absentees

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Poor attendance of House members for the $3,750,000,000 British loan debate worried Administration leaders today as a showdown vote was set for Saturday on the international issue.

Evidence of inattention of those on hand yesterday, with a buzz of conversation drowning out the speakers, brought a protest from Speaker Rayburn and a scolding from Representative Charles Eaton (R., N.J.).

Eaton declared "this thing called debate is a most abysmal failure."

"We stand here face to face with one of the greatest problems facing the world," he said, "and we treat it as if it were a whistling schoolboy."

Conversations Noisy

Rayburn, who had left the speaker's chair, arose on the floor to protest that the House was not in order, as Eaton sought to address the House in favor of the loan, over the noise of private conversations.

The New Jersey member, a former minister, said he would "not argue against empty seats. I used to do it in church, but I'm not going to do it here."

During most of the debate fewer than 100 of the 433 members remained on the floor. Many members were back in their home districts working for re-election, but Rayburn said he hopes to have them back here Saturday for a vote.

Debate Deferred A Day

on the loan came today after a A 24-hour suspension of debate flurry over Britain's policy in Palestine.

Advocates of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee insisted on taking up the regular Wednesday legislative calendar, hopeful of getting an FEPC bill on the docket before Congress adjourns for the summer.

Bloom Indorses Loan

Debate on the loan took a dramatic turn late yesterday when Chairman Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee declared:

"This is not a Jewish question. It has nothing to do with the Jewish question in Palestine. I'm voting as an American and not as a Jew. I intend to vote for the British loan."

Bloom had the House clerk read a statement by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, a leader of the Zionist movement, in which Wise said: "Whatever be the wrongdoing of the British Government in Palestine cannot alter my conviction that the British loan is imperatively needed."

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.), frequent critic of Britain's policy in Palestine, called for rejection of the credit.

U. S. New Zealand Settle Lend-lease

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—A lend-lease settlement agreement was signed today by the United States and New Zealand, the State Department announced.

Under the terms of the settlement, signed by Acting Secretary of State Acheson and New Zealand's Finance Minister, Walter Nash, New Zealand will pay $5,500,000 to the United States. The sum will be spent in New Zealand for the purchase of real estate, United States buildings and "for the furtherance of cultural relations of mutual benefit to the two countries."

U. S. Membership Okayed

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Legislation for United States membership in the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organizations was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Two amendments were proposed to the measure already passed by the House.

800,000-soldier Army Is Urged By Eisenhower

Believes Strength Must Be Maintained For 15-20 Years.

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower believes the United States must maintain an army of approximately 800,000 men for the next 15 to 20 years, compared with 188,000 in 1939.

He expressed that belief today to the House military committee as he pleaded for prompt approval of legislation permitting a doubling of the officer personnel of the regular army—from 25,000 to 50,000.

The committee approved the bill, already passed by the Senate. "I can see no possibility in the next 15 to 20 years" of the army's going below 800,000 men, the chief of staff told the committee.

That figure, he explained, would result from a gradual tapering off from the 1,070,000 officers and men expected to be in uniform on July 1, 1947.

Half of the 800,000, he estimated, would be in the air forces.

Of the 50,000 regulars, 27,500 would be assigned to the air forces, 11,000 to ground forces and 11,500 to the service forces.

Many ROTC Products

Many of the new officers, Eisenhower said, would be products of the ROTC and Officer Candidate schools. He asserted his belief that every opportunity should be given to men to rise from the ranks and become officers. Only in that way, he declared, can the army be truly democratic.

The general said he does not believe the West Point Military Academy should be enlarged to provide all the additional officers.

"The source of army officers should never be exclusively West Point," he said, adding that he be-

(Continued on Page Three)

lieves in the old military adage that "every private has a marshal's baton in his knapsack."

"We are getting woefully short of officers," he said, and unless the situation is corrected promptly it is "going to embarrass us very badly."

While the army now has thousands of temporary officers on active duty, he explained, it may lose some of the best unless hope for permanent commissions can be held out.

"It's the most important single personnel problem I have," he told the committee.

Enlistments Up In Army

Washington, July 10 (AP)—An upturn in the number of army volunteers has reversed a two-month downward trend.

Reports to the War Department today showed that 13,094 recruits, the largest number since April, signed up during the week ending June 21. This brought the number of volunteers since the Army's intensive recruiting campaign started last Fall up to 821,884.

Asserting that the upswing may be only temporary, Army officials withheld judgment on whether it would have any bearing on the continuing need for the draft.

During July and August the War Department is relying entirely on recruiting for replacements, and has made no calls on Selective Service for manpower.

The increase in volunteer recruiting, officials noted, coincided with the period when Congress was debating extension of the draft and increasing pay of army personnel.

Tougher Training

Meanwhile, longer and tougher training for officer candidates was ordered today by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the Army Ground Forces.

Instead of the present seventeen weeks, enlisted men seeking a second lieutenant's commission must undergo 24 weeks training at Fort Benning, Ga., and "only the most promising cadets" will be retained after the first eight weeks, Devers announced.

After graduation, the successful men will undergo two additional months' training at one of fourteen special branch schools.

Three classes of 200 men each will start training at Fort Benning every two months from quotas allotted each arm and service.

Hall Appointed To General Staff

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower rounded out the reorganized War Department general staff today by appointing Lieut. Gen. Charles P. Hall director of the organization and training division.

Hall, a native of Sardis, Miss., and wartime commander of the 11th Army Corps in the Pacific, relieves Brig. Gen. G. L. Eberle, who has been acting chief of the division.

Officer School Made Harder

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—Longer and tougher training for officer candidates was ordered today by General Jacob L. Devers, chief of the Army Ground Forces.

Instead of the present seventeen weeks, enlisted men seeking a second-lieutenant's commission must undergo twenty-four weeks of training at Fort Benning, Ga., and "only the most promising cadets" will be retained after the first eight weeks, General Devers announced.

After graduation the successful men will undergo two additional months of training at one of fourteen special branch schools.

Three classes of 200 men each will start training at Fort Ben-

Truman Gets Urn Of Bastogne Soil

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Baron Silvercruys, the Belgian Ambassador, presented to President Truman today an urn of earth from the Bastogne battlefield where American troops had turned back the Germans in the battle of the bulge in early 1945.

The presentation was made on the south lawn of the White House. Belgian officers accompanied the Ambassador, and in the group with Mr. Truman was Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, whose 101st Airborne Division helped to halt the German spearhead.

Mr. Truman accepted the urn in the name of the American people.

President Nominates Washington And Bryan

Washington, July 10 (AP)—George Washington and William Jennings Bryan were back in the news today.

George Thomas Washington, a kinsman of the first President, was nominated by President Truman to be assistant Solicitor General of the United States.

William Jennings Bryan, Jr., son of the three-time Democratic nominee for President, was appointed for a new term as Collector of Customs at Los Angeles.

George T. Washington is a descendant of Col. Samuel Washington, brother of the Revolutionary leader. In the Society of the Cincinnati, made up of descendants of Revolutionary War officers, he represents the first President as his nearest living relative.

Canada Invited To Atom Talks Despite Russia

Gromyko Is Foiled—Invokes Veto For Sixth Time.

F.C. ARPENTER

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Soviet Russia sought unsuccessfully by invoking the veto today to bar Canada from taking part in atomic energy discussions in the United Nations Security Council. Australia simultaneously demanded that the whole veto question be aired at the coming general assembly meeting in September.

Over the objections of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, the Security Council invited Canada to the Council table today at a session billed to discuss policies adopted by the atomic energy commission. Canada is one of the nations which helped build the atomic bomb.

Gromyko told the Council he reserved his right to bring up the question later. However, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia in a brief, heated conversation with Gromyko after the Council session said the question applied only to today's meeting; that Canada would have to be invited each time the Council met to sit at the table if the Council held that Canada's interests were involved.

Gromyko insisted after talking with Evatt that "the question is still open."

Evatt Letter Released

The United Nations Secretariat released a letter from Evatt to the secretary-general requesting that the veto question be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly meeting in September. Developments in the Council, in which Russia has invoked the veto five times and sought to do so today, foreshadow an extended debate.

Gromyko did not choose to carry his stand on the veto to the showdown stage at this meeting.

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canada's representative on the atomic energy commission, sat with the council delegates during part of the heated discussion over whether he should have that right. Canada and the 11 nations on the Security Council make up the atomic energy commission.

When the Council met Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, chairman of the atomic energy commission, proposed formally that Canada be invited to sit with the Council in discussions on atomic matters but without a vote.

Gromyko, who invoked the veto three times at the last Council meeting on the Spanish question, immediately objected. He said it was a new question requiring time for study and asked that it be postponed.

Dr. Costillo Najera, council chairman, called for a vote and the count was nine nations for the resolution, Russia against and Poland abstaining.

Gromyko then announced it was a question of substance and his negative vote was a veto.

U.N. Is Facing Reshuffling Of Plans

C. GROMICH

New York, July 10 (AP)—The United Nations secretariat was confronted today with the probable necessity of reshuffling its manifold arrangements for the General Assembly meeting here in September to avoid a conflict in dates with the Paris peace conference.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris decided yesterday to ask the United Nations to postpone the Assembly session from September 3 to September 23 because of the probability that the peace conference will be in session on the earlier date.

The shift would involve a rearrangement of living quarters for some 5,000 persons—a problem complicated by the acute housing shortage and the fact that October is one of the two busiest convention months in New York.

Affects Deadlines

It would also disrupt the timing of Security Council actions, such as the deadline for receipt and consideration of new membership applications, which had been pegged on the assumption that the Assembly would meet September 3.

Extraordinary procedures will have to be adopted to permit a postponement, a United Nations spokesman said. These would probably involve circularizing the 51 member nations for their approval.

Steps to be taken may be agreed upon in Europe by the Big Four conferees and Secretary General Trygve Lie, who is inspecting United Nations establishments there. Lie, who anticipated the conflict in dates, wrote the Foreign Ministers before he left New York and asked for details of their plans.

Council To Meet

Meanwhile, the Security Council, after taking the maximum permissible layoff since its stormy debate on the Spanish question fourteen days ago, was summoned into session today to consider routine matters.

There was no indication as to when the Spanish case or the equally controversial Iranian issue would be revived before the Council. Either may be placed on the current agenda in advance of any meeting at the request of any member, but there was no call for discussion of them at today's session.

The Council was expected to devote its immediate attention to ratification of the rules of procedure adopted by its Atomic Energy Commission.

The Council was also expected to fix a date for its next meeting to consider the report of Dr. H. V. Evatt, of Australia, chairman of the atomic commission, on the first phase of negotiations for a world atomic control plan.

Vets, Repatriates, Brides Arriving

[By the Associated Press]

Four troopships with more than 7,000 service men and repatriates and one other vessel with 400 war brides and children are scheduled to dock today on the East and West coasts. The ships:

At New York—Marine Shark, from Alexandria, two soldiers and 911 repatriates; Zebulon Vance, from Southampton, 400 war brides and children.

At Seattle—Milford Victory, from Yokohama, 1,072 army, 15 navy.

At San Francisco—Randall, from Pearl Harbor, 1,721 navy, 36 marines; Hermitage, from Guam, 4,079 navy, 560 marines, 10 army.

Wainwright, 15 GIs Relive Old Memories

MILWAUKEE, July 10 (AP)— Fifteen soldiers and a general met today beneath the bright sun of triumph for the first time and time turned back for them to the long night of a defeat which America well may remember when the victories are forgotten.

Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright stepped from the twin engined plane which brought him, with P-51 escort, from Michigan's Selfridge field, took the flourish of an Army band and greeted local dignitaries assembled at Billy Mitchell field. Then he turned toward a handful of men in faded tropics and that was when time turned back.

The first two men in the unit saluted and the general started to acknowledge it, then put his arms around them instead.

"Gather round me, boys," he said. Thus Wainwright, who in hopelessness became one of history's own generals, met the shattered fragments of the "Janesville Tanks"—A Company, 192nd Tank Battalion, the armor which stood so long between the Japanese and the men of Bataan.

With tears frankly on his face, the general said, "in view of the great tribulations we underwent on northern Luzon—at Bataan and Corregidor—it's a great privilege to be here with you today. God bless you."

Then the general walked quickly away.

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LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ANGLO-POLISH FINANCIAL AGREEMENT OF JUNE 24 WOULD NOT BE RATIFIED UNTIL THE PROVISIONAL WARSAW GOVERNMENT GAVE SATISFACTORY PROOF OF INTENTION TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS SO INFORMED WHEN THE AGREEMENT WAS MADE," HE TOLD A QUESTIONER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ASKED IF IT WERE MERE COINCIDENCE OR "ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF PARALLEL DIPLOMACY" THAT THE AMERICAN LOAN TO POLAND WAS SUSPENDED, NOEL-BAKER REPLIED:

"THERE WAS CERTAINLY IN THIS CASE NO COORDINATION OF ACTION WITH THE U.S.GOVERNMENT."

SW1143AED

JUL 11 1946

BARNSTAPLE, ENGLAND, JULY 10-(AP)-THE COUNTY MAGISTRATE COURT FINED AN ENGLISH FAMILY TODAY ON CHARGES OF AIDING TWO AWOL AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS WHILE THEY LIVED IN A STABLE AND WOODS NEAR THE FAMILY COTTAGE IN DEVONSHIRE.

MR.AND MRS.W.MACKIE WERE FINED £20 ($80) EACH. THEIR DAUGHTER DOROTHY PAID £10 ($40) AND WAS PLACED ON PROBATION FOR TWO YEARS.

LT.W.O.KASTER OF THE U.S.MILITARY POLICE SAID THE TWO MEN NOW WERE HELD IN PARIS. HE IDENTIFIED THEM AS PVT. JOHNNY CAUDILL OF MELVIN, KY., AND PVT.CARL LUTHER SIMERLEY OF LENOIR CITY, TENN.

RQ318PED

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-SOME OF THE 2,000 JEWS ARRESTED IN PALESTINE WILL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND THE REST RELEASED, AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY, WHILE IN JERUSALEM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY (CAPS), SEIZED IN THE JUNE 29 RAID, WAS TURNED BACK TO THE AGENCY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, JAMAL EL HUSSEINI OF THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE APPEALED AGAIN TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

HUSSEINI CHARGED THE AGENCY WITH "SUBVERSIVE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, RELATION WITH JEWISH TERRORIST AND ILLEGAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS, RELATION WITH ILLICIT SMUGGLING OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, ENCOURAGEMENT FOR CONTRAVENING IMMIGRATION LAWS BY FACILITATING AND HELPING ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD."

BRITISH TROOPS TURNED OVER THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY AFTER REMOVING BARBED WIRE BARRICADES AND ROADBLOCKS ON APPROACHES TO THE BUILDING IN JERUSALEM'S NEW CITY RESIDENTIAL AREA. THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT "THERE IS NOW NO CURFEW ANYWHERE IN JERUSALEM."

INFORMANTS HERE SAID IT COULD NOT BE ESTIMATED HOW MANY OF THE 2,000 JEWS ARRESTED IN THE RAIDS WOULD BE CHARGED AND TRIED, AND THAT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER ANY RELEASES HAD YET BEEN STARTED.

JUL 11 1946

PREPARATION OF EVIDENCE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, IS NEARLY COMPLETE. THE BRITISH STAGED THE RAIDS ALONG WITH A SEARCH FOR HIDDEN ARMS. THE JEWISH AGENCY BUILDING WAS SEARCHED THOROUGHLY BY THE MILITARY, AND IT WAS REPORTED THAT SEVERAL DOCUMENTS WERE REMOVED FOR STUDY.

LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, HAS RECOMMENDED A COURSE OF ACTION TO THE BRITISH CABINET, AND PRESUMABLY THIS HAS BEEN APPROVED, THE INFORMANTS ADDED. SIR ALAN IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT WITHIN TWO DAYS.

THE BRITISH RAIDS WERE CRITICIZED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY DR. S.SEGAL, WHO DECLARED THAT "NO ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE DONE MORE TO PERSUADE THE JEWISH POPULATION THAT IT WAS ENGAGED IN A HOLY WAR."

COLONIAL SECRETARY GEORGE HALL, REPLYING TO A QUESTION FROM SEGAL, SAID ANY DAMAGE DONE IN THE SEARCHES WAS "NOT ONLY INSIGNIFICANT, BUT ENTIRELY JUSTIFIED." HALL SAID SEARCHES OF SETTLEMENTS HAD UNCOVERED 92 MORTARS, 5,267 MORTAR BOMBS, 5,017 GRENADES, 10 MACHINEGUNS, 321 RIFLES, 78 PISTOLS, AND 420,000

ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION IN ADDITION TO QUANTITIES OF DEMOLITION EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER MILITARY STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

THE LONDON INSTITUTE OF UNDERWRITERS ANNOUNCED AN INCREASE OF INSURANCE RATES ON SHIPPING TO PALESTINE FOR RISKS ARISING FROM STRIKES, RIOTS, AND CIVIL DISORDERS. A SPOKESMAN FOR LLOYDS OF LONDON SAID THIS WAS NORMAL UNDERWRITING PROCED IN CHANGING RATES TO CONFORM WITH KNOWN RISKS.

N416PED

ADD LONDON xxx ACTION

LONDON, HE SAID, IS SUPPORTING GEN. MARK CLARK IN HIS CONTENTION THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS ENTITLED ONLY TO GERMAN PROPERTY TAKEN OVER OR CRATED IN AUSTRIA BEFORE 1938.

GREAT BRITAIN WAS REPRESENTED AS FEELING THAT AUSTRIA'S ECONOMY WILL BE SEVERELY SHAKEN IF THE RUSSIANS TAKE GERMAN PROPERTY SENT INTO AUSTRIA SINCE 1938, AND AUSTRIAN ENTERPRISES ACQUIRED BY GERMANS SINCE 1938.

GH1217PED

JUL 11 1946

-95-

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, JULY 10-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV FLATLY OPPOSED TONIGHT ANY PLAN FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE WHICH WOULD DISMEMBER, FEDERALIZE OR REDUCE THE REICH TO THE STATUS OF AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

HE CALLED FOR THE SETTING UP AT ONCE OF A CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATION "AS A TRANSITIONAL STEP TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUTURE GERMAN GOVERNMENT" WITH WHICH THE ALLIES COULD SIGN A PEACE TREATY.

IN A LENGTHY SPEECH TO THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ON RUSSIA'S VIEWS ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF GERMANY, MOLOTOV DEMANDED:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF FOUR-POWER INTERALLIED CONTROL OVER ALL GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND OVER THE KEY RUHR PLANTS IN PARTICULAR. THE RURH NOW IS ADMINISTERED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE BRITISH.

DRAFTING OF A PLAN TO ASSURE GERMAN REPARATIONS DELIVERIES TO THE ALLIES AS A MEANS OF FURTHERING THE "COMPLETE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT" OF THE REICH.

MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT ON THE NEED FOR GERMAN CENTRALIZATION PLACED HIM SQUARELY AT ODDS WITH GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER. BIDAULT DECLARED THAT FRANCE WOULD DISCUSS CENTRALIZATION OF THE REICH ONLY AFTER GERMANY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN FIXED. THE FRENCH HAVE ASKED THAT THE RUHR, RHINELAND AND THE SAAR BE SEPARATED FROM GERMANY.

MOLOTOV DECLARED IT WAS "EASY TO UNDERSTAND THAT WITHOUT THE RUHR GERMANY CANNOT EXIST AS AN INDEPENDENT AND STABLE STATE."

ANY PLAN TO ANNIHILATE GERMANY AS A STATE OR TO TURN HER INTO A RURAL NATION WITH HER MAIN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS DESTROYED WOULD RUN COUNTER TO "THE INTERESTS OF WORLD ECONOMY AND TRANQUILITY IN EUROPE," HE SAID.

SUCH A POLICY, THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ADDED, WOULD TRANSFORM GERMANY INTO A CENTER WHERE "DANGEROUS SENTIMENTS OF REVENGE" WOULD BE NOURISHED AND WOULD "PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF GERMAN REACTIONARIES."

PROPOSALS TO FEDERALIZE GERMANY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AS A METHOD OF LESSENING THE CENTRALIZING POWER OF A FUTURE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. DISCUSSING THESE PROPOSALS MOLOTOV SAID:

"THERE HAVE BEEN NOT A FEW INSTANCES IN WHICH ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN THE WESTERN ZONES OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY HAVE ENCOURAGED THE IDEA OF A FEDERAL STRUCTURE FOR GERMANY. THE ATTITUDE OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES IS ONE THING, WHEREAS, A REAL DESIRE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, OR AT LEAST A DESIRE OF THE POPULATION OF SOME PART OF GERMAN TERRITORY IS ANOTHER THING.

"WE, THE SOVIET PEOPLE, HOLD THAT IT IS INCORRECT TO IMPOSE UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE A SOLUTION OF THIS QUESTION. SUCH AN IMPOSITION WOULD NOT IN ANY CASE PRODUCE ANY GOOD IF ONLY FOR THE REASON THAT IT WILL BE PRECARIOUS."

HE EXPLAINED THAT NATURALLY RUSSIA WOULD NOT OBJECT TO FEDERALIZATION OF GERMANY OR THE SEPARATION OF FORMER GERMAN STATES FROM THE REICH IF PLEBISCITES REVEALED THAT SUCH CHANGES CONFORMED TO THE EXPRESSED WISHES OF THE GERMANS THEMSELVES.

BIDAULT HAILED X X X FOURTH GRAPH PREV.

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JUL 1 1946

DURING THEIR THREE-HOUR DEBATE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RETURNED AGAIN TO CONSIDERATION OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES' PROPOSAL FOR A 25-YEAR TREATY TO INSURE GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

BIDAULT HAILED THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL AS A BULWARK TO EUROPEAN SECURITY AND SAID THE MATTER WOULD BE STUDIED SYMPATHETICALLY BY FRENCH OFFICIALS. HE EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IT COULD "PROMOTE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIES WITH REGARD TO THE EVER-POSSIBLE DANGER OF A GERMAN MILITARY REBIRTH."

MOLOTOV, WHO YESTERDAY CHARACTERIZED BYRNES' PROPOSAL AS "WHOLLY INADEQUATE", SAID TODAY HE WOULD STUDY IT FURTHER.

BOTH BIDAULT AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN APPROVEDL BYRNES' VPROPOSAL TO APPOINT SPECIAL DEPUTIES TO STUDY GERMAN ISSUES AND REPORT BACK TO THE MINISTERS COUNCIL SOMETIME LATER THIS YEAR.

MOLOTOV, HOWEVER, MAINTAINED IT WAS TOO SOON TO APPOINT SUCH A COMMISSION AND URGED INSTEAD THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING LATER THIS YEAR TO DISCUSS GERMAN QUESTIONS EXCLUSIVELY.

CENTERING THEH

(MORE)

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CENTERING THE DISCUSSION ON THE PRESENT ZONAL ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY, BEVIN COMPLAINED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD PREVENTED FULFILLMENT OF POTSDAM PLEDGES TO ALLOW EXPORT AND IMPORT EXCHANGES AMONG THE VARIOUS ALLIED ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

DECLARING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE WAS COSTING BRITAIN $320,000,000 A YEAR, BEVIN DEMANDED THAT GERMANY BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT AND PROMISED THAT THE BRITISH ZONE WOULD COOPERATE WITH OTHRR ZONES ON A BASIS OF RECIPROCITY.

BRITISH SOURCES QUOTED BEVIN AS SAYING THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS ZONES TO INSURE GERMANY'S DISARMAMENT. THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID HE HAD RECEIVED REPORTS--WHICH HE HAD NOT ACCEPTED AS NECESSARILY ACCURATE--THAT THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS WAS CONTINUING IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE. FOR SMOOTH RELATIONS AMONG THE POWERS, HE ADDED, THIS SITUATION SHOULD BE EXAMINED AND ALL "FALSE REPORTS" LAID TO REST.

BEVIN SUPPORTED BYRNES' REQUEST TO MOLOTOV TO INSTRUCT THE RUSSIAN

30.24-4071

MEMBER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN TO PERMIT A FOUR-POWER INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE ZONES--WITH THE INVESTIGATION COVERING BOTH MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT.

AT THE END OF THE SESSION BEVIN SUBMITTED A PAPER CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT, AND MOLOTOV SUBMITTED ONE CALLING FOR A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO GERMAN DEMOBILIZATION IN THE FOUR ZONES. BOTH MATTERS WILL BE DISCUSSED BY THE MINISTERS TOMORROW.

IN HIS OUTLINE OF RUSSIAN POLICY ON GERMANY, MOLOTOV SAID THAT PROPOSALS FOR THE DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY WERE BASED UPON AN IDEA OF DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN STATE WHICH THE SOVIET UNION COULD NOT ACCEPT.

HE SAID X X X SEVENTH GRAPH PREV. (DELETING 15TH GRAPH: BIDAULT SAIE X X X MILITARY REBIRTH").

TA935PED

Paris, july 10-(AP)-- request by iran and iraq to be invi to the european peace conference here july 29 will be passed upon by the conference after it is organized, members of delegations attending the foreign ministers meeting said tonight.

JUL 11 1946

france, as the host nation, now must [illegible] organize a secretariat and set up administrative machinery. when that is organized, the requests of iran and iraq and similar requests will be considered. Depending upon the rules of procedure adopted, the 21s nations in the conference may be required to vote on seating such applicants.

FOLO PARIS

MOSCOW, JULY 10-(AP)-MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS GA\ ROMINENT DISPLAY TODAY TO A PROPOSAL BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES FOR A TREATY COVERING GERMAN DISARMAMENT FOR 25 YEARS, AND TO A STATEMENT BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV ON THE PROPOSED PACT.

THE FULL TEXT OF BYRNES' PLAN, WHICH WAS SUBMITTED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN PARIS, AND MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT WERE PRINTED WITHOUT COMMENT IN PARALLEL COLUMNS.

(MOLOTOV SAID AT A MEETING OF THE MINISTERS IN PARIS YESTERDAY THAT THE BYRNES PLAN WAS "WHOLLY INADEQUATE" AND THAT IT DID NOT INSURE AGAINST THE REBIRTH OF MILITARISM IN GERMANY.)

RQ943AED

ADD FRANKFURT XX JUNE 19

COL.DURANT WAS CONFINED IN THE SAME SUITE. HIS WIFE HAD A ROOM ON THE FLOOR ABOVE. THEY HAD NO METHOD OF COMMUNICATION AND ARMED MILITARY POLICE STOOD AT THEIR DOORS.

SCORES OF ARMY SECRET OPERATIVES IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES STILL HUNTED GEMS FROM THE RICH COLLECTION WHICH THE AGED COUNTESS VON HESSEN, GRANDDAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND, SAID YESTERDAY STILL WERE MISSING.

JUL 19 1946

A NUMBER OF THE JEWELS WERE FOUND IN A DEALER'S STORE IN BELFAST, NORTH IRELAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AND AT SCATTERED POINTS IN EUROPE.

AGENTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WERE REPORTED SCOURING EVERY POINT AND COUNTRY VISITED BY THE DURANTS, AND BY MAJOR DAVID F. WATSON, THIRD PRINCIPAL SUSPECT, SINCE THE JEWELS WERE STOLEN FROM KRONBERG CASTLE LAST NOVEMBER.

FHAVB12PED

BAD NAUHEIM----FIRST ADD LICHFIELD X X X CHARGES.

IN A CONCURRENT TRIAL, CAPT. JOSEPH A. ROBERTSON TESTIFIED THAT COL. JAMES A. KILIAN ONCE TOLD HIM THE RULES BEING ENFORCED AT LICHFIELD WERE KILIAN'S OWN RULES AND SHOULD BE OBEYED.

KILIAN, FORMER COMMANDER AT LICHFIELD AND A NATIVE OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., IS CHARGED WITH AIDING AND AUTHORIZING CRUEL AND INHUMAN PUNISHMENT.

"THESE GUARDS AND MINOR OFFICERS WERE SIMPLY PAWNS CARRYING OUT

ORDERS WHICH WERE CONTRARY TO ARMY REGULATIONS AND IT WAS KILIAN WHO ISSUED THE ORDERS", DECLARED THE PROSECUTOR, MAJOR JOSEPH S. ROBINSON OF NEW YORK CITY.

ROBERTSON, 8 15TH STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO, WHOSE OWN TRIAL ON SIMILAR CHARGES WAS POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL JULY 22, SAID HE ONCE WENT TO KILIAN TO PROTEST THE GUARDHOUSE RULE AGAINST SMOKING BY PRISONERS.

TESTIFYING RELUCTANTLY, ROBERTSON WAS ASKED BY THE PROSECUTOR:

"IN THE COURSE OF THAT DISCUSSION WASN'T SOMETHING SAID BY KILIAN ABOUT HIS HAVING DEVISED AND WANTING ENFORCED ALL RULES?"

"IN SUBSTANCE THAT IS WHAT HE SAID", ANSWERED ROBERTSON, WHO COMMANDED A COMPANY PROVIDING LICHFCELD GUARDS.

"KILIAN TOLD YOU THOSE RULES BEING ENFORCED AT THE GUARDHOUSE WERE HIS RULES?" THE PROSECUTOR PRESSED.

"YES, SIR", WAS ROBERTSON'S REPLY.

ROBERTSON SAID HE ONCE OBJECTED TO PERMITTING PRISONERS TO BE PLACED IN CHARGE OF A GUARD WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "A DANGEROUS MENTAL CHARACTER", BUT THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO PREVENT IT. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW, HOWEVER, WHETHER IT WAS KILIAN'S HEADQUARTERS WHICH BLOCKED HIM.

WHEN FIRST ASSIGNED TO DUTY AT LICHFIELD, ROBERTSON SAID HE PROTESTED BECAUSE HE HAD HEARD IT WAS "A ROUGH PLACE", BUT WAS ASSURED BY SEVERAL OFFICERS, "DO YOU JOB AND YOU HAVE NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT".

MAJOR RICHARD E. LO BUONO, 614 MAIN STREET, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA., ALSO WON AN INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF HIS TRIAL SCHEDULED TO OPEN TODAY. HIS LAWYERS ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SOON AND THE COURT ALLOWED TIME TO OBTAIN NEW DEFENSE NOUNSEL.

WB1-A2PED

Budapest, July 8-(delayed)-(ap)-The average intellectual worker in budapest earns 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 (60 quintillion) pengoes a month--yet he hasn't enough money to buy food or clothes.

His monthly salary is equivalent to one United States dollar. The highest paid worker in budapest earns the equivalent of about $7 monthly, and the ordinary laborer receives about $3.

The average intellectual worker lives on bread and bean or potato soup. If he is lucky enough to have a shirt, he may be able to trade it to a peasant for five eggs.

Shirts in this inflation-ridden country cost from $8 to $12. Shoes cost $30.

Politicians publicly say the inflation will end sept. 1, with the issuance of a new money. But many think there will be starvation this winter.

fbg307aed/ rew nite

30.24-4073

A119
NIGHT LEAD POGROM (200)
KIELCE, POLAND, JULY 10-(AP)-THE 11 MEN AND ONE WOMAN ON TRIAL BEFORE A HIGH POLISH MILITARY COURT ON CHARGES OF HAVING TOUCHED OFF THE BLOODY JULY 4 POGROM HERE ADMITTED "QUALIFIED GUILT" TONIGHT.
THE DEFENDANTS, EXAMINED BY A MILITARY PROSECUTOR, GENERALLY ADMITTED PARTICIPATION IN THE ATTACKS AGAINST THE JEWS BUT RESISTED ATTEMPTS BY THE PROSECUTION TO SHOW SPECIFIC KILLINGS. FORTY-ONE PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE POGROM.
ONE DEFENDANT, 20-YEAR-OLD STANISLAW RURORZ, TESTIFIED THAT STONES AND BOARDS WERE USED TO BEAT JEWS TO DEATH. HE IDENTIFIED SEVERAL OF HIS CO-DEFENDANTS AS HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOTING. THE WOMAN DEFENDANT, ANTONIA BAFKUPSCHA, 26, ADMITTED INCITING A MOB AND HURLING STONES AT JEWS.

MEANWHILE: IN WARSAW U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE SAID THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED THE KIELCE POGROM WITH PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND HAD TOLD THE PREMIER OF THE "GREAT INTEREST IN THE U.S. IN A SITUATION OF SUCH GRAVITY."
LANE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY "ARE PERTURBED" OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INCREASED INFLUX OF JEWS AS A RESULT OF THE KIELCE INCIDENT.
INFORMED SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 25,000 JEWS HAVE BEEN GOING TO THE AMERICAN ZONE LEGALLY OR ILLEGALLY EACH MONTH AND SAID THAT THIS FIGURE LIKELY WOULD BE BOOSTED SINCE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY WERE NOT DENYING REFUGE TO JEWS FLEEING PERSECUTION.
TA1211AED

JUL 11 1946

ADD WARSAW xxx OCCUPATION
GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS ALSO REVEALED THAT MIKOLAJCZYK HAD "GENERALLY PROTESTED" THE REFERENDUM RESULTS WHICH HE TERMED FRAUDULENT.
MIKOLAJCZYK, ONE-TIME HEAD OF THE FORMER EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, CLAIMED 85 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE HAD VOTED "NO" ON THE QUESTION DEALIN WITH AN UNICAMERAL PARLIAMENT.
CHARGES OF FRAUD WERE NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY FACTS, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, ADDING THAT OFFICIALS RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM WERE TO BE ANNOUNCED FRIDAY.
TA913PED

(120)
BELGRADE--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD MIHAILOVIC [illegible]
REFERRING TO HIS THREE MEETINGS WITH MARSHAL TITO, MIHAILOVIC SAID "WE BECAME RIVALS IN ACCUSING EACH OTHER, BUT I ALWAYS TOLD THE MARSHAL I BELIEVED I COULD COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING WITH HIM."
THE GENERAL EXPLAINED DIFFICULTIES WHICH HE SAID CONFRONTED HIM WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO ORGANIZE MILITARY RESISTANCE AFTER HE TOOK TO THE FORESTS AND DECLARED, "I WAS LEFT A LEGACY OF THE ROTTENNESS OF TWO DECADES OF OUR ARMY."
"I WAS NOT A DEFENDER OF THE OLD REGIMES," HE ADDED.
THE DEFENDANT DENIED A CHARGE THAT IN NOVEMBER, 1941, HE HAD ORDERED THE CHETNIK COMMANDER YOVAN SKAVA TO HAND OVER 365 PARTISANS TO THE GERMANS. HE ALSO DENIED THAT HE STARTED YUGOSLAV FRATRICIDAL WARFARE BY ATTACKING THE PARTISANS AT UZICE IN THAT YEAR.
WM1003PED

ADD BOMBAY xxx SUCCESS
FOUR MOSLEMS AND TWO WOMEN ARE AMONG THE 14 MEMBERS OF A NEW WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY ANNOUNCED BY NEHRU. (HINDUS PREDOMINATE IN THE PARTY.)
SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY AND BROTHER OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, ORGANIZER OF THE "INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY," ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE NEW COMMITTEE.
RQ947AED

Saigon, French Indo-China, July 10 (AP) The high commissariat for Indo-China announced today that a joint French-Laotian study commission was meeting in Vientiane to plan a [illegible]
the protectorate kingdom of Luang Prabang and the colonial areas of Laos under a single regime.

JUL 11 1946

The expanded Laotian kingdom would be under the King of Luang Prabang. The commission expected to set up an interim government to function until a meeting of an elected assembly which would elaborate and vote on a Laotian constitution.

Sisavang Vong,
The king of Luang Prabang has ruled a French protectorate consisting of three Laotian states while the rest of Laos has been under direct French colonial rule.

An official French source here said Laos would have a unified government similar to that of neighboring Cambodia, which accepted internal autonomy under 25-year-old King Norodom Sihanouk Varmen in the French federation.

JUL 11 1946

Cambodia has been regarded thus far as having the least anti-French elements in contrast to the rebellious annamites who won French recognition last March for their Vietnam republic based in Tonkin, the

In accepting the enlargement of Sisivang Vong's realm to embrace all of Laos under internal autonomy on the Cambodian patt Laos apparently will leave foreign affairs to determination by the Indo-China federation in the French Union.

These affairs involve the recovery of parts of both Cambodia and Laos from Siam which obtained some 20,000 square miles of their territories under Japanese "mediation" early in 1941, long before Pearl Harbor.

The meeting place of the French-Laotian study commission is near the Siam frontier areas where the Siamese charged the French recently with aggressions, looting and arrests of their nationals and threatened to protest formally to the United Nations.

JUL 11 1946

--Jackson 01800 cag 718pcd--

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WEST OUT
SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNRRA
NANKING, THURSDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ORDERED ALL CHINESE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS ON JULY 6 TO ASSIST UNRRA IN SPEEDING DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SHIPMENTS--SINCE CUT OFF BECAUSE OF CHINA'S ALLEGED FAILURE TO MAKE PROPER USE OF THE GOODS.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID CHIANG'S ORDER STATED THAT PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND THAT WHEN NECESSARY ARMY TRUCKS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE. HE SAID THE ORDER WAS GIVEN BEFORE UNRRA WORKERS IN CHINA PROTESTED AGAINST MISUSE OF SHIPMENTS.
THERE WAS NO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THIS ORDER BEFORE SUSPENSION OF ALL RELIEF SHIPMENTS EXCEPT EMERGENCY FOODS.
ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON X X X ETC SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD
JQ1058PCS NM

FOLO WASH (150)
NANKING, JULY 10-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF DR.JOHN LEIGHTON STUART AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CHINA WOULD BE "MOST ACCEPTABLE" TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
HE SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD RECEIVED NO FORMAL REQUEST FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DR.STUART BUT THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THE APPOINTMENT MAY HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATED DIRECTLY BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.
THE APPOINTMENT CAUSED CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE BECAUSE OF ITS UNEXPECTEDNESS.
MISSIONARY CIRCLES WERE ENTHUSIASTIC THAT ONE OF THEIR NUMBER HAD BEEN GIVEN THE POST BUT SOME FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN FELT DR.STUART HAD AN INSUFFICIENT GRASP OF CURRENT PROBLEMS.
HOWEVER, ALL AGREED THAT DR.STUART'S LONG RESIDENCE IN CHINA HAS GIVEN HIM INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE HISTORY AND CHARACTER.
DR.HU SHIH, FORMER CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE CHOICE. ALL CHINESE QUARTERS SEEMED TO SHARE THIS REACTION.
CHEN LI-FU, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) SAID HE WAS CERTAIN DR.STUART WOULD CONTRIBUTE MATERIALLY TO THE STRENGTHENING OF CHINESE-AMERICAN TIES.
DS735APS NM

30.24-4075

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (160)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-A DEMAND FOR ELIMINATION OF CLAUSES RENOUNCING WAR AND PROHIBITING MAINTENANCE OF ARMED FORCES WAS RAISED AS A DIET COMMITTEE TODAY BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF JAPAN'S PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE COOPERATIVE DEMOCRATS, A MINORITY PARTY WHICH HOLDS 42 SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE, SUBMITTED THIS FIRST FORMAL REQUEST FOR DELETION OF THE "ANTI-WAR" CLAUSES. THE PARTY'S PROPOSED WORDING WOULD OMIT ANY MENTION OF MILITARY FORCES OR WAR.

MOST JAPANESE HAVE REFRAINED FROM CRITICIZING STRONGLY THE PROPOSED RENUNCIATION OF WAR AND OF ARMED FORCES.

THE COOPERATIVE DEMOCRATS ALSO SUGGESTED OTHER CHANGES, AMONG THEM ELIMINATION OF THE PHRASE "SOVEREIGN WILL OF THE PEOPLE" AS THE SPECIFIED FOUNDATION FOR THE EMPEROR'S POSITION AS "A SYMBOL OF STATE." THEY ALSO PROPOSED DELETING A PROVISION LIMITING THE EMPEROR'S STATE FUNCTIONS TO THOSE LISTED IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE DOCUMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE APPROVED WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE, HOWEVER.

DR.HITOSHI ASHIDA X X X THIRD GRAF N

JQ1021PCS

JUL 12 1946

A94KX (NL JAPS,BRWRS)
NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (120)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION RENOUNCING WAR AND ESTABLISHING THE PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY WAS TO BE TAKEN UP POINT BYPOINT BY THE DIET TODAY.

INDICATIONS WERE IT WOULD BE APPROVED WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE DESPITE MISGIVINGS, PARTICULARLY OVER THE OUTLAWING OF ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN.

DR.HITOSHI ASHIDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE, TOLD A PLENARY SESSION WEDNESDAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE "OBLIGATED" TO DEFEND JAPAN WITH FORCES AT ITS DISPOSAL IN EVENT OF WAR, AND ALSO WOULD PERMIT JAPAN TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES FOR SELF DEFENSE.

THE CONSTITUTION HAS THE DIRECT SUPPORT OF BOTH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND EMPEROR HIROHITO. THE EMPEROR'S POWERS ARE SHARPLY DEFINED BY THE NEW CHARTER.

JQ830PCS

TOKYO, JULY 11-(AP)-A.F.D. GASCOIGNE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND CHIEF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION, ARRIVED TODAY BY AIR FROM LONDON. HE WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY BRIGADIER J.S.M. CARTWRIGHT, UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION CHIEF OF STAFF.

P341ACS

YOKOHAMA, JULY 10-(AP)-BECAUSE HE SCRIBBLED A "V FOR VICTORY" SIGN ON A WALL, PFC.RONALD O.MCMAHON, 4358 W.MONROE ST., CHICAGO, WAS USED BY A JAPANESE GUARD "FOR JU-JITSU PRACTICE," AN EIGHTH ARMY WAR CRIMES COMMISSION WAS TOLD TODAY.

KATSUMO OTO, A CIVILIAN INTERPRETER AT THE [illegible]SAKI PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, TESTIFIED AT THE HEARING FOR TWO [illegible]AT ONE OF THEM-- HARUSHIGE KAWAKAMI -- HAD THUS ABUSED MCMAHON.

FJ420ACS

A122KX
KWAJALEIN, JULY 10-(AP)-THE PILOT OF A NAVY HELLCAT "DRONE" WAS KILLED TUESDAY WHEN THE PLANE WENT OUT OF CONTROL ON A PRACTICE RUN, PLUNGED INTO THE OCEAN AND EXPLODED, THE NAVY REPORTED TONIGHT.

ON PRACTICE FLIGHTS, THE RADIO-CONTROLLED DRONE CARRIES A PILOT, WHO TAKES OVER ONLY IF THE MOTHER PLANE LOSES CONTROL. YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT ONLY 500 FEET ALTITUDE AND THE PILOT HAD NO TIME TO RIGHT THE PLANE.

FOUR DESTROYERS SEARCHED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR THE PILOT, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN.

JQ1022PCS NM

TOKYO, JULY 11-(AP)-POST WAR JAPAN'S FIRST TEXTILES WOVEN FROM AMERICAN COTTON WILL BE READY NEXT MONTH TO SHIP BACK TO U.S. AND OTHER WORLD MARKETS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

HAROLD S.TATE, TEXTILE DIVISION CHIEF, SAID TESTS OF THE FIRST YARNS SPUN FROM 40,000 BALES OF IMPORTED AMERICAN COTTON PROVED THEM HIGH IN TEXTILE STRENGTH.

THE U.S. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION PROGRAM CALLS FOR EXPORTING ALL TEXTILES MADE FROM THE FIRST TWO COTTON-IMPORT CARGOES, TATE SAID. SOME 19,000 BALES, HOWEVER, WILL BE IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE INTO GOODS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

FJ233ACS

ATOMIC BOX
KWAJALEIN, JULY 10-(AP)-A PIG FOUND SWIMMING IN BIKINI LAGOON AFTER THE ATOM BOMB SANK THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA IS STILL ALIVE. SO ARE THREE RATS, BOTH ON THE BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA THE DAY THE AERIAL BOMB EXPLODED.

CAPT.FITZHUGH LEE, TASK FORCE INFORMATION OFFICER WHO MADE THESE REVELATIONS TODAY, REFUSED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION ON THE CONDITION OF OTHER SURVIVING ANIMALS FROM TARGET SHIPS.

DS732APS

KWAJALEIN,JULY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, 20TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, SAID TODAY THAT ONE OF THREE CAUSES COULD BE BLAMED FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB'S FALLING SHORT OF THE BULLSEYE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, AND THAT THE AIR FORCE, NAVY AND SCIENTISTS ALL WERE INVESTIGATING.

THE CREW , THE BOMBSIGHT OR THE BOMB ITSELF MIGHT HAVE CAUSED THE MISS, HE SAID. THE BOMBSIGHT HAS A NORMAL ERROR OF 186 FEET, WHICH BOMBARDIERS TRY TO CORRECT, HE EXPLAINED. THE CREW HAS PROVED ITSELF EXCELLENT, HE ADDED.

EXPERTS FIGURED "ANY ONE OF 50 THINGS" MIGHT CAUSE A FAULT IN THE BOMB ITSELF -- AMONG THEM A FAULTY FIN (TAIL), OR A DEFECT IN THE STREAMLINED BOMB CASING.

FJA05ACS

MEXICO CITY, JULY 10-(AP)-U.S. ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, HERE AS A "GOOD NEIGHBOR VISITOR," CALLED UPON PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TODAY. MEXICAN NAVY SECRETARY HERIBERTO JARA AND OTHERS ACCOMPANIED HIM.

ADMIRAL HALSEY AND PARTY OF FIVE LEAVE TOMORROW FOR CUBA IN THEIR NAVAL TRANSPORT PLANE. LATER THEY GO TO PUERTO RICA, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, CHILE, PERU, COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, THE CANAL ZONE AND GUATEMALA, IN THAT ORDER.

JQ803PCS

Central Rule in Germany Is Demanded by Byrnes

DYNAM

Beaten Nation Must Have Economic Unity, Says U. S. Minister.

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes called tonight for the establishment of a central administration in Germany to give the beaten nation economic unity and declared that the "American government has never sought to impose a peace of vengeance" upon the Reich.

Byrnes further told the four-power foreign ministers council that if an agreement was not reached now on a centralization plan, the United States wanted an economic merger of any two or more of the present four Allied zones of occupation.

NIGHT

Explains U.S. Policy

In two statements Byrnes gave a detailed account of American policy on Germany. The American secretary expressed the hope that the British threat to go ahead immediately with autonomous control of the British zone could be avoided.

Byrnes defined America's position 24 hours after Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had pictured Russia as favoring a reunified and self-sufficient Germany. Both men said they regarded the revival of Germany's peaceful industries as essential to the economic revival of Europe.

Byrnes said the government of the United States believed that:

1—While Germany's economic revival along peaceful lines is essential, this revival of the Reich should

(Continued on Page Two)

not be given "priority over the economic revival of countries Germany has devastated."

2—The Allies now should make clear to the German people the essential terms of the peace settlement which the Germans will be expected to accept and observe. This step should be taken, Byrnes explained, "to give democratic forces in Germany a chance to assert themselves."

Opposes Mass Occupation

3—Allied controls and small security forces must be maintained in Germany for a long period "but mass occupations and occupation government of Germany, if extended over a prolonged period, will defeat our purposes."

4—The Germans must be given a "chance to minimize" by their own efforts the difficulties and hardships they are going to experience. If the Germans "are not given that chance they will ascribe their difficulties and hardships to the Allied occupation and not to the devastating war of aggression which their leaders brought upon them and the world."

5—The four-powered foreign ministers should appoint special deputies to set up machinery "to work out definite lines" of a German peace settlement.

Byrnes made his statement after Molotov had called for the setting up at once of a central German administration "as a transitional step toward the establishment of a future German government" with which the Allies could sign a peace treaty.

Demands Four-Power Control

Molotov also said that Russia opposed any plan which would dismember, federalize or reduce Germany to the status of an agricultural state. The Soviet foreign minister demanded the establishment of a system of four-power interallied control over all German industries and over the key Ruhr plants in particular and asked that a plan be drafted to assure German reparation deliveries to the Allies.

The five-hour meeting of the ministers today produced no agreements. But the ministers decided that they would hold a special meeting on German problems in the autumn after the adjournment of the United Nations General assembly in New York. The date for the ministers' autumn session was not fixed.

While Byrnes and Molotov were placing themselves on record in favor of centralization, the French delegation heard with open dismay British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement that Britain was going ahead immediately with "autonomous" control of its zone.

Bevin took his stand in the light of the council's inability to agree on an inter-zonal exchange of goods which he proposed yesterday in order to reduce Britain's huge occupation costs. Bevin's proposal was similar in its aim to the economic merger plan advanced by Byrnes.

A French spokesman said this was an "extremely grave" decision because it meant Britain was going to set about putting German industry back on its feet.

Byrnes said his offer for economic merging extended to all zones and explained that conversations already had been carried on with some British and some Russian officials on the subject. He did not identify the officials.

The American secretary said the merging plan would be open at all times on equal terms for the participation of any government which did not elect to participate in the beginning.

French delegation members made no secret of the fact that they were not enthusiastic about the plan for the economic unity of Germany, but said they would accept the proposal "since that seems to be the only way of settling the reparations question."

Referring to the present zonal system in the Reich, Byrnes said: "We cannot continue indefinitely to administer Germany in four air-tight compartments."

He said the United States was willing to exclude the Saar from the authority of any central German agency so that it could be administered by the French government, as at present, until Germany's western boundaries finally were determined.

Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister, has refused to discuss any liberalization of German occupation rule until the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar are detached from Germany.

French Communists today joined with other members of the French cabinet in giving unanimous endorsement to this policy.

Thus the French Communists—often accused by their opponents of taking orders from Moscow—have placed themselves behind Bidault and against the Russian stand as outlined by Molotov.

Text of Byrnes's Statements on Germany

PARIS, July 11 (AP).—The complete text of a statement by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to the Council of Foreign Ministers on American policy on establishment of central controls in Germany:

I hope that we can avoid the situation outlined by Mr. Bevin. I still hope that my colleagues at this meeting will agree to the establishment of central German administrative agencies necessary to secure economic unity in Germany.

The United States will agree that the Saar region be excluded from the authority of these central agencies so that it can be administered, as at present, by the French government until the western boundaries are finally determined.

If the Council cannot agree upon central administrative agencies, then the United States, as a last resort, makes another suggestion. At present no zone of Germany can be regarded as fully self-sustaining. Treatment of any two zones as an economic unit would improve conditions in both zones.

Recently officials of the United States zone have met with officials of the United Kingdom zone to discuss agricultural policies. Meetings have been held between German economic officials from the Soviet and United States zones during which agreement was reached, with the approval of the military governments, for the exchange of some products.

Ready to Co-operate

Pending agreement among the four powers to implement the Potsdam agreement requir-

30.24 4077

ing administration of Germany as an economic unit, the United States will join with any other occupying government or governments in Germany for treatment of our respective zones as an economic unit.

We are prepared to instruct our military representatives in Germany to proceed immediately with the representatives of any other occupying government to establish German administrative machinery for the administration of our zones as an economic unit.

It is the view of the United States delegation that such arrangement could be accomplished without interference with the existing quadripartite government of Germany. The proposed arrangement should at all times be open on equal terms for participation of any government which did not elect to participate in the beginning. This proposal is not intended to divide Germany, but on the contrary to expedite its treatment as an economic unit.

We cannot continue to administer Germany in four airtight compartments, preventing, as I stated a few days ago, exchange between the four zones of goods, communications and even ideas. The condition of the present situation will result in inflation and economic paralysis. It will result in increased costs to the occupying powers and unnecessary suffering to the German people.

The United States is unwilling to share responsibility for continuance of such conditions. We feel it our duty to exhaust every effort to secure the co-operation of the occupying powers in administering Germany as an economic unit.

Reply to Molotov

The compete text of a statement by Mr. Byrnes on American policy regarding treatment of Germany, a statement in reply to the Russian policy statement made Wednesday by Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov:

The American government has never sought to impose a peace of vengeance upon Germany. The American government regards the economic revival of Germany as essential to the economic revival of Europe. It favors industrial revival of Germany on peaceful lines. It does not favor and has never favored, however, giving economic revival of Germany priority over economic revival of countries Germany has devastated.

The American government has supported and will continue to support necessary measures to denazify Germany and to give democratic forces in Germany a chance to assert themselves. But the American government does not believe that the democratic forces in Germany can assert themselves unless they are given a fair chance to do so.

The American government is convinced that the way to give democratic forces in Germany a chance to assert themselves is for the Allies to make clear to the German people the essential terms of the peace settlement which they expect the German people to accept and observe.

The Allies should make clear just what the disarmament which they expect the German people to observe means. They should make clear the reparations deliveries which they expect to exact, so that the German people will know that the harder they work the sooner they will be permitted to share in the benefits of that work.

Should Define Boundaries

The Allies should make clear to the Germans what the future boundaries of Germany will be and the limits within which Germans may govern themselves. They should make clear to the Germans that so long as they observe clear the definite standards laid down by the Allies, there will be no interference with their efforts to rebuild their economic and political life for the benefit of themselves and of Europe as a whole.

Talk of a long or short occupation is misleading. Controls and small security forces must be reserved for a long period of time to ensure Germany's observance of the terms of agreed settlement. But mass occupations and occupation governments of Germany, if extended over a prolonged period, will defeat our purposes. The Germans are, at best, going to experience difficulties and hardships. They must be given a chance to minimize those difficulties and hardships by their own efforts. If they are not given that chance they will ascribe their difficulties and hardships to Allied occupation and not to the devastating war of aggression which their leaders brought upon them and the world.

It is therefore the duty of the Allies to set up machinery to work out the definite lines of a peace settlement which they expect Germany to accept and observe. I urge upon my colleagues that we should appoint special deputies for this purpose and give them directives.

If we fail to do this we will be confessing to the world our own lack of constructive purpose and our inability to agree, and will betray millions who died in order that freedom might live.

REDS EMERGE AS CHAMPIONS OF GERMANY

Molotov's Policy Speech Calls for a Nation Self-sufficient.

J. DYNAN

OPPOSES DISMEMBERMENT

Some See Statement as Bid for Popularity in Reich and as Aid to Communists.

Paris, July 11 (A. P.).—Russia emerged today as the champion of a reunified and self-sufficient Germany on the basis of a policy-charting speech yesterday by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.

Addressing his colleagues on the Foreign Ministers Council, Molotov flatly opposed the dismemberment or federization of Germany or reduction of the Reich to an agricultural state.

The speech was the first clear-cut expression of the Kremlin's attitude toward Germany since the end of the war. Some quarters here were inclined to write off the address as a Russian bid for popularity within the Reich, and as a move to strengthen the forces of German Communists.

It was generally conceded that Molotov, in the eyes of the average German, now stood for a Germany governed by Germans, and for the return of a decent standard of living.

French official quarters expressed dismay that the Russian policy of unification was in direct conflict with the French proposal to separate the Ruhr, the Saar and the Rhineland from the remainder of the Reich.

But France's Foreign Minister and President, Georges Bidault, won a victory at home in the conference backyard. The French Cabinet unanimously voted today to uphold his stand on Germany to date, which included a demand for internationalizing the Ruhr and which contributed to delaying a unified four-Power Germany policy. The Information Ministry said Communist Ministers voted for the Bidault motion.

Resumes German Debate.

It was not immediately clear whether the Russian statement of policy would delay the adjournment of the council, tentatively planned for this week end. The Ministers were called into session today to resume discussions on Germany. They are scheduled to approve final drafts of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland on Saturday.

[Paris correspondents say there will be a full statement today by Secretary of State Byrnes on the future of Germany, BBC, heard by NBC, said today.]

Molotov urged the Ministers not to be governed by "the spirit of revenge" in dealing with Germany, and said that Russia would not object to the splitting up of the Reich if plebiscites should show that this was the desire of the Germans involved. He urged the immediate creation of a central German administration "as a transitional step toward the establishment of a future German government" with which the Allies eventually could sign a peace treaty.

Asks 4-Power Controls.

"Our purpose is not to destroy Germany but to transform Germany into a democratic and peace-loving state which, next to its agriculture, will have its own industry and foreign trade, but which will be deprived of economic and military potentialities to rise again as an aggressive force," Molotov said.

He called for the establishment of a system of four-Power control over German industries and over key Ruhr plants in particular. At present the Ruhr is administered exclusively by the British.

Molotov also demanded that a plan be drafted to assure the delivery of German reparations to the Allies as a means of furthering the "complete military and economic disarmament" of the Reich.

Opposes U.S. Proposal

The Russian Foreign Minister urged that the Council meet later this year to discuss German questions exclusively. He opposed a proposal by United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that special deputies be appointed to study the German situation and report back to the Council.

Byrnes's suggestion was supported by the other two members of the Big Four—Georges Bidault, French President and Foreign Minister, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary.

Bevin complained that Russia had prevented fulfillment of Potsdam pledges to allow import and export exchanges among the various Allied zones of occupation in Germany. He submitted a paper asking for immediate consideration of Germany as an economic unit.

MINISTERS AT PARIS NEAR ADJOURNMENT

PARIS, July 11—(AP) Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov asked the four-power foreign ministers council today to clear up its slate and adjourn by tomorrow afternoon.

Telling of the Russian's request, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, an American advisor, said in a jocular vein:

"Molotov wanted to pull down the iron curtain tomorrow night. But I think it will be Saturday night at least."

YANKS FLEE IN LONDON

London, July 11 (A. P.).—The American Military Police and Scotland Yard men searched London today for two American military prisoners who held up their four guards and escaped yesterday in the Army truck in which they were being taken from Southampton to the Tidworth Detention Barracks.

The military authorities identified the two men as Staff Sgt. Charles Noonan, a 24-year-old parachute trooper, and Charles de Bruin, a merchant seaman. Their home towns and the charges on which they were sentenced were not available, military officials said, because Noonan's records were "on the Continent" and the Army had no file on De Bruin. The police found the truck abandoned in a suburb of London early today.

CAPT. COBIN'S WIFE WAITS IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Mary Cobin of 224 West Runyon street, Newark, N. J., was at first frightened when told by newspaper men on her arrival in Berlin that her husband, Capt. Harold Cobin, was one of the four Americans who disappeared last week into the Russian zone and who, apparently, are being held there for unauthorized entry. She felt reassured soon afterward, however, when told that there had been such cases previously.

Mrs. Cobin was with a group of other Army men's dependents who arrived here to join their husbands. The others were met by their husbands at the Wannsee railroad station.

Rose-Petal Smokes

Berlin, July 11 (AP)—With the black market price of American cigarettes still about $15 a pack of twenty and their own rations negligible, some Germans have taken to buying and smoking dried rose petals and peppermint leaves.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN MUNICH

Brooklyn Soldier and German Girl Shot in Park

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 11 (AP)—The American Third Army announced today that a 19-year-old American soldier had been killed last Saturday night while sitting on a Munich park bench with a German girl.

The soldier was identified as Pfc. Nunzio F. Raia of 95 Degraw Street, Brooklyn. The announcement said that the girl, Martha Lukow, had been wounded in the shoulder by a second shot from the killer's gun. The unidentified killer, whose tracks were obliterated by rain, apparently crept up behind the couple, firing, first, a bullet that pierced Private Raia's right shoulder and entered his heart, the announcement said.

U.S. Soldier Kills Russian Sentry

Heidelberg, Germany, July 11 (AP)—An American soldier shot and killed a Russian sentry on the American-Soviet zonal border in Germany last Sunday after the Russian bayonetted a German woman on the United States side of the line, the 3d Army provost marshal announced today.

The announcement said United States and Soviet authorities had determined that the American constabulary trooper "fired in self-defense" when the Russian charged him with a fixed bayonet.

British To Destroy Helgoland Naval Base

Herford, Germany, July 11 (AP)—The British said officially today that the former German naval base of Helgoland would be destroyed to eliminate its future war potential.

"There can be no peacetime application for miles of tunnels 150 feet below the ground, U-boat pens, permanent gun batteries and the artificial harbor in the island, a mile and a half long and a half mile wide," the announcement said.

The date of the demolition was not announced.

1946

FRICK DEFENDED AS BUREAUCRAT IN HITLER REGIME

NUERNBERG, July 11—(AP) Defense attorneys today portrayed Wilhelm Frick, Hitler's minister of the interior, as just a "bureaucrat" performing a civil service job, and Hans Frank, former governor-general of Poland, as a man who had tried on 14 occasions to quit the Hitler government.

Frick's attorney, Dr. Otto Pannenbecker, in a final defense summary before the International Military tribunal, said Frick never was taken into the Fuehrer's confidence, and had carried out his civil service administrative job within legal bounds.

"Frick was a true specialist in domestic administration who was not considered competent for military, foreign, or political questions," he said.

"He was good enough for establishment of a civilian administration in case of any possible war, according to Hitler's opinion, but the latter's foreign, political, and military plans were none of the former's (Frick's) business."

Pannenbecker said the Gestapo originated within Frick's department, but that Frick never had actual supervision of it, that that was completely Himmler's domain. Frick objected frequently to the conduct of the secret police but Hitler and Himmler ignored him, he added.

Dr. Alfred Seidl, attorney for Frank, said Hitler refused to accept Frank's resignation each time it was offered.

Frank, he added, became so disturbed over the change in Germany from a state based on law to a state governed by police brutality that he tried to bring the matter to public attention, but the only consequence was that Hitler forbade him to speak in public.

Seidl said Frank avoided force in the recruitment of Poles for work in Germany, that he fought against the methods of the police in that occupied country, and that he had nothing to do with the administration of the Oswiecim concentration camp.

Nazi 'Tried 14 Times' To Quit Poland Post

Nuernberg, July 11 (AP)—Counsel for Hans Frank told the International Military Tribunal today that the former Governor General of Poland tried fourteen times to sever his ties with the Hitler Government, but that Hitler refused to accept his resignation.

The attorney, Dr. Alfred Seidl, said Frank was so disturbed by the Reich's change from a state based on law to a state governed by police brutality that he finally undertook to call the matter to the public's attention.

"Constant Battle" With Police

He said that Frank, in four speeches to German attorneys in 1943, repudiated "every form of police state and championed the idea of a state resting on law and independence of the judiciary."

Frank fought a constant battle with the police in Poland and lost each time, Seidl said. As Bavarian leader before the war he demanded dissolution of the infamous Dachau concentration camp, the attorney added.

He declared that the administration of the Oswiecim concentration camp in Poland was not under Frank's direction and that Frank had avoided forced recruitment of Poles for work in the Reich.

Allies Are Accused

The attorney argued that the concentration camps as such are all right, declaring that the Allies have imprisoned upward of 300,000 Germans for their political beliefs.

As for alleged German violations of the rules of warfare in the Polish campaign, the Allies killed more than 1,000,000 civilian in air-raids, including 300,000 in Dresden alone, and many thousands more by atomic bombs in Japan, Seidl said.

Kilian's Command To Be Tougher Told

Officer Defendant Accuses Lichfield Commander

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 11 (AP).—Major Richard E. LoBuono told an American military court today that Colonel James A. Kilian, former commander of the United States Army detention camp at Lichfield, England, once ordered him to "be tougher" on guardhouse prisoners there.

"I said I just couldn't do it," said LoBuono, and added that he subsequently was removed from supervision of the guardhouse. LoBuono himself is awaiting trial. He was formerly a Lichfield provost marshal.

LoBuono, whose home is in East Pittsburgh, Pa., testified also that Kilian "tried to color my testimony" by "pressure" at the start of the present long series of Lichfield trials, in which nine enlisted men and two officers have been convicted of committing or permitting cruelties on soldier prisoners. He did not describe the nature of the "pressure" he said had been brought upon him.

LoBuono told the court, in response to a question, that it was Kilian who made all the rules and determined all the policies regarding the operation of the guardhouse. Kilian, a veteran cavalry officer from Highland Park, Ill., is charged with aiding and authorizing the beating and mistreatment of prisoners while he was in command at Lichfield.

73 Guilty of Killing Yank P. W.'s

Three S S Generals Involved in Slaughter of 900 Americans and Belgians.

Dachau, July 11 (A. P.).—Seventy-three Waffen S S veterans, including three generals, were found guilty by an American military court today of the slaughter of 900 American war prisoners and Belgian civilians in the Battle of the Bulge.

The president of the court, speaking after an hour's deliberation, announced all seventy-three defendants were "found guilty of the particulars and charges."

The defendants included Gen. Josef (Sepp) Dietrich, commander of the Sixth Panzer Army and survivor of Hitler's original beer hall putsch in nearby Munich; Lieut.-Gen. Hermann Priess, commander of the First S.S. Panzer Corps; Brig.-Gen. Fritz Kraemer, chief of staff of the Sixth Panzer Army.

The burden of prosecution evidence was directed against Col. Joachim Peiper, daredevil commander of "Task Force Peiper," whose men participated in the massacre of unarmed American prisoners at Malmedy.

Largest Mass Conviction.

After the verdict of the stern-faced American officers serving as judges was made known, defense counsel began presenting evidence that might be considered as extenuating when sentence is passed, possibly early next week.

Spectators were generally surprised that all 73 defendants had been convicted. It was the largest mass conviction yet handed down by American justice against accused German war criminals.

Peiper, like his fellow prisoners, took the court's announcement stoically. An American lieutenant colonel, Hal D. McCown, flew the Atlantic to testify in his defense, telling how a number of American captives were released by Peiper when the Germans were thrown back in the Ardennes counter-offensive.

The prosecution at the last minute dropped charges against one of the original seventy-four defendants, Marcel Boltz, a 19-year-old Alsatian machine gunner. Boltz testified against his former comrades and said he had been promised repatriation to France.

Pleads for Leniency.

Col. Willis Everett of Atlanta, Ga., a member of defense counsel, pleaded for leniency for all the accused before the court retired.

Accusing the prosecution of "tricks, ruses and beatings," Everett declared: "Does the Army of the United States generally conduct its affairs in this manner? You and I know the answer. Our Army is hard, but fair."

"May it never be said," he continued, "that stark retribution has been found to masquerade in a military Government cloak of false legalism."

Summarizing the eight-week trial, Everett quoted from the works of Thomas Payne: "He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression."

73 Germans Guilty in Massacre Of American Prisoners in Belgium

Three Generals Among Those Convicted for Slayings During 1944 Battle in Ardennes —One Defendant Cleared

DACHAU, Germany, July 11 (AP)—An American military court today convicted seventy-three Elite Guards, including three generals, of the slaughter of 900 American war prisoners and Belgian civilians in the battle of the Bulge in December, 1944.

The sentences, possibly death, may be pronounced next week. The verdict was the largest mass conviction yet handed down by American justice against German war criminals.

The prosecution at the last minute dropped charges against one of the original seventy-four defendants, Marcel Boltz, a 19-year-old Alsatian machine-gunner. He testified against his former comrades and said he had received a promise of repatriation to France.

The defendants included Col. Gen. Josef (Sepp) Dietrich, commander of the Sixth Armored Division and survivor of Adolf Hitler's original beer-hall putsch; Lieut. Gen. Hermann Priess, commander of the First Elite Guard Armored Corps, and Brig. Gen. Fritz Kraemer, Chief of Staff of the Sixth Armored Division. Most of the prosecution's evidence was directed against Col. Joachim Peiper, daredevil commander of "Task-Force Peiper," whose men participated in the massacre of unarmed American prisoners at Malmedy.

Lieut. Col. Hal D. McCown had flown the Atlantic to testify in Peiper's defense. Colonel McCown said that a number of American captives had been released by Peiper when the Germans were thrown back in their Ardennes counter-offensive in December, 1944.

The prosecution used a number of statements from the defendants to show that the Elite Guards had been instructed to wage warfare ruthlessly and, in effect, authorized to kill prisoners when the break-through effort was launched. Its witnesses included several Americans who escaped death at Malmedy. The Germans were charged with killing 750 Americans and 150 Belgians.

MIKHAILOVICH ASKS MERCY

Reviews Career and Says He Hated Germans.

Belgrade, July 11 (A. P.).—The trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich moved swiftly toward its climax today following the former Yugoslav War Minister's final plea for his life, in which he voiced "an absolute hatred for the Germans" and denied charges that he had collaborated with them.

In a four-hour address yesterday to the war crimes tribunal before which he and twenty-three others are on trial, Mikhailovich reviewed his career as leader of the Chetniks and asked the court "to be fair in its evaluation of my work."

"I do not say that I made no mistakes, but every one was making mistakes," Mikhailovich declared as he pictured for the tribunal the "whirlpool of events and difficulties" with which he was confronted.

The Chetnik chieftain, hailed by the Allied world as the leader of Yugoslav resistance forces in 1941, referred frequently to his notes as he sought to refute the testimony of prosecution witnesses that his men had fought side by side with the Germans against Marshal Tito's Partisans.

He declared that he had "never made an agreement with any enemy," that he had always maintained a hostile attitude toward the Germans and had fought constantly for the Balkan unity of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, Greece and Hungary.

"I was in favor of a Balkan union because I felt that through it a greater state could be forged," he said.

Pleading that he had been swept into the confusion of political intrigue when his only interest was to drive out the Germans, Mikhailovich asserted that "events turned against me as (against) no other man."

He ended his plea by declaring: "I am a soldier. I organized resistance against the Germans. I am sorry that any one could think that I was not being loyal to my country."

Jews in Flight From Poland

Huge Exodus Under Way as Pogrom Sequel —25,000 Massed Near Czech Border.

Warsaw, July 11 (A. P.).—A mass exodus of thousands of Jews was reported under way today in Poland, scene of a recent pogrom that resulted in forty-one deaths.

Twenty-five thousand Jews reportedly repatriated from Russia, there was "great interest in the

30.29 -4077

are concentrated at Walbrzych, coal mining city southwest of Wroclaw and twelve miles form the Czecho-Slovakia border, awaiting a chance to leave the country. Others are coming through the mountain passes daily in caravans and trucks, with Palestine as their ultimate destination.

[A dispatch from Nachod, Czecho-Slovakia, said that hundreds of frightened Jews, fleeing from Poland, were arriving at that frontier city daily.]

A Jewish leader said that hundreds of Jews were leaving Walbrzych daily, either crossing the frontier on foot or unguarded points or paying some one to help them cross by other methods. All through Lowker Silesia Jews from Russia are banding together to protect themselves against any anti-Jewish outbreaks.

United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane told Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski yesterday that military authorities in the American zone of Germany were "perturbed" over the possibility of an increased influx of Jews because of the recent pogrom in Kielce. He discussed the

United States in a situation of such gravity."

Eleven men and a woman are on trial before a high Polish military court in Kielce on charges of having instigated the anti-Jewish uprising. They have admitted qualified guilt.

grounds to believe that Russia was subsidizing French Communists.

Served in Moscow

Atkinson was The Times' correspondent in Moscow from August, 1945, to May, 1946. He and his wife left the Soviet capital about a month ago to return to the United States.

(Atkinson went to the Soviet capital after serving about three years as a war correspondent in China for The Times. A native of Melrose, Mass., and a Harvard graduate, he had been drama critic of The Times from 1925 to 1942.

(His views on Russia were published by The Times this week in a series of three articles. He declared that while the Russian people were sincere and good-hearted, they were ruled by a totalitarian, anti-foreign government whose leaders have a phobia about the rest of the world.

(He said Soviet leaders were victims of their own isolation and unable to analyze information from abroad because they have lived all their lives behind an "iron curtain," a phrase which Atkinson declared was "marvelously apt."

Lauds Russian People

("On the whole the Russian people are admirable people—genuine, hard working and practical," he wrote. "You can trust their strength, native intelligence and courage.

("But between us and the Russian people stands the Soviet government. Despite its sanctimonious use of the word 'democracy' it is a

Government Anti-Foreign

("The spirit of the Soviet government is anti-foreign. Ever since the bloody purges of 1936 there has been a nameless terror about foreigners, who are regarded as spies and enemies of the Soviet Union."

("Whether the Soviet government and the Communist party, which are virtually identical, are promoting revolutionary changes in the United States and Great Britain is not circumstantially known, although there is reason to believe that they are meddling in the politics of France by subsidizing and advising the French Communist party.")

Zaslavsky said that Atkinson was "repeating old twaddle without noting in what a laughable, foolish position he was placing himself" in

totalitarian government. The familiar dctatorship of the proletariat is actually the dictatorship of the 13

the sources for an answer to the question of what sum Romeo paid for the love of Juliet."

market prices he judges democratic peoples, democratic parties and historic occurrences."

"If Atkinson were a historian he would occupy himself with the question of how much Napoleon was paid for the battle of Waterloo," the Russian wrote. "If he were a literator he would search

onment.

Those sentenced to die were: Josef Sliwa, Antoni Pruszkowski, Kasimierz Nowakowski, Stefan Mzur, Edward Jurkowski, Josef Pokrzywinski, Julian Chorazak, Wlabysla Blachut and Josef Kuklinski.

The government charged that the woman defendant and Jurkowski were the ringleaders of the mob. Sliwa, Pruszkowski, Nowakowski and Mzur were charged specifically with seizing a Jewish woman and child during the rioting, taking them to the outskirts of the city and killing them after attacking the woman and beating the child.

Admitted "Qualified Guilt"

The trial opened two days ago and the government had promised swift action. All the defendants, upon examination by a military prosecutor, had admitted participation and "qualified guilt" in the attacks, but resisted prosecution attempts to show specific killings.

As the trial opened government investigators said that the rumor which started the pogrom—the tale of an eight-year-old boy that Jews had threatened him with death—was found to be false with the boy's confession.

The boy, Henryx Blaszczyk, had told militiamen on July 4 that he had been imprisoned by Jews. His confession brought out that at the time he actually was at the home of friends of his father in the neighboring village of Piekarki.

The investigation described the child as a "tool" of "fascist reactionaries" who they said were imitating Hitler methods of starting riots against Jews.

Many relatives of the 41 persons killed, and the 40 wounded in the mob action, were among the spectators as the 12 defendants were brought into the courtroom under heavy militia and security police guard.

During the trial yesterday, one defendant testified that stones and boards were used to beat Jews to death and identified several of his co-defendants as having participated in the rioting.

American and British field security forces ranged the city in jeeps to break up fights and Francesco Magnelli, police inspector, predicted "large-scale bloodshed" in the next few days unless passions quieted.

By noon not a single shop in Trieste was open, and streetcars were halted.

As the strikers began moving back, hundreds of Italian youths appeared in the Via Carduccio and attacked several individual strikers.

One large group attempted to attack Communist party headquarters but was beaten back by the civil police. When the crowd cleared there was blood on the street before the building.

Greek Troops Repel 'Albanian Attacks'

Athens, July 11 (AP)—Dispatches from Albanian frontier today reported that Greek troops had repelled a new series of attacks on frontier posts by Albanian forces. The latest attacks were launched at Kakavia and Krostovitsi by superior and heavily armed Albanian troops.

Greek guards took seven prisoners during the fighting, in which the Albanians were assisted by members of the ELAS, military arm of the EAM coalition of Greek Leftist parties, the dispatches added.

Yesterday reports from Yannina said a Greek frontier post near Delvinaki was taken by Albanian forces in a surprise attack Sunday, but later was recaptured.

all kinds of arts bear a reactionary, dying character in which there is nothing of vitality."

The *Pravda* writer retorted:

"These words witness that 'our correspondent' from one New York institution understands as much about the ideas and arts as another or 'our correspondents' from the Chicago Stockyards understands about oranges. But let Atkinson's philosophy and aesthetics remain with him. What is important is that he was weary in Moscow, saw nothing new and what he did see seemed to him old and reactionary. But in this case, why the 'iron curtain?'"

Former Theater Critic

[Before becoming a foreign correspondent in China and then Russia, Atkinson for years was theater critic for the New York *Times*.]

The *Pravda* article then dealt with Atkinson's statemens saying that inside the Soviet Union there existed no kind of freedom, no democracy but only totalitarianism.

Salavsky said the *Times* writer was repeating "old twaddle" without noting "in what a laughable and foolish situation he placed himself. This is not plain slander; this is undisguised slander."

Dealing with Atkinson's claim that there were grounds for believing the Soviet Union was interfering in French politics, subsidizing the French Communst party and giving it directives, the *Pravda* writer said:

"It would be altogether useless to speak with this savage. It is impossible for this product of the stock exchange and the black market to understand that the party, uniting an appreciable part of the French people, does not need directives and will not tolerate any such directives.

Judges "By Dollars"

"No, Atkinson is accustomed to judge separate persons by the sign of 'How many dollars do they cost?' And also by the rule of Stock Market prices, he judges democratic peoples, democratic parties and historic occurences.

"If Atkinson were an historian, he would occupy himself with the question of how much Napoleon was paid for losing the Battle of Waterloo. If he were a literateur, he would search the sources for an

Russia Assails U.S. Writer For Article Criticizing Soviet

MOSCOW, July 11—(AP) Pravda assailed Brooks Atkinson, former Moscow correspondent for the New York Times, as an untalented slanderer" and "gangster of the pen" in an article today criticizing Atkinson's published views on Russia.

David Zaslavsky, editorial writer for the official Communist newspaper, denounced Atkinson for his statements that the Soviet government was totalitarian and that Soviet leaders lived behind an "iron curtain."

The Pravda writer applied such terms as "product of the stock exchange and black market" and "savage" in criticizing Atkinson for declaring that the general level of the Soviet theater, art and music was low and for stating there were members of the politburo of the Communist party."

(He said that "by nature the (Soviet) government is a machine for generating power inside the Soviet Union and as far outside as the power can be made to extend; and all attempts to deal with it in terms of frendship are doomed to failure. Although we are not enemies, we are not friends; and the most we can hope for is an armed peace for the next few years."

(Atkinson attributed a part of the difficulties with the Soviet Union to "the ignorance of the Soviet leaders."

("Very few of them have been outside the Soviet Union," he said. "After many years of isolation, and also some bitter experiences with foreign countries, they have developed a phobia about the rest of the world.

NINE POLES TO DIE FOR KILLING JEWS

Three Other Leaders in July 4 Pogrom Get Prison Terms.

KIELCE, Poland, July 11—(AP) A military court today sentenced to death nine of the 12 defendants charged with setting off the bloody July 4 pogrom here and gave prison terms to the other three.

Forty-one persons, mostly Jews, were killed by rampaging crowds which attacked Jewish homes, stores and apartments.

Woman Gets 10 Years

The military prosecutor asked the death penalty for all except the one woman defendant, Antonia Bafkupscha, 26, who received a 10-year prison sentence. The two others receiving prison terms were Tadeusz Szczesniak, seven years, and Stanislav Rurarz, life impris-

Trieste Strikers In Street Fights

Trieste, July 11 (AP)—Street fighting and police gunfire injured several persons today as thousands of striking workers surged into the heart of Trieste, forcing closure of shops and industrial establishments still remaining open.

Venezia Giulia police fired volleys into the air to break up crowds, wounding some persons. Others were hurt in street clashes. A count of casualties could not be obtained immediately.

TRIESTE SWEPT BY LARGE-SCALE STREET FIGHTING

Many Injured as Strikers Force End of Business at Center of City.

Trieste, July 11 (A. P.).—Large-scale disorders swept Trieste again today as thousands of striking workers broke into the center of town to close shops and industrial establishments still open. Several persons were injured in the street fighting, and others were wounded when the civil police fired pistols into the air to break up the mobs.

The American and British military police and the British field security forces ranged the city in jeeps to break up fights. By noon not a single shop was opeen in Trieste and street-car traffic was halted.

As the strikers began moving out of the city, groups of hundreds of Italian youth appeared in the Via Carduccio and attacked several individual strikers. One large group attempted to attack Communist party headquarters, but was beaten back by the police. When the crowd cleared there was blood on the street in front of the building.

Police Inspector Frances Magnelli predicted large-scale bloodshed in the next few days unless passions quieted.

N.Y. Times Writer Hit By Pravda

Moscow, July 11 (AP)—The official Communist newspaper *Pravda* asserted today that Brooks Atkinson, former New York *Times* correspondent in Moscow, was an "untalented slanderer," " a gangster of the pen" and a "produce of the stock exchange and black market."

The *Pravda* writer, David Zaslavsky, criticized Atkinson for saying he found "an iron curtain" in Russia and that this term is a "devilishly appropriate expression."

The *Pravda* writer said Atkinson was a writer who "jumps out" after living "ten months behind that infamous 'curtain'."

"What A Sensation"

The *Pravda* article continued:

"What a sensation! Pricking up their ears and straining their eyes, the trusting American people are ready to know the secrets of the descreened world. But there awaits them deep disappointment."

Atkinson was quoted as saying: "In Moscow exists no kind of new ideas, everything old is repeated with regularity, leading to dullness. The general level of the theaters, art and music are low. In the main,

1946

answer to the question of what sum Romeo paid for the love of Juliet."

The *Pravda* article said Atkinson's articles were evidences of demands of the "newspaper monopoly capitalists" for "freedom of the press."

"They demand full freedom for slanders and lies," the *Pravda* article asserted. "They want to establish as international law the irresponsibility of swindlers and bandits of the pen."

Articles In Times

A series of three articles by Atkinson, giving his opinions of Russia based on his ten months stay in Mascow, were published in the New York *Times* this week.

Atkinson said the United States would have to abandon "the familiar concepts of friendship" in dealing with Russia because "friendship is not wanted, is not possible and is not involved."

Writing of the Soviet Government, Atkinson said that "despite its sanctimonious use of the word 'democracy,' it is a totalitarian government" and "the familiar dictatorship of the proletariat is actually a dictatorship of the thirteen members of the Politburo of the Communist Party."

Products Of Revolution

Atkinson pictured the thirteen men as products of revolution and of an age when Russia was shunned. He declared that "there are no freedoms inside the Soviet Union." He said the United States and Russia were "not enemies, but we are not friends."

"The most we can hope for is an armed peace for the next few years," Atkinson wrote. "Where our interests lie, we have to apply equal power in the opposite direction. The spirit of the Soviet Government is fundamentally reactionary, as its attitude toward defeated nations and the behavior of the Red Army in Manchuria suggests."

He declared that an estimated 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 political prisoners were living in jail or exile. He said that "it is not the nature of men like members of the Politburo to feel secure" because they were "leaders of a backward poorly organized country that is trying to lift itself by its bootstraps in a hurry."

Anti-Foreign Spirit

"The spirit of the Soviet Government is anti-foreign," Atkinson wrote. "There has been a nameless terror about foreigners, who are regarded as spies and enemies. The leaders imagine every man's hand is against them; they imagine they are surrounded."

The correspondent said he suspected that the Russian leaders "are rather commonplace men who have no experience in democracy at home and are confused by manifestations of democracy abroad."

He wrote that "the basic fact is that the Soviet Union is a socialist state developing and expanding in a capitalist world" and that "according to the Communist party line, the Soviet is not secure as long as capitalistic countries like the United States and Great Britain hold dominant positions in the world."

He expressed the opinion, however, that "the two western democracies could get along with the Soviet Union more profitably than Nazi Germany during the period of the fraudulent pact of friendship."

[At the *Times* offices in New York it was said that neither the *Times* nor Atkinson intended to make any reply to Zaslavsky's attack.]

Tass Calls Byrnes, Bevin 'Arbitrary'

Moscow, July 11 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass, in a Paris dispatch, accused United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of being "one sided and aribtrary" in presenting their views on Germany to the Foreign Ministers Council.

The dispatch said that Byrnes had failed to answer satisfactorily Russian criticism of his proposal for a treaty guaranteeing German disarmament for 25 years, and had "defended the American General (Lieut. Gen. Lucius D.) Clay for his illegal stoppage of reparations deliveries from the American zone to Russia."

Tass said that Bevin was "just as one sided and arbitrary as the American representative."

Moscow papers gave prominent display to a statement made to the Council yesterday by Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov concerning the future of Germany and the signing of a peace treaty with the Reich.

Mongols Thank Reds For Saving World

Moscow, July 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Stalin and Marshal Choi Bolsan, Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, exchanged greetings today in connection with the republic's twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Mongolian Premier said that Russia had "saved the world from Fascist enslavement," and thanked Stalin and Russia for assisting the republic in "strengthening its independence."

HAIFA IMMIGRANTS WIN CONCESSION

Jerusalem, July 11 (A. P.).—A hunger strike of 1,000 illegal Jewish immigrants aboard three quarantine ships in Haifa harbor ended this afternoon. The Jews will be landed tomorrow. They had protested against their long detention aboard the ships.

The authorities said they had planned to transfer the refugees to the Athlit Detention Camp today, but that no accommodations were available ashore.

The Athlit camp is still crowded with 1,290 other illegal immigrants who arrived earlier aboard the refugee ship Josiah Wedgwood. Their release is expected to begin about July 15, the authorities said.

Meanwhile today the underground Jewish radio announced that one of two Jews kidnaped and charged with compiicity in the recent British raids has been sentenced to expulsion from Jerusalem and the other set free. The "Supreme court of the Jewish resistance movement" ordered exile rather than death for Benyamin Papanek because the evidence against him "was not 100 per cent complete," the radio declared. Otto Freund, kidnaped with Papanek from their Haifa apartment last week, was acquitted and released immediately, it was added.

The police authorities last week said that they believed the two men, both former Czech soldiers, had been executed.

One Czech Freed, Other Expelled

JERUSALEM, July 11 (AP)—The Haganah-controlled secret Jewish radio station "Voice of Israel" announced today that one of two Czech Jews kidnapped for alleged complicity in recent British raids had been sentenced to expulsion from Jerusalem and that the other had been freed.

The broadcast said the "Supreme Court of the Jewish Resistance Movement" had ordered expulsion rather than death for Benjamin Papanek because the evidence against him "was not 100 per cent complete."

Otto Freund, kidnapped with Papanek from their Haifa apartment last week, was acquitted and released immediately, the broadcast added.

Jewish Search Closed

Jerusalem, July 11 (AP)—An official communiqué from the office of the High Commissioner for Palestine said today that searches of Jewish settlements, as started June 29, have ceased and that troops have been withdrawn "to normal locations."

SIAM'S U.N. PLEA ON BORDER LANDS IS TOUCHY ISSUE

BANGKOK, July 11—(AP) Siam's announced intention of placing the Indochina border question before the United Nations confronts U.N. with an issue which informed British and American sources here consider as potentially explosive.

Behind the Bangkok government's move lies a frank desire to resolve the prolonged controversy over the Laotian and Cambodian territories before the rains end in October. The Siamese say they fear than unless their issue at least is on the U.N. agenda before the dry season France may reoccupy the territory.

No Resistance Expected

If the French march in, no significant resistance is likely since Siam maintains only token police forces in the areas concerned. Use of force by a major power against a small natich, however, would pose a grave international question.

Motivating the urgent French desire to regain territories ceded under Japanese pressure after the shortlived "Mekong river war" in 1941 is a desire to rebuild French prestige in southeast Asia.

It is generally considered that France lost more face than any other European power in this area—firstly because of the 1940 collapse, secondly because of Vichy-controlled Indochina administration accepted the role of subservient collaborator until the Japanese finally seized direct control in March 1945.

The Siamese border issue is an especially bitter pill to French pride since Siam's other wartime territorial acquisitions—four British-protected Malay states and two Burmese Shan states—were returned by Siam as soon as Japan was defeated.

Dares Not Act

sue, either before the United Nations or a general peace convention. Then Siam's historical, ethnological and cultural claims to the territory can be pressed.

The explanation of the Siamese refusal to return Indochinese territories—and the behind the scenes reason why the issue was appealed to the United Nations—lies in the internal political situation. Both the present government and previous postwar cabinets realized that Anglo-American refusal to recognize cessions made under Axis pressure makes return of disputed territories inevitable. But no Siamese government has dared to take action because it would mean immediate political disaster.

Behind the intense public feeling over the issue lies the history of French-Siamese relations. Five times since 1869 Siam has ceded territories to France, the total loss being 467,500 square kilometers. The last two cessions in 1904 and 1907 cost Siam the territories now in dispute—the right bank of the Mekong opposite Luang Prabang and the Cambodian rice areas around Battambang.

When Field Marshal Luang Pinul Songgram instituted a military dictatorship in 1938 a wave of intense nationalism swept Siam. Months of agitation preceding the Siamese-inspired hostilities against the French along the Mekong made a lasting impression on the Siamese people. Then the Japanese intervened and forced France to give in.

Now Siamese leaders privately admit the United Nations almost certainly will return these territories to France, but they believe that if the decision is made by the United Nations and not in direct negotiation with France the Siamese government may escape political disaster.

Once the Japanese taint is wiped clean by return of the territories, the Siamese hope to revive the is-

Siam Says French Fired Over Border

Bangkok, July 11 (A. P.).—The Siamese Information Ministry said today that French troops had fired across Siam's eastern border six times in the last eight days. However, no casualties or direct territorial violations were reported.

12 More Japanese Die For Atrocities

Singapore, July 11 (AP)—Twelve Japanese, including Lieut. Col. Sumida Haruzo, chief of the Japanese military police here during the occupation, were hanged today following their conviction for wartime atrocities.

Shanghai Lacks News As Coolies Strike

Shanghai, July 11 (AP)—Picketed by striking delivery coolies, all four foreign news services in Shanghai suspended operations today rather than risk violence.

The city's 40 newspapers were left without world news, except what a few could pick up on their own short-wave radios.

Want Pay Doubled

The Associated Press, the United Press, Reuter and Agence France Presse suspended service when delivery coolies picketed their offices and interfered with an attempt to issue a skeleton news report to member papers.

The coolies demanded double the present pay of about $40 (United States) monthly, which news managers termed prohibitive to continued operations. They declined an offer by Mayor K. C. Wu to obtain rice for them at official prices—far below the black-market price most Chinese are compelled to pay.

U.S. FARM MISSION SURVEYS CHINA TO AID FAMINE FIGHT

SHANGHAI, July 11—(AP) Famine, which always skulks at the threshold of teeming, hungry China, is being attacked by 10 American experts in agriculture.

They have begun a survey that will carry them to every corner of China, and they hope to learn how much American agrarian know-how can be transported and made applicable to this sprawling nation.

Chinese specialists will pool their knowledge of conditions in China, and after the survey is over they'll all sit down to draw up a report for the Chinese government.

Has Three Objectives

Dr. Claude Burton Hutchison, vice president of the University of California and dean of its College of Agriculture, told interviewers that the Sino-American agricultural mission has three objectives:

To advise on immediate steps to ease famine already taking its toll in China.

To advise the government on a national agricultural program that would keep famine permanently at arm's length.

To recommend certain agricultural projects in which the U. S. might co-operate with the Chinese government.

(Dr. Hutchison did not elaborate on this, but it might mean such projects as joint research, or reclamation, such as the two governments now are undertaking on the Yellow river).

Dr. Hutchison said the mission would review every phase of Chinese agriculture. Although food is the pressing problem, American members included experts on tung oil, carpet wool and silk.

Nanking Blames Relief Head Shift

Nanking, July 11 (AP)—A Chinese Government spokesman, commenting on the relief supply crisis, inferred today that a change in UNRRA leadership in China was partly to blame.

The Government spokesman said that when the UNRRA China director was relieved last May, and J. Franklin Ray was given the temporary position, "LaGuardia's representative explained to the Chinese Government that a man of bigger caliber was sought as permanent director."

The spokesman added "that among others former Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey was offered the post."

"The Chinese Government, in view of the complexities and difficulties of the position, urged that a permanent director should be appointed as soon as possible," he added.

"One result of the change of leadership was that distribution of supplies to the interior dwindled sharply."

Wang Appeals For Peace

Nanking, July 11 (AP)—Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan asked newsmen today, "How can China sit at a peace conference as a sponsor when there is no peace in China?"

"China must end her civil war first; then she will be in a position to participate in making peace."

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Wang commented regarding Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's proposed exclusion of China as a sponsor nation for the forthcoming peace-treaty conferences in Paris.

Reds In China Plan College

Peiping, July 11 (AP)—The Chinese Communists are founding a university to which students preferring capitalism will be welcome—provided they unl er their capital and pay their own way.

Students and professors who dote on communism will practice it by living under a communal system, but the capitalists in their midst will have to live "on their own means."

That is the way Chancellor Fan Wan-lan put it in explaining the operations of North Fan Tah University, soon to be established at Shuntu, in southern Hupeh province of central China.

The party line will be hewn to in feeding the mouths of the students, but in feeding the intellects of the students the party line will be pitched out the window, says the chancellor.

Fan says that the university will not be interested in the political tinge of the professors, since absolute freedom of thought and action is the first requirement of progressive education.

Since 1939 Fan has been at Communist headquarters in Yenan doing research and organizing historical material for students at the new university, he said. The university already has more than 700 enrolled, he reported.

A 1917 graduate of the University of Peiping, Fan has taught at National University of Peiping, Sino-French University, Catholic University for Women and China College.

The last teaching job he had was up around the Honan province border in northern Hupeh from 1937 to 1939—his students young guerrillas, his curriculum the fine art of exterminating Japanese.

JAP RENUNCIATION OF WAR IS OPPOSED

Tokyo, July 11 (A. P.).—Elimination of the clauses renouncing war and prohibiting the maintenance of any Japanese armed forces was demanded as a Diet committee today began consideration of Japan's proposed new constitution. The Co-operative Democrats, a minority party that holds forty-two seats in the Lower House, submitted this first formal request for deletion of the "anti-war" clauses. The party's proposed working would omit any mention of military forces or of war.

Most Japanese have refrained from criticizing strongly the proposed renunciation of war and of armed forces.

The Co-operative Democrats also suggested other changes, among them elimination of the phrase "sovereign will of the people" as the specified foundation of the Emperor's position as "a symbol of State." They also proposed deleting a provision limiting the Emperor's state functions to those listed in the new constitution.

The indications were that the document would probably be approved without substantial change, however.

The Communist party, meanwhile, is seeking passage by the Diet of a land reform program calling for the expropriation of all land over an average of three cho (seven and a half acres). An exception would be made on Hokkaido Island, where holdings up to ten cho (twenty-five acres) would be exempt from confiscation. The plan calls for expropriation also of land owned by war criminals, and of excess property of the Imperial family.

Gen. Cramer Is Made U. S. Judge in Tokyo

Tokyo, July 11 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Myron C. Cramer, former Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, was named today to succeed Justice John O. Higgins as the American member of the International Military Tribunal. He is expected to arrive here on Monday.

Justice Higgins, who is Chief Justice of the Superior Judicial Court of Massachusetts, is scheduled to leave Tokyo tomorrow. He has been here since March 1 and since April 29 has been sitting with the tribunal hearing the case against former Premier Hideki Tojo and twenty-six other major war crimes suspects. Cramer, a native of Connecticut, was graduated from Wesleyan University.

Fun Will Cost Japs More

Tokyo, July 11 (AP)—Drinking, dancing and racetrack betting will be more expensive in the future, Tokyo newspapers lamented today.

Under the projected budget program, taxes will hike the price of a half gallon of sake to 40 yen ($2.70). Ten years ago it cost about one tenth that.

A 100 per cent. tax on dance tickets will rocket the price of a five-minute waltz up to 5 yen (35 cents.).

Bettors at race tracks will have to kick back twenty per cent. of their winnings.

The only consolation, the papers said, is that the proposed taxes will not go into effect unt.l September.

Jap Prince To Rent Home

Tokyo, July 11 (AP)—Prince Nabuhito Takamatsu, you er brother of Emperor Hirohito, he offered to rent his mansion to raise money, Tokyo newspapers reported today.

They said the Prince, whose assets were frozen by Allied directive, would prefer some 'worth-while" association as a tenant.

800 Japs Stricken With Food Poisoning

Tokyo, July 11 (A. P.).—More than 800 workers were ill today of ptomaine poisoning caused by eating tainted fish loaves served at twenty factories. The police described the mass poisoning as the worst ever experienced here. No deaths were reported.

Bombed City Recovering

Utsunomiya, Japan, July 11 (AP)—A year ago today this city of 80,000 population was burning fiercely from an air-raid by United States naval carrier planes. Two days later it was struck again by B-29 fire bombers. The 7,000 buildings which went up in smoke nearly obliterated the city.

But today, 83 per cent of all the destroyed houses have been rebuilt and there are more restaurants than before the raids.

The city, in the center of the Honshu Island lumber and tile-manufacturing area, will complete reconstruction of five schools by next month and a new prefectural hospital is well along.

Progressive planning plus adequate resources, municipal officials explained, account for the recovery far in advance of that in most other sections of the country.

U.S. Pacific Bases Urged

Sydney, Australia, July 11 (AP)—The Sydney *Morning Herald* today, in an editorial, urged that the United States be permitted to retain her present Southwest Pacific bases—including Manus Island—on almost any terms acceptable to Washington.

"We need America in the South Pacific far more than she needs us," the *Herald* declared.

...DE SAILS AT LAST

Sydney, July 11 (A. P.).—Carrying 850 passengers, including 276 brides of American service men and their children, the steamship Mariposa left tonight after a two and a half hours' delay caused by a waterside dispute. The work of loading stores and baggage was done by members of the crew and American service men aboard.

Among the passengers was Mrs. Josephine Hatton, 19-year-old bride of former Seaman William Hatton of Headland, Ala. It was her third attempt to get away. She balked at the last minute after she had boarded the David C. Shanks in April and the

Urn To Australia

Sydney, Australia, July 11 (AP)—An ancient Greek urn filled with soil from the graves of Australian soldiers buried in Greece has been brought to Australia for presentation to the Australian people.

FRANCO BOYCOTT PLANED

Latin-American Trade Group to Refuse to Handle Cargo

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (AP)—A Latin American Labor Confederation boycott of shipments to and from Spain, as a protest against the Franco Government, was announced today by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President.

Beginning July 18, Señor Lombardo Toledano said, Latin-American workers will refuse to load or unload Spanish cargo. Workers in other parts of the world may join the blockade, he added.

He said many Spanish shipments were arriving indirectly in Latin America. Wines, sardines and oils are reaching Mexico by way of Cuba, he maintained.

Navy Health Plan Defeats Black Death

PEARL HARBOR—(AP) Plague, the Black Death of the Middle Ages, has stricken the orient again in recent months.

Yet, no fatalities have resulted from this dread disease among Navy men serving in the Far East who have been carrying out Allied occupation and re[illegible]ation policies, asserts the Pacific Fleet Medical Office.

Several outbreaks of smallpox have occurred in areas where Navy men are stationed—but no Naval cases have been reported. Diseases which have ravaged native populations have been controlled among Navy personnel through sanitation, vaccination and education.

"The increase of oriental diseases among Navy men has been negligible," Fleet Medical Officer Commodore W. E. Kellum (MC), USN, of Bethesda, Md., said. "As a matter of fact, the general health of men on duty in the Pacific is better than those in the continental United States."

Roxas Tightens Luzon Grip

Manila, July 11 (AP)—One thousand military police were dispatched unexpectedly today to Pampanga province, center of peasant unrest, as President Roxas expressed optimism over prospects for a quick settlement of the central Luzon trouble.

Military police strength in Pampanga was nearly doubled with the new arrivals. An MP spokesman said the transfer was designed to "protect peaceful citizens and enable the Government to act with vigor wherever its authority is challenged."

President Roxas conferred with Jose Deleon, a leader of he Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) and emerged with the statement he was "very much encouraged" about the matter. Deleon has proposed that his 5,000 followers in Nueva Ecija province lay down their arms if taken into the Philippine Army.

COPRA TO FRANCE

TAHITI (AP) By orders from Paris, all copra of French Oceania must be sent to France. Shipments to the west coast of the United States have ceased.

from Shengfang, 30 miles southwest of Tientsin, and Nationalist military sources said the objective was to cut the rail line between Tientsin and Chinghai. In the area immediately south of Tangshan, mining city on the Peiping-Mukden railroad, 50,000 Communists were reported concentrated.

The reports said railway repair gangs, working under the protection of Nationalist army troops, were rushing repairs on the Tientsin-Pukow line to permit reinforcements to move to areas besieged by Communists.

Chinese Blunt Reds' Attack On Chingchen

Peiping, July 11 (AP)—The Chinese Nationalist press reported today that a Government army counterattack had blunted the Communist troops' assault on Chingchen, 50 miles south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow rail line.

The reports said, however, that conditions remained critical at Chenkuansun, 25 miles south of Tientsin, and that the Reds had tightened their encirclement of Tsanghsien, 25 miles below Chingchen.

Three Communist regiments were reported pushing eastward

Senate Rejects Taft Plan To Restrict OPA Controls On Manufactured Articles

AMENDMENT FAILS ON 40-40 TIE VOTE IN NIGHT SESSION

Barkley's Compromise Formula Remains Intact in OPA Revival.

RENT BOOSTS KILLED

Hawkes of New Jersey Proposes Increases Totaling 15 Percent.

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The Administration won a major round in the OPA revival fight tonight when the Senate defeated an attempt by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) to deprive OPA of discretion and force it to raise manufacturers price ceilings to cover increased costs.

The decision came on the closest possible margin—a 40 to 40 vote. A tie vote defeats an attempt to amend a bill.

This action removed one of the last major hurdles to Senate passage later of a measure to restore some price and rent controls for one year.

Truman Urges Action

The vote came only a few hours after President Truman told his news conference that every day which passes without price controls increases the country's danger of runaway inflation, which he said thus far had been prevented.

Rejection of the Taft proposal left intact in the bill a compromise formula worked out by Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) for prices of manufacturers, processors and producers.

Briefly it would require the revitalized OPA to boost ceilings to add an industry's average cost increases to the average prices for 1940.

Taft said he agreed to such a formula, substituted for his proposal which President Truman criticized severely in the June 29 veto of the original OPA bill, but he sought to knock out exemptions under which he said the OPA could refuse to raise any ceilings.

Opposes Exemptions

These exemptions would allow OPA to:

1. Make "reasonable adjustments" for conditions resulting from abnormal production.

2. Grant price increases only to expand production in cases where ceilings broke even with current costs and thus provided no profits.

3. Deny increases where to grant them would reduce the production of needed items.

Taft charged these would "nullify entirely" the price increase directive.

After rejection of the Taft amendment, Senator McClellan (D-Ark.) proposed that, if and when OPA is restored, ceiling prices for logs, lumber and lumber products be set high enough to provide the current production cost for 90 per cent of the output. It was adopted on voice vote.

The Senate then recessed at 10:55 p. m. E.S.T. until noon tomorrow.

Earlier in the day, the Senate approved 50 to 20 an amendment preventing OPA from applying rent ceilings in any state which has its own rent control system, or sets up such a system in the future. The amendment was sponsored by Senators Knowland (R-Calif.) and Ferguson (R-Mich.).

The chamber also beat back, 58 to 14, an amendment to force an increase in rent ceilings throughout the nation.

After rejecting the Taft proposal on the tie vote, the Senate sealed its verdict by voting 46 to 34 against reconsidering it.

Taft asserted that the purpose of his amendment "is to get increased production." He said he was not interested in the size of profits, but in "a pricing scale that will get reasonable production, fill up the shelves, and get rid of shortages."

"What could be fairer," Taft asked, "than to recognize increased costs in increased prices?"

A manufacturer, he contended, should be "on the same basis as before the war" and should get pre-war prices plus increased material, labor and other costs brought about by the war.

Senator Huffman (D-Ohio) declared that the Taft proposal "will completely wreck all possibility of price stabilization."

Even without it, he said, the OPA bill has been amended to the point that it is "absolutely ineffective."

The Senate has approved amendments prohibiting any price curbs on meat, milk, butter, gasoline and several other products.

Recess to Attend Party

Tonight's action on the Taft proposal was taken after a two-hour recess during which about one-third of the Senate members attended a cocktail party given by Senator Guffey (D-Pa) for Senator Radcliffe (D-Md). Radcliffe, defeated in the recent Maryland primaries, will end his senatorial career when Congress adjourns.

President Fears Inflation

Mr. Truman issued a statement saying that while "runaway inflation" has been prevented up to the present time "all of the ground we have so laboriously won against inflation will be irretrievably lost without a workable price control law."

"Every day that passes without a law on the books increases that danger," he said.

During the Senate struggle over a bill reviving OPA for one year, the agency's critics have studded it with amendments prohibiting any price curbs on meat, milk, butter, gasoline and several other products.

Mr. Truman declined to say whether he would sign the bill if it reached him with such amendments. Democratic Leader Barkley of the Senate was counting on a Senate-House conference to arrive at some compromise more acceptable to the President.

During the day the Senate overwhelmingly rejected a proposal by Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) to permit an immediate five percent increase in rents, with additional boosts of that same amount on next Nov. 30 and March 31.

Hawkes told his colleagues 8,200,000 landlords had been "tied to the post economically' by increasing costs while rents were frozen. Taft charged that the Office of Price Administration had "disregarded the law" by failing to permit any rent rises despite mounting costs.

Barkley replied it was "bad policy for Congress" to try to tell those administering rent controls what they should do.

Congress might as well try to tell the Interstate Commerce commission, he said, how much the freight rate should be for "shipping a piano from New Jersey to Kentucky."

Hawkes got the support of only eight other Republicans and five Democrats in the vote.

Delay Threatened

Barkley worked for a passage vote under the compulsion of a threat by Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) to call before the Senate proposals to reject President Truman's government reorganization orders.

These orders will become effective at midnight July 18 if both houses do not disapprove. The House passed resolutions which would kill the orders. The Senate Judiciary committee voted, in effect, to sustain the orders. But under the law the House resolutions to kill the reorganization went to the Senate calendar with privileged status under which any senator could call them up.

Wiley moved to bring them up today, an action which would lay the OPA bill aside. When Barkley protested this was "playing into the hands of those who want delay," Wiley said he would wait until tomorrow, adding that he won't be turned aside then.

This threat obviously pleased Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.), who walked over to confer briefly with Wiley. O'Daniel told reporters he expected to "say quite a few words" before any final passage vote. Since he talked on the subject for more than eight solid hours two weeks ago, colleagues knew his capabilities.

BUYERS PICKET MANY STORES IN PRICE FIGHT

Leaders Claim Strike Shows Results In Philadelphia And Camden

Philadelphia, July 11 (AP)—Pickets marched in front of Philadelphia and Camden stores today to back up their demands for a nationwide buyers' strike as a protest against rising prices.

More than 100 stores were picketed in Camden, across the Delaware river, and the drive already is showing results, said William T. Harker, president of Local No. 1, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Harker said pickets had been withdrawn from seven or eight stores after owners restored OPA price levels.

Huge Market Picketed

The huge Reading Terminal Market—largest food market in Philadelphia, was picketed by men carrying signs which read:

"This market is violating OPA ceiling prices. Remember in November." And:

"CIO fights for OPA extension."

Inside, meats lines found steaks at 69 cents a pound; butter at 85 cents; and eggs at 69 cents a dozen.

As the pickets marched, a sound truck blared:

"Don't buy anything. Tell your milkman not to leave any milk. Join the fight against inflation or your money will be worth nothing."

Wear Tattered Clothing

Teen agers paraded in tattered clothing, carrying placards: "This is what the well-dressed worker will wear without OPA."

The executive board of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, representing about 155,000 CIO members, voted to call on the national CIO to promote a buyers' strike, urging:

"Further inflation will make meaningless the recent wage gains that workers have obtained through collective bargaining. The only resources left to organized labor is further recourse to collective bargaining."

Urged To Buy Only Necessities

The board urged its members to buy only absolute necessities, "so that those behind this inflation will know that this nation and its common people will not tolerate runaway prices and excessive profits."

Wholesale meat prices here, the OPA said, have risen as much as 100 per cent. Butter was retailing at 75 cents to $1.16 a pound.

Joseph B. Dougherty, local president of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, said members would make a house-to-house canvass in support of a buyers' strike and ask residents to report overceiling prices.

Meat Dealer Asks Court To Halt Buyers' Pickets

Louisville, July 11 (AP) — A retail meat dealer filed suit in Circuit Court today to halt picketing by members of the "buyers on strike" committee, recently organized by the Jefferson County Citizens Political Action Committee to combat rising living costs.

The action immediately brought an announcement of plans for additional picketing from Walter Case, a leader of the buyers' strike movement and representative of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

The suit was filed by Louis Karem, former OPA enforcement officer here and proprietor of Standard Market, one of four retail meat establishments picketed yesterday by two women members of the buyers' strike committee.

SPENDING CUTS ARE DEMANDED BY STEELMAN

OWMR Director Says Army and Navy Should Be Slashed Deepest.

WOULD DEFER PUBLIC WORKS

And Restrict Civilian Agencies to Halt Flow of U. S. Funds Into Private Hands.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Reconversion Director John R. Steelman today demanded new slashes in Federal spending and pointed at the Army and Navy as the places to cut deepest.

Economy may be achieved there, Steelman told President Truman and Congress, without hampering operations aimed at fulfilling world obligations, furthering American interests and keeping global peace.

While terming the revival of price control the No. 1 essential in warding off costly and irretrievable inflation, the reconversion boss said this action should be coupled with lower Government costs, continued high taxes and credit controls, and, if possible, a Federal budget surplus.

Less spending by the civilian agencies and postponement of public works would help to halt the flow of Government dollars into private hands, Steelman said in his first quarterly report as director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, but he added:

"If a major cut in the inflationary impact of Federal expenditures is to be sought, expenditure plans of the Army and Navy must be re-examined in the light of the present need for anti-inflationary action."

The armed forces, he said, represent 45 per cent of all proposed outlays—except those for interest

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and refunds—in a 1947 budget which was intended to total $35,800,000,000 but which has risen an estimated 10 to 15 per cent to $40,000,000,000 or more.

Civilian Agency Costs.

On the other hand, the civilian agencies—legislative, judicial and executive—will cost "little more than $2,000,000,000 or 6 per cent of total expenditures." If major economies are to come, Steelman said, they "must be sought elsewhere."

Three-fifth of the outlays of the Army and Navy are earmarked for purposes other than the direct paying, feeding, clothing, training and transporting of soldiers and sailors, the OWMR director pointed out.

He did not specify which of the "other purposes" should be cut, but he suggested that many might be postponed if they could not be chopped down. He continued:

"The merger of the military and naval departments, which the President has repeatedly urged, can achieve economies by the elimination of duplicating expenditures."

Steelman led off his report with the announcement that "production of over-the-counter consumer goods for the first half of 1946 was the highest in either peace or war.'"

And until June 30—when OPA expired—"runaway inflation had been prevented," Steelman said.

"But today, we are threatened with the loss of the controls which we have used to maintain stabilization and to protect production," the report continued.

"We stand at the crossroads; we must choose now whether we shall move forward through the final stages of reconversion with effective price and wage controls, or whether we are prepared to take the risk of abandoning such controls at a time when supply and demand still are radically out of balance.

"After world war I, we came to this same crossroads and took the wrong turning. We have managed things better this time, and our production has increased far more rapidly under price controls than it did after the last war when all controls were removed."

Looks at Price Control.

Steelman reviewed the arguments against the price control bill vetoed by Mr. Truman, declared that subsidies are an "indispensable" part of price regulation, and asserted that in any new act, OPA must have the power to make dealers absorb some of the higher costs paid by manufacturers.

He acknowledged it is "eminently desirable" that Congress fix policies for the lifting of price controls. OPA would "welcome," he said, the aid of a board—such as that proposed in the vetoed act—which would decide when specific ceilings should be removed.

During the April-May-June quarter, Steelman said consumers' purchases rose by $2,000,000,000 over the preceding quarter and this "may have been wholly due to price rises." Department store sales were double those of the same period in 1941, he said, yet shortages persisted because of terrific consumer demand and the failure of some industries—automobiles and refrigerators among others—to come close to pre-war output.

Other highlights of the report:

Food—Consumption of meats, vegetables and milk is well above 1941, and in general shortages will continue through the year.

Jobs — "One of the most encouraging aspects of our reconversion effort"; unemployment has stayed low despite heavy discharges of soldiers and sailors, while the civilian labor force has climbed to 57,600,000.

Income—Total income paid to individuals during the first three months of this year was at an annual rate of $157,000,000,000, less than 3.5 per cent below the booming wartime level.

Materials—"Serious shortages" of iron, steel, copper, lead and tin, caused in large part by strikes. Now production is rising rapidly.

Famine Relief—Americans still must conserve food, for Europe will need help for "at least another year." This means, for the consumer, continued shortages of cereals and meats; for the farmer, "a continued high demand for food."

Textiles and Clothing—Woolens and rayons are coming in all-time record yardage, cotton production is rising but production "is no match for today's heavy demand" for fabrics and men's suits."

Housing — Through May, the country was 34 per cent along the way toward its goal of 1,200,000 new dwellings started in 1946; total construction is at a higher level than at any time since 1943, when was construction was at its height.

PRICES FOR FOOD TERMED 'SPOTTY'

Survey Finds Many Unchanged But Others Going Up

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics said today the retail food price situation is "spotty" with many staple foods remaining unchanged but with prices for others going up in "an increasing number of stores."

The bureau based its statement on a spot survey of food prices in twelve cities on Tuesday. It noted that wholesale price boosts have "for the most part" not yet reached the retail market level. It mentioned removal of subsidies in connected with milk-price rises but did not discuss the effect of the lapse in the Federal payments on other commodities.

"An increasing number of stores were charging higher prices for meats, butter, milk and some other foods," the report said.

"Supplies of meats, butter and poultry were still so small that prices were often not available, especially in Eastern cities.

Confused Situation

"Prices have moved up rapidly in some stores and have remained relatively stable in others, reflecting the generally confused situation in the markets pending a decision on price controls."

The special survey applied only to food prices. The bureau is making a separate special survey of all consumer prices in three cities, Washington, Birmingham, Ala., and San Francisco, and expects to release it next week.

The twelve-city food survey said:

"Prices of milk sold through grocery stores advanced in eleven of the twelve cities surveyed following the removal of subsidies on July 1. Prices in Cleveland remained unchanged at 15 cents a quart.

The greatest increase was 24 per cent in Washington, D.C., where some stores raised the prices by 3 cents and others by 4 cents per quart. Other cities with increases of more than five per cent in milk since June 15 were Chicago, Savannah, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles and Kansas City.

Butter "Very Scarce"

"Supplies of butter were very scarce in most localities, but a few stores were selling it on July 9 at prices ranging from 62 to 90 cents per pound. Where butter was available, prices quoted were 19 per cent up in New York, 22 per cent in Chicago, 30 per cent in Cleveland, 37 per cent in Pittsburgh and up by smaller amounts in the other cities surveyed. However, a considerable number of stores are still selling butter at OPA's ceilings.

"Supplies of meats were still too limited to provide reliable estimates of price changes except in a few cities. However, among the stores having meats for sale a substantial proportion kept prices steady while some prices quoted were as high as $1 per pound for round steak, 65 cents for chuck roast, 75 cents for pork chops and 69 cents per pound for bacon.

"In Kansas City the prices of round steak ranged from 43 to 75 cents per pound; in Pittsburgh an independent store hiked round steak 29 cents, and in Los Angeles one independent's price went from 42 cents on June 18 to 75 cents on July 9. Similar changes were found for other meats priced.

Chicken Prices Rise

"Prices of chicken, when available, were generally higher than in June, the highest average increase being reported in New York, about fourteen per cent, with the level in most stores in the twelve cities varying from 50 to 60 cents a pound. Egg prices are up about four per cent, the usual seasonal increase.

"Prices of oranges increased in most stores, although average prices in Chicago were lower than in June. The greatest increase was in Houston—seventeen per cent. Sugar prices were higher in most cities by 1 or 2 cents on a five-pound package.

"Prices of bread and flour were generally the same, with supplies of the latter very short in many localities. A few decreases were reported for flour and coffee. Canned goods and shortening prices were stable, with extreme scarcities of shortening and canned tomatoes.

FARMERS UNION DESERTS TRUMAN

Denver, July 11 (A. P.).—The National Farmers Union, which claims 400,000 members, has broken with the Truman administration and is "pulling out of Washington to mobilize for the economic M-day it feels is coming," the organization's president, James Patton, declared in an interview today. "The union has lost confidence in the Truman administration's doing anything about legislation we consider important," he said.

The move does not mean a step toward the support of the Republican party, Patton emphasized, "because we have lost faith in Congress as a whole as well as the administration." Patton cited the President's veto of the OPA extension bill on the one hand and his request for strong emergency labor powers on the other as examples of the administration's "inconsistency" which had caused the union to withdraw its support. The directors of the union believe the trend in Washington is toward inflation to be followed by deflation, Patton also declared.

A special Presidential committee, headed by Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.), expressed a similar opinion in a separate report as to the value of the test. Saying that the results amply justify the expenditure and that further tests are equally desirable and necessary, this group of observers reported to Mr. Truman:

"You made a wise decision when you approved the plans for this test and they have been carried out with extraordinary skill, diligence and ingenuity. The test just completed has again proven that the atomic bomb is a weapon of terrific power when used on land or sea."

Their distance from the blast, the committee said, led many observers to entertain an "initial opinion that the bomb employed was somewhat under par." It commented: "It is now, however, safe to state that the energy was of the same order of magnitude as in the case of previous atomic detonations, between the highest and lowest of this bomb's predecessors." The Compton group recommended additional research on atomic energy.

Cost Not Established.

There has been no authoritative estimate as to the cost of the test. Some Congress members critical of the experiment declared the cost was $100,000,000 or more, but the Army and Navy disputed that. One difficulty in figuring the cost, military men said, is what value to place on obsolete warships.

"Examination of the flashburn effects produced by the initial radiation from the explosion indicates that casualties would have been high among exposed personnel," the report continued.

"However, it is the opinion of the board that persons sheltered within the hull of a ship or even on deck in the shadow of radiation from the bomb would not have been immediately incapacitated by burns alone, whatever might have been the subsequent radiological effects.

Await Further Facts.

"Within the area of extensive blast damage to ship superstructures there is evidence that personnel within the ships would have been exposed to a lethal dosage of radiological effects.

"Personnel casualties due to blast would no doubt have been high for those in exposed positions on vessels within one-half mile of the target center. Beyond this, any discussion of the blast effect upon personnel will have to await the detailed reports of the medical specialists."

In addition to Compton, the members of the experts board were Bardley Dewey, Thomas F. Farrell, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Rear Admiral W. R. Purnell and Rear Admiral R. A. Ofstie,

Navy Tells of Next Test.

Aboard U. S. S. Mount McKinley, July 11 (A. P.).—The chance that the second atomic test bomb will explode prematurely is only "one in a million," Capt. Christian Engleman, Navy electronics expert, told a press conference today.

Engleman, Col. Thomas J. Betts, security chief, and other electronics authorities attached to the atomic task force detailed for the press the elaborate precautions which will be taken to insure against premature explosion.

Safeguards against the contingency include both electronic and manual devices, Betts explained. The last man to leave the lagoon will throw a switch which will permit the bomb mechanism to receive radio impulses which will bring the explosion.

After the last man is well away in a fast boat, the trigger ship Cumberland will begin sending a series of impulses "like a seventeen combination lock," with the operation impossible if the entire sequence is not followed.

The experts agreed that the elaborate precautions against premature detonation increased the chance that the bomb might not go off on the signal since the more gadgets built into any machine the more the chance of malfunction.

The first bomb test showed that ionization produced by the bomb burst did not interfere with electronic operations, the experts

'A' Bomb Test Yielded Ship Data

Experts Tell Truman They Got Facts for Redesign of Navy Vessels.

PRESIDENT REVEALS REPORT

Scientists Contend Effort and Expense of Experiment Were Amply Justified.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—A board of experts advised President Truman today that the Bikini atomic bomb test provided adequate data for the redesign of Navy vessels "to minimize damage to superstructures and deck personnel from this type of bomb."

"A vast amount of data which will prove invaluable throughout scientific and engineering fields has been made available by this test," the report added.

The evaluation board, representing the joint chiefs of staff, was headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, noted physicist.

President Truman made public the board's report at his news conference.

"There can be no question," the board told him, "that the effort and expense involved in his test has been amply justified both by the information secured and by greatly narrowing the range of speculation and argument."

Committee Praises

said. Dr. G. K. Green, University of Illinois scientist attached to the task force, explained that the information was valuable in connection with developments of electronic controls for homing missiles or remote control rockets in guided missile warfare.

and ingenuity have been used to obtain a maximum amount of data in an unbiased, scientific manner. It believes that the commander, staff and personnel of Task Force One deserve high commendation for their excellent performance and their notable co-operative spirit.

and would, along with many others within three-fourths of a mile, have required extensive repairs at a principal naval base.

"D. Other ships in the target array suffered damage in varying degree, depending on position and type of ship, but there

Texts of Atom Reports to President

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The complete texts of a preliminary report of the evaluation board for the atomic-bomb tests, made public by the White House today, and of a White House release embracing the report of a Presidential commission on the atomic-bomb test:

By the Evaluation Board

In compliance with its directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the evaluation board for the atomic-bomb tests has submitted a preliminary report of the test held at Bikini Atoll on 1 July, 1946. The members of this board were: Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman; Mr. Bradley Dewey, deputy chairman; Mr. Thomas F. Farrell, General Joseph W. Stilwell, U. S. A.; Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral W. R. Purnell, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral R. A. Ofstie, U. S. N.

The report which follows covers the general observations of this board.

"The members of the board inspected target ships the day before the test, witnessed the explosion from an airplane twenty miles distant, and then approached to within nine miles of the atoll for a brief view. On the following day, as soon as safety clearance had been received, the members flew to Bikini and began their examination of ship damage. Many photographs have been studied, and military and scientific specialists interviewed in an attempt to obtain an over-all understanding of test results prior to the compilation of all the data.

"From its previous study of the plans for the test and from its observations in the Bikini area the board considers that the test was well conceived and executed by the services in close co-operation with a large civilian staff. It is satisfied that the conditions of the test were well chosen and that the highest skill

"Effective precautions appear to have been taken to safeguard personnel against radioactivity and associated dangers.

"The board's present information is that the bomb exploded, with an intensity which approached the best of the three previous atomic bombs, over a point 1,500 to 2,000 feet westerly of the assigned target and at approximately the planned altitude.

"The target array in no sense represented an actual naval disposition but was designed to obtain the maximum data from a single explosion. The most important effects produced by the bomb are the following:

"A. A destroyer and two transports sank promptly and another destroyer capsized. It later sank, and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa sank the following day. The superstructure of the submarine Skate was so badly damaged as to make it unsafe to submerge the vessel. The light carrier Independence was badly wrecked by the explosion, gutted by fire and further damaged by internal explosions of low order, including those of torpedoes. All the above vessels were within one-half mile of the explosion point.

"B. Numerous fires were started on other ships, including one on a ship two miles distant, which was apparently due to some unusual circumstance since the other fires were much closer. Here it should be remembered that the target ship decks carried a great variety of test material not ordinarily exposed on the decks of naval vessels.

"C. The only major combatant ships within one-half mile of the explosion point were the battleships Nevada and Arkansas and the heavy cruiser Pensacola. The blast struck these from the after quarter. Apparently little damage was done to their hulls or their main turrets but their superstructures were badly wrecked. These ships were unquestionably put out of action

was relatively little damage at distances greater than three-fourths of a mile.

"E. The primary material effects noted were due to blast, buckling of decks and bulkheads, and destruction or deformation of lightly constructed exposed objects, including stacks, masts, and antennae. Secondary effects were due to fire, and it is noteworthy that Army Quartermaster stores and miscellaneous equipment placed on the decks for the test proved more vulnerable than normal naval deck gear. It should be pointed out that since the targets carried no personnel the fires were uncontrolled and undoubtedly there was more damage than there would have been under battle conditions. Singularly, although considerable amounts of explosive ordnance were exposed on decks and in gun turrets, there is no indication on ships which remained afloat that any of this material was exploded by direct action of the atomic bomb. Fire-fighting ships entered the target area as soon as they could obtain radiological security permission and subdued a number of fires. The speed and efficiency with which these ships acted preserved for later examination a great deal of evidence of bomb action

which might otherwise have been lost.

"F. Examination of the flash-burn effects produced by the initial radiation from the explosion indicates that casualties would have been high among exposed personnel. However, it is the opinion of the board that persons sheltered within the hull of a ship or even on deck in the shadow of radiation from the bomb would not have been immediately incapacitated by burns alone, whatever might have been the subsequent radiological effects.

"G. Within the area of extensive blast damage to ship superstructures there is evidence that personnel within the ships would have been exposed to a lethal dosage of radiological effects.

"Personnel casualties due to blast would no doubt have been high for those in exposed positions on vessels within one-half mile of the target center. Beyond this, any discussion of the blast effect upon personnel will have to wait the detailed reports of the medical specialists.

"In general no significant unexpected phenomena occurred, although the test was designed to cope with considerable variation from predictions. There was no large water wave formed. The radioactive residue dissipitated in the manner expected. No damage occurred on Bikini Island, about three miles from the explosion center.

"From what it has seen and from what it has ascertained from data now available, the board is able to make certain general observations.

"A. The atomic bomb dropped at Bikini damaged more ships than have ever before been damaged by a single explosion.

"B. The test has provided adequate data of a sort necessary for the redesign of naval vessels to minimize damage to superstructures and deck personnel from this type of bomb. Because of the nature of the first test (air burst) little information has been obtained on hull effects. Damage to ships' hulls will be studied specifically in the second test when a bomb will be exploded under water.

"C. A vast amount of data which will prove invaluable throughout scientific and engineering fields has been made available by this test. Once more the importance of large-scale research has been dramatically demonstrated. There can be no question that the effort and expense involved in this test has been amply justified both by the information secured and by greatly narrowing the range of speculation and argument. Moreover, it is clear to the board that only by further large-scale research and development can the United States retain its present position of scientific leadership. This must be done in the interests of national safety.

"The board desires to say that it has had the fullest co-operation of the task force commander, and that every opportunity has been afforded it in carrying out its mission. The members of the board have had access to all data thus far accumulated and have had every facility for personally inspecting the results of the test."

By the Presidential Commission

The President has received the following preliminary report of the first Bikini atom bomb test from the President's evaluation commission, which witnessed the test on July 1.

The report, signed in behalf of the commission of the chairman, Senator Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico, was transmitted by radio from the U. S. S. Mt. McKinley, flagship of Admiral Blandy off Bikini.

The other members of the President's commission are:

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts: Representative Chet Holifield, California; Representative Walter G. Andrews, New York; Dr. Edward U. Condon, director, United States Bureau of Standards, Washington; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Bradley Dewey, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. William S. Newell, Bath, Me., and Mr. Fred Searls, New York.

The text of the report follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Your evaluation commission, divided between positions at sea and in the area, witnessed the first Bikini test at 33 seconds after 9 a. m. local time on July 1, E. S. T., and has since completed a survey of the damage. The second test, wherein the bomb will be exploded under water, will in some respects be of greater interest, for it will have no precedent.

"The report of your commission, required by its directive of May 18, must await the assembling of considerable data deriving from instrumental and photographic measurements and analysis of fission product samples. However, we believe that it lies within the scope of your directive and may be of possible assistance to you, to submit, now, the following brief observations made from the layman's point of view, but with such accuracy as is presently available:

"1. The organization and execution of the operation was magnificently handled and has commanded our continuous admiration. The bomb was dropped under favorable weather conditions about thirty seconds after the time set. The greatest credit is due Admiral Blandy and the

officers and enlisted personnel of both services, who with scientists and other civilians, have served and are serving under him with a display of team work

PERIL TO SECURITY OF NATION IS SEEN BY A-BOMB CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) A report that atom bomb security officers "think that the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger" set off a new row today over military vs. civilian control of atomic energy.

The report, by Ernie Adamson, chief investigator for the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, complained of the activities of scientific societies with headquarters inside the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic project reservation.

Committee Delays Decision

It overshadowed the business at hand before the House Rules committee and resulted in postponement of a decision by that group on clearing for House action a bill for domestic control of the new power.

Adamson's report, dated June 26, disclosed that four weeks ago Adamson and Chairman Wood (D-Ga.) of the UnAmerican Activities committee took testimony at the Tennessee project.

This testimony, Adamson reported, shows that scientific societies with headquarters inside the reservation "are very active in support of international civilian control of the manufacture of atomic materials," and their activities "are devoted to the creation of some form of world government."

Sees Danger to U. S.

"The security officers at Oak Ridge think that the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger," Adamson reported.

"If jurisdiction and control of the Oak Ridge reservation passes into civilian hands, the political plans for exploiting the place are well advanced and there would undoubtedly be trouble in the reservation within six months."

One of the young scientists, Adamson continued, commented "to the effect that the power of the atomic bomb was much greater from a political viewpoint than from its physical aspect."

His own conclusion, Adamson said, it that the Army should exercise permanent control over the manufacture of atomic energy.

He disclosed that Wood is contemplating introducing legislation to set aside Oak Ridge as a permanent military reservation.

that must be seen to be fully appreciated.

"2. Their conservatively safe distance from the burst led many observers to entertain an initial opinion that the bomb employed was somewhat under par. It is now, however, safe to state that the energy was of the same order of magnitude as in the case of previous atomic detonations, between the highest and lowest of this bomb's three predecessors.

"3. The accuracy of the drop was such that the explosion occurred within the area included within the allowance for the probable error of the elevation of drop, and detonation was probably within 100 feet of the altitude. Nevertheless, the explosion actually occurred several hundred yards west of a point directly above the target ship Nevada and therefore entirely west of the closely spaced array of capital ships.

"4. There were ninety targets anchored in the lagoon when the bomb exploded. These were not in battle formation but were placed in positions to give the largest amount of desired technical information with especially closed concentration around the center target point. Those ships anchored a mile or more from the point of drop largely escaped injury. Those within a mile were sunk or suffered damage varying with the distance from the point of detonation and with the type of ship construction. On explosion, a destroyer and two transports sank promptly. A second destroyer and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa sank within twenty-four hours. The light carrier Independence was gutted with fire and resultant explosions. The submarine Skate was heavily damaged and later towed away. All of these were near the point of explosion. The other ships, including the only two capital ships which were within one-half mile of the detonation, received damage that would require more or less complete overhaul. And in most cases, repair at major bases before they could again be used for combat. A study of this damage will point the way to changes in

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design which should minimize damage from blast and heat.

"Beyond these ships there was extensive damage to superstructure, radar, and fire control. Had the ships within the damage area been manned, casualties and psychological injuries would have required a large percentage of replacements. Until the readings of complex instruments and the future life history of animals within the ships have been determined no accurate appraisal of potential damage to humans with the ships can be made.

"5. No wave or blast damage could be noticed on Bikini Island, which is approximately three miles from the point of detonation.

"6. We are of the unanimous opinion that the first test amply justified the expenditure required to conduct it and the second test is equally desirable and necessary. You made a wise decision when you approved the plans for these tests and they have been carried out with extraordinary skill, diligence and ingenuity. The test just completed has again proven that the atomic bomb is a weapon of terrific power when used on land or sea.

"Most respectfully yours,

"CARL A. HATCH,

"Chairman for the commission."

ADVANCE PAYMENT TO ILLINOIS FIRMS BARED AT HEARING

War Dept. Employe Who Approved Orders Was Aided by Rep. May.

TRUMAN BACKS INQUIRY

Will Give Permission if Plea Is Made to Examine Tax Records.

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) Albert W. Jacobson, a War Department employe, testified today that he okayed millions of dollars of advance payments to a munitions combine. He also testified that Rep. May (D-Ky) recommended him for reinstatement to the bar, from which he resigned under "pressure" in 1938.

Jacobson insisted to the Senate War Investigating committee, however, that there was no connection between his approval of the payments and the "humanitarian" service he said May did for him. He defied "anyone to put a finger" on any wrong-doing.

"Well," observed Chairman Mead (D-NY), "collectively this is a mess. And I don't know whether a finger or a hand or an octopus had something to do with it. I don't think an imaginative fiction writer could write a story like this."

Resigned in 1938

As Jacobson outlined his career to the committee, he resigned from the bar here in 1938 after the Bar association's grievance committee started to investigate him, entered government service as a typist-clerk at $1,620 a year in 1939, and rose to the post of acting chief of the legal division in the Army's Chemical Warfare service as a civilian employe at $9,975 a year.

Jacobson was called to the stand as the committee sought details of what part he played in the approval of advance payments to the munitions combine headed by Henry Garsson.

His lengthy examination caused postponement until tomorrow of testimony from Garsson himself. Garsson, returning here today from out of town, told reporters that Benjamin Franklin Fields, an ex-convict previously mentioned in the inquiry, had no connection with his company's activities. Senator Mitchell (D-Wash), a committee member, has said that Fields offered him a $5,000 campaign contribution if he would persuade his colleagues to "lay off" the inquiry.

Truman Backs Committee

President Truman emphasized meanwhile that the committee, which he headed as a senator, has his full cooperation. In reply to news conference questions, the President reported that the committee members consulted him in advance of their inquiry and told him they had evidence of unconscionable war profits.

Mr. Truman said the committee so far has not asked for authority to examine income tax records. He added that if such a request is made and it appears justified, the permission will be granted.

Jacobson sprinkled his testimony liberally with declarations that his statements were based "on my best recollection," frequently declared that he could not remember details of his past activities, and said once, "my recollection can be very bad."

He declared that he has had a "casual acquaintance' since 1941 with May, chairman of the House Military committee, who has acknowledged aiding Ab munitions comoine but denied that he profited from that help.

Pressed for details on how and when he first met May, Jacobson told the committee he could not "remember exactly. It was somewhere around town, in some hotel somewhere, At different affa

Jacobson said that in 1941 he was a member of an "informal" three-man committee for making advance payments on war contracts, but he said that it did not "function" and he could not remember whether it had ever met.

Received Advance Payment

Testimony has been introduced previously that it was during this period that Erie Basin Metal Products company, one of the chain now under investigation, received an advance payment of $972,000. Jacobson insisted he had nothing to do with that.

He declared that Col. Herbert Heiss was a member of the "informal committee" at the time. Committee Counsel George Meader said that Heiss now is employed by Garsson as a sales manager on civilian production.

Jacobson, under questioning, acknowledged that in later years he had recommended approval of advances for companies in the combine after reviewing the facts and prepared the forms for submission to the chief of the Chemical Warfare service industrial division.

Committee members pressed for an explanation of how well he knew the Garsson brothers, Henry and Murray, and their Washington representative, Joseph Freeman. He told the committee that he had met them during the transaction of War department business, and that he saw one or the other of them in the chemical warfare building on an average of once a week. He said that he had attended Freeman's wedding.

He acknowledged preparing forms for air priorities for the Garssons and for Freeman, but said that he had done so at the request of other divisions in Chemical Warfare service and that it was "normal procedure."

The committee turned then to May's letter of recommendation for Jacobson's reinstatement to the bar of the District of Columbia, and the circumstances behind Jacobson's resignation.

"Where does May fit in?" inquired a committee member.

Went to Rep. May

"I don't think he knew anything about me," said Jacobson. "I went to him as a humanitarian proposition."

He told the committee that he resigned under "pressure" from friends in October of 1938 after they discovered that he was being investigated by the bar association's grievance committee. He said he did so because he felt "prominent" members of his family might be injured by publicity and because that was one case in which he felt that he "might be criticized."

"It was the first fight I ever ran from in my life, and it's the last one," he remarked.

Committee investigators then produced a copy of a letter which May wrote in Jacobson's behalf to the chief justice of the District of Columbia.

In it, May declared that "several years ago" he had learned that Jacobson had resigned, that May had investigated and found that Jacobson "has not only the confidence of his superiors, but he has mine."

May wrote that he considered Jacobson "thoroughly worthy of favorable consideration" for reinstatement.

Jacobson said that his petition for reinstatement "for the thing I want most in my life" is still pending.

Report Studied

Committee investigators then produced the Bar association grievance committee's report on Jacobson which was filed at the time the court accepted his resignation. It cited three cases.

The first centered around alleged misadministration of $15,000 in funds. Jacobson conceded that he could be "criticized" in that case, but asserted "nobody lost any money."

The second, he said, concerned a "fur coat" and he called the charge unfounded. Committee investigators cited the grievance committee report which said that an expensive ermine wrap, stolen from a furrier, turned up two years later at another furrier, purportedly brought there for repairs by Jacobson. The report quoted Jacobson as saying first that he had purchased the coat for his wife, and later as declaring that it had been left in his possession by a "reliable" client.

The third case involved an out-of-court settlement of a case in which the grievance committee reported that Jacobson "withheld" money paid to him as counsel for the defendant until he learned of impending disbarment proceedings.

Mead commented that it was "unfortunate" that the War department did not investigate the background of its employes when "things like this occur."

Testimony that Rep. May protested three times against the War department's cutback of the Batavia Metal Products company's shell contract was given today to the Senate War investigating committee.

The senators also heard fresh details of how May helped the company to get a coveted "E" award which Army Ordinance was reluctant to bestow and which Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the committee called "indefensible."

"What price political expediency," read a notation scribbled across the War department's file on the award of the "E" for efficiency to Batavia.

Admits Making Notation

Milton H. Pettit, wartime chairman of the Ordnance committee on "E" awards, acknowledged authorship of the notation and testified that the award had been rushed through with "unprecedented speed" under "highly unusual" circumstances.

Mead commented, after hearing the details, that the award had a "degrogatory effect upon the producers of America" and constituted a "blemish" on the award program.

Pettit was called as the committee pried deeper into the complicated operations and profits of 19 closely-linked corporations in an effort to learn how and why they obtained the "Washington influence" credited to them by War department officials.

Repeatedly, May's name bobbed up as the committee concentrated its attention upon the Batavia firm.

Committee Counsel George Meader introduced the transcript of a telephone conversation between May and Brig. Gen. Roswell Hardy on May 7, 1945. Hardy confirmed it had taken place.

Questioned on Cutback

It covered a cutback in Army ordnance's orders for eight-inch shells from Batavia, reducing the monthly production requirements from 25,000 to 10,000. Hardy had testified that Batavia was the second highest cost producer of this type shell.

In the transcript, May was quoted as saying that Henry Garsson, "a friend of mine," had just informed him of the cutback and adding, "I am not interested in the company, he is a friend of mine."

Garsson, a dismissed internal revenue agent, has been described by Army officers as "the brain" behind promotion of the industrial combine which handled more than $78,000,000 in war contracts.

In his telephone conversation, May told Hardy that the reduction in business for Batavia was "hard on a fellow. He has to lay off about 300 men." He suggested that ordnance give Batavia an order for another type of material, saying, "I would like for you to consider him for that stuff."

Hardy broke into that conversation to say that "Kaiser"—apparently Henry Kaiser—"also was cut back on the eight inch shell; that he was knocked down even more."

Hardy told the committee that May made two additional phone callsabout the eight inch-shell reduction. But he said that he refused to change it.

The committee turned then to the Army-Navy "E" awarded Batavia for efficiency. Hardy acknowledged that it was given solely on the basis of production, whereas the specified procedure included consideration of such factors as use of manpower, absenteeism and plant capabilities. He acknowledged, too, that it was the only award which he had given his personal atention.

Pettit testified that Batavia never would have received the award if it had been left up to Chicago district ordnance officers—the normal procedure. They had protested the company's manpower handling, its production efficiency standards and its prices.

He said it was his "understanding" that the speed and the unusual proceedings by which it was granted were due to May's intercession. Testimony has been introduced previously that May telephoned ordnance suggesting Batavia get the award.

U.S. FUTURE RESTS ON BRITISH LOAN, HULL TELLS HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Cordell Hull played an Administration trump card today for the $3,750,000,000 British loan, telling the House its vote on Saturday will test America's leadership for world cooperation and peace.

"There will be ruin for us and the world if we sit still," said the retired Secretary of State and right hand of Franklyn D. Roosevelt in guiding the nation's wartime foreign policy. Hull's arguments were made in a 1,500-word letter read to the House by Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex).

"This cinches it," said Rep. Priest (D-Tenn), after Hull's letter was read. Priest, the acting Democratic whip, has been polling and re-polling the membership for a week in an effort to find victory in the impending closely-drawn vote.

The Senate has approved the loan. The House plans to vote Saturday.

Priest said his latest poll shows Democrats favoring the loan six to one, and that five members previously opposed had informed him they now will vote for it. Opponents reported that a Republican poll indicated a large ratio in opposition.

Taking the floor immediately after Hull's letter was read, Rep. Knutson (R-Minn) said "over the years a halo of super-wisdom has grown over Mr. Hull that is not warranted. He has been wrong as many times as he has been right."

The Minnesotan said he would prefer to take advice on financial matters from Jesse Jones, former Commerce secretary, who had opposed the loan in its present form as a subsidy for Britain and called for the posting of collateral by the British before credit is extended.

An amendment along the line of Jones' suggestion has been drawn by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) and probably will present the legislation's severest test.

My major interest in international economic problems relates to the development of world trade and commerce, which I regard as one of the pillars of international peace and an indispensable factor in progress toward the achievement of freedom from want and in the promotion of all phases of the general welfare.

Ever since 1916, when as a member of the House I first proposed concrete measures for placing trade relations among nations on a sound and workable basis, I have continued to urge upon our country the overwhelming need for our country to exercise, in its own best interest, a growing measure of leadership in promoting mutually beneficial international economic relations. I have consistently advocated the view that the prosperity of our country and of all countries inescapably depends upon their ability to produce useful goods and services efficiently and to exchange their surpluses with each other economically and to their mutual benefit.

Results After Last War Cited

Unfortunately, for some years after the first World War, our country followed the tragically mistaken policy of hampering, by means of trade restrictions and obstructions, the inflow of useful foreign goods, and at the same time promoting, by means of huge indiscriminate loans, the sales abroad of our domestic surpluses. The inevitable consequences of that policy were forcefully brought home to us by the extreme and arbitrary measures of rigid governmental control for time-honored and proven policies of economic freedom. That tendency is all too manifest in the world today. If it continues and develops the result will be bitter economic strife among nations from which we cannot escape unscathed.

Warns of Totalitarian Trade

Our own economic system, based on the doctrine of free enterprise, cannot endure in a world of economic conflict, in which other nations increasingly regiment their production and both their domestic and foreign trade increasingly resort to the destructive practices of totalitarian economics and gradually drag the world down to that level.

For our own sake we must now exert all the influence we have toward reversing this fatal trend. There will be ruin for us and for the world if we sit still. Doing nothing in such a case becomes a positive evil.

For economic conflict is but the beginning of political calamity. Within countries it creates poverty and breeds dictators. Among countries it creates constant animosities and breeds aggressors.

The world is today confronted with an inescapable choice as fraught with decisive significance as any that the human race has ever faced. Reduced to its most fundamental terms that choice is between a growing cooperation among nations in the economic, political and other fields or a growing hermit-like aloofness on the part of nations toward each other which must inevitably lead to increasing international discord and possibly to the final supreme catastrophe of another World War.

While all countries must face this basic choice and must act on it, our country's exceptional size and strength give it a position of special responsibility. It is we more than any other single nation who will determine the direction in which mankind will now go. Our people and our Government have no higher duty to our nation than to work wholeheartedly for international cooperation as against extreme nationalism, for freedom as against regimentation, for world peace as against world discord and war.

Loan Called a Crucial Test

In recent years we have repeatedly assumed and carried forward the heavy responsibilities of world leadership in support of international cooperation and peace by urging other nations capable of doing so to assume similar responsibility; by urging all nations to work for cooperation and peace and, above all, by our own example.

The British loan is a crucial test for us. The men, women and children of Britain have borne untold hardships and have made enormous sacrifices in the second World War. They now need our financial assistance to make it possible for them to rebuild their gravely depleted economy. By thus helping them we can enable Britain once again to become a great influence in helping us to lead the world in the direction which is so vital to us and to all members of the United Nations—in the direction of peace and well-being for all of us.

Denied our aid at this particular juncture, the British people will find themselves compelled more and more to regulate and regiment their economic life in a desperate struggle for survival. In doing this, they will be forced to adopt policies which will render impossible the urgently needed resumption in the world of an adequate and mutually advantageous flow of goods and services among nations.

By denying financial help to Britain so necessary for its economic rehabilitation we would be promoting economic war instead of economic peace. And we would be undermining the foundations of international cooperation. Not only Britain, but we ourselves and the world, would suffer in consequence—needlessly and tragically.

I am well aware that some of our ablest financial experts, including a number of my best friends, hold opposing views on many aspects of the financial arrangements represented by the proposed loan to Britain.

Puts "Central Problem" First

I will not undertake to pass on all of these points. But I do feel this: At this time when conditions everywhere are increasingly critical, the central problem before us is not the technical or even other important aspects of this particular method of financing trade. The problem now is whether we shall press ahead before it is too late, with the program of developing and strengthening the economic foundations of freedom and peace.

The British Government has made clear that once Britain gets a financial breathing spell, which the loan would permit, it will go forward with us wholeheartedly in leading the world to a state of affairs in which trade and production, and enterprise can function again as major factors in bringing about prosperity and peace for all countries. This is of inestimable importance. Loans like the proposed loan to Britain, which make possible a return to economic sanity, are a wholly different matter from some of the loans we made in the Twenties which were merely a cover for unsound and suicidal trade policies.

Our failure to act affirmatively on the British loan will result in far greater injury to us and to the whole broad movement for economic restoration than any specific shortcomings of the proposed financial arrangements.

The loan to Britain is not of course a panacea for all of the world's present economic and political ills. There are many other phases of international relations in which our influence and our example will have a determining effect. But our action on the loan is a test—and a very important test—of our intentions and our leadership.

I am sure that our country will want to meet this test with a full sense of our own immense responsibility.

Sincerely yours,
CORDELL HULL.

tion bill.

Administration-Poll Report

Administration leaders said a poll of the 239 Democrats indicated a 5-to-1 ratio for the legislation, already approved by the Senate, 46 to 34.

They sent out calls for absentee members after a checkup yesterday showed that 141 of the 433 members were not present. Many are waging primary campaigns back home.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) said a plane was ready to return ten members from the Philippines, where they attended the July 4 independence ceremonies. The atom-bomb test delegation is expected back also by Saturday.

May Follow Jones Plan

Dirksen indicated the collateral plan may follow suggestions of Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, who has described the loan agreement in its present form as "subsidizing the British Empire."

Dirksen did say that his amendment would make no proposal that the United States accept as collateral title to British islands on which this country now has bases.

Base Transfer Urged

Representative Jed Johnson (D., Okla.), however, came up with an amendment proposing that Britain transfer to the United States title to such British possessions in the Pacific as the President may deem necessary for defense of this country. The bases would be returned to Britain after the loan was repaid.

Jones, in a letter to the Banking Committee last month, argued that no money should be loaned to Britain for expenditure in other countries without proper security, "particularly since the British have substantial profitable investments and operations in the United States which could be used as collateral."

Loss for French Communists

The effect in France, particularly on French Communists and their position there, is at the moment a subject of great speculation here. The first conclusion being drawn is that French Communists have probably suffered a loss in their arguments for support by the French people.

Molotov's statement to Foreign Ministers Bevin and Bidault and Secretary of State Byrnes presumably ends a great dilemma in which the Russians have found themselves since the end of the war. They were caught between conflicting German and French interests of tremendous political importance and for months, according to officials here, they either straddled the issues or evaded them.

The issues were and are fairly simple. France wants a very weak Germany. She wants the Ruhr and Rhineland either wholly or partially separated from the new German state. The United States and Britain have been cool to the French ideas but inclined to try to compromise them in a manner acceptable to the French people.

Franc's ideas for western Germany obviously are political dynamite inside Germany where the territorial integrity of the country is a sure-fire political issue for all parties.

Molotov told the foreign ministers that Russia gavored a disarmed but healthy German state. He flatly opposed separation of western territory and any kind of Anglo-American federation idea. Equally he opposed dividing Germany on other lines and he topped off his argument by denouncing the idea of making Germany an agricultural state, something which no major government has seriously considered since the controversy here over the Morgenthau plan.

This latter idea particularly caused diplomatic officials here to read into Molotov's statements a bid for political support for Communism inside Germany.

The Russians are able to take this position because they have already gotten what they wanted from Eastern Germany, both in an economic and a territorial sense. Those decisions were taken by the Big Three at Potsdam a year ago. Russia's firm stand against German dismemberment today has caused some officials here to comment that the Russians would like now to cover up and put away any future concern of German political leaders over their territorial losses in the east.

Text of Cordell Hull's Appeal for British Loan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11—Following is the text of a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the British loan:

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As a private citizen, but one who for thirty years has supported and worked actively for international economic cooperation, I have been following with great interest the debate which has been going on, in and out of the Congress, on the proposed loan to Great Britain in its relation to the whole international situation. As I told you when I telephoned you to inquire as to the present status of the matter, I have been increasingly disturbed lest the broad and compelling features of this whole situation be overlooked.

bitter lessons of the great depression.

Twelve years ago our country entered upon a new course. It began to exercise its immense influence in the direction of economic sanity, with a marked promise of success. This course was unhappily interrupted by a new world war.

Today, following that war, we are again confronted with a crisis in international economic relations. This new crisis is more profound, more difficult, more fraught with danger than any we have as yet had to face.

Many parts of the world have been devastated by the war. Unemployment, misery and even starvation stalk the earth. There is always a tendency after a great war or crisis for the nations, caught in the toils of a desperate struggle for economic survival, to seek safety in substituting ex-

Collateral Urged As Condition For Loan

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Critics of the $3,750,000,000 British loan lined up today behind a proposed amendment requiring Britain to post collateral for any advance of United States credit.

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) announced he will offer the amendment and will support the loan bill if collateral is required. A final vote on the issue is set for Saturday.

Representative Landis (R., Ind.), a leader of the opposition, announced that a poll of the 192 Republican House members showed 141 against extending the credit, 30 for and 21 undecided. Representative Wolcott, Michigan Republican, predicted 50 to 60 of his party will support the ratifica-

NEW RED POLICY BACKING GERMANY IS SEEN AT PARIS

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP)—Premier Stalin appears to have made one of Europe's great decisions in laying down Russia's new policy on Germany. He had a choice between Germany and France and he chose Germany.

This is the significance seen by top diplomatic authorities here in the Russian policy declaration made by Foreign Minister Molotov at the Paris conference yesterday.

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U.N. WITH POWER WILL WIN PEACE, TRUMAN BELIEVES

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) President Truman expressed the view today that world peace will be attained "if we can implement the United Nations organization with a police force behind it sufficient to make its mandates stand up."

He called for the strong international police force, without going into details, in an extemporaneous address to 150 educators who called at the White House.

The President urged them to help "overcome those prejudices which cause wars—religious prejudices, economic prejudices, misunderstandings between races and people of different languages."

The President followed up his remarks by recommending, through the Budget bureau, an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the Federal Works agency to provide non-housing facilities needed at institutions offering courses to veterans.

The educators, attending a conference on emergency problems in higher education called by the American Council of Education, also heard from four other government officials.

1. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans administrator, told them that the education of veterans is a state responsibility and his agency intends to keep it that way. He reported that 3,000,000 veterans have applied for training and that 900,000 may seek admission to schools and colleges next fall.

2. John D. Small, Civilian Production administrator, promised that his agency will "go out of its way" to help colleges and universities with essential construction programs. He said that "if the work is necessary and it cannot be reasonably postponed, it will be authorized."

3. John R. Steelman, reconversion director, announced that the President intends to appoint a national commission to study how higher education "can be made to contribute most effectively" to the nation's welfare. This had been recommended by Steelman's predecessor, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder.

4. Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine, head of the Labor department's Retraining and Reemployment administration, suggested Federal allotments to states to enable them to supervice on-the-job training for veterans.

NO SECRET PARIS ACTIONS

Truman Says Public Knows All He Does on Big 4 Meetings

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Truman declared today that the American public were as well informed as he himself about the work of the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris. He told his news conference that although he had talked regularly with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes by telephone, there had been nothing between Mr. Byrnes and him that has not been in the newspapers.

Mr. Truman said that Mr. Byrnes would be home shortly and would make a statement on the Paris meeting immediately after his arrival. The President expressed a preference to withhold his own comment pending Mr. Byrnes' statement.

The President declined to discuss the Palestine situation on the ground that Cabinet committees of Great Britain and the United States now were meeting to implement the Anglo-American inquiry recommendation for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palesine.

Truman Promises Economy To Aid in Inflation Fight

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The White House put more steam into its anti-inflation drive tonight by promising to cut Federal spending.

President Truman endorsed a report by his new reconversion director, John R. Steelman, calling for reduced outlays by the government—particularly by the peacetime Army and Navy—and for a "workable" OPA law.

"Government expenditures will be reduced," Mr. Truman said in a statement at his news conference in connection with issuance of Steelman's quarterly report.

Costs to Be Revised

"Military and veterans program costs which have been rising above earlier estimates will be revised, to determine where they can be reduced without endangering national security or causing unjustified hardship."

The President pridefully summarized the progress made by mid-year—production at "the highest level ever attained in peacetime"; more people working "than ever before"; the nation "meeting in full our commitments to ship food to the starving peoples of the world"; eight out of every 10 returned veterans already at work.

The President said he had directed Steelman to coordinate fully the activities of all government agencies to attain the high volume of production needed to ward off inflation.

The carving of government expenditures is part of a review of Federal fiscal and monetary policies, he said.

"All deferrable construction and public works projects using Federal funds will be studied with a view to saving strategic materials and diminishing inflationary pressures x x x.

"All these measures are necessary but they are no substitute for specific price control until full production is attained."

Mr. Truman laid emphasis on the number of Americans at work—"four and a half million more than in 1941, our highest prewar year"—and on the record made by industry in absorbing veterans.

"But we shall not be satisfied until the rest of our veterans have suitable employment opportunities," he said.

Steelman, only recently installed as head of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, declared in his quarterly report that price control should be bu'warked by government economy, continued high taxes and credit controls, and a Federal budget balance or surplus.

Logical Place For C

Because the armed forces a. assigned "not far from half" the proposed expenditures of the new fiscal year government agencies, they are the logical places for the economy ax to bite deepest, Steelman said in his first quarterly report to Mr. Truman and the Congress.

"Without price control, other powers of the government would be inadequate to stabilize the economy under present abnormal conditions," Steelman said.

"But if price control is in effect, it can be aided powerfully by other weapons aimed chiefly at reducing excessive demand."

"We must not hamper the present operations of the armed forces, who are fulfilling international obligations essential to the advancement of American interests and to progress toward lasting world peace," Steelman said.

"Economy may be possible, however, without interfering with this function."

He added:

"If a major cut in the inflationary impact of Federal expenditures is to be sought, expenditure plans of the Army and Navy—45 per cent of all proposed expenditures other than interest and refunds—must be reexamined in the light of the present need for anti-inflationary action."

Hopes For Economy

"It is to be hoped also that the merger of the military and naval departments, which the Pre[illegible]t has repeatedly urged, can ac[illegible]e economies by the eliminat[illegible] of duplicating expenditures."

In the year since the government made its first cautious steps toward reconversion, United States production of goods and services has hit "the highest point in peacetime history," the report stated.

Output of over-the-counter goods for consumers so far in 1946 outreaches anything achieved in war or peace, Steelman pointed out, "certainly, up to June 30, runaway inflation had been prevented."

"But today we are threatened with the loss of the controls which we have used to maintain stabilization and to protect production.

"We stand at the crossroads; we must choose now whether we shall move forward through the final stages of reconversion with effective price and wage controls, or whether we are prepared to take the risk of abandoning such controls at a time when supply and demand still are radically out of balance."

Conciliatory Tone

Steelman's language on price control was conciliatory toward Congress. It is "eminently desirable," he said, that Congress should set the policies for price changes and the removal of ceilings. Further, OPA would "welcome" the aid of a decontrol board—like the one provided in the OPA extension act which Mr. Truman vetoed—to state when specific items should be released from control.

His language was milder than that used by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, who left the government yesterday. Yet Steelman made it clear the Administration is standing pat on its major stabilization demands.

He named as essentials of any new OPA act: Continuation of the principle that dealers must absorb some of the increases in manufacturing costs; reasonable earnings levels for entire industries, rather than a profit on each item; subsidies to some producers, instead of price increases to offset higher costs; "enforceable" ceilings.

"Every day that passes now without a price control law on the books increases the danger that our price ceiling structure will be shattered beyond repair and that the ground we have so laboriously won against inflation will be irretrievably lost."

Our people are earning more money and they are purchasing a greater volume of goods than ever before in peace time.

We are meeting in full our commitments to ship food to the starving peoples of the world.

reduced without endangering national security or causing unjustified hardship. All these measures are necessary but they are no substitute for specific price control until full production is attained.

Truman on Reconversion

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's statement in connection with John R. Steelman's report on reconversion progress follows:

It is a good thing, from time to time, for all of us to take stock of the progress we have made toward our peace-time domestic goal of sustained full production and full employment.

John R. Steelman's report on reconversion sets forth some facts and figures which a good many people have been inclined to overlook in the heat of debate. Up to June 30 the setbacks which we suffered had been disproportionately magnified.

The facts are that:

Production by mid-year reached the highest level ever attained in peace time.

More people are working now than ever before—four and a half million more than in 1941, our highest pre-war year. Particularly gratifying is the fact that eight out of every ten returned veterans already have jobs; but we shall not be satisfied until the rest of our veterans have suitable employment opportunities. The number of people looking for work was only slightly above two and a half million by the end of June.

Although public attention was focused on the soft-coal and railroad strikes, the great majority of workers remained on their jobs. Fewer man days of idleness due to industrial disputes were recorded during the last quarter than in the first three months of this year.

We have made more progress than many thought possible toward providing new houses for our people.

Certainly, up to this point, runaway inflation has been prevented.

But as the seventh report of the reconversion director points out, all of the ground we have so laboriously won against inflation will be irretrievably lost without a workable price control law. Every day that passes without a law on the books increases that danger.

The Administration is determined to do everything within its power, under the authority granted by Congress, to maintain the gains we have made and to continue moving toward our goal.

To this end, I have directed Mr. Steelman to co-ordinate to the fullest extent the activities of the executive agencies of the government which can assist both industry and labor to attain the high volume of production necessary to ward off inflation.

To supplement pending price-control measures, the Administration is reviewing its fiscal and monetary policies. Government expenditures will be reduced. All deferrable construction and public works projects using Federal funds will be studied with a view to saving strategic materials and diminishing inflationary pressures. Military and veterans' program costs which have been rising above earlier estimates will be reviewed to determine where they can be

U.S. And Britain To Exchange Data

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Britain and America will continue their wartime arrangements for the exchange of general economic information, the Commerce Department announced today.

Simultaneous announcement was scheduled by the British Board of Trade in London.

QUITS PALESTINE GROUP

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) Rep. Lane (D-Mass), today disassociated himself from the Political Action committee for Palestine, asserting in the House that the organization's secretary, Rabbi Barnuch Forff, "through questionable methods, has tried to force my hand."

...aughan To Co-ordinate ...ruman's Veterans' Data

Washington, July 11 (AP)—President Truman today appointed Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan as White House co-ordinator of matters involving veterans.

The assignment is in addition to Vaughan's duties as military aide to the President.

"The need for co-ordination at White House level has long been evident since there are some fourteen Federal agencies directly involved in veterans' affairs," the President said in a statement.

In the new post, the White House said, Vaughan will handle certain preliminaries on veterans' policy matters which come to Mr. Truman for decision.

Job-to-Vet Flag Given to Krug

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—A new service flag designed to stimulate the employment of veterans was presented to Interior Secretary Krug today by the American Veterans Committee, of which he is a member. The presentation was made by Charles G. Bolte, A. V. C. chairman, and Robert L. Marx of New York city, who designed the flag.

The banner is similar to service flags already in use, but has a V to represent the number of veterans being employed by the firm flying it.

Clark Argues Right to Seat

U. S. Judge Seeking Post He Left to Enter Army Sees Threat to Veterans.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Declaring that "we veterans are in danger of being chucked out," former United States Circuit Judge William Clark of Princeton, N. J., asked a Senate Judiciary sub-committee today to help him get his old job back under the Selective Service act.

Clark testified at a hearing on President Truman's nomination of United States District Court Judge Harry E. Kalodner of Philadelphia to the Third Circuit Appeals Court, where Clark previously sat, that any vacancy on the court belonged to him, not Kalodner. He said the Senate should "withhold its advice and consent" to the appointment of any one else.

Clark and his lawyer, Lloyd Paul Stryker of New York, told the committee that opposition to Kalodner's appointment was in no sense a reflection on his fitness.

Is Suing Government.

Clark, who is suing the Government in the United States Court of Claims for restoration to his old job and for nearly $10,000 in back pay, entered the Army in 1942 as a lieutenant-colonel at the age of 51. He also served in world war I.

He told Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.), chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee that his resignation on the Circuit Court was not accepted by the late President Roosevelt. However, he said, the President later acted on an "unsound theory" of dual office holding—propounded, he said, by Francis Biddle, then Attorney-General, and notified Clark of acceptance of the resignation.

"I hope," said Clark, "this hearing may check a tendency to whittle down the G. I. Bill of Rights. Why indeed should private employers abide by its provision if the United States Government does not?"

Doubts Jurisdiction.

McCarran said it appeared offhand to him that the committee has no jurisdiction to say whether there is or is not a vacancy on the court. Stryker said it has.

Citing Clark's record in the two world wars—he was wounded and decorated in each—Stryker declared: "If any man merits the protection of the (veterans) laws, I would say that he (Clark) is too modest to say that here's the man."

Clark, now 55, said he objects to any "super-seniority" for veterans which would give them advantages "in seeking positions they had neved held before," but he added: "It is not that type of preference that the statutes under which I claim provides for. It, as you know, performs a simple act of justice. It prevents veterans' service to their country causing them to sacrifice the position, both public and private, they had given up to go to war."

He said Federal Judges are appointed to serve during good behavior and added: "The people will be interested to note that the Department of Justice (which denies his claim to the job), considers fighting for your country bad behavior."

Names Other Judges.

Clark recited a list of six other Federal Judges, including Supreme Court Justices Jackson, Roberts and Murphy, who he said, were given leaves of absence for war duties and said: "None of these gentlemen were held by Mr. Biddle or the present Attorney-General, Mr. Clark, to have vacated their judgeship."

Clark told the committee that on returning to civilian status last year, he went to see Senator Guffey (D.-Pa.), to enlist his help in getting back on the court.

He said Guffey had decided to recommend two Pennsylvania Democrats for vacancies then existing on the court. Clark said he objected that such appointments would not only violate his Selective Service rights, but would unbalance the court politically and geographically.

He said that although New Jersey originates only one-third fewer cases in the Third Circuit Court than does Pennsylvania, the latter would have four judges to New Jersey's one and all would be Democrats. Clark is a Republican.

He said he told Guffey that the Third Circuit Court would become the only court in the United States whose members all belonged to the same political party.

"As you know," he said, "my argument had no effect on the distinguished Senator."

Guffey, a visitor at the hearing, chuckled and mumbled something which sounded like "that's right."

Hero Of Marine Corps Promoted And Retired

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Col. Evans F. Carlson, the leader of "Carlson's Raiders," has been promoted to brigadier general and retired from active service, it was announced today.

One of the Marine Corps' most decorated officers, Carlson was retired because of physical disability resulting from wounds suffered at the battle of Saipan in July, 1944, the Marine Corps said. Carlson was wounded going to the aid of an enlisted man who had fallen in the battle.

LAGUARDIA LEAVES FOR CAIRO SUNDAY

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director general, accompanied by the American and Russian members of the UNRRA Council, is scheduled to leave on Sunday for Cairo on a visit to North Africa and Europe prior to the UNRRA council meeting at Geneva on August 5. Accompanying LaGuardia will be C. Tyler Wood of the State Department, alternate American member of the UNRRA council; and N. I. Feonov, Russian council member. In addition to Cairo, Athens, Rome, Belgrade, Warsaw and the American occupation zone of Germany are on their itinerary.

UNRRA headquarters said today that the committee of the UNRRA council for the Far East, scheduled to convene in Shanghai on July 17, will be concerned primarily with distribution of UNRRA supplies in China. LaGuardia two days ago stopped all agency supplies to China except foodstuffs.

25,000 U. S. Bodies Sought in Europe by Army

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Europe is being systematically searched "from Gibraltar to Murmansk," the Army reported today, in an effort to find and identify the bodies of more than 25,000 Americans killed in the recent world war. An estimated five years will be required to complete the task, which already has engaged the efforts of some 14,000 soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

Airmen shot down in isolated parts of Germany account for a large proportion of those listed as missing in Europe. Also sought are the bodies of several hundred intelligence men killed and buried in remote corners of the Balkans and the Middle East.

Actually, by the latest reports, there are 6,132 whose whereabouts are undetermined. In addition, 3,929 who lie in United States military cemeteries are unidentified, and 15,486 have been recorded as buried in known, but isolated locations.

The search, gradually gaining momentum since VE-day, is being carried out by the American Graves Registration Command with main headquarters at Versailles, France. It involves intensive checking of records, questioning local residents, and running down countless clews.

Mobile groups operating under three field commands of the registration service have started to comb every area where Americans fought. The searchers are directed to cover every square mile within designated areas, varying from 50 to 100 miles, guided by casualty battle maps and lists, as well as local records. Any indication of atrocities is turned over to an accompanying crimes team.

Thus far, 134,00 American dead are buried in thirty-six military cemeteries. Possibly 80 per cent, it has been estimated, will be returned to the United States for reburial. The others will lie in six or more permanent cemeteries abroad.

682,114 Strength Set For National Guard

25 Infantry Divisions and 2 of Armor Planned

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The War Department disclosed orders today for a post-war National Guard of 682,114 officers and enlisted men—twice the size of the per-war guard force.

Major General Butler B. Miltonberger, chief of the department's National Guard Bureau, announced an upward revision in strength to twenty-five infantry divisions and two armored ones.

General Miltonberger told reporters that the guard would be "a highly trained, mobile M-Day Force" and added that "under a directive from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, we are setting up units individually as soon as they are ready."

General Miltonberger predicted that all the divisions and several score smaller combat units would be in process of activation by the end of the year. At their present pace, he said the eighty-four National Guard air squadrons that are planned would be ready by Nov. 1. Squadrons at St. Louis and Denver are to be the first.

He told of plans to create two new infantry divisions, but they were not identified. General Miltonberger announced, however, that the 44th Infantry Division, previously allocated to New Jersey, had been shifted to Illinois. New Jersey will get the 50th Armored Division and Texas the 49th Armored Division.

All states and territories except Hawaii have now accepted their troop allotments, General Miltonberger said, and eighteen states have been authorized to go ahead with actual organization.

Under new war plans, General Miltonberger emphasized that the coast artillery would be a highly mobile unit, equipped with radar and other modern equipment to cope with guided missiles and rockets of the atomic age.

2,000 WAC's To Ship Overseas In 4 Months

Washington, July 11 (AP)—More than 2,000 WAC's will be shipped overseas during the next four months.

The War Department said today they will serve in the European and Pacific theaters and with the Caribbean Defense commands. The initial shipment of 300 will go to Germany the first week in August.

The majority will be selected from volunteers now on active duty, but a small portion will be recruited from women who have been discharged. In order to receive an overseas assignment WAC's are asked to agree to serve for the duration plus six months.

WAC's going to the Pacific will be assigned to General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo and at headquarters of the 8th Army in Yokohama.

Last Of POW's Due To Leave U.S. Soon

Washington, July 11 (AP)—More than fourteen months after V-E day, arrangements were completed today to send back to Germany the last of more than 370,000 prisoners of war brought to this country.

The final group, aside from fewer than 300 sick or classed as incorrigibles, is scheduled to sail July 22 from New York, War Department officials said.

All are Germans. The last of the Japanese and Italian POW's were returned to their homelands early this year.

Prospects for the immediate release of this last batch of prisoners once they hit Germany again are uncertain.

Some Face British Custody

Under an arrangement with Great Britain, 175,000 of the final group held in the United States were to be turned over to British custody. However, about half of these already have gone to the United Kingdom and the others have been sent to the British occupied zone of Germany, where selected war prisoners work in the Ruhr coal mines and on other jobs.

The United States rapidly is freeing the remainder of its war prisoners, aside from those charged with war crimes. A total of 141,000 still in American custody in Germany will be reduced to about 3,000 sick and incorrigibles by the end of this year, under plans reported to Congress.

Once 370,000 In U.S.

In the meantime, they have helped relieve the army's manpower problem in Europe—while drawing the 80 cents a day minimum pay fixed by the Geneva convention.

During the peak period before the Nazi collapse more than 315,000 German war prisoners were scattered among special camps in every section of this country, along with some 50,000 Italians and fewer than 5,000 Japanese.

Prior to their repatriation, selected individuals among the Wehrmacht prisoners were trained in democratic ways of life at a school at Fort Eustis, Va. This school now has been closed.

HOUSE STANDS PAT ON ITS PROPOSAL FOR SILVER PRICE

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) Standing pat on its proposal to sell government silver at 77.11 cents an ounce, the House today tossed the

problem back in the lap of the Senate which yesterday approved a compromise at 90.3 cents.

"We couldn't send the bill to conference with the group which the Senate instructed to hold out for 90.3; that wouldn't be a conference," Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.) told a reporter. Taber was a member of the House conference committee.

"If the Senate wants to confer further," he said, "let them have a roll call vote on the contested amendment, and either accept the House proposal or send an uninstructed committee to conference to try again for a compromise."

The wrangle over silver prices has been going on for six months while private silver sellers waited for some indication of the price to be charged for the government store. The supplies available to industry meanwhile dwindled to a point where one user reported it was melting silver dollars to obtain the metal.

That practice meant the industry was paying $1.29 an ounce for silver, which is the goal of some western senators. The Senate's original proposal would have fixed the price at 90.3 cents for two years, then boosted it to $1.29.

The authority to sell government silver, bought to support silver certificates and make silver coins, is contained in an amendment which the House attached to the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for the 1947 fiscal year. Funds for the two departments are held up until the matter is settled.

The Senate version of the price rider also would repeal the transactions tax on silver and remove the price ceiling on certain silver products and on bullion.

Chairmanship Of PAC Seen Hard To Fill

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Sidney Hillman's place as chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee was wide open today—in the middle of the nation's primary elections.

CIO leaders said Hillman's death leaves a gap in the Congress of Industrial Organizations which will be hard to fill. Few had any definite idea as to a logical successor.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, said here: "There is only one man qualified to take Sidney Hillman's place, and that man is (CIO President) Phil Murray. But he certainly has burdens enough already."

Murray, the man who will appoint Hillman's successor, said:

"I have given no thought to it."

Several Names Discussed

Though few at the CIO had any prediction as to the next CIO-PAC chairman, several names were being discussed as possibilities.

One guess was that Murray would take over the job—for a time at least—in addition to his other duties as CIO head and president of the CIO Steelworkers Union.

Some thought R. J. Thomas, defeated by Reuther for the UAW presidency last March, had a chance for the job. He is PAC secretary-treasurer.

Others considered it more likely that one of Hillman's three assistant PAC chairmen might be elevated. These are the full-time men who carry out the policies of the eight-man PAC: Thomas Burns, Tilford Dudley and Jack Kroll.

Heads Southern Drive

Van Bittner, vice chairman of the committee, was believed to be out of the picture because he is busy directing the CIO Southern organizing drive.

Besides Thomas and Van Bittner, other surviving members of the PAC are Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union; Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of Murray's Steelworkers; John Green, president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; and Sherman Dalrymple, former president of the Rubber Workers.

Carey Also Possible

Another possibility is James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

Funeral services for Hillman will be held in New York at Carnegie Hall tomorrow noon. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will officiate.

The body will lie in state at Carnegie Hall until 11 A.M., after being transferred from Riverside Memorial Chapel today. Interment will be in Westchester Hills Cemetery, Hastings, N.Y.

Truman Bastille Day Address

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—President Truman today made a brief recorded address to be beamed to France on July 14, Bastille Day. The White House said it will be broadcast by the international broadcasting division of the State Department and will be made public at that time.

FBI CHIEF IS HEARD ON REDIN EVIDENCE

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that he has advised Attorney-General Tom C. Clark that it is up to the prosecution to decide what testimony should be adduced in the espionage-conspiracy case of Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin, the Russian naval officer, on trial in the Federal Court in Seattle.

The question came up after Judge Lloyd L. Black, presiding, had called on the Attorney-General's office to supply "whispering wire" recordings, if any, of Redin's conversations with a shipyard engineer, Herbert C. Kennedy. Redin is accused of having purchased naval secrets from Kennedy.

In reply to this request, Hoover's office said today, the FBI chief told Clark last Saturday that United States Attorney Victor E. Anderson could use his own discretion as to what testimony should be given.

ATOMIC BOARD ARGUES VETO

Russian Reported Rejecting Antonomy Proposal

M. HARRELSON

New York, July 11 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that Soviet Russia had rejected Australia's proposal for an autonomous authority to control atomic energy and had again refused to surrender her veto right on matters connected with atomic control.

This source said Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, insisted on placing all atomic control under the United Nations Security Council without altering the present veto rights of the five permanent members of the Council.

Gromyko's declaration was made at a closed session of a special subcommitee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Phase Of Study Completed

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, chairman of the subcommittee, said today's session wound up another phase of atomic experts' efforts to work out an effective system of control for the lethal weapon.

Evatt confirmed reports that Gromyko had given his views both on the veto question and on proposals for an autonomous agency, but he declined to give details.

Another informant who was present said, however, that Gromyko argued that all questions connected wtih the use of atomic energy were directly concerned with world peace.

Will Refuse To Submit

Evatt said he told Gromyko that countries which had atomic raw materials would never agree to submit any control plan unless the big powers agreed to surrender their veto powers over atomic matters.

Gromyko was represented as insisting, however, that the regular Security Council rules—including the veto—should apply to atomic questions.

Evatt said he would report on the five meetings of the subcommittee when the twelve-nation working committee meets in a closed session tomorrow.

New Committees Sought

Asserting it was now time to start putting a control system on paper "in ABC language," Evatt said he would propose the creation of several subcommittees. These would include:

A group of five or six members to work out specific plans for controls, inspections and other measures to insure that atomic energy would not be used for destructive purposes.

Another group to work on legal questions, such as determining the relationship between an atomic-control agency and the United Nations. This group, he said, would study the veto question and decide whether an amendment to the United Nations Charter would be necessary.

A twelve-nation scientific panel to take up the exchange of scientific information and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Review Of Veto Demanded By Australia

GROMYCH

New York, July 11 (AP)—A formal Australian demand for review of the veto rule by the United Nations General Assembly occupied the attention of United Nations delegates today after Soviet Russia had tried to use the veto yesterday to bar Canada from Security Council deliberations on atomic energy.

The Russian move was blocked by a ruling by Council Chairman Francisco Castillo Najera, of Mexico, but Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko's grim insistence that he would again seek to veto Canada's attendance spurred a campaign for restriction of the veto power to major questions bearing on the most serious and grave matters affecting the peace.

DAY

Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, who sought to convince Gromyko in heated debate on and off the Council floor yesterday that he could not exclude Canada willy-nilly, led the campaign by formally requesting that the veto rule be listed for discussion by the General Assembly in September.

Elated At Success

Visibly elated over the success of challenging maneuvers he led to block Gromyko's latest veto attempt, Evatt indulged in a whimsical paraphrase before the Council: "Sufficient to the day is the veto thereof."

The remark prefaced his salutation to Dr. Castillo Najera, who is retiring from the Council presidency after Mexico's one-month term in the chair.

Castillo Najera took his leave of the Council by saying in part:

"Owing to recent incidents in the deliberations of this Council, a growing sentiment has developed in public opinion, reflected in the world press, toward the study of a way of revising the Charter in order to prevent the veto's being extended to cases which do not really merit such a disproportionate measure as the veto constitutes."

Gromyko's Reply

Gromyko, replying in his turn to Castillo Najera's farewell, expressed doubts as to the merits of valedictories of retiring chairmen, and replied:

"If Dr. Najera hopes to achieve important results from this statement, his hopes will be disappointed; his statement will not have the effect that he expects."

The situation yesterday developed like this:

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, of Canada, asked permission to attend yesterday's Council meeting, at which rules of procedure for the Atomic Energy Commission were to be discussed.

Came As Surprise

Gromyko protested that the Canadian request came as a surprise and asked postpontment of consideration until the next meeting.

Castillo Najera and Evatt cited a Charter provision that any United Nations member may be accorded nonvoting participation in Council discussion of questions which in the Council's view especially affect that member.

Nine members voted to invite Canada to sit in, Russia voted in opposition and Poland abstained from voting.

Gromyko promptly announced that his vote was a veto, contending that the question was one of substance rather than procedure.

"I consider that it is a question of procedure under the Charter and so I invite the representative of Canada to make his place at the table of the Council," Castillo Najera retorted.

Evatt Ready

The majority, led by Evatt, was ready to forestall any attempt by Russia to substantiate her attempted veto by demanding a vote on the president's ruling that it was a procedural matter.

Evatt interpreted the rules to mean that the vote must be made on the challenge rather than on the president's ruling.

Gromyko then left the matter pending, but declared he reserved the right to raise the question again.

Ex-Officer Admits Making $37,000 Illegally Overseas

30.29 4089

Azerbaijan Rule Still In Question

Princeton, N.J., July 11 (AP)—Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, said tonight that "the Iranian Government still has not regained control of Azerbaijan."

Speaking before the Whig Cliosophic Society of Princeton University, Ala declared "it is still not certain that all Russian forces—some may be in civilian dress—have left Iran."

He said that Iranian officials were unable to reach the northern province to check on the departure of the Russians because the railroad and airline were controlled by Soviet forces, and they had not turned them over to his Government.

Ala disclosed that he had written to his Government suggesting "that an international company be organized in which the Russians, British, Americans, Dutch and others hold shares to pool the oil of Iran."

He added that this company should be controlled by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

He made the statement after saying that "the Russians have suggested a joint stock company with them holding 51 per cent of the stock" be formed "to explore and exploit the oil in Iran."

The Iranian Ambassador said that he had not yet received a reply to his suggestion, and added:

"Why should not oil, which is just as explosive as the atomic bomb be dealt with by a special committee of the United Nations?"

the Army in 1941 and won a commission because he spoke English, Polish and German fluently.

Smuggling Story Checked

Kauffmann also disclosed he had smuggled jewelry and silverware stolen in Germany into this country. He said he placed the goods in safe-deposit vaults in Boston banks. FBI agents and custom officers said they were checking this phase of the story.

Harry J. Neginger, chief of detectives of the Bankers' Protective Association, said Kauffmann had 41 money orders totaling $3,700 on him when he was arrested. Nebinger said Kauffmann told him he had already cashed many money orders in New York and Boston banks.

Philadelphia, July 11 (AP)—Harry Kauffmann, 31-year-old German refugee who served as an army intelligence officer during World War II, was held in jail today on a forgery charge after telling police how he accumulated $37,000 through black-market operations overseas.

Kauffmann told Police Lieutenant William Greenhalgh he smuggled the money to the United States by photostating and forging enlisted men's documents and then using the papers to purchase army money orders.

Arrested In Bank

The former native of Stuttgart, Germany, who is now a resident of Brookline, Mass., was arrested yesterday while converting money orders into $6,000 cash in a Philadelphia bank, Greenhalgh said.

Kauffmann faces arraignment on the forgery charge before Magistrate J. A. Roberts.

Additionally, the ex-officer was accused of forging, counterfeiting and illegally using eleven army discharge papers in a Federal charge. He gets a hearing on those counts Monday before United States District Court Judge George A. Welsh.

Greenhalgh said Kauffmann told him he emigrated to the United States in 1939 and obtained a job with a textile firm. He enlisted in the army in 1941 and was discharged in 1945 as a technical sergeant.

Second Stowaway Follows Oil Heir

San Francisco, July 11 (AP)—Oilrich Johnny Oeschner's second stowaway girl admirer was headed for a Federal corrective institution today.

Theresa Ann Briston, 16, pleaded guilty yesterday to theft of $2,060 from Mrs. Dorothy Munson, of Honolulu, aboard the liner Matsonia en route from Hawaii to the United States. Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman sentenced her to three years in an institution of the "training type" to be selected by Attorney General Tom Clark.

Theresa came to this country, she said, to be with Johnny after a romance among the palms of Hawaii, where he was stationed with the United States Navy.

First Pursuit

The Hawaiian romances of the Oakland (Cal.) 20-year-old oil heir began when he was followed there by his stowaway plumber No. 1, Marguerite Human.

Johnny and Marguerite announced that their marriage was impending, but territorial authorities said that Oeschner wasn't old enough to marry in Hawaii without his parent's consent. His mother packed her lawyer off to Honolulu with instructions to oppose the marriage. Johnny later was quoted by his mother as saying he never wanted to see Marguerite again.

Charged With Theft

When Johnny came sailing home for discharge, Theresa followed, saying she and Johnny had fallen in love. However, Federal authorities picked her up and charged her with theft of the money last June 2.

Her attorney, Sol Abrams, said Theresa submitted voluntarily to prosecution and that the information listed her as a juvenile delinquent.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 1,200 troops are due to arrive today on three troopships docking at east and west coast ports.

SHIPS ARRIVING

At New York

Colby Victory from Le Havre, with 1,127 troops.

At San Francisco

Bronx from Okinawa, nine Navy, five Army.

At San Diego

Destroyer James Kyes from Pearl Harbor, two Navy, 101 Marines.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Stevens Victory from Le Havre, 1,298 troops; Army transport Acadia from Balboa, Canal Zone, seven servicemen and 241 civilians.

At San Francisco

Dane from Kwajalein, 1,478 Navy and 11 Marines.

london, ~~e~~ july 11--(ap)--british diplomatic informants said today that the ~~world~~ british government was astonished and perplexed that congressional critics in washington should make recent actions in palestine a basis for opposing the loan to britain.

they described the official british view ~~as~~ the loan was NOT a political prize, to be granted or withheld for what britain does ~~in palestine or some other~~ POLITICALLY IN SOME part of the world, but an economic matter totally divorced from palestine.

the informants said that britain regards the economic reasons for the loan as justified and advantageous both to the united states and britain, strictly on the basis of reviving world trade.

official quarters were understood to have acted on this assumption when counter-measures were ordered against jewish underground groups in palestine 10 days ago. diplomatic informants said this accounted for what appeared to be "bad timing" in regard to the position of the loan.

JUL 12 1946

meanwhile deputy members of president ~~the~~ truman's cabinet committee on palestine, scheduled to arrive in london today, will resume discussions with the british on the palestine ~~crisis~~ situation tomorrow.

both sides were understood to regard speed as essential.

30-24-4091

talks on the military and political phases of admitting 100,000 jews to palestine, as recommended in a joint british-american report, were expected to last NO longer than two weeks.

apr thru third 1240 wb/25

london, july 11-(ap)- tempers flared in the house of commons today over the question of whether some members had associated with fascists--- a touchy question since author h. g. wells raised it last week in connection with the royal family.

JUL 12 1946

conservative a. t. lennox-boyd asserted that food minister john strachey once was a "close associate of sir oswald mosley." laborite raymond blackburn than asked whether lennox-boyd had been "an associate of franco and the fascists in spain."

lennox-boyd did not answer the question but, ending the flurry, said he had meant only that strachey was an associate of mosley before sir oswald founded the british fascist union.

strachey was not in the house at the time. he bolted the labor party with mosley in 1931, but severed ties with mosley several years before the latter's fascist career began.

wells' blast against the royal family meanwhile appeared to hav
splattered out, most of the british public having heard of it only vaguely
if at all.

he asked in a magazine article last friday if the ruling house had
been involved in mosley's finances. mosley denied that it had and
official quarters ignored the question.

JUL 12 1946

london, july 11-(ap)- the moscow radio, quoting an albanian telegraph
agency dispatch, said tonight that a friendship and mutual
assistance pact was signed wednesday by yugoslavia
and albania.

wb/10p 00020

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-A BOARD OF TRADE WHITE PAPER DISCLOSED TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAS A WARTIME ACCUMULATED SURPLUS OF WOOL SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMERS FOR TWO YEARS WITHOUT FURTHER PURCHASES.

THE REPORT GAVE DETAILS OF THE PLAN ANNOUNCED JUNE 23 WHEREBY THE UNITED KINGDOM JOINED WITH NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA IN SETTING UP AN ORGANIZATION TO DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUS WHILE MAINTAINING STABLE PRICES.

THE REPORT SAID THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM HELD 3,250 MILLION POUNDS OF WOOL, VALUED AT ABOUT £170,000,000 ($680,000,000) ON JUNE 30, 1945.

IT EXPLAINED THAT THIS SURPLUS WAS CREATED BY BRITAIN'S AGREEMENT IN 1940 TO PURCHASE 1,500 MILLION POUNDS OF WOOL ANNUALLY FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND ONE YEAR THEREAFTER FROM NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA. THIS REPRESENTS ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S ANNUAL EXPORTABLE WOOL SUPPLY.

"THE HOLDING OF A STOCK OF THIS SIZE IS A SERIOUS BURDEN," THE REPORT SAID. "AND ITS EXISTENCE IS A CLOUD HANGING OVER THE MARKET. IT IS CONSEQUENTLY NECESSARY, IN ALL OUR INTERESTS, THAT IT SHOULD BE REDUCED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME BEING FIRMLY HELD. IT IS NO LESS ESSENTIAL THAT ITS DISPOSAL SHOULD BE CAREFULLY INTEGRATED WITH THE MARKETING OF THE CURRENT CLIP."

THE REPORT SAID THAT COMPLETE DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS WOULD TAKE 12 OR 13 YEARS.

BA1214PED

JUL 12 1946

A68
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY,
THURSDAY, JULY 11)
(ADVANCE) BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, JULY 11-(AP)-BERNARD CARDINAL
GRIFFIN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINISTER TOLD A LUNCHEON
AUDIENCE HERE TODAY THE PEOPLE OF TRIESTE SHOULD BE CONSULTED BEFORE
A FINAL DECISION IS MADE ON THE FUTURE OF THE DISPUTED CITY.
CARDINAL GRIFFIN READ THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM BISHOP SANTIN OF
TRIESTE PROTESTING ALLIED DECISION ON THE CITY'S FUTURE:
"INIQUITOUS DECISIONS OF PARIS THROWING THIS POPULATION INTO
DESPAIR. INTERNATIONALIZATION OR PARTITION WILL MEAN INCREASING
FIELD FOR FIERCE STRUGGLES AND SOURCE OF COMPLICATIONS.
"ITALIAN CITIES WESTERN ISTRIA ALLOTTED TO YUGOSLAVIA DEPRIVED OF
ANY FREEDOM, INCLUDING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. INDIGNANT POPULATION
DEMANDS ETHNIC PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED LONDON BE NOT BETRAYED;
UNION TO ITALY OF ZONES ADMITTEDLY ITALIAN OR AT LEAST PLEBISCITE."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 AM, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY,
THURSDAY, JULY 11). JP735AED

AUSTRIAN (250)
BY LYNN HEINZERLING
VIENNA, JULY 11-(AP)-CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL THANKED PRESIDENT
TRUMAN AND GEN. MARK W. CLARK TODAY FOR CLARK'S NOTE CONTAINING AN
OFFER BY THE UNITED STATES TO RENOUNCE ALL CLAIMS TO GERMAN ASSETS
IN AUSTRIA.
FIGL SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT MR. TRUMAN "HAS SHOWN HIS FRIENDSHIP
FOR AUSTRIA REPEATEDLY--A FRIENDSHIP FOR WHICH THE PRESENT NOTE IS
THE MOST OBVIOUS EXPRESSION."
"WE WANT TO STATE, WITH OUR PARTICULAR THANKS, THE FACT THAT THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA, GEN.
CLARK, IN HIS USUAL FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD AUSTRIA, ALSO IN THIS
QUESTION HAS PROVED HIMSELF OUR TRUEST HELPER," THE CHANCELLOR SAID.
CLARK'S NOTE, WHICH RELAYED A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN,
DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE RUSSIAN SEIZURE
OF GERMAN PROPERTIES IN AUSTRIA CLASSIFIED BY THE ALLIES AS "FORCED
TRANSFERS."
SEVERAL AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS JOINED FIGL IN APPLAUDING THE
PRESIDENT'S STAND.
"THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE WELCOME THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND
WILL EVALUATE IT IN ITS ENTIRE SIGNIFICANCE," THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG,
SOCIALIST PUBLICATION, SAID.
"THE SYMBOL AND CONCEPT OF FREEDOM IN A DEMOCRATIC SENSE WILL BE
FOR US ALWAYS THE GREATEST FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM IN THE WORLD--
WASHINGTON," THE PEOPLE'S PARTY ORGAN VOLKSBLATT SAID.

THE RED ARMY NEWSPAPER HERE DID NOT MENTION THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, AND THE VIENNA COMMUNIST PAPER VOLKESSTIMME PRINTED ONLY THE TEXT WITH THE OBSERVATION THAT "TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS MADE LEGAL CLAIMS TO GERMAN PROPERTY IN THE WESTERN PART OF AUSTRIA."
MK826AED

30.24-4093

D92

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 11-(AP)-T/SGT.FRANK J.CZAROCK, 75 MAPLE STREET, WILKES BARRE, PA., AND SGT.HOLD JALWEICH, 827 "A" AVENUE, CORONADA, CALIF., WERE KILLED IN A FOURTH OF JULY JEEP ACCIDENT AT HERSFELD, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

G259PED

A103 (130)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 11-(AP)-THE REV. MARTIN NIEMOELLER, GERMANY'S OUTSPOKEN PROTESTANT LEADER, SAID TODAY HE WOULD LEAVE THE UNITED STATES NEXT WINTER IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE TIRED APATHETIC STATE OF MIND OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE ANTI-NAZI CLERGYMAN WHO WAS ADOLF HITLER'S PRISONER FOR EIGHT YEARS, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE BELIEVED AMERICA HAD TOO RAPIDLY ENCOURAGED THE GROWTH OF FREE POLITICAL PARTIES IN GERMANY.

NIEMOELLER, VISITING IN FRANKFURT, SAID HE HAD ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO LEAVE GERMANY IN NOVEMBER AND WOULD FIRST ATTEND A GENERAL MEETING IN SEATTLE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

NIEMOELLER SAID HE FEARED A REVIVAL OF THE CHAOTIC POLITICAL STRIFE WHICH LED TO THE RISE OF HITLER AND DECLARED HE WOULD BE SURE CONTENT IF AMERICAN-APPOINTED GERMAN ADMINISTRATORS CONTINUED IN OFFICE.

TA104 1PED

PEIPER, PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED BY SOME OF HIS MEN AS A "FUTURE FUEHRER OF THE FOURTH REICH," TESTIFIED DURING THE TRIAL THAT HE WAS BEATEN IN THE SEXUAL ORGANS AFTER HIS ARREST BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL, COL.WILLIS EVERETT OF ATLANTA, GA., SAID ONLY 45 OF THE CONVICTED MEN WOULD TAKE THE WITNESS STAND FOR MITIGATION TESTIMONY BEFORE PASSING OF SENTENCE. EIGHT WERE HEARD BEFORE THE COURT ADJOURNED.

EVERETT HAD PLEADED FOR LENIENCY FOR ALL.

"FEAR OF THE PROSECUTION STILL LINGERED IN THEIR MINDS AFTER MONTHS OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT", EVERETT SAID IN EXPLAINING WHY THE DEFENSE HAD DECIDED AGAINST CALLING MORE SS OFFICERS AND MEN TO THE WITNESS STAND.

ACCUSING T

JUL 12 1946

HAD DECIDED AGAINST CALLING MORE SS OFFICERS AND MEN TO THE WITNESS STAND.

ACCUSING THE PROSECUTION OF "TRICKS, RUSES AND BEATINGS", HE DECLARED: "DOES THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES GENERALLY CONDUCT ITS AFFAIRS IN THIS MANNER? YOU AND I KNOW THE ANSWER. OUR ARMY IS HARD BUT FAIR".

"MAY IT NEVER BE SAID", HE CONTINUED, "THAT STARK RETRIBUTION HAS BEEN FOUND TO MASQUERADE IN A MILITARY GOVERNMENT CLOAK OF FALSE LEGALISM".

JJ307PED

NIGHT LEAD LICHFIELD (290)

BY DON DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JULY 11-(AP)-TWO OFFICERS TESTIFIED IN A TUMULTUOUS COURT MARTIAL SESSION TODAY THAT COL.JAMES A.KILIAN PUT "PRESSURE" ON WITNESSES IN LAST DECEMBER'S OPENING TRIAL OF SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF CRUELTY IN THE LICHFIELD, ENGLAND, GUARDHOUSE.

"I MADE YOU WHAT YOU ARE TODAY AND I AM GOING TO HANG YOU," KILIAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING BY MAJ.RICHARD E.LOBUONO OF EAST PITTSBURGH, PA., FORMER PROVOST MARSHAL AT LICHFIELD. LO BUONO TESTIFIED EARLIER THAT KILIAN "TRIED TO COLOR MY TESTIMONY."

"KILIAN SAID, 'WE'VE GOT TO STICK TOGETHER AND GET THESE ENLISTED MEN OUT'", TESTIFIED LT.LEONARD W.ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., WHO WAS CONVICTED TWO DAYS AGO OF PERMITTING SOLDIERS TO BE HIT WITH CLUBS BY LICHFIELD GUARDS, NINE OF WHOM HAVE BEEN CONVICTED.

"ALL THIS TIES IN TOGETHER TO SHOW HOW KILIAN WAS TRYING TO HOLD ALL THE WITNESSES IN LINE TO CREATE HURDLES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO OVERCOME TO REACH HIM IN THESE TRIALS," ASSERTED MAJ.JOSEPH S.ROBINSON, WHO IS PROSECUTING THE HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., COLONEL ON CHARGES OF AUTHORIZING THE GUARDHOUSE CRUELTY. KILIAN COMMANDED THE 10TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT AT LICHFIELD.

BOTH LUBUONO, WHO IS AWAITING TRIAL, AND ENNIS POINTED TO KILIAN

AS AUTHOR OF THE STERN GUARDHOUSE POLICY.

"YOU'VE GOT TO BE ROUGHT AND TOUGH WITH THOSE PRISONERS," ENNIS QUOTED KILIAN. "WHAT ARE YOU RUNNING DOWN THERE, A PLAYHOUSE OR A GUARDHOUSE?"

LUBUONO SAID KILIAN TOLD HIM, "YOU MUST BE ROUGHER."

ANGRY CLASHES BETWEEN ROBINSON AND ENNIS AND BETWEEN ROBINSON AND KILIAN'S LAWYER MARKED TGE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, WITH THE COURT FREQUENTLY WARNING LAWYERS ON BOTH SIDES TO TEMPER THEIR REMARKS.

ROBINSON TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO HAVE THE COURT DECLARE ENNIS A "HOSTILE" WITNESS, ASSERTING HIS TESTIMONY TODAY DID NOT JIBE WITH HIS TESTIMONY IN PREVIOUS TRIALS.

DY744PED

BAD NAUHEIM--FIRST ADD LICHFIELD X X X GUARDHOUSE.

LOBUONO HIMSELF IS AWAITING TRIAL. HE WAS FORMERLY LICHFIELD PROVOST MARSHAL.

THE PROSECUTOR WENT BACK TO LOBUONO'S TESTIMONY IN THE FIRST LICHFIELD TRIAL IN LONDON LAST DECEMBER. IT WAS AFTER THAT TRIAL THAT KILIAN, LOBUONO AND TWO OTHER OFFICERS WERE ADDED TO THE LIST OF LICHFIELD DEFENDANTS.

THE PROSECUTOR ASKED "DID KILIAN SUGGEST YOU FOLLOW A PARTICULAR LINE OF TESTIMONY IN THAT TRIAL?"

"I'D SAY HE TRIED TO COLOR MY TESTIMONY," THE MAJOR ANSWERED.

"DID YOU SAY IN THAT TRIAL THAT THIS PRESSURE KILIAN PUT ON YOU AFFECTED YOUR ABILITY TO TESTIFY?" ASKED THE PROSECUTOR.

"I SAID IT AFFECTED MY TESTIMONY," LOBUONO REPLIED.

JR830AED

[illegible]

BJ1135PED

ROME, JULY 11-(AP)-TWELVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES, TOURING EUROPE UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT AUSPICES, WERE RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS TODAY AND LATER WERE ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON BY MYRON C. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE VATICAN.

OTHERS PRESENT INCLUDED PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI AND LT. GEN. JOHN C. H. LEE, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

THERE WERE NO SPEECHES.

THE POPE, SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, TOLD THE EDITORS AT THEIR AUDIENCE:

30-24-4095

"SOON YOU WILL BE BACK IN YOUR NATIVE LAND AND IT WILL BE YOUR ENDEAVOR TO MAKE KNOWN TO YOUR LARGE READING AUDIENCE WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN AND LEARNED, TO EVALUATE THE PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF THE MEN WHO ARE SHAPING THESE EVENTS AND TO FORECAST AS FAR AS MAY BE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SAME.

"TO DO THIS RIGHTLY A FREE PRESS IS NECESSARY.

"FREEDOM MAY EASILY BECOME A CATHWORLD FOR THE UNWARY AND SUPERFICIAL. FOR THE SERIOUS MINDED AND CONSCIENTIOUS MAN IT IS A CONDITION FRAUGHT WITH IMPRESSIVE RESPONSIBILITY."

WB525PED

Executive Committeemen

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 11-(AP)-The arrest of five [redacted] of the opposition Agrarian party executive committee was disclosed today in a protest to the government and the Bulgarian council of [redacted] Regents. Trifon Kunev, editor of the Agrarian newspaper Narodno Zemedelsko Zname and former Cabinet [redacted]ember Boris Bumbarov were among those arrested.

apr 0940 apr/rm 1213

JUL 12 1946

MOSCOW, JULY 11-(AP)-- T[redacted] GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SIGNING OF A NEW AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROVIDING FOR THE INTERCHANGE and [redacted] RESETTLEMENT OF NATIONALS RESIDING IN BORDER AREAS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.

(COMPLETION OF THE [redacted] RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM IS ENVISAGED NOT LATER THAN NOV. 15, 1946.

FW JAMES 00900--JA-- 628A

JUL 12 1946

STOCKHOLM, JULY 11-(AP)-SIX U.S. NAVAL VESSELS, HEADED BY THE CRUISERS HOUSTON AND LITTLE ROCK, BEGAN A VISIT TO STOCKHOLM TODAY.

BB12 14P...P

NIGHT LEAD EGYPT (160)

CAIRO, JULY 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAD LAUNCHED A DRIVE TO CHECK "A DANGEROUS INCREASE" IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES BY EGYPTIANS AND FOREIGNERS.

HE SAID SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES HAD BEEN SUSPENDED AND COMMUNIST ASSOCIATIONS CLOSED.

SIDKY PASHA TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WOULD DEAL "WITH COMPLETE FIRMNESS" WITH THE COMMUNIST THEORY WHICH, HE SAID, "CONTRADICTS OUR CONSTITUTION AND RELIGION".

IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT, HE DECLARED THAT "SINCE I BECAME PRIME MINISTER I HAVE NOTICED THAT THERE WERE EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS WHO PUBLICIZED COMMUNISM AND AGITATED PEOPLE TO HATE THE PRESENT REGIME."

"COMMUNIST BOOKS WERE SOLD PUBLICLY IN ARABIC AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND ALSO PAMPHLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE PEOPLE, GIVING THEM THE WRONG PICTURE OF THE SITUATION IN EGYPT."

MEANWHILE, BUSINESS AND COMMUNICATIONS WERE NORMAL IN EGYPT'S PRINCIPAL CITIES TODAY FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT ORDERS FORBIDDING A GENERAL STRIKE.

A GRENADE EXPLOSION IN ALEXANDRIA LAST NIGHT AND ANOTHER HERE WERE THE ONLY VIOLENCES REPORTED.

WB528PED

A129

PRECEDE ALEXANDRIA

CAIRO, JULY 11-(AP)-FORBIDDEN BY THE GOVERNMENT, A GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED FOR TODAY BY WAFDIST AND KOTLA YOUTH GROUPS FAILED TO DEVEL BUSINESS AND COMMUNICATIONS WERE NORMAL IN EGYPT'S PRINCIPAL CITIES.

WAFDIST AND KOTLA LEADERS HAD CALLED THE STRIKE AND "DAY OF MOURNING" ON THE ANNIVERSARYY OF THE BRITISH NAVAL SHELLING OF ALEXANDRIA IN 1882. POLICE ARRESTED 1,000 PERSONS YESTERDAY AS A "PRECAUTIONAR MEASURE," SAYING THEY WOULD BE DETAINED UNTIL THE THREAT OF A STRIKE HAD PASSED.

TWO GRENADE EXPLOSIONS IN ALEXANDRIA LAST NIGHT, WHICH INJURED TWO BRITISH NAVAL SEAMEN AND TWO EGYPTIANS, AND ANOTHER HERE WERE THE ONLY VIOLENCE REPORTED.

JJ1229PED

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 11-(AP)-TWO BRITISH NAVAL SEAMEN AND TWO EGYPTIANS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED DURING THE NIGHT WHEN MEMBERS OF A MOB TOSSED TWO GRENADESINTO A BRITISH NAVY TRUCK.

--DASH--

A141KX

SHANGHAI, JULY 11-(AP)-[illegible] WEDNESDAY THE FIRST AMERICAN TO [illegible] SINCE THE [illegible] OF HITLER. HAS A CHINESE PRISON SENTENCE SET AGAINST HIM. [illegible] IN CHINA, WAS SENTENCED TO [illegible] FOR [illegible] COURT TO HAVE A TWO AND A HALF YEAR SENTENCE SET AGAINST HIM. [illegible] WAS GIVEN THE SENTENCE IN THE WHITE PLAINS OF AMERICAN, A U.S. SPACE [illegible] HAVY STEWARD'S MATE [illegible] CONTRACTOR ARGUED THAT [illegible] WENT BEYOND THE [illegible] SELF DEFENCE AS PERMITTED BY CHINESE LAW. [illegible] TRANSPORT, THE CHINESE SUPREME COURT AT NANKING, ACCORDING TO HITLER'S [illegible] THAT COURT EITHER MAY UPHOLD THE SENTENCE OR HITLER'S [illegible] IT.

JJ1035PCS

A145KX

SHANGHAI, JULY 11-(AP)-[illegible] SERVICE TO ASSOCIATED PRESS [illegible] LAST NIGHT WITH A TEMPORARY DELAY [illegible] WAS [illegible] OF THE [illegible] ASSOCIATED PRESS, [illegible] HAS BEEN SET FOR JULY 15. [illegible] PRESIDENT PAY, WHICH [illegible] ABOUT [illegible] THE COURTS, [illegible] FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS [illegible] AND AGENCY [illegible] THE FOUR AGENCIES TO START [illegible] MEDIATION IN THE [illegible] JULY 15.

JJ1109PCS

A154KX

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-4 GOVERNMENT CONCILIATORS TODAY [illegible] OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE 22 [illegible] THAT A SCHEDULED JULY 13 [illegible] THE [illegible] AND [illegible] 7 PM (6:00 [illegible] MONTHLY TO LIVING ALLOWANCES. THE UNIONS HAD ASKED 100 YEN. LARGEST UNIONS INVOLVED WERE RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS [illegible] APPROXIMATELY 200,000. OTHER UNIONS INCLUDED VARIOUS PUBLIC UTILITIES, THE MINT, VARIOUS MINISTRY OFFICES, AND EVEN THE WEATHER FORE-CASTERS.

JJ1026PCS

30.29-4097

A139KX
(100)
TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT PVT.LEO V.CHRISTENSEN, IOWA, IDAHO, HAS BEEN CONVICTED BY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL OF MURDER, RAPE AND ASSAULT AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.
ACCORDING TO THE FINDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL JULY 6 AT KOKURA, KYUSHU, THE HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED, CHRISTENSEN:
MOTORCYCLE RAN OVER AND KILLED A SMALL JAPANESE BOY ON JUNE 30.
THEREAFTER CHRISTENSEN RAPED A 33-YEAR-OLD JAPANESE HOUSEWIFE AND ASSAULTED A JAPANESE MAN, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.
CHRISTENSEN WAS A SIGNALMAN WITH THE U.S. 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND SENTENCE HAS BEEN REFERRED TO MAJ.GEN.JAMES LESTER, DIVISION COMMANDER, FOR REVIEW.
JQ102EPCS

A54FX
TOKYO, JULY 11-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS SEEKING DIET ADOPTION OF A LAND REFORM PROGRAM FOR JAPAN CALLING FOR THE EXPROPRIATION OF ALL LAND OVER AN AVERAGE OF THREE CHO (7 1/2 ACRES).
AN EXCEPTION WOULD BE MADE ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND, WHERE HOLDINGS UP TO 10 CHO (25 ACRES) WOULD BE EXEMPT FROM CONFISCATION.
THE EXPROPRIATED LAND, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED A COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN AS SAYING, WOULD BE RETURNED OVER TO LANDLESS FARMERS, DEMOBILIZED FARMERS, REPATRIATES AND POOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED TO RURAL DISTRICTS.
THE PLAN CALLS FOR EXPROPRIATION ALSO OF LAND OWNED BY WAR CRIMINALS, AND OF EXCESS PROPERTY OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.
PM/DS249APS

A55FX
KURE, JAPAN, JULY 11-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A NAVAL PATROL IS BEING MAINTAINED IN THE STRAITS BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA TO PREVENT THE UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY OF KOREANS INTO JAPAN.
"RECENTLY 200 ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM KOREA WERE ROUNDED UP AND RETURNED" TO KOREA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
DS250APS NM

A111FX
V(220)
BY ELTON C.FAY
ABOARD U.S.S. MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 11-(AP)-THE CHANCE THAT THE SECOND ATOMIC TEST BOMB WILL EXPLODE PREMATURELY IS ONLY "ON IN A MILLION," CAPT.CHRISTIAN ENGLEMAN, NAVY ELECTRONICS EXPERT, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.
ENGLEMAN, COL.THOMAS J.BETTS, SECURITY CHIEF, AND OTHER ELECTRONICS AUTHORITIES ATTACHED TO THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE DETAILED FOR THE PRESS THE ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS WHICH WILL BE TAKEN TO INSURE AGAINST PREMATURE EXPLOSION.
SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE CONTINGENCY INCLUDE BOTH ELECTRONIC AND MANUAL DEVICES, BETTS EXPLAINED. THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE THE LAGOON WILL THROW A SWITCH WHICH WILL PERMIT THE BOMB MECHANISM TO RECEIVE RADIO IMPULSES WHICH WILL BRING THE EXPLOSION.

AFTER THE LAST MAN IS WELL AWAY IN A FAST BOAT, THE TRIGGER SHIP CUMBERLAND WILL BEGIN SENDING A SERIES OF IMPULSES, "LIKE A 17-COMBINATION LOCK," WITH THE OPERATION IMPOSSIBLE IF THE ENTIRE SEQUENCE IS NOT FOLLOWED.
THE EXPERTS AGREED THAT THE ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PREMATURE DETONATION INCREASED THE CHANCE THAT THE BOMB MIGHT NOT GO OFF ON THE SIGNAL SINCE THE MORE GADGETS BUILT INTO ANY MACHINE THE MORE THE CHANCE OF MALFUNCTION.
THE FIRST BOMB TEST SHOWED THAT IONIZATION PRODUCED BY THE BOMB BURST DID NOT INTERFERE WITH ELECTRONIC OPERATIONS, THE EXPERTS SAID.
DR.G.K.GREEN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCIENTIST ATTACHED TO THE TASK FORCE, EXPLAINED THAT THE INFORMATION WAS VALUABLE IN CONNECTION WITH DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC CONTROLS FOR HOMING MISSILES OR RELATED TYPES OF GUIDED MISSILE WARFARE.
DS730APS NM

HONOLULU, JULY 11-(AP)-WITH THE ATOM BLASTED JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA RESTING ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BIKINI LAGOON, DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR TWO SAILORS ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING THE SHIP INDICATED TODAY THEY MAY ASK THE COURTMARTIAL TO END THE TRIAL.
THE ATTORNEYS, JOHN WIIG AND CALVIN MCGREGOR, SAID IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER THE SEAMEN CAN BE TRIED FOR CRIPPLING A SHIP THAT NO LONGER EXISTS.
THE DEFENDANTS, FIREMAN 1/C STANLEY J.BERRENT OF BALTIMORE AND FIREMAN 2/C LARRY W.LAJOIE OF CHICAGO, ARE CHARGED WITH SABOTAGING THE SAKAWA WHILE SHE WAS AT KWAJALEIN LAST APRIL EN ROUTE FROM JAPAN TO BIKINI.
JQ826PCS

B84KX

MEXICO CITY, JULY 11-(AP)-U.S. ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY AND HIS PARTY OF FIVE LEFT AT 10 A.M. (C.S.T.) TODAY ABOARD A NAVAL TRANSPORT PLANE FOR HAVANA, CONTINUING A LATIN AMERICAN "GOOD NEIGHBOR TOUR." THE GROUP SPENT THREE DAYS IN MEXICO, FIRST STOP.

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4 MINISTERS ADJOURN SESSION; REDS ARE BLAMED

Russia Bars Moves to Settle Austrian, German Problems Quickly.

RESUME IN FALL

Molotov Refuses to Support Plan for Central Administration in Reich.

PARIS, July 12—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers' council adjourned its 28-day session today after Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov stood firm against any move that would have led to immediate settlement of Austrian or German problems, a British source said.

The Soviet minister blocked an American proposal that would have established a special commission to draft a peace treaty with Austria and declined to permit the authorization of a commission to draw up a definition of German assets in Austria, the British informant said.

Central Body Opposed

Molotov likewise refused to support a plan to set up a central administration for all Germany except the Saar basin.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin presided at the night session which wound up the current meeting of the ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia.

His gavel dropped at 9:10 p.m. (3:10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time) and he commented:

"Well, we shall meet again at the peace conference."

American sources said Molotov's opposition to making any immediate decision on the Austrian situation was closely allied to his charge that several hundred thousand displaced persons who have fascist and pro-Hitler backgrounds still are in Austria.

These persons must be deported, Molotov has reiterated. The other ministers previously indicated they would support such a deportation move.

Question Came Over

At the close of the discussion on Germany, President Georges Bidault of France said he would bring up the question of the next meeting of the ministers—a special one in the fall—and would demand the right of other nations interested in the problem to sit in with the four-power ministers.

Bidault named Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Denmark as the interested nations. U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said he would support Bidault's proposal.

The French government earlier this week, at the instruction of the foreign ministers' council, sent out invitations to 17 other nations to participate in a general European peace conference to be convened here July 29.

In their final session, the ministers again went over the five draft treaties for Italy, Finland and the Balkans and sent them back to their deputies to make some final changes before next Wednesday.

Cruiser for Greece

The ministers, allotting certain Italian naval vessels to Yugoslavia and Greece, agreed that Greece should receive a medium cruiser to replace one sunk by the Italians during the war and that Yugoslavia should be given fighting ships aggregating 5,000 tons, of which at least 3,000 tons should be in fighting condition.

Then Bevin told the council there were eight points in the Italian and Balkan treaties that did not satisfy his government and that he would not sign any peace treaty until the points were satisfied, the British informant said.

The British source listed the points as including the Danube question, the disposition of United Nations property in Italy, compensation for damage to Allied property in enemy countries, the handling of industrial, literary and artistic property rights and a provision for "most favored nation" treatment in aviation and British property in the Balkans.

The ministers agreed on the form of setting up a committee to draft the internationalization of Trieste, but a split between Molotov and the Western Powers again appeared when Byrnes proposed that Yugoslavia be required to pledge a "human rights" document for Italians in the areas ceded to Yugoslavia.

Needs Time for Study

Molotov repeated his opposition to setting up a central administration in Germany, American informants said, with a plea that he "had to have more time to study it."

The ministers, however, approved a French proposal that the Allied Control Council in Berlin implement German coal production reports.

Byrnes said tonight he was uncertain whether he would return to the United States or remain in Europe until the peace conference convenes. President Truman's plane "Sacred Cow" was at an airport here waiting to fly Byrnes to the United States if he decided to make the trip.

Some of Byrnes friends have been urging him to take a short vacation in Europe prior to the conference.

Sens. Vandenberg (R-Mich) and Senator Connally (D-Tex), Byrnes advisers at the council sessions, plan to fly to the United States, leaving Paris at 1 p. m. (Paris time—7 a.m. Eastern Standard time) tomorrow.

In the morning session, Byrnes declared that Russia had already received directly or indirectly $14,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany. Earlier this week Molotov asked for $10,000,000,000 in war damages from Italy.

Morning Developments

These were the prime developments of the ministers' morning session:

1. Byrnes proposed immediate steps toward establishment of central economic agencies in Germany after French Foreign minister Georges Bidault, in a remarkable concession, agreed to go along if the coal-rich Saar was not included. Molotov asked further time to study the condition that the Saar be incorporated into the French monetary and economic systems.

2. Molotov agreed to start work on the Austrian treaty, long sought by the United States, if 437,000 "fascist" refugees were expelled by the Austrian government. Byrnes promised to discuss this stipulation later.

3. Byrnes' reparations statement, made to the ministers yesterday but released today, said that taxable property in that part of Silesia taken from western Germany was valued at $1,500,000,000. Russia gave [illegible] and in return for part [illegible]nd. Taxable property [illegible]sberg area, which [illegible]ssia, was valued at $2,500,000,000, Byrnes said.

This was agreed [illegible] Potsdam in addition to [illegible] that Russian reparations should come from the Soviet zone, except for limited plant deliveries from other zones, Byrnes continued. He said the only mention of $10,000,000,000 reparations had been at the preceding Yalta conference, and it was taken then only as a basis for study.

He said his figures showed that "the Allies have been endeavoring so far as possible to cooperate with the Soviet government in its efforts to secure reparations, and are still going to do so in carrying out the Potsdam agreement if the whole Potsdam agreement is observed."

Russia 'Already 14 Billion Up In Reparations'

Paris, July 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said in a statement on German reparations today that the Russians already have received directly or indirectly $14,000,000,000 in territory and equipment.

The Russians through Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, demanded $10,000,000,000 reparations of Germany earlier this week.

Byrnes acknowledged that an accurate valuation was difficult, but he said the detachment of eastern Germauy, including Silesia, as decided at the Potsdam conference, placed $14,000,000,000 worth of German property under Soviet control.

Former Polish Area Cited

Under another agreement, this area was placed under Polish administration in compensation for portions of eastern Poland which Soviet Russia absorbed, the Secretary pointed out.

The Council of Foreign Ministers heard a proposal by Byrnes for economic unification of Germany but no decision was reached. France demanded that the Saar be excluded from the unification and integrated into French economy, and Russia asked more time to study the Saar, an American informant said.

Secretary of State Byrnes proposed that the Berlin control council of the United States, Russia, France and the United Kingdom be instructed immediately to set up the machinery for such a merger. The proposal was temporarily tabled.

Asks Exclusion Of Saar

The American informant said Byrnes made his new proposal after President-Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France said in a conciliatory statement that the Saar should be excluded from such a unification and be incorporated fully in the French economy.

Byrnes yesterday had told his colleagues that the United States was ready to proceed with an economic merger of the occupation zones.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin discussed Byrnes's new unification proposal in favorable terms and said his Government would study it "urgently."

Austrian Problem Up

After Byrnes' new plan was tabled, the American suggested that the session discuss Austria. Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia suggested that deputies be instructed to begin work on an Austrian treaty after they have finished the drafts of accords with the defeated nations.

American sources said Molotov's proposal was coupled with a demand that the Austrian Government be told to oust from the western occupation zones of Austria 437,000 "remnants of Hitlerism"—such as Yugoslav Chetniks, Croat Ustachis, elements of General Anders's Polish army, and Russian and Ukrainian White Guards.

Says He Lacks Data

Byrnes replied that he lacked sufficient data to discuss the Austrian displaced persons problem, but that he thought he would be in a position to talk about it at the afternoon session. Byrnes and his British and French colleagues were said by the American source to have agreed in principle to the ouster of such persons.

Bidault told the Ministers France would consent to "provisionally treat Germany, in its actual frontiers, as an economic unit." He said France would insist, however, that the machinery for a merger such as Byrnes asked be headed by Allied personnel and not by German officials.

Molotov Asks Delay

Byrnes commented that since the United States was prepared to make an exception of the Saar, the Council appeared agreed on the establishment of machinery for a unified Germany. Therefore, he proposed that the Council instruct the Berlin Control Council to establish the machinery.

Molotov replied he would have to study the French proposal. Byrnes asked him why. Molotov answered that he wanted to examine the Saar question.

After World War I, the 726-

[Continued On Page 3, Column 6]

square mile Saar territory was placed under a commission responsible to the League of Nations for fifteen years. Although France was given absolute possession of its mines as compensation for German destruction in Northern France. In 1935, more than 90 per cent of the 770,000 people of the Saar voted to return to Germany in one of Hitler's earliest territorial gains.

Russ Points Listed

An American informant said Molotov's proposal for Austria embraced these points:

1. Ratification by the Council of an Allied control council agreement of June 28 enlarging Austrian jurisdiction to assist in the liquidation of "Hitlerite elements" in Austria.

2. The Ministers' Council should note that in Austria's western occupation zones there were 437,000 so-called displaced persons who constituted a threat to Autria's internal situation and that of neighboring states, and that their evacuation was essential, obligatory and urgent.

Conditional French Okay

Bidault was quote as saying France would consent to "the provisional treatment of Germany, in her actual frontiers, as an economic unit," on the condition that administrative machinery set up to accomplish this be headed by Allied personnel and not German.

A new American plan designed to restore economic order in Germany was presented to the ministers last night.

The American proposal, presented by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, called for the establishment of a central administration in Germany, superseding what Byrnes described as the present "airtight compartments" of the four occupation zones.

Byrnes said that if the American proposal were turned down, his Government was willing as a last resort to make an economic merger of its occupation zone with that of any member or members of the Big Four.

Statements by Byrnes and Bidault

PARIS, July 12 (AP)—The text of a statement on reparations made by United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to the Foreign Ministers Council yesterday and made public by the United States delegation today follows:

If the chairman wants to discuss reparations, I shall discuss reparations. It is true that at Yalta Mr. [Ivan M.] Maisky, representing the Soviet Government, presented a statement and suggested reparations at $20,000,000,000, $10,000,000,000 to go to the Soviet Government.

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The language read by Mr. Molotov showed what Mr. Roosevelt agreed to was only to study as a basis for discussion the suggestion of the Soviet Government. The language of the protocol shows that the Soviet proposal was passed to the Moscow Reparations Commission as one of the proposals to be considered by the commission.

In good faith a representative of the United States on the Reparations Commission went to Moscow and wrote to Mr. Maisky a letter, the first paragraph of which is as follows:

"I was informed this morning that for the third time you again postponed the scheduled plenary meeting of the Allied Commission on Reparations. As in the case of the other postponements, this plenary meeting was scheduled to discuss your original memorandum No. 2, which embodies the Soviet proposal referred to in the Crimea protocol. The American delegation has now been here twenty-two days. We have not received a single figure supporting the Soviet proposal nor has any attempt been made on the part of the Soviet Government to enlighten either the American delegation, or so far as I know, the British delegation as to the basis of this Soviet proposal."

Says Potsdam Pact Is Guide

This letter was dated July 3, before the Potsdam meeting on July 14. When we met at Potsdam on July 15, the Soviet Government had no figures to justify the suggestion made by Mr. Maisky back in February. Marshal Stalin there agreed to what the reparations program would be, and it is set forth in the Potsdam Agreement and not in an ex-parte statement by Mr. Maisky back in the Crimea five or six months earlier.

I think we are doing everything we can to stand by the Berlin Agreement. We can agree on that. We must stand by the reparations agreement at Berlin as well as to all the other agreements. It was agreed that the reparations, so far as the Soviet Government is concerned, should come from its own zone, except as it expressly provided for limited plant deliveries from the western zone and from the assignment of certain assets in certain countries.

I know that there is no way of appraising the reparations that have been secured from the Soviet zone. I do not suppose the Soviet Government has a way of doing it, but the Soviet Government did receive, as a result of the agreement at Yalta, territory formerly part of Silesia, and which because of the agreement was taken from Germany and placed under Poland in compensation for that part of Poland east of the Curzon Line transferred to the U.S.S.R. It had taxable property in that area given to Poland in the amount of $11,500,000,000. In the Koenigsberg (Kaliningrad) area, given to Russia, the taxable property is $2,500,000,000. This shows that the Allies have been endeavoring so far as possible to cooperate with the Soviet Government in its efforts to secure reparations and are still going to do so in carrying out the Potsdam Agreement if the whole Potsdam Agreement is observed.

Statement by Bidault

The text of French Premier-President Georges Bidault's declaration at the Foreign Ministers council follows:

We have discussed three important problems concerning Germany's future: the problem of economic unity of Germany, which certain delegations link to that of continuation of reparations; the problem of central German administration; the problem of coal.

The French delegation briefly recalls its Government's position on these questions which are of prime interest to France's security and prosperity.

(1) While the French Government has not modified its viewpoint, often expressed, on central German administrations, and still believes their creation should be bound up with an examination of its propositions relative to the future of the Ruhr and Rhineland, it was never opposed—in view of factual necessities—to the provisional treatment of Germany in her actual frontiers as an economic unity, without waiting for a discussion of the future status of the territories in question. Moreover, I made that clear in a letter I sent to the American Ambassador in Paris, March 1, 1946.

Wants Saar Area Excluded

(2) In that regard, the French Government is not opposed to the eventual creation of Allied bureaus, with German personnel, which, dependent upon the Control Council of Berlin, would provisionally begin to put into practice the principles of economic unity for Germany in the fields of domestic and foreign trade, money, etc. We ask, in any event, that the sphere of the central Allied bureaus not include the Saar, which should be immediately integrated into the economy and monetary sphere of France.

(3) France believes that the measures to take in setting up a unified German economy cannot justify any increase in German coal consumption at the present time. The French Government believes that the development of inter-zone trade and a better planning of economy in each zone would permit a lowering of the costs of the occupying powers, without any compromise of the indispensable development of the exportation of coal.

(4) The question of coal exportation is, I repeat, vital for the French and we demand the assurance that for a great number of years we will receive an important, fixed amount of German coal. Those guarantees, in our views, should result from the reintegration of the Saar in our customs territory and from the internationalization of the Ruhr, as we have always made clear.

The coal problem must be made the object of study by the Foreign Ministers Council, for the immediate present and the future. That is why we have submitted to the Council a draft resolution in that respect.

This called for a committee of inquiry to investigate German coal production and distribution.

ASK INVESTIGATION OF BRITISH PRESS

London, July 12 (A. P.).—Labor Members of Parliament circulated a motion today demanding a sweeping investigation of the British press, including the extent of monopoly in chain ownership and "the extent of financial and advertising influence on the presentation and suppression of news."

More than 100 members already have signed the motion and more are expected to add their names within the next few days. It was presented by Haydn Davies and Michael Foot, Labor members and contributors to national newspapers.

Growing Labor party displeasure with certain segments of the British press critical of its Socialist Government was expressed last Monday by Herbert Morrison, Lord president of the council.

"One of the elements of the modern press I am especially unhappy about," he said in a speech before the Suburban Co-operative Society, "is the Kemsley Gramophone chain of over twenty newspapers.

Viscount Kemsley, whose publications include the London Daily Graphic, Sunday Times and Sunday Chronicle, replied to Morrison in a published statement in which he announced the intention to continue "assailing a Government so willfully bent on placing its ideology before the nation's first necessities—food, fuel, work and homes."

BRITISH SUBSIDIES UP

London, July 12 (A. P.).—Minister of Agriculture Tom Williams announced today a $44,000,000 increase in Government food subsidies to help British farmers boost production and meet rising costs. Williams told the House of Commons both milk and wheat subsidies would rise after August 1.

As an inducement for farmers to thresh and sell as much as possible of this year's wheat crop, the price will be raised 30 cents a hundredweight in all grades in August and September. The price for next year's crop will go up 50 cents a hundredweight.

The average price of milk will be raised about 2 cents a gallon after August 1, while an additional payment of about 4 cents will be made in the slack production months of November, December and January.

Father Of English Girl's Baby One Of 2 A.W.O.L. GI's

Barnstaple, England, July 12 (AP). Court records showed today that 19-year-old Dorothy Mackie was the mother of a year-old infant whose father, she claimed, was one of two a.w.o.l. American soldiers sheltered by her family for nearly two years.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mackie were fined $80 each in Magistrate's Court Wednesday for aiding the Americans, identified by a United States military police officer as Private Johnny Caudill, of Melvin, Ky., and Private Carl Luther Simerley, of Lenoir City, Tenn. Both soldiers were said to be in Paris awaiting courts-martial.

Miss Mackie, who was given a suspended fine of $40 and placed on probation for two years, claimed she lived in a hut with Simerley, and the arresting constable quoted her as saying: "I have a baby, of which Carl Simerley is the father."

Lived On Watercress

Miss Mackie, a tall, slender blonde, testified the two Americans stayed at her parents' home beginning in August, 1944, and "mother passed them off as cousins when anyone saw them." Last May, she said, her father turned them all out and she joined the soldiers living in a hut in a near-by wood.

"We lived mostly on watercress in the woods," she told the court.

The arresting constable substantiated this and described the little hut in which he found them living "in a primitive manner" with shreds of watercress scattered on the floor.

They were reported to have boarded a train July 4 bound for Oranienburg, north of Berlin.

TWO MISSING YANKS MAY RETURN SOON

BERLIN, July 12—(AP) An authoritative source in the military government predicted tonight that the return of two of the four Americans who vanished into the Russian occupation zone might be expected within 48 hours. The four have been held by the Russians for entering the zone without written authorization.

The two to be released, the informant said, are Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex., and his wife, Helen. They entered the Soviet zone July 1, reportedly to buy a dog at a pet shop.

There was still no word on the two others missing, Capt. Harold Cobin of Newark, N. J., and Lieut. George E. Wyatt of Oklahoma City.

FUNK IS PICTURED AS JEWS' FRIEND

Counsel Asks Court Not to Pass Vengeful Sentence on Former Reichsbank Head

NUREMBERG, Germany, July 12 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal was asked today to mete out "a just sentence to Walther Funk, former Reichsbank president, "that does not destroy and take revenge and sow hate for the future." The plea was made by Funk's attorney, Fritz Sauter.

In a final defense summary he said that the knowledge of concentration camp atrocities that Funk had obtained at the war crimes trials had filled him "with heavy guilt and deep shame for what the Germans perpetrated on millions of wretched people."

"Anyone who participated in such unheard of atrocities should atone for it in the most rigorous way, according to the opinion of the entire German people," Sauter said, but he urged the tribunal not to make Funk "atone for other people's guilt."

He contended that Funk had sought to help, rather than persecute Jews, and that his client was not aware that deposits in Reichsbank included gold teeth, spectacles and other items taken from concentration camp victims.

Dr. Hans Marx had declared earlier that his client, Julius Streicher, had been made politically impotent in 1940 and was unable to influence Germans to violence against Jews, as the prosecution charged. Streicher was former editor of an anti-Semitic paper and Gauleiter of Franconia.

Marx said that Hitler was responsible for the killing of Jews and that Streicher wanted only to resettle them outside Germany.

STREICHER PAINTED AS NAZI NONENTITY

Nuernberg, July 12 (A. P.).—Julius Streicher, Jew-baiting editor, was described to the International Military Tribunal today as a man politically dead in the Reich after 1940 and thus unable to influence Germans to acts of violence, as the prosecution contends.

Dr. Hanns Marx presented the defense summary for the former Gauleiter of Franconia with this declaration:

"In 1939 Streicher was completely pushed aside and was even forbidden to talk in public. As of February, 1940, he was removed as Gauleiter and lived on an estate cut off from all connections. Even party members were forbidden to visit him there."

By nullifying his political position, Marx said," the official German State Government recognized Streicher as what he actually was, the unimportant publisher of a really unimportant weekly."

Marx conceded though that the "unimportant" weekly sold almost 400,000 copies at the height of its popularity.

"By writing on the same subject for years in a clumsy, crude and violent manner the defendant Streicher has brought upon himself the hatred of the world," the attorney commented. "He created a strong feeling against himself which resulted in rating his importance and influence far beyond their real importance."

PROSECUTION RESTS IN LICHFIELD CASE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 12—(AP) The prosecution rested its case today against Col. James A. Kilian, accused of cruelty to prisoners at the Lichfield, Eng., camp he formerly commanded, after a defense attorney was held in contempt of court and a court member was accused and exonerated of being prejudiced.

Lt. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., a prosecution witness, was threatened with being held in contempt during the stormy court martial session.

The defense for Kilian, from Highland Park, Ill., will open its case Monday.

Prosecutor Maj. Joseph S. Robinson of New York city charged that Col. Hardin Sweeney of the military court was prejudiced, but the court upheld Sweeney in his denial and refused the prosecution's demand that the Omaha, Nebr., officer be removed.

Lt. Col. Raymond E. Ford of Fort Pierce, Fla., Kilian's attorney, was held in contempt when he charged that the court's law member, Col. William Beck, Jr., of Griffin, Ga., had "prearranged" a technical ruling in favor of the prosecution.

Lichfield Case Against Kilian Is Completed

Court Member Accused of Bias, Defense Attorney Charged With Contempt

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 12 (AP).—The prosecution completed presentation of its cruelty case against Colonel James A. Kilian today at a stormy court session in which a court member was accused of being prejudiced, a defense attorney was held in contempt of court and a prosecution witness was threatened with a similar contempt charge.

Colonel Hardin Sweeney, of Omaha, one of the eight officers on the court, was accused by the prosecution for the second time in the trial of being biased in favor of Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., who is charged with cruelty to prisoners in the American Army

guardhouse at Lichfield, England, of which he was the commandant.

Sweeney has acknowledged knowing Kilian for twenty-nine years.

Referring to the first time three weeks ago when Sweeney denied a charge of bias, Prosecutor Major J. S. Robinson, of New York City, said, "Events since then have, to my mind, established the contrary." He cited "what has gone on here in court, and the questions Colonel Sweeney has asked."

Throughout the trial, Sweeney has been one of the closest questioners of prosecution witnesses.

Again Sweeney denied that he was partial, and declared he was capable of rendering a fair and just verdict.

The court refused the prosecution demand that Sweeney be removed from the bench.

Held in contempt was Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla., Kilian's attorney, who charged that the military court's law member, Colonel William Beck jr., of Griffin, Ga., had "prearranged" a technical ruling in favor of the prosecution.

It was an argument over accepting testimony which led to the contempt action against Ford.

Beck upheld the prosecution, and, turning to a big law book, took but a few seconds to find the authority for his ruling.

"Apparently this is prearranged," Ford cried.

"Meaning what?" snapped Brigadier General Robert M. Montague, court president, "Explain to the court."

"I don't know why I should," answered Ford. "There must have been some prior knowledge that this was coming up."

"Subject to objection by any member, the court holds the defense counsel in contempt of this court," declared Montague.

No one objected and Ford sat down, commenting, "I've nothing further to say." No penalty against Ford was announced.

A few minutes later defense witness Lieutenant Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., interrupted a bombardment of prosecution questions by shouting from the witness stand: "I'll take another court martial rather than go through this. I refuse to answer any more questions."

Contempt Charge Dropped

"Subject to objection by any member of the court, the witness will be held in contempt," said the court president. One court member objected, and after a closed conference the court announced Ennis would not be held in contempt.

Ennis, who three days ago was fined $350 for permitting Lichfield guards to club prisoners while he was an executive officer at the camp, then apologized to the court and promised to answer questions "to the best of my ability."

"But I ask the court," he appealed, "to protect me against these inferences by the prosecutor."

Prosecutor Robinson had accused Ennis of "at least twenty times testifying directly contrary to his testimony in the Smith case." He referred to Sergeant Judson H. Smith, the first of nine Lichfield guards convicted of beating prisoners.

Robinson succeeded in having the court declare Ennis a "hostile witness" so he could examine him sharply about orders Kilian might have given concerning treatment of prisoners.

Charges Intimidation

Ennis testified he was "intimidated" by Captain Earl Carroll, of Los Angeles, assistant prosecutor in the Smith trial, into "making some inconsistent remarks."

"Carroll kept telling me everybody was unloading this thing into my lap and saying, 'what you ought to do is put it up where it belongs—in Kilian's lap.'" Ennis said.

"Did Carroll ask you to make false statements?" asked Robinson.

"No," Ennis answered, "but he baited us, played one officer against another to get us to say things against each other.

"Once he told me, 'If you give me the key to who gave you your instructions, I'll get you immunity. If you don't, I'll see you hang. Don't be a scapegoat.'

"There was pressure brought to bear on us, and under the pressure the accused enlisted men tried to pass the buck up to the officers. Then when the officers came on, each one tried to pass it up higher."

GI VENEREAL DISEASE RATE 50% IN EUROPE

Army Calls It 'Probably Worst In American Military History'

Frankfurt, Germany, July 12 (AP). The United States Army said today the venereal disease rate among its troops in Europe "is probably the highest in American military history." A medical officer reported more than half the troops in some areas were infected in the course of a year.

"The trend is still upward," the report said, despite three months of strict discipline ordered by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, theater commander, in an effort to check the rising rate.

"The rate of venereal disease infection among United States troops in the European theater is the highest since the beginning of the war, and probably the highest in American military history," the office of the chief surgeon in the theater said.

Recommend Severe Punishment

Officers revealed unofficially that recommendations for severe punishment of the soldiers had been sent to Washington, including confinement in stockades.

"But," they said, "it probably would take an act of Congress to impose corporal punishment which now appears the only way to stop the increase."

On June 16, the average rate of infection in Europe was 26.1 per cent over a year's time. This was up 5.3 points from the figure given April 25, when McNarney ordered a strict return to garrison life.

"But in some areas, the figure is more than twice the average," a medical officer said.

Reasons For Rising Rate

The rate on the day the Germans surrendered was 7.49 per cent per year.

The Army attributed the rising rate to:

Decreasing number of troops in relation to the number of promiscuous women.

Youth and relative irresponsibility of troop replacements.

High disease rate among German civilians because of state-sponsored promiscuity under the Nazi regime.

Food shortages causing girls to trade themselves for chocolate bars.

Faulty but widespread soldier faith in penicillin as a cure-all for venereal diseases.

The Army said the rate continues to rise "despite adequate prophylactic stations, vice raids and treatment centers for German civilians at which proper drugs are available."

96 G. I.'S ARRESTED FOR REICH PETTING

Frankfurt, July 12 (A. P.).—Ninety-six American soldiers were arrested by United States Third Army Military Police during the last six days for public petting with German frauleins, it was announced today.

The arrests were made following Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's crackdown on displays of affection.

In Nuernberg, Military Police arrested seventy-one soldiers in a four-day period between July 4 and 9. Many soldiers were ordered to pay $5 fines. Others were turned over to their commanding officers for disciplinary action.

Niemoeller to Lecture Here

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 12 (AP).—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, German clergyman who was imprisoned in a Nazi concentration camp for eight years, expects to make a lecture tour of the larger American cities next winter in an "attempt to explain the tired, apathetic state of mind of the German people." He said in an interview that he had accepted an invitation to make a six to eight week tour of the United States under the auspices of the World Council of Churches.

British Doom Three Officers

WUPPERTAL, Germany, July 11 (AP)—Gen. Albrecht Oberg, former Gestapo chief in Paris, and two other senior German officers were sentenced to death today by a British military court that convicted them of participation in the execution of sixty captured British airmen. The two others were Col. Erich Isselhorst, Gestapo chief of southwest Germany and Alsace, and Lieut. Col. Wilhelm Schneider, a member of the Strasbourg Gestapo.

Austria To Speed Denazification

Vienna, July 12 (AP)—A geared-up denazification program for Austria was proposed today by Gen Mark W. Clark and adopted by the Allied Control Council at a session which lasted seven hours and ended without a communiqué being issued.

To speed elimination of Nazis from positions of any influence, the plan called for the Allied commanders to list them to the Austrian Government for action by category—first, any with important positions in the Government; second, those with positions of influence and responsibility in industry.

The Russians had complained that the denazification program heretofore had moved too slowly.

Another point of considerable discussion today was the July allocation of liquid fuel—all produced within the Russian zone. The allocation again was below the amount the Americans have said was necessary for the UNRRA's Austrian relief program.

Of crude-oil production, now figured at 60,000 tons, about 25,000 tons have been going to Austrian use—the rest presumably to the Red army or as Russian export.

Italy's Major Parties Compose Differences

Rome, June 12 (AP)Italy's major political parties succeeded late tonight in composing their differences and in assigning portfolios for the country's first republican cabinet.

Alcide de Gasperi, leader of Italy's number one political party—the Christian Democrats—who was asked ten days ago by President Enrico de Nicola to form the new government, retained the presidency of the Council of Ministers and also took over the much-sought-after Ministry of Interior. His party also received six other cabinet positions.

The Socialists and Communists, Italy's second and third ranking political parties, each received four of the seventeen cabinet positions, while an independent party retained the sixteenth cabinet post.

The Republicans accepted the Ministry of War, while an eighteenth Minister, without portfolio, was expected to go to another member of he party.

ITALIANS DECLINE BID

Rome, July 12 (A. P.).—British Air Vice-Marshal Ian Brodie, senior officer in the air subcommission of the Allied Commission, said today that 150 Italian Army, Navy and Air officers declined an invitation to a reception the subcommission is giving tonight.

"They were very nice about it," Brodie said in an interview, "but the decision was taken at a higher level that, in the present delicate political situation, it would not be wise for them to accept."

He said the party now would be an Anglo-American affair, with French and other Allied officers in Rome also invited.

Italian resentment over decisions of the Paris Foreign Ministers Conference has been expressed by official spokesmen from Premier De Gasperi down.

Trieste Quieter After Arrests

TRIESTE, July 12 (AP).—Quiet returned to this city today after yesterday's disorders in which several were hurt and fifty-two arrested by civil and military police. Most stores that closed yesterday were again open, but shipyard workers remained on strike.

Czechs May Ask $4,000,000,000

Prague, July 12 (A. P.).—A report to Parliament indicated today that Czecho-Slovakia would claim about $4,000,000,000 war damages to buildings and other property from Germany as part of her reparation account.

22 MORE JEWS SLAIN IN POLAND

WARSAW, July 12 (AP)—Twenty-two more Jews have been killed in fresh outbreaks of persecution, government reports said today, and violence against Jews appeared to be spreading despite government efforts at suppression.

Officials blamed outlawed bands hiding in forests for the latest killings, which occurred on highways and trains between Lodz and Breslau.

Armored Cars in Action

The government has reinforced militia and security police and put armored cars into action in efforts to protect Jewish travelers. Jews have been dragged from automobiles and trains and shot by groups which the government declared were "facist reactionaries" such as NSZ bandits.

Newspapers declared the killers were agents of Gen. Wladislaw Anders, who commanded Polish troops fighting in Italy, and that they were trying to provoke civil war in Poland.

Many Jews have concentrated in semi-stockades in various sections of Poland for protection.

Spokesman said that most Jews in Poland want to leave the country for America or Palestine.

22 MORE JEWS KILLED IN NEW POLISH TERROR

Victims Reported Taking Part in Mass Flights Following Pogrom.

Warsaw, July 12 (A. P.).—The slaying of twenty-two Jews attempting to flee a new wave of persecution in Poland was reported today as the Government prepared to execute nine persons convicted of instigating the July 4 pogrom at Kielce.

Meanwhile August Cardinal Hlond placed responsibility for "dangerous tensions" in Poland upon Jewish governmental officials. He attributed "deterioration" in the internal situation in Poland "to Jews who today occupy leading positions in Poland's Government and try to introduce a governmental structure which a majority of the people do not desire."

Replying to charges by Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski that Catholic church officials in Poland had refused to condemn the Kielce pogrom, the Cardinal said that a pastoral letter read in churches July 7 deplored the "tragic and regrettable events of Kielce."

The twenty-two newly reported slayings occurred on highways and railroad trains between Lodz and Wroclaw (Breslau), as the victims were participating in the mass flights which followed the

pogrom. Outlawed bands hidden in the forests were blamed for the deaths.

All reports indicated that while the Government apparently was doing its utmost to afford protection to the Jews, anti-Semitic acts were spreading throughout the country. Even the use of armored cars and the reinforcing of militia and security police by the Government have not halted the upsurge of violence.

The Jewish people — those who have known tragedy under the Nazi occupation and those being repatriated by the tens of thousands from Russia — are seeking to protect themselves by massing in semi-stockades situated in various sectors of Poland.

They live in continual fear of their lives. Many do not dare to travel, for it is a daily occurrence for Jews to be dragged from automobiles and coaches by bandits and shot to death.

See Civil War Plot.

The Government blames the outbreak on "Fascist reactionaries," and newspapers generally attribute it to agents of Gen. Wladislaw Anders, who commanded the Polish troops fighting in Italy. The press charges these agents with trying to provoke civil war by murdering Jews and members of the Communist-backed Workers party.

Governmental and other informants said that "if a Polish soldier or politician is killed, nothing is said about it. But if a single Jew is killed, then it becomes an international incident." They declared that many Poles risked their lives by giving shelter to Jews during the Nazi occupation.

Nevertheless, 99 per cent of the Jews now in Poland want to go to America or Palestine. Many apparently look to President Truman to break down British opposition to their entry into Palestine.

The Government yesterday concluded its swift trial of twelve persons accused of touching off the Kielce pogrom, which resulted in forty-one deaths. Besides the nine men sentenced to death, one woman and two men received jail sentences.

ALBANIANS WARNED

Athens, July 12 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Salonika today quoted Defense Minister Peter Mavromichalis as declaring that Greece would "no longer tolerate the continuation of attacks against her border by Albanians."

"If the attacks continue we shall take the initiative and eliminate them," Mavromichalis told a press conference.

His statement followed repeated reports of attacks by Albanian troops on Greek frontier posts and on Greek farmers at work near the border.

In Athens a hand grenade was thrown early this morning against the House of Miltiades Prophyrogennis, member of the central committee of the Communist party. Window panes were shattered, but no one was hurt. Prophyrogennis was Minister of Labor in the Cabinet of former Premier George Papandreou.

Athenian Killed By Grenades

Athens, July 12 (AP)—One person was killed and fourteen others, most of them children, were wounded tonight when two hand grenades were thrown at a grocery store owned by a Communist. The attackers escaped.

Mihailovic Verdict Date

Belgrade, July 12 (AP)—The president of the war crimes court trying Gen. Draja Mihailovic and 23 codefendants announced today that the verdict would be delivered at 8 A.M. Monday.

Final speeches on behalf of the defendants were completed early today.

Hungary Halts Circulation of Inflated Pengo

Replaces It by Index Pengo Based on Price Indices; New Money Unit Planned

BUDAPEST, July 11 (AP).—The Hungarian Finance Ministry ordered the fantastically inflated pengo withdrawn from circulation today after it reached the dizzy figure of 500 quintillions to the American dollar. Before the war, the pengo was worth 29.12 cents.

The pengo was ordered replaced by the complicated "index pengo," popularly called the "tax pengo" because it was created in January primarily for paying taxes.

The index pengo crept into use for ordinary business exchanges about a week ago. Its value is based on prices, salaries and numerous other indices of the national economy. One American dollar was quoted today at 6,500,000 index pengoes.

Official circles expressed hope the index pengo would remain fairly steady until Aug. 1, when a new money called "forints" is to appear. The value of the forints has not been announced. Guesses have ranged from five to the dollar to fifty to the dollar.

Official circles said the present food situation is not conducive to a stable economy. Yesterday, for instance, no potatoes were in the market, despite extremely high prices.

An official of an American company, who maintains a large house, said he has increasing difficulty in obtaining food. This has been rare for persons with dollars to spend.

Officials said that when the forints appear next month, prices of all items will be pegged to the new money, in hope of maintaining it at normal levels.

Invitation to Churchill Canceled by Norse King

He Withdrew Bid After Fulton Speech Against Russia

OSLO, Norway, July 12 (AP).—A highly reliable informant said today King Haakon VII had invited Winston Churchill to Norway, and then asked him not to come after Churchill's "iron curtain" speech in Fulton, Mo., criticizing Russia.

(In London, Churchill's secretary said the former Prime Minister had no comment).

The informant, who may not be named, said the monarch wrote a hearty invitation to the British war-time leader several months ago. But after the Fulton speech, the King expressed the opinion that "it would not be the right moment" for Churchill to come.

It was feared, the informant said, that Churchill's presence in Norway might be used as a pretext that the Norwegian government shared his views on international politics.

The informant said that Russia applied no pressure.

Arabs Demand Jews' Arrest; Jewish Agency Leader Freed

Jerusalem, July 12 (AP) — The Arab Higher Executive Committee demanded today the arrest and trial of Jewish Agency leaders and other Jews "responsible for the state of affairs in Palestine."

Earlier the British freed Rabbi J. L. Fishman, 71-year-old acting head of the agency executive, from the Latrun concentration camp because of "the precarious condition of his health."

In a letter to Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, the four-man Arab committee charged that Jewish leaders "have for a long time been aiding and supporting Jewish defense and terrorist organizations . . . responsible for the wave of murder, destruction, intimidation and incitement which has swept the country and resulted in a serious loss of Arab and non-Jewish life and property."

Arrested On June 29

Signed by Jamal el Husseini, committee vice chairman, the letter recalled military trials were held for "hundreds of Arabs" in 1936 and asked that Jewish leaders be tried similarly "in the interests of equity and justice."

Rabbi Fishman was among Jewish leaders arrested during the widespread military operations in Palestine on June 29.

An official announcement on his release stressed that Cunningham acted "purely on medical advice in view of Fishman's age and precarious condition of his health from which he suffered before he was arrested, and which was unrelated to the circumstances of his detention."

No Instances Of Violence

Jews have charged that he was mishandled by British soldiers.

The British were still holding Moshe Shertok, Dr. Bernard Joseph and Isaac Gruenbaum, other members of the agency executive seized by the British June 29 and taken to the Latrun camp.

There were no instances of violence reported in the Holy Land, but British military headquarters ordered troops to carry heavy arms at all times and to move about in groups of not less than four when they are out of their barracks.

Mission On Palestine Confers With Attlee

London, July 12 (AP)—Deputies of President Truman's Cabinet Committee on Palestine were hurried immediately after their arrival today to a conference with Prime Minister Attlee, then opened with British officials talks on British-American recommendations for solving strife in the Holy Land.

Meanwhile, informed British sources said new evidence purportedly linking Jewish leaders in Palestine with recent underground violence was flown to London for consideration by the British Cabinet.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, met the deputies and took them to No. 10 Downing Street. They included Henry F. Grady, for the State Department; Goldthwaite H. Dorr, for the Secretary of War, and Herbert E. Gaston, for the Secretary of the Treasury.

No final decision will be made in the discussions, but the negotiations will explore all recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, including the military and political aspects involved if approval is given to the committee's recommendation that 100,000 Jews be permitted to enter Palestine.

British Release Rabbi Fishman

71-year-old Palestine Leader Freed Because of Health—Others Are Retained.

Jerusalem, July 12 (A. P.).—Rabbi J. L. Fishman, 71-year-old acting head of the Jewish Agency Executive Committee, was released today from L Trun detention camp and returned to Jerusalem.

An official announcement said that the Palestine High Commissioner, in ordering Fishman's release, "acted purely on medical advice" in view of the rabbi's age and the precarious condition of health from which he suffered before his arrest and which was unrelated to the circumstances of his detention."

Rabbi Fishman, who was arrested two weeks ago in the British roundup of Jewish leaders, had been the center of a controversy between leaders of the London office of the Jewish Agency, who had charged that he was assaulted by his captors, and the British Government, which denied the accusation.

British authorities still retained Moses Shertok, Dr. Bernard Joseph and Isaac Gruenbaum, members of the Jewish Agency Executive Committee, who also were arrested in the roundup.

Troops Are Restricted.

British military headquarters, meanwhile, issued orders forbidding British troops in Palestine to move about outside their barracks in groups of less than four, and directing that they carry arms at all times.

The order followed publication last night of a communique from the office of the High Commissioner of Palestine expressing hope that there would be "no further need for widespread military action" to maintain order in the Holy Land, but warning that further outbreaks of violence "will be dealt with with the utmost rigor."

The communique said that searches of Jewish settlements, which British troops began June 29, had been completed and that the troops had been withdarwn to "normal locations." The searches resulted in the discovery and seizure of numerous caches of contraband munitions.

Another announcement said that seventy-one more Jews had been released from the Rafa detention camp, bringing to 645 the number released in recent days. All those released had been arrested two weeks ago when the British rounded up more than 2,000 persons suspected of complicity in activities of the Jewish underground.

Siam's King Slain, Doctors Testify

Bangkok, Siam, July 12 (AP)—Dr. Choob Chotikaasthlen, Siamese doctor on the medical commission which exhaustively studied the body of King Ananda Mahidol, steadfastly maintained today that the youthful monarch was murdered.

The king was found shot to death under strange circumstances last month.

Dr. Choob testified at an inquiry that the King's arm was found relaxed at his side, and that it would have been clenched had he shot himself in suicide.

Another Doctor Agrees

Mom Luang Sanitwong, another member of the medical commission, testified that, although the King always wore glasses, he was not wearing them when his body was found.

Another doctor, Kaset Sandiwongse, said that when he was examining the body on the day after the death he heard Dr. Luang Nit Vetvisit, chief of the medical department, comment upon the discovery of a small hole at the back of the King's head:

"Strange, there was none yesday."

Both witnesses expressed belief that the King had been assassinated.

FORRESTAL CALCUTTA-BOUND

BANGKOK, Siam, July 12—(AP) James Forrestal, U. S. secretary of the Navy, and a group of ranking American naval officers, flew to Calcutta today on their world inspection of U. S. naval installations.

CHINA RELIEF CHIEF DENIES BAN ON REDS

Tsiang Says Bad Transport Has Handicapped Sending of Supplies to Communists

SHANGHAI, July 12 (AP)—The director of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today that the ravages of war—not politics—dammed the flow of food to China's starving millions.

The director, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, told newspaper men he had instructed his representative in Washington to try to persuade Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to rescind an order reducing relief for needy China.

Dr. Tsiang styled "misleading" allegations by Tung Pi-wu, of the Chinese Communist relief organization in Nanking, that only half of 1 per cent of Chinese relief filtered through government blockades to stricken Communist areas.

"Local interference by both sides" was conceded, but Dr. Tsiang declared these violated orders issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist command.

China, he continued, suffered an almost complete breakdown under the Japanese, yet up to July 3 his staff accomplished the task of moving from wharves 480,140 of the 559,000 tons of supplies unloaded by UNRRA ships.

He admitted that a message sent to Mr. La Guardia by 300 UNRRA employes in Shanghai, charging that UNRRA supplies were neither quickly nor equitably distributed "might contain a measure of justification," but was misleading because it did not take China's difficulties into account.

La Guardia Firm With Chiang

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—F. H. La Guardia, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has cabled directly to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a demand that China's "unsatisfactory" handling of relief supplies be overhauled.

Mr. La Guardia's cable was sent May 29 and delivered June 6. It came to light tonight in the record of Senate Appropriations Committee hearings on a bill carrying a House-approved allocation of $465,000,000 for UNRRA and other items.

Mr. La Guardia told the Senate committee that his message to Generalissimo Chiang "might not be couched in diplomatic language, but I tried to make it so he would understand."

China Asks UNRRA Cut Be Restored

Shanghai, July 12 (AP)—T. F. Tsiang, head of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today he was asking UNRRA Director General LaGuardia to rescind the order drastically cutting relief supplies being sent to China.

LaGuardia last Tuesday ordered all but emergency food supplies withheld from China because of alleged mishandling by the Chinese Government.

Tsiang said that so far as he knew, LaGuardia took action without consulting the council of 47 member nations or the UNRRA Central Committee.

Admits Local Interference

He admitted that "local interference by both sides" had prevented supplies from reaching assigned areas, contravening instructions issued in November by both Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist commanders.

But Tsiang described as "misleading" allegations that less than two per cent of UNRRA goods had reached Communist areas of China.

First, he said, a considerable part of the UNRRA supplies such as locomotives, rail equipment, ships and machinery for river work has not been distributed at all; secondly, 80 per cent of all UNRRA tonnage for China is food in one form or another, and the Communist areas are in the main better supplied as far as food is concerned.

He said the CNRRA recently established two offices specifically for the relief of persons in Communist areas, at Chefoo and Hotseh, in Shantung province.

Tsiang declared that he had kept in constant touch with Communist Gen. Chou En-lai and Tung Pi-wu, chairman of the Communist Relief Organization, and neither had ever complained about discrimination.

[Tung said at Nanking today that half of one per cent of all UNRRA supplies sent China had seeped through to Communist areas.

"60 P.C. Destitute"

[Tung said there were 26,000,000 destitute Chinese Communists—60 per cent of China's 42,000,000 starving persons.

[He asserted that not one Chinese Communist has been appointed to CNRRA (Chinese Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), which works in conjunction with United Nations relief.]

Tsiang said that while accusations of mishandling UNRRA cargoes by the Chinese Government might contain a measure of justification, they did not take into account the difficulties encountered in carrying out the relief program in China after years of enemy occupation.

China, he said, suffered almost a complete breakdown in communications. River shipping tonnage is less than half its prewar size. Yet, he declared, his staff accomplished the "formidable task" of moving from the wharves 480,140 tons out of the 559,040 tons discharged by UNRRA ships up to July 3.

Marshall Peace Conferences Resumed

Nanking, July 12 (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall resumed active peace negotiations today after a lull of several days as dispatches from North China reported heavy Communist attacks against Government positions in Hopei and Shantung provinces.

Marshall, special presidential envoy, visited Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek after conferring yesterday with the Communist negotiator, Gen. Chou En-lai.

This aroused speculation in the Nanking press that new peace proposals were forthcoming.

New Plan Reported

The Chinese Army mouthpiece, *Peace Daily*, reported that Marshall was drafting a new compromise proposal for submission to the committee of three, but there was no confirmation available at Marshall's headquarters.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson reported from Peiping that a large force of Communists drove forward in a three-pronged attack on Tsanghsien, in Hopei province, and were massing heavy troop concentrations in the Peiping and Tientsin areas.

In western Shangtung, he reported, 10,000 Communists opened a heavy assault on Liucheng, which they have kept encircled for more than six months. Fighting in the streets was reported.

Other Attacks Reported

Another strong force of Communists was said to be striking at Licheng, a suburb of the Shantung province capital of Tsinan, while at the other end of the peninsula Communists launched attacks on Chimo, 20 miles south of Tsingtao, site of the United States Marine and naval base.

Lieut. Gen. Tsai Wen-chih, chief of staff of the Chinese Government branch at Executive (Truce) Headquarters, arranged to fly from Peiping to Tsingtao to confer with Marine Brig. Gen William T. Clement.

CHINA REDS REPORTED MASSING NEAR PEIPING

NANKING, July 12 (AP)—Chinese Communists were reported attacking or massing troops today around three North China cities where United States marines stand guard, dispatches from Peiping asserted.

As Gen. George C. Marshall conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on what was believed to be a new compromise, reports poured in of battles or imminent battles in potentially explosive North China.

One account said the Communists were attacking immediately south of the Shantung port of Tsingtao, where marines only recently prepared defense positions for eventualities.

Another report said the Communists had massed heavily in the areas of the two Hopeh cities of Peiping and Tientsin, to the northwest of Tsingtao, where other marines are on duty.

In western Shantung, he reported, 10,000 Communists opened a heavy assault on Liucheng, which they have kept encircled for more than six months. Fighting in the streets was reported.

Another strong force of Communists was said to be striking at Licheng, a suburb of the Shantung province capital of Tsinan, while at the other end of the peninsula Communists launched attacks on Tsimo.

Chinese Seize Spanish Legation

Peiping, July 12 (A. P.).—Municipal police seized and sealed the chancellery in the Spanish legation today and ordered Consul Ricardo Muniz to leave, sources close to the Consul said.

The Chinese Government, which has had no diplomatic relations with Spain since the Spanish civil war, ordered the legation closed March 28 and about ten days ago informed Muniz the Foreign Office section of the Peiping Police Bureau would occupy the compound.

223 Ships Sunk Near Kyushu Are Salvaged

Tokyo, July 12 (AP)—One fifth of the estimated 1,115 Japanese vessels sunk during the war around Kyushu, southernmost home island, have been salvaged, Kyodo news agency reported today.

Skilled workmen, Kyodo said, believe it will take six years to clear the sunken hulks from the waters around Kyushu.

Gen. Ho Arrives in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 12 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's top generals, arrived by air from China today en route to the United States to attend the United Nations conference. General Ho, former Chief of Staff of the Chinese armed forces, will stop over here for two or three days, and will see Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Ernie Pyle Honored At Ie Shima Rites

Ie Shima, July 12 (A. P.).—W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, laid a wreath today at the foot of a monument erected to the memory of Ernie Pyle, the war correspondent.

"Here lie brave men who only fourteen months ago took this base from the enemy," Symington told 200 soldiers and a sprinkling of Red Cross girls standing in an American cemetery.

"Among these brave men whose deeds and hopes he wrote about lies Ernie Pyle, best loved of American war correspondents."

Pyle was killed April 18, 1945, during the fight for this tiny Japanese island.

Arkansas And Saratoga In Next-Test Hot Spot

Aboard U.S.S. Mt. McKinley, Bikini, July 12 (AP)—The old battleship Arkansas and the carrier Saratoga are on the hot spot for the second atomic-bomb test July 25.

The veteran vessels showed up today among the cluster of ships which appear scheduled to be closest to the atomic depth charge which Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy expects to fling ships and parts of ships high on top of a gigantic column of water.

The Saratoga, which was far on the outside of the first target array, steamed into a new inner position today. The Arkansas, the oldest battleship in the Navy which was damaged heavily in the first atomic blast, was maneuvered not far from the carrier.

Most Changes Near Center

Admiral Blandy said most of the changes in the guinea-pig fleet lineup would be made near the center, with the array of ships on the outer fringe modified only a little.

The Admiral announced also that the scheduled explosion hour for the second test would be 8.50 A.M. Bikini time July 25 (4.50 P.M. E.S.T. July 24).

Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, Los Alamos (N.M.) laboratory director, said he believed there would be little or no light brilliancy from the scheduled underwater blast, but if there was any light, it probably would take the form of a red glow.

Disposal Of Ships Planned

Admiral Blandy said the target ships which survive this second test and are able to operate under their own power will be returned to Pearl Harbor. Those unable to move under their own power will be sunk, either in Bikini lagoon or at sea.

The danger of radioactive water drifting well out into the ocean is one reason given by the military authorities for warning all ships to steer clear of the Bikini test scene. They might pick up radioactive contamination by taking on water for drinking or other purposes.

Boarding Delay May Be Long

Task-force officials are prepared to wait two or three weeks, if necessary, before boarding for inspections because of the possibility of raidoactivity aboard.

"Any ship in the world immediately below the first atom-bomb blast would have been sunk," said Admiral Blandy in discussing the first test.

Senate Exempts Tobacco, Grain from OPA Ceilings In Early Morning Session

30.29-4103

MOTION TO HOLD OPA SUPERVISION TO RENTS BEATEN

Early Morning Rollcall Votes 61 to 12 Against Proposal.

NEAR FINAL VOTE

Several Other Amendments Shouted Through—OPA Appropriations Slashed.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Saturday)—(AP) A sleepy-eyed Senate still argued over an OPA Revival bill early today after bedecking it with new amendments, exempting grain and tobacco from price control.

During the chamber's marathon session, a proposal by Senator Robertson (R-Wyo) to limit the powers of OPA to rent control alone was beaten on a rollcall vote of 61 to 12.

But other amendments, according special treatment to transportation lines, southern pine pulpwood and cotton textile manufacturers were shouted through.

The Senate Appropriations committee meanwhile took another slash at the funds which OPA has requested for another year's operation. The OPA had asked $142,000,000, compared with $150,171,000 which it received for the year ending June 30. The House cut this to $106,000,000. The Senate committee approved $56,000,000.

The dozen senators voting to limit OPA to rent controls were: Ball (R-Minn), Bridges (R-NH), Brooks (R-Ill), Gurney (R-SD), McCarran (D-Nev), Moore (R-Okla), O'Daniel (D-Tex), Reed (R-Kan), Robertson (R-Wyo), Wherry (R-Neb), Wiley (R-Wis) and Wilson (R-Ia).

Rejected on a 46 to 29 vote was an attempt by Senator Wherry (R-Neb), to write into the bill a guarantee that distributors, wholesalers and retailers shall get price ceilings high enough to cover their 1940 discounts and markups.

The proposal differed only in details from a provision criticized severely by President Truman in his veto of the original OPA extension bill.

Wherry told his colleagues the amendment would prevent any revived OPA from forcing the corner grocery or drug store to absorb increased operations costs.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), contended that a pricing provision already in the bill would give more relief to retailers than the Wherry amendment.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla), then called up a substitute proposal to continue OPA till February 1, 1947, with authority as it existed before June 30, when price controls expired.

Pepper immediately modified the proposal, however, to call for the establishment of an independent board which could order price controls lifted from specific commodities.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), battled vigorously against the exemption for grain and feed and forced two roll-call votes. But with the opposition riding high, other amendments were whooped through by voice votes.

Barkley announced that the Senate would sit into the night "as late as necessary" in an effort to complete action on the badly battered bill. It would renew the OPA until next June 30, but with restrictions which some congressmen considered greater than those in the original measure which President Truman denounced and vetoed.

Meat, poultry, milk, dairy products, petroleum and other items were specifically exempted from price ceilings even before the grain and tobacco amendments.

Add Amendments

Then, on voice votes, these further amendments were tacked on:

1. A provision that any ceiling on southern pine used for pulpwood must be as high as that on timber from other areas. This was by Senator Russell (D-Ga), who said former ceilings on southern wood were as much as $4 a cord below that for other sections. Barkley observed that the amendment would order a price uniformity that "never existed" before.

2. A prohibition against requiring integrated cotton textile concerns (those whose operations go straight through from raw cotton to finished product), to charge less than others. Senator Johnston (D-SC), one of the sponsors, said the OPA last February ordered a three per cent price differential against such concerns, and contended it was discriminatory. Johnston was joined in the amendment by Senators George (D-Ga), Hoey (D-NC), and Millikin (R-Colo).

3. A ban against the Commodity Credit corporation's paying more than 3.675 cents a pound for imported sugar. Senator Murdock (D-Utah), said an agreement was reached between the corporation and representatives of the domestic sugar industry on the limitation.

The tobacco amendment, covering cigars, cigarettes and all tobacco products as well as the raw commodity, was offered by Senator Hoey (D-NC), and adopted quickly on a voice vote.

The grain amendment was introduced originally by Senator Bridges (R-NH), with the primary purpose of encouraging greater output of poultry and livestock feed. Barkley sought to raise a point of order against it and Bridges changed it so that it would apply to feed but not to grain.

Grain Amendment Passed

Senator Overton (D-La), however, offered Bridges' original amendment, applying to both grain and feed, as a substitute, and this was adopted on a roll call vote of 42 to 36. Then on a technicality a second vote was taken, with the result 45 to 35.

At Barkley's point of order, Senator Tobey (R-NH), appealed to the Democratic leader for "fairness."

"Have a heart, Alben," Tobey pleaded.

"I appreciate the 'Macedonian cry,'" Barkley replied, referring to a recent exchange between Tobey and President Truman. Tobey wrote that he was making a "Macedonian cry" (cry for help) on behalf of New England poultry-raisers needing grain. The President replied that famine needs came first.

For four hours, after meeting at noon, the Senate considered other matters than OPA, until Senator Bridges (R-NH) called up his grain amendment.

A proposal by Senator Reed (R-Kans) to exempt grains and products made from them was defeated on Wednesday, 40 to 32, largely on the argument that it would remove controls from flour and probably bread.

Bridges' amendment specified that the exemption should apply only to the grains themselves and to poultry and livestock feed made from grain.

"This amendment," Bridges explained to the Senate, "is aimed primarily to meet the desperate situation in areas of this country that are deficient grain areas."

Those include the east and west coast states, he said.

Another New Hamphire Republican, Senator Tobey, appealed for relief from a tight feed situation which, he said, threatens dairy herds and poultry flocks with forced liquidation.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) doggedly backing up the line for the administration, tried in vain to get Bridges' proposal ruled out of order on the ground it was practically the same as the amendment beaten Wednesday. Bridges argued his amendment is "wholly different."

Clare Luce Battles for Speedy Action On Bill to Restore Controls on Rents

they have found. x x x it is our duty to help them."

She then asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the Wolcott bill. The speaker asked whether she had consulted him and notified him she was going to make the request. When Mrs. Luce replied that she had not, Rayburn stated:

"The chair refuses to recognize the gentlewoman for that purpose."

Rayburn subsequently said that since he took office in 1940 it has been a custom to consult the floor leaders and the chair before making such requests. He then remarked that "the chair intends to continue to exercise it (that custom) as long as he occupies the present position because the chair wants the House to proceed in an orderly fashion."

Mrs. Luce then inquired whether she might "now ask unanimous consent to bring up the bill tomorrow?"

"The chair will meet that question when the time comes," Rayburn replied.

The Connecticut congresswoman was not through with the matter. First thing today she recalled to the speaker that he had said she must present her request to him before bringing up the resolution.

"May I inquire at this moment," she asked, "when I shall have an opportunity to present the resolution to the House?"

"That resolution," the Speaker stated, "will come up in the proper fashion," adding that the committee to which it was referred had not considered it nor had any committeeman asked that it be considere

"The chair will meet the situation when he comes to it."

"Then this resolution cannot be presented by anyone by unanimous consent?" Mrs. Luce asked.

"It can be presented by unanimous consent," Rayburn answered, "but the chair is not going to recognize for that purpose at this time."

The next move is up to Mrs. Luce.

Speaker Rayburn Stalls, Rejects Her Pleas to Take Up Measure.

By ERNEST G. WARREN

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) Representative Clare Booth Luce, (R-Conn) is feuding with Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex).

The Connecticut congresswoman wants action on a resolution by Representative Wolcott (R-Mich) to restore rent controls lifted with the death of OPA. The Speaker won't recognize her for that purpose.

Late yesterday Mrs. Luce obtained permission to address the House for one minute. She stated that "all price control was scuttled by the President's veto of OPA. x x x the President's veto has placed millions of people at the mercy of their landlords. Many returned veterans are hunting homes. Thousands of them are in danger of losing homes

Price-Manipulating Probe Proposed

Washington, July 12 (AP)—Creation of a special House committee to investigate monopolistic practices designed to manipulate prices was proposed today by Representative Sikes (D., Fla.), who said he favored starting out with newsprint.

A committee of five members would be empowered to "make a study and investigation of any agreements or contracts, any grade practices, any combinations, cartels, monopolies or any other means by which prices are controlled or manipulated in violation of the anti-trust laws."

Sikes said that, if the committee were authorized, he believed it should inquire first into the newsprint situation, "on which considerable material has been submitted to me by publishers and printers."

The authors of investigation resolutions usually are named to head committees proposed for the purposes.

Newsprint Price Increased

Montreal, July 12 (AP)—Eight newsprint manufacturers have announced an increase of $6.80 a ton in the standard price of newsprint to customers in the United States and Canada.

Definite indications that the price hoist is general throughout the Canadian newsprint industry came today with the statements from Price Brothers and Company, Ltd., Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Ld., and Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd.

The increase, resulting from the recent revaluation of the Canadian dollar, brings the standard price of newsprint delivered at New York city to $73.80 a ton, and the price in Montreal to $69.80.

Others Are Listed

Firms which last night announced similar increases are Consolidated Paper Corporation, Ltd.; Canadian International Paper Company, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.; the Great Lakes Paper Company and Powell River Company, Ltd.

An Anglo-Canadian official said in Quebec today that the price boost was a "general increase which is the same with us as with other companies—and it applies t

Canada and the United States as far as we are concerned."

Price Brothers officials in Quebec issued a similar statement.

OPA Protest Plan Of CIO Is Assailed

Detroit, July 12 (AP)—The nation-wide OPA protest demonstrations scheduled by the CIO United Auto Workers for next Tuesday "merely add to the fuel of inflation," George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, asserted today.

Romney declared that the two-hour stoppage authorized by the UAW-CIO to protest congressional action on the OPA is the "height of folly."

"To shut down hundreds of vehicle and parts plants for two hours on Tuesday for any purpose under present circumstances . . . will cost workers . . . hundreds of thousands of dollars in current loss of wages and further delay needed production," the A.M.A. chief said.

Union officers have instructed UAW-CIO locals throughout the country that they may stop work for not more than two hours on any one shift where plant managements do not allow time off for the demonstrations.

Romney said that automobile production for the first six months of the year has reached only 27 per cent of that scheduled because of materials and parts shortages "due to strikes and other needless interruptions."

As a result, he said, automobile workers have already lost $431,000,000, adding:

"Not until we accept the fact that the best way to avert inflation is to take off our coats and go to work will we prevent prices from rising and resume the pattern of reducing prices through greater productivity and higher output."

U.S. Famine Help Promises Kept

Washington, July 12 (AP)—President Truman said today the nation, through the determined efforts of everyone, has made good on its first famine relief promises.

Reporting on the fiscal year which ended June 30, he said that in the case of food grains, the major relief commodity, exports exceeded the country's commitments.

The President cautioned, however, that continued co-operation would be necessary if the country is to do its full share to relieve the

hunger he said still exists in the world.

Report By Anderson.

Mr. Truman's statement was issued in connection with a report by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson which said foreign food shipments during the past twelve months totaled more than 16,500,000 long tons—or about 16½ per cent of the nation's supply.

However, about 60 per cent of the shipments were food grains, such as wheat, corn, rice, rye and oats. For these Anderson said the Government worked by two standards: (1) the total quantity officially promised shortage areas—400,000,000 bushels. (2) the quantity the country hoped to be able to ship—417,000,000 bushels.

Anderson said the 400,000,000-bushel commitment was exceeded by June 30. He promised that the 417,000,000-bushel figure would be met by the end of this month.

Bulk To Devastated Areas

Other exports (in pounds) included: meats, 1,350,800,000; dairy products, principally cheese, evaporated milk and dried milk, 1,680,800,000; food fats and oils, 783,200,000; other items, including dry beans and peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, fruits, vegetables, sugar, eggs and canned fish, 7,040,000,000.

Anderson said the bulk of the food went to war-devastated areas where starvation threatened.

Looking to the future, he asserted that while "the worst of the immediate dangers of famine have been forestalled, serious food needs abroad will continue for some time."

Needs Hinge On Harvests

He added that overseas needs in the year ahead cannot be determined until this year's harvests are completed. But the United States nevertheless has made plans to export up to 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, he said, and tentative plans are being made for shipments of other major commodities.

However, the Government's program designed to obtain wheat, meats and some other foods for export has been brought to a standstill by the expiration of price controls. The Government has chosen to remain out of the market for these foods temporarily in order not to engage in a price-bidding spree with domestic consumers.

In the event food price controls are not re-established, the Government may find it necessary to overhaul its entire relief program.

One suggestion advanced in official circles is that the Government withdraw from the market as purchasing agent and let the various foreign countries and the UNRRA do their own buying through regular commercial channels.

Steers Hit Record Price Of $23.25

Chicago, July 12 (AP)—Cattle swept to a new record price of $23.25 a hundred pounds on the hoof today, and hogs pushed to within 25 cents of the modern record as supplies of both were markedly lower than in recent sessions.

A short load of choice 1,148-pound steers brought the record return, up 25 cents from yesterday and Wednesday, when the record of $23.00 was established.

Good and choice hogs weighing 250 pounds or less brought the market top of $18.25, a quarter under the modern record value of $18.50 set July 1. All hogs today were 50 to 75 cents a hundred pounds higher than yesterday.

Other Markets High

Other markets showed similar strength in hog prices. St. Louis set a new 27-year top of $18.75 on hogs weighing 160 pounds and up, while Omaha, Neb., had sales up 75 cents to $1 higher than yesterday to top at $18.25.

Also at St. Louis, good and choice lambs continued at $21, equalling yesterday's record mark since 1920.

Chicago Union Stock Yards received 8,500 hogs for sale and 4,000 shipped in direct to packers for the lowest total since the first of the month.

MAY IS SILENT ON INVITATION TO FACE PROBERS

Members of Senate Committee Talk of Subpoenaing Him if He Refuses.

WOULD QUIZ WITNESSES

War Profits Investigators Excuse Fields, Garsson from Testifying.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — (AP) The question whether Rep. May (D-Ky), will appear before a senate committee investigating a munitions combine was still up in the air tonight after two other prospective witnesses had been excused because they refused to waive their constitutional immunity.

There were these developments bearing on May, who is chairman of the House Military committee and who, according to witnesses, was active in helping the munitions makers in their dealings with the War department:

1. The Senate War Investigating committee invited him to appear. Some members talked of subpoening him if he refused.

2. May replied that he would consider the invitation "most seriously" but stipulated that he have the right to cross-examine witnesses, use committee subpoena powers to obtain additional records, and call witnesses of his own.

3. Chairman Mead (D-NY), of the Senate committee told reporters these stipulations were contrary to usual practices of legislative investigations, and expressed the opinion that the hearing should not be turned into a court.

Stand on Rights

Earlier in the day, Dr. Henry Garsson, promoter of the munitions combine, and Benjamin F. Fields, Washington press agent, had refused to waive their constitutional protection against being required to answer questions which might incriminate them. When they took that position, the committee dismissed them and declined to take their prepared testimony.

May wrote Mead that he wanted assurance that "the public x x x may be given the full benefit of the purpose for which you assert you are holding public hearings in this matter at all."

May set up his provisos in answering a letter Mead sent him earlier in the day saying that May, in an executive session June 4, "did not furnish the full, complete and accurrate facts" the committee should know.

May has denied in a public statement that he profited personally from relations with the munition's combination—which Mead has called "a war profiteering paper empire."

Mead said his committee would meet tomorrow to act on May's reply to his letter inviting an appearance.

Giving his own personal views Mead told reporters that May "wants to conduct our investigation." He said he knew of no instance in which a legislative investigating committee had accorded an individual all the rights May sought.

Opportunity to Explain

"We'll give him (May) ample opportunity to explain in great detail every allegation, every charge and every insinuation made against him during the progress of our examination of witnesses," Mead said.

But he added that would be done only if the congressman "will agree to answer the questions and otherwise undergo the examination which is customary to the conduct of legislative investigating committees."

Referring to May's appearance before an executive session last month, Mead declared:

"I'll say again to Andy May his testimony was wholly inadequate and he hasn't, unfortunately, had an opportunity to answer the allegations and charges.

"And we can't, in fairness to him, close the records without asking him to completely and categorically answer."

Garsson and Fields separately took the course of silence after being reminded by Chairman Mead (D-NY) that the constitution's fifth amendment prohibits any person from being required to testify against himself in a case which may lead to criminal prosecution.

Mead asked whether they would, in the face of that provision, agree to answer "all questions frankly, fully and completely."

Fields' decision to stand on his constitutional rights came in the midst of an angrily-sputtered protest that he had appeared "voluntarily, without an attorney, before an obviously hostile committee—a declaration which drew from Mead a retort that he was there as a result of a subpoena.

Garsson Makes Decision

A few minutes later the diminutive and dapper Garsson more quietly made the same decision on the advice of his lawyer as Mead and Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) protested that they were not interested in "pretty speeches and self-serving statements."

Both were promptly excused from the stand.

The dramatic interruption in the committee's inquiry came only a few hours after it had sent a politely-worded, but firm, invitation to Representative May (D-Ky) to testify in public on the wartime help he gave Garsson and the Illinois industrial combine.

That help was conceded by Garsson himself in a statement which he intended to read to the committee, but which one of his aides parceled out instead to the press "for whatever you want to do with it."

May has denied that he profited personally through his activities on behalf of the munitions makers, and declared that his efforts were designed to aid the war effort.

Garsson, described by May in War department memoranda as a "good friend," took the same line in his 22-page 4,000 word statement. He declared flatly that neither Erie Basin nor Batavia—two metal products companies in the combine—had received contracts as a result of May's intercession.

To the contrary, he said that "the war effort was considerably aided by Chairman May's activities in behalf of the companies, and their unprecedented production records would not have been achieved without this help."

Denies Anything Criminal

Garsson, hustled away from the committee room door by Capitol police as a score of newsmen were attempting to question him, told reporters in another corridor that no one connected with his companies had done anything "criminal."

He said that he had given his account of the company's wartime activities to the committee in executive session and, except for his attorney's advice, would be willing to do so again "so that the public can get the other side of the story."

He said that he had stood on his constitutional rights when he appeared before the executive session, but declared that he was ordered on that occasion "to go head and testify anyway."

In the turmoil which marked the departure of Garsson and Fields, Mead recessed the committee until Monday when he said that A. B. Gellman and J. T. Weiss, two of Garsson's associates, and Joseph Freeman, their Washington representative, would be called.

But before the day's end, Senator Mitchell (D-Wash.) read into the record a statement which included these paragraphs:

"It seems to me that a real purpose has already been served by witness Fields. His action should be a warning to men of his kind and a suggestion to those government workers who apparently must withstand improper approaches, that committees of Congress stand ready to support them in every possible way.

"Cooperation between individuals in government with congressional committees would make Washington an unhealthy place for all those who make shady practices pay big dividends. Unraveled here in this case are the sordid manipulations so foreign to the American spirit and so costly to the taxpayers' pocketbooks."

month to a Constellation produced by the Lockheed Aircraft company and capable of carrying up to 56 passengers.

The earlier crash occurred June 16 when a Pan American Constellation carrying some member of London's Old Vic Repertory com-

Text of May's Reply to Senator Mead

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12—Following is the text of a letter from Representative May replying to an invitation from Senator Mead to testify before the munitions inquiry:

Dear Senator Mead:

Invitation to appear before your committee by letter over your signature of even date herewith is acknowledged.

I am not fully advised of the testimony as to my "intercession" on behalf of the companies to which you advert. I know only what the press has reported in that regard.

I am not unmindful, however, that I appeared before your committee on June 4, 1946, in executive session. I requested to do so in order that I might state my knowledge of the facts as I recalled them. I put no limitation whatsoever on that examination. It was as exhaustive as your committee wished to make it. I answered fully and completely.

I naturally assumed your committee had made a thorough investigation through its agents before it proceeded even to executive session. Neither you nor your committee indicated any inadequacy in my testimony at that time. I believed myself justified in concluding that I had explained what your committee desired to know.

Public Benefit Sought

Since then I have given public explanation of all of my activities in connection with the matters you have been investigating and with reference to "War Department officials" whom you mention in your letter.

So far as the testimony of Mr. L. W. Fields and Mr. A. C. Brown is concerned, whom you also mention in your letter, as their testimony relates to your invitation, may I say I will be only too glad to consider that invitation most seriously provided I am given the assurance that the public in turn may be given the full benefit of the purpose for which you assert you are holding public hearings in this matter at all.

With that purpose in view, namely, that the public may get the facts and all the facts, in other words, "the full, complete and accurate facts which the committee should know in connection with its investigation of the above-mentioned companies," and which the public, too, should know upon "full, complete and accurate" examination and cross-examination into the integrity of the recitation and recollection of those facts, will you kindly indicate to me whether I will be accorded the right by your committee to have recalled for cross-examination by counsel of my selection the witnesses who have appeared up to this time and given evidence in regard to the matters and things you write about, as well also the right to have called as witnesses such additional persons as that counsel may request?

Will you also indicate whether I will be accorded the right to have presented to your committee by use of its process all records in the War Department which such counsel would be pleased to have for the committee's disposal and the information of the public?

The press and editorial comments have indicated this matter one of great public concern. I am sure that your committee would not intentionally deny the usual democratic processes for a full and complete hearing in the presentation of testimony affecting me in view of this deep public concern.

The benefit of counsel for proper direction and the right of cross-examination are recognized universally in our system of justice as an integral part of the procedure which guarantees judicial exposition of facts, a comment which appears particularly appropriate at this time and in this proceeding.

I believe, too, that your own sense of fairness and your own desire for justice, as well as that of all of your constituents in the great State which you represent, will recognize the fairness of this request and its appropriateness.

Our constitutional guarantees of that assurance, not only to our own citizens but even as they relate to the great foreign-born population of our nation, sufficiently warrant this presentation of mine for that assurance.

I await your reply and am,

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] A. J. MAY.

30.29-4105

Nervous About Atom Control

Legislators Disturbed by Report Oak Ridge Officers See Peril to U. S. Security.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—A report that Oak Ridge security officers think "the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger" raised a roadblock against the administration's atomic control legislation today. House Republicans showed a disposition to sidetrack all atom bills until world conditions become more settled.

Representative Elston (R.-Ohio) put it this way: "Before we talk about entering into international agreements concerning atomic energy, we should reach other agreements concerning the future of world peace. We shouldn't put the cart before the horse."

He was commenting on a report read to the House yesterday by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.), ranking minority member of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The report, by Ernie Adamson, chief investigator for the committee, said he and Chairman Wood (D.-Ga.) had been investigating "subversive activities" at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic project and had found that:

1. Members of scientific societies there "are very active in support of international civilian control" of atomic materials and are "devoted to the creation of some form of world government."

2. Some officers of the societies "admit communication with persons outside of the United States."

3. "The security officers at Oak Ridge think that the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger."

Scientists Are Defended.

Walter C. Beard Jr. and John H. Bull of the Oak Ridge engineers and scientists said in a statement last night their organization "has at all times remained within the security bounds" defined by the Manhattan District security officer. "We never have been accused of violating project security," they asserted.

The House originally was slated to start debate next week on domestic atomic energy control legislation, including the adminstration-backed Senate bill providing for exclusive civilian control through a five-member commission. But after hearing Thomas's Oak Ridge report, members of the Rules Committee showed a disinclination to send any measure along for floor discussion.

Elston said: "The way things stand now the bomb is under control of the Army and we know the secret is safe. It will remain that way so long as there is no legislation changing the status."

Says Whole World Watches

And every country in the world, he added, is watching the House vote, scheduled for tomorrow.

If America fails in its role as world leader, "it will leave other countries and peoples the easy prey to the influence of totalitarianism," McCormack declared, adding:

"We have either to take our place in the world as the leader in preserving and strengthening those truths we believe in—and that means vision and courageous leadership—or we will go back again into provincialism and isolationism."

Loan "Licked," Says Landis

Representative Landis (R., Ind.) said that the credit "is more likely to promote war than preserve peace."

Landis said before he took the floor: "We have the loan licked."

Administration leaders, however, were confident of victory.

Disputing the declaration by Cordell Hull, retired Secretary of State, that the loan vote will test America's leadership for world cooperation and peace, Landis in a prepared speech said:

"I fully realize that America as a nation cannot enjoy permanent good health surrounded by a world which is seriously ill. I believe it also follows that a sick or weakened America cannot effectively contribute to the ills of the world."

Urges "Spending Spree" Stop

He admonished that "the New Deal spending spree" must stop.

Dismissing any threat of foreign-trade restrictions if the loan is not made, Landis asserted: "America is capable of looking after herself in a trade war."

The week-long debate on the loan, already approved 46-34 by the Senate, will end tonight.

Meanwhile, loan critics piled up amendments, on which the House will begin voting tomorrow: these were in the offing:

1. By Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) to require that Britain put up collateral for any advance of money. His amendment probably will follow suggestions by Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, who has insisted that the British have ample investments in America and elsewhere to back a loan.

2. By Representative W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), stipulating that Britain deed to the United States certain island areas in the Atlantic where this country now has 99-year leases for military bases.

Urges Credit, Not Cash

3. By Representative Jed Johnson (D., Okla.), to require that credit, rather than cash, be extended to Britain for goods purchased in the United States; that interest on the loan begin immediately instead of after five years and that the interest rate be the same as that charged American war veterans on money borrowed for housing.

"It is not intended as political in character, nor does it provide economic benefits in return for past or future political or military assistance."

Barry Opposes Loan.

Representative William Barry (D.-N. Y.) called for defeat of the loan, telling the House:

"The argument, that we must give Britain this money in order to save it from Communism, is to my mind premature.

"The time for that approach is if and when we decide that the United Nations is a failure and that it is impossible to get along with Russia, and we must, therefore, form an anti-Russian economic bloc.

"If that time comes, and I hope it doesn't, we can then decide how much money we can afford to give England for the purpose of carrying on economic warfare against that part of the world dominated by Russia. Such a policy may very likely lead to war."

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D.-Conn.) called for approval of the loan, saying: "A vote for the British credit is a vote for a chance that our grandchildren will live in a world of peace."

Meanwhile Representative J. LeRoy Johnson (R.-Cal.) informed the House that he has changed his mind and will vote for the loan.

Johnson said in the Congressional Record that he fully concluded many months ago that the loan would be unwise, but that on more mature reflection he believes it will help break down the barriers of trade and help advance the cause of international understanding.

Describing England as one of America's best prospective customers, he asserted that the loan would provide that country "dollar credit with which to buy our products while she is using her pounds sterling to rehabilitate herself from the devastating effects of the great war."

House Rushing Toward Vote.

"I have been reliably informed that 75 per cent of the dried fruits which we exported before the war were bought by the United Kingdom," he added. "A small surplus of 5 per cent or the whole market of that product."

With the House rushing toward more of any product might wreck a vote tomorrow, Representative Landis (R.-Ind.) said that the credit "is more likely to promote war than preserve peace." He told newspaper men before he went on the floor "we have the loan licked." adminstration leaders, however, were confident of victory.

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Orbit Of Soviet Cited In Plea For Loan

Washington, July 12 (AP)—House Democratic Leader McCormick said today that the British loan presents the issue of whether the United States will take "our necessary role in world affairs" or leave "practically all of the other nations of the world, against their will and desires, subject to the influence, gravity and the orbit of the Soviet Union."

Pleading for House ratification of the Senate-approved $3,750,000,000 credit, the Massachusetts member said: "Whether or not we like it, the fact remains that practically all of the countries of the world are looking to either Washington or to Moscow."

McCormack Backs British Loan

House Leader Says Without It Nations Will Be Subject to Orbit of Russia.

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Denies Creation of Bloc.

McCormack declared that the British loan "does not mean we are creating an American-Anglo economic bloc," adding:

"The loan has for its basic purpose the prevention of economic blocs, not the creation of a new one."

"First of all the agreement is purely a business arrangement in which both the United States and England have made and have received important economic concessions.

BRITISH LOAN POLL

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) The latest polls of house members on the $3,750,000,000 British loan tonight showed 188 for the credit and 163 against, with 80 uncommitted. Others were not reached.

By parties, the pros and cons were listed thus:

Democrats—158 for, 22 against, 59 not committed. This poll was made by Representative Priest of Tennessee, acting Democratic whip.

Republicans—30 for, 141 against, 21 not committed. This poll was made by Representative Landis (R-Ind), a leader of the opposition.

DRAFT AGE RISE FROM 29 TO 34 ASKED BY ARMY

Change Revealed as Desired in September When Inductions Resume.

RESULT OF 18-YEAR-OLD BAN

Expect to Scrape Bottom of Man Power Barrel by Next March.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The Army has recommended to President Truman that the top draft age be raised from 29 to 34 years when induction calls are resumed in September. Few, if

any, men over 26 have been drafted since V-J day last August.

The War Department recommendation was disclosed today by an official completely familiar with it, after the American Council on Education heard an assertion last night that Selective Service expects to "scrape the bottom of the manpower barrel as it's never been scraped before" by next March.

The declaration came from Col. George A. Irvin, chief of the demobilization division of Selective Service, who mentioned only incidentally in the course of his informal address that the Army does not want any men over 35. Heretofore, the Army has been reluctant to take men over 25, although, while the stop-gap draft extension law was in effect from May 15 to June 30, men through 29 were being processed for induction.

Explains Cause of Change.

Informed of Irvin's new age reference, the official who asked not to be quoted by name said the change of Army mind came about because the current draft act bans inductions of 18-year-olds, about 25,000 of whom made up the bulk of draft calls in recent months. With this prime source of manpower dried up by law, the official asserted, the Army decided it would have to go above the 30-year bracket to fill its needs. Fathers are specifically exempt under the new act.

Mr. Truman first cut the top draft age from 37 to 29 years after V-E Day and trimmed it to 25 on V-J day. However, 18-year-olds remained subject to the draft until the wartime act expired May 15. The stop-gap law narrowed the age limit to men 20 through 29, while the nine-month extension measure passed last month broadened this to include men 19 through 44.

Relying on Enlistments.

Shortly before the bill's final passage, however, the War Department announced it would issue no draft calls during July or August, relying instead on voluntary enlistments during those two months.

Irwin told the Educational Council last night that voluntary enlistments between now and March 31, when the present Selective Service act expires, are expected to fall 225,000 men short of the 1,786,000 men the armed services have said they will need. He added that "virtually every man will be drafted who can meet the requirements of the military forces" and is not exempt by law.

This will mean, he said, that the only male undergraduates over 19 left in colleges will be war veterans, fathers, farmers, those with physical disabilities or students in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or theology.

'SUPER-SENIORITY' VIEWS CONFLICT

WASHINGTON, July 12. — (AP) Sharply conflicting views about who is to pay millions of dollars in wage claims resulting from the recent Supereme court dicision voiding "super seniority" were offered to a Senate military affairs subcommittee today.

Selective Service officers and Howard E. Blood, appearing for the National Association of Manufacturers, urged the Senate to approve a bill already passed by the House. It would free employers of liability when they gave World War II veterans their old jobs and displaced non-veterans. Claims are by the non-veterans chiefly under union contracts.

The Supreme court on May 27 decided that veterans could not displace non-veterans with equal service or seniority. This reversed the directive that had been given thousands of employers by Selective Service.

Bill is Assailed

Martin Miller, representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told the committee that the bill was an attempt to "bail out some foolish employers who were not willing to ask for some competent legal advice" and "place liability" on the workers who were displaced.

Shane MacCarthy and Thomas J. Kalis, appearing for Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, opposed the legislation as denying any relief to non-veteran workers who were demoted, transferred, or discharged under selective service rulings later reversed by the Supreme court.

Blood, president of the Norge division of the Borg-Warner corporation, said employers agreed with Congress that veterans should be rehired "even though that action resulted in the discharge of a non-veteran having greater seniority."

He said the Supreme court decision reversed this policy and "employers who relied in good faith on the official interpretation of Selective Service should now be given protection against possible liability resulting from alleged breach of seniority clauses of collective bargaining agreements."

Krug Sets UpUnit toAid Hawaii

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—The Interior Department established today a Pacific branch in its division of territories and island possessions. The branch, recently authorized by Congress, will be headed by Eric Beecroft, of Berkeley, Calif., Secretary J. A. Krug announced. Mr. Beecroft has been a special assistant to the Secretary. He came to the department from the Foreign Economic Administration, after serving as agent of the United States Commercial Company in India during the war. "The primary object of the Pacific branch will be to assist the Territory of Hawaii pending the final attainment of full representation as a state in the national Congress," Mr. Krug said.

NEWS CENSORSHIP BAN REWRITTEN BY SENATOR

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations committee tonight rewrote a house-approved news censorship ban in sending to the senate a $2,700,000,000 money bill carrying $465,000,000 to finance UNRRA activities for the remainder of the year.

The senate committee provided, in effect, that countries which already have news censorship may retain such restraints without losing UNRRA. aid, bpt must agree not to delete or modify dispatches concerning UNRRA activities.

This compromise was authored by Senator Ball (R-Minn), former newspaper reporter, as a substitute for a house provision that assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton told the committee was aimed directly at Russia and would be likely to make that war ally "mad."

Col. Schwarzkopf Is Up for Promotion

Washington, July 12 (A. P.)—President Truman today nominated Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who has been directing the training of the gendarmerie force in Iran since 1942, to the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Col. Schwarzkopf was superintendent of the New Jersey State Police at the time of the Lindbergh kidnaping and played a leading role in the resulting investigations. His home is Lawrenceville, N. J.

He commanded the 114th Infantry Regiment at Fort Dix, N. J., in 1941 and later the 113th Infantry Combat Team at Fort Hancock, N. J.

TREASURY BLOCKED ON SILVER PRICE

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) The Senate for a third time refused today to allow the Treasury to sell surplus silver for 71.1 cents an ounce.

By a 54 to 25 rollcall vote, it once more asked the House to accept a Senate provision that would fix the price at 90.3 cents an ounce.

Senator Green (D-RI), forced the vote by a move to accept the House figure of 71.11. He said this would merely be "a floor" and the Treasury could sell at 90 cents or even higher if it wished.

Western and Southern senators joined in opposing the Green motion. They were aided by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) who said an increase from 71.11 to 90.3 cents was a "fair price" in relation to increased costs.

Senate action once more deadlocked the annual Treasury-Post-office appropriation bill to which the silver price rider is attached.

Military Supply Bill Passed

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The $7,263,000,000 military supply bill for the 1946-47 fiscal year was cleared to the White House today after first the House, then the Senate, accepted a conference committee's recommendation to permit transfers from fund to fund within the bill, up to a maximum of four per cent.

Senate Unit O.K.'s Bill With UNRRA Funds

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee tonight rewrote a House-approved news censorship ban in sending to the Senate a $2,700,000,000 money bill carrying $465,000,000 to finance UNRRA activities for the remainder of the year.

The Senate committee provided, in effect, that countries which already have news censorship may retain such restraints without losing UNRRA aid, but must agree not to delete or modify dispatches concerning UNRRA activities.

This compromise was drafted by Senator Ball (R., Minn.), former newspaper reporter, as a substitute for a House provision that Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton told the committee was aimed directly at Russia and would be likely to make that war ally "mad."

Russians Fail To Balk Australians

New York, July 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia fought for more than three hours today to block Australian proposals for machinery to draft an atomic control plan, but was defeated on two measures and finally gave up on a third proposal.

The wordy battle took place in a stormy three-hour closed meeting of the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission which heard the chairman, Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, reject Russia's atomic control plan as "impossible."

Similar To Baruch Plan

Evatt, reporting on the work of a six-nation subcommittee, proposed a broad international treaty to put into effect an atomic control system similar to that advocated by Bernard M. Baruch, the United States member.

One of the delegates, who did not wish to be identified, said Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, took issue with Evatt's report at one point because the Australian failed to mention Russia as one of the nations which had been helpful in the subcommittee's work.

The real fight did not begin, however, until after Evatt had completed his report and Baruch had made a short speech indorsing his recommendations for an autonomous atomic control agency and the surrender of the veto power on atomic questions by the five big powers.

Many Protests By Gromyko

Evatt then proposed the creation of three committtees to start work at once drafting a control plan on the basis of principles laid down so far in discussions both in public and private meetings.

Gromyko was said to have protested almost every point in Evatt's proposals, accounting for the lengthy session. At one point Evatt, obviously annoyed by the long discussions, told the Soviet delegate he was "talking too much."

"Not half as much as you are," Gromyko retorted.

Sources close to Evatt said the Australian delegate felt very strongly about Gromyko's strenuous opposition to what he considered minor points.

Three Committees Voted

The working committee finally voted to establish three twelve-nation committees. The first was a committee to make recommendations on measures of control, sanctions and observance of measures to insure the prevention of the use of atomic energy for destructive purpose.

This was approved by a vote of 10 to 2, with Russia and Poland voting against it.

A second committee was created to study legal questions, and will handle such complex questions as the relationship between the atomic-control agency and the Security Council. This will include the controversial veto question. Russia stood alone in opposition to this, with Poland abstaining.

Eyatt Opposes Russian Plan

The third committee will be made up of scientific and technical experts who will consider and recommend proposals for the exchange of scientific information and for development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Gromyko raised the question whether this meant that scientific information would be exchanged immediately among the nations, declaring that he saw no reason why this should not be done. After Baruch declared that no information would be exchanged at this stage, Gromyko finally supported the proposal.

In his prepared report, Evatt opposed Russia's proposal for the immediate outlawing of atomic-bomb production and for atomic control by the Security Council.

Evatt Would Have Control Plan

He said any move to outlaw the production of atomic weapons must be embodied in a broad control program, as proposed by the United States, and that such a control system must be entirely free from big power veto.

The treaty suggested by Evatt would lay down a control plan, set up an international agency to administer the plan, ban the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and set up a time table for the various parts of the plan to become effective.

"It is in my opinion," he declared, "legally and practically impossible for the functions of the Security Council to be enlarged in order to include the multifarious and detailed executive decisions involved in the administration of a treaty providing for the control and development of atomic energy."

Baruch Repeats Demands

Baruch said he was highly pleased with Evatt's proposals and that he approved the plan in principle. Commenting on Gromyko's proposal for the outlawing of atomic weapons, Baruch said a "solemn expression of pious intent is not enough," and declared that the first step must be the creation of a strong atomic-control agency.

Baruch restated his earlier demands for swift penalties for violators and declared that there must be no veto.

"We do not attack the whole system of veto agreed upon at San Francisco last year," Baruch said, adding that under the United States plan the veto would be surrendered only on matters connected with atomic energy.

"The success of this commission in dealing with this question will be the keynote of our deliberations," he said.

Separate Atom Agency Seen As Doomed

New York, July 12 (AP)—Australia's proposal for an autonomous world atomic control agency which would maintain only one ultimate link with the United Nations Security Council was apparently doomed today under the threat of Russian veto when and if it reaches the Council.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko's flat opposition and his reiterated refusal to surrender the veto on atomic matters were made known as Australian Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt prepared to lay his program today before the twelve-nation United Nations atomic working committee.

Evatt's report, winding up the first phase of atomic discussions, covers the five meetings of a special six-nation atomic subcommittee.

Russia's Stand

After the subcommittee's final meeting, an authoritative source said Gromyko had insisted in secret session that Russia would stand only for atomic control under Security Council administration without alteration of the veto rights of the Big Five permanent members.

Under the Australian plan, which has the indicated support of the United States and others, the Security Council would have noth-

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ing to do with atomic affairs except to handle flagrant warlike violations of the proposed atomic controls.

Gromyko's rejection of the Australian plan revived contentions in some circles that the United Nations Charter should be amended on the veto subject because it was framed before the atom bomb was unveiled with its decisive potentials for war or peace.

Evatt has already undertaken the leadership of a movement, mainly springing up among the small-nation members, for general revision and restriction of the veto power accorded each of the Big Five.

Veto Review Asked

After blocking off Gromyko's unsuccessful attempt to veto the attendance of the Canadian member of the Atomic Energy Commission from a Security Council meeting two days ago on atomic subjects, Evatt requested that the veto rules should be reviewed by the General Assembly meeting in September.

A Charter amendment, however, can be achieved only by two-thirds vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of all the Big Five powers, thus leaving Russia in position to circumvent Evatt's efforts in the Assembly.

Evatt, in confirming reports that Gromyko had stated his views on the Australian program and the veto, did not say whether his report as Atomic Commission chairman would be revised to meet the Russian opposition. Australia gives up the chairmanship to Brazil under rotation after this week.

Gromyko Firm

Gromyko was reported steadfast in his contention that atomic control and the chartered functions of the Security Council in maintaining peace are inseparable.

Evatt said he told Gromyko that nations having atomic raw materials would not enter into a control program unless the big powers yielded their power of veto on atomics.

The assertion was made by Dr. L. B. Borst of Napierville, Ill., spokesman at a joint press conference held by himself and Dr. Paul S. Henshaw and Dr. C. Starr.

Dr. Borst and Dr. Henshaw are members of the executive committee of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists which earlier had telegraphed Representative Sabath (D-Ill.), chairman of the House rules committee:

"As far as the statement of Representative Thomas (New Jersey Republican and ranking minority member of the unAmerican committee) is concerned, that the Oak Ridge scientist organizations are engaged in subversive activities, it should be sufficient to point out that since their inception the actions of these groups have been within the jurisdiction and under the surveillance of the security division of the Manhattan district (a War department agency)."

Urges Action on Bill

The telegram urged speedy action on the McMahon bill.

Referring to the committee's charge that some officers of the societies "admit communication with persons outside of the United States x x x," Dr. Borst declared:

"This association has had no correspondence with anyone outside the United States. We have over three hundred members and have no control over individual members, so I can't speak for them."

Borst asserted that Chairman Wood (D-Ga) and Ernie Adamson, committee investigator, who made the preliminary report on which the committee based its charges, spent only four hours at Oak Ridge last June 4.

Replying to an accusation that the scientists stood for "world government," Borst said:

"We are for world government in the same sense the Baruch report and the United States State department—that is, we want international control of atomic energy established."

Dr. Borst said he and other scientists talked to Wood and Adamson at the same time as organizers for the C.I.O. and the A.F.L., but denied there was any connection between the association and either labor group. Both labor organizations have been active here for weeks in seeking to organize workers in the atomic plants.

The committee had taken cognizance of this activity and asserted the C.I.O. "seems to be in close contact with the members of the scientific societies."

'Nothing To Rebut', Says Redin Defense

Seattle, July 12 (AP) — Defense counsel for Russian Navy Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin said today before his trial on espionage and conspiracy charges resumed on its ninteenth day that the Government "presented nothing to rebut" in its rebuttal testimony.

Permitted to offer more witnesses of his own after the Government concludes an expected hour or so of more rebuttal testimony this forenoon, Attorney Tracy E. Griffin aid he saw no reason to do so. That is, unless the Government should offer some evidence he deems needs a reply this forenoon, he added. Redin is accused of buying secrets about the U.S.S. Yellowstone, destroyer tender, for $250.

"So far, the Government has presented nothing to rebut," Griffin said, referring to the testimony of several witnesses yesterday afternoon.

To Move For Dismissal

"We will move for a dismissal of the charges when the Government concludes its case."

Government witnesses, among them Capt. Sherman S. Lilliard, who was in charge of readying United States naval vessels turned over to Russia in this area during the war, testified yesterday that armament, gunfire control and radar on such vessels was not new and that such equipment on the Yellowstone was a navy secret. The defense denies that Redin made any "deals," and further, that if any information was obtained, it was not secret and Russia already knew all about it.

Meanwhile Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black, in comment to counsel in the jury's absence, apparently undermined some of the defense groundwork.

Judge's Comment

"I expect to give the jury instructions that the fact that some navy information was given or known to a foreign country did not give the right to acquire secret information," Judge Black said after the jury left the courtroom yesterday.

"The United States Government has the right to say what it keeps secret."

The defense, among other testimony, has brought out evidence that a great many American naval and merchant ships and much information, on machinery, equipment, armament, radar and fire control, were exchanged with Soviet Russia. Some of the data which Herbert G. Kennedy testified Redin bought from him was of that nature.

"Shouting At A Woman"

The attractive brunette wife of Redin, Galina, on the stand much of yesterday before the defense rested, denied that her husband had taken part in any "deals" charged. After Chief Assistant United States District Attorney Allan Pomeroy protested to the court at one time that she was "making speeches" to the jury and spoke loudly, halting her, she walked to him as she left the stand and, shaking her finger, said, angrily:

"In my country no gentleman shouts at a woman."

Pomeroy said nothing.

Oak Ridge Scientists Deny 'Subversive' Actions Charge

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., July 12—(AP) Charges by the House committee on unAmerican activities that members of Oak Ridge scientific societies had engaged in "subversive activities" were described as "preposterous" today by three scientists who added:

"They (the House committee) are raising a red herring in an attempt to block action by the House Rules committee on the McMahon bill for civilian control of atomic energy."

The tests were made on the 37-inch cyclotron, smallest and oldest of the atom smashers developed by Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence.

In these operations the small atom smasher served as a pilot instrument for the gigantic cyclotron now being built by Dr. Lawrence and his large group of nuclear researchers. Confirmation of the McMillan-Veksler principle means that the builders can go ahead with assurance that their production of doubled power is correct.

This principle deals with the Einstein theory that particles moving at high speed gain weight in proportion to the velocity increase. The function of the cyclotron is to whirl atomic particles around in a circular chamber until they can come out at high speed and collide with a target atom.

Time Lag Offset

To increase the speed the cyclotron gives the bullet an electrical push every time it completes a half-circle. These pushes are cumulative, causing the bullet to go faster and faster and in an ever-widening circle. But when their speed gets to the point that they begin to take on added weight, they lag a little behind the regularly spaced frequency of the electrical kicks and thus no longer gain speed.

Dr. McMillan, while working on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, N.M., conceived the idea of slowing the rate of the electrical kicks to compensate for this lag. Almost at the same time Veksler, working independently in the Soviet Union, evolved the same idea.

Atomic Power Is Developed Closer To Cosmic Ray's

Berkeley, Cal., July 12 (AP)—Successful tests of a new principle which will enable cyclotrons to double the striking force of their atomic projectiles were announced today at the University of California radiation laboratory.

The new principle, discovered simultaneously by Dr. Edwin M. McMillan, of the radiation laboratory, and by V. Veksler, a Russian scientist, applies frequency modulation to cyclotrons.

In radio, frequency modulation yields superior tones and reduces static. In cyclotrons it increases the number of electric kicks that can be given a projectile, thus adding to the speed and effectiveness of the nuclear bullet.

Rival Of Cosmic Ray

This increase represents another step in the efforts of nuclear physicists to produce an atomic bullet approaching the power of cosmic rays.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nearly 1,400 troops are scheduled to debark today from one troopship at New York, while another ship with 14 servicemen is due at San Francisco.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Lewiston Victory from Bremen, with 1,378 troops.

At San Francisco

Lillian Walk from Brisbane, five Army, nine Navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Colby Victory from Le Havre, with 1,127 troops.

At San Francisco

Bronx from Okinawa, nine Navy, five Army.

At San Diego

Destroyer James Kyes from Pearl Harbor, two Navy, 101 Marines.

488 (250) JULY 12-APO)-THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED
LONDON NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION TODAY
APPROVED A REPORT INCLUDING A PROPOSAL ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS,
AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS OF THE DRAWING UP OF AGREEMENTS
TO ESTABLISH THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO NEWS, FREEDOM AND
FACILITATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS, AND FREEDOM FOR THE INDI-
VIDUAL IN THE RECEPTION OF INFORMATION.
THE COMMISSION'S REPORT, A SPOKESMAN SAID, CONTAINS HIGH
PRIORITY ITEMS WHICH MAY BEGIN OPERATING BEFORE THE UNESCO CONFERENCE
COMPLETING A WEEK-LONG SESSION, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED AN
"INVENTORY OF THE OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

GIVES FORMAL APPROVAL.

ONE OF THE URGENT MATTERS IS A BRITISH-SPONSORED RESOLUTION TO ASK ALL GOVERNMENTS TO STOP DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY WAR SUPPLIES THAT WOULD BE OF VALUE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH--THE RESULT OF REPORTS THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE DESTROYING RADIO TUBES, OPTICAL PRISMS AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS UNESCO DEVOTE ITSELF TO A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS, FROM PROMOTION OF CHEAPER RATES FOR PRESS TELECOMMUNICATION TO THE RECORDING OF SONGS FROM "DISTANT LANDS."

IT ENTRUSTED ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITH INVESTIGATING THE WORLD'S COPYRIGHT REGULATION WITH A VIEW OF HOLDING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN 1947.

A STUDY GIVEN TOP PRIORITY WAS RELIEF TO WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS OF EUROPE AND ASIA WHERE, THE COMMISSION SAID, THERE WERE 11,000,000 CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL.

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WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (600)

PARIS, JULY 12-(AP)-THE SESSIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WHICH ENDED TODAY PRODUCED AGREEMENTS ON MINOR POINTS AND COMPROMISES ON A NUMBER OF VITAL POINTS IN THE WRITING OF PEACE TREATIES FOR THE FIVE EUROPEAN SATELLITES OF NAZI GERMANY.

JUL 13 1946

IN THEIR DISCUSSION OF GERMAN PROBLEMS, THE FOUR MINISTERS--V.M. MOLOTOV, JAMES F.BYRNES, ERNEST BEVIN AND GEORGES BIDAULT--HAD CONSIDERABLY LESS SUCCESS. THEY REACHED NO AGREEMENTS EXCEPT A DECISION TO HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING NEXT FALL.

THE BOX SCORE FOR THE TREATY-WRITING WAS:

ITALY:

1. THE ADRIATIC PORT OF TRIESTE WAS INTERNATIONALIZED, AND THE FRENCH-PROPOSED FRONTIER BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA WAS ACCEPTED.

2. THE DODECANESE ISLANDS WERE TAKEN FROM ITALY AND GIVEN TO GREECE WITH THE PROVISO THAT THEY BE DEMILITARIZED.

3. THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER WAS RECTIFIED TO ANSWER FRENCH DEMANDS FOR THE TENDA, BRIGA, MT.CENIS AND LITTLE ST.BERNARD AREAS.

4. THE COUNCIL DENIED AN AUSTRIAN REQUEST FOR THE SOUTH TYROL AND OTHER FRONTIER RECTIFICATIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF ITALY.

5. REPARATIONS OF $100,000,000 WERE GRANTED RUSSIA, TO BE DRAWN FROM DISMANTLED WAR PLANTS, ITALIAN ASSETS ABROAD AND CURRENT ITALIAN PRODUCTION. FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND ETHIOPIA WERE INSTRUCTED TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

6. ITALY WAS ORDERED TO RENOUNCE HER SOVEREIGNTY OVER HER AFRICAN COLONIES, WHICH WERE LEFT UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, WHILE A SPECIAL FOUR-POWER COMMISSION WAS DIRECTED TO DECIDE THE COLONIES' FUTURE WITHIN A YEAR OR TRANSFER THE PROBLEM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY FOR RECOMMENDATION.

JUL 13 1946

B34

7. THE ITALIAN NAVY WAS REDUCED TO 41 UNITS. A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS VESSELS AMONG THE ALLIES. COMPLETE DETAILS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

8. A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION OF THE FOUR AMBASSADORS IN ROME WAS ORDERED ESTABLISHED TO SUPERVISE THE OBSERVANCE OF THE TREATY TERMS DURING THE FIRST 18 MONTHS AFTER IT GOES INTO EFFECT.

9. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE TREATY IS EFFECTIVE.

ROMANIA:

1. ROMANIA'S FRONTIERS OF JAN. 1, 1938, WERE RECOGNIZED, CONFIRMING THE TRANSFER OF BESSARABIA TO RUSSIA BUT RETURNING TRANSYLVANIA

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TO ROMANIA FROM HUNGARY. SOUTHERN DOBRUDJA WAS LEFT WITH BULGARIA.

2. A FOUR-POWER COMPROMISE DECLARATION, CALLING ON THE DANUBIAN STATES TO RECOGNIZE THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION ON THE BALKAN RIVER, WAS VIRTUALLY AGREED TO.

3. A NUMBER OF MINOR POINTS ON THE SIZE OF ROMANIA'S AIRFORCE AND CERTAIN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WERE ALSO APPROVED.

BULGARIA:

1. THE GREEKS AND THE BULGARS WERE DIRECTED TO PRESENT THEIR FRONTIER CLAIMS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

2. GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE INSTRUCTED TO PRESENT THEIR REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST BULGARIA TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

3. THE BULGARIAN AIRFORCE WAS LIMITED TO 150 PLANES AND THE NAVY TO APPROXIMATELY 7,000 TONS.

4. RUSSIA AGREED TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS OF OCCUPATION WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE TREATY IS EFFECTIVE.

HUNGARY:

1. THE RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA WAS AGREED TO.

2. THE HUNGARIAN AIRFORCE WAS LIMITED TO 150 PLANES.

FINLAND:

1. THERE WERE NO OUTSTANDING POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT AND THE COUNCIL APPROVED THE TREATY DRAFTED BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

AFTER DISCUSSING THE ISSUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS, THE MINISTERS AGREED TO CONVOKE THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE FOR JULY 29 IN PARIS. THEY DREW UP A FEW RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION TO THE CONFERENCE AS RECOMMENDATIONS, AND THEN TOOK UP GERMAN PROBLEMS.

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GERMANY:

1. MOLOTOV SEVERELY CRITIGIZED AN AMERICAN-PROPOSED 25-YEAR GERMAN

JUL 13

DISARMAMENT TREATY AS BEING "INADEQUATE" BUT HE AGREED TO STUDY IT.
FRANCE AND BRITAIN WELCOMED THE PROPOSAL.
2. MOLOTOV OPPOSED BYRNES' SUGGESTION THAT A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF DEPUTIES BE APPOINTED TO DRAW UP A COMMON POLICY ON GERMANY, LOOKING TOWARD A FUTURE PEACE TREATY. BIDAULT AND BEVIN ACCEPTED THE PROPOSAL, BUT THE COUNCIL FINALLY AGREED TO MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL COUNCIL SESSION, AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER, TO DISCUSS GERMAN PROBLEMS.

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PARIS--FIRST ADD
3. MOLOTOV OPPOSED AN AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DEMOBILIZATION IN THE FOUR ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY. HE AGREED TO THE FIRST POINT BUT WAS AGAINST THE SECOND, BECAUSE, HE SAID, NO PLAN FOR ECONOMIC DEMOBILIZATION HAS BEEN DRAWN UP. BRITAIN AND FRANCE FAVORED THE AMERICAN PLAN.
4. MOLOTOV OPPOSED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROPOSALS TO HAVE THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL OF A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY.
5. A FRENCH PROPOSAL TO HAVE THE MINISTERS BEFORE SEPT. 1 ON GERMANY'S COUNCIL IN BERLIN REPORT TO THE MINISTERS DOWN ON FRENCH DEMANDS FOR SEPARATION OF COAL SITUATION WAS ADOPTED.
6. MOLOTOV TURNED THUMBS DOWN ON FRENCH DEMANDS FOR SEPARATION OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND FROM GERMANY. HE SAID THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

JUL 1 1946

WAS OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF FEDERALIZATION WHICH WAS NOT VOTED BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

AUSTRIA:

1. MOLOTOV DECLINED TO APPROVE AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL, SUPPORTED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE, TO APPOINT SPECIAL DEPUTIES TO PREPARE A PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA. THE SOVIET MINISTER WANTED TO LINK A PROPOSAL TO EVACUATE DISPLACED PERSONS IN AUSTRIA TO PEACE TREATY SUGGESTIONS. BYRNES AND BEVIN SAID THEY NEEDED TIME TO STUDY THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM.

2. MOLOTOV SAID HE WANTED MORE TIME TO STUDY A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO SET UP A GROUP OF EXPERTS TO FIND A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA.

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BERLIN, JULY 12-(AP)-BERLIN NEWSPAPERS, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY RUSSIA, PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED TODAY THE REMARKS OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV ABOUT THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

REMARKS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE PUBLISHED IN SMALLER SPACE AND LESS CONSPICOUSLY. ONLY IN THE THREE NEWSPAPERS LICENSED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES WERE THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR $10,000,000,000 REPARATIONS GIVEN PROMINENCE.

THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS PRAISED MOLOTOV EDITORIALLY FOR HIS ADDRESS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IN PARIS IN WHICH HE SAID RUSSIA FAVORS NO DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, NO AGRARIANIZATION OR DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, AND NO POLICY OF REVENGE.

OTTO GROTEWOHL, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, WAS QUOTED AS ASSERTING THAT THE SPEECH WAS "ANOTHER PROOF THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT TAKING A VENGEFUL ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY, BY MAKING THIS ESPOUSAL OF GERMAN UNITY AND A FIGHT TO KEEP THE RUHR GERMAN."

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION NEWSPAPER, NEUE ZEIT, PRAISED MOLOTOV'S OPPOSITION TO A FEDERALIST ORGANIZATION OF GERMANY.

THE BERLINER ZEITUNG PRAISED THE MOLOTOV PLAN AND COMPARED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE OCCUPATION ZONES OF THE WESTERN ALLIES UNFAVORABLY WITH THAT IN THE AGRICULTURAL RUSSIAN ZONE. THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THAT RECOVERY IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES WAS RETARDED "NOT SO MUCH BY LACK OF RAW MATERIALS, BUT BY FAILURE TO OUST THE NAZIS AND MONO-CAPITALISTS."

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ATHENS, JULY 12-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONSTANTIN K. RODIONOV CALLED ON ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER STEPHAN STEPHANOPOULOS TODAY TO ANNOUNCE THAT A SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION SOON WILL ARRIVE IN ATHENS TO NEGOTIATE FOR RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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JERUSALEM, JULY 12-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ISSUED ORDERS TODAY, FORBIDDING BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE TO MOVE ABOUT OUTSIDE THEIR BARRACKS IN GROUPS OF LESS THAN FOUR AND DIRECTING THAT THEY CARRY ARMS AT ALL TIMES.

THE ORDER FOLLOWING PUBLICATION LAST NIGHT OF A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE EXPRESSING HOPE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER NEED FOR WIDESPREAD MILITARY ACTION. TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE HOLY LAND BUT WARNING THAT FURTHER OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE WILL BE DEALT WITH THE UTMOST RIGOR.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT SEARCHES OF JEWISH SETTLEMENTS, WHICH BRITISH TROOPS BEGAN JUNE 29, HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND THAT THE TROOPS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN TO "NORMAL LOCATIONS." THE SEARCHES RESULTED IN THE DISCOVERY AND SEIZURE OF NUMEROUS CACHES OF CONTRABAND MUNITIONS.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT 71 MORE JEWS HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM THE RAFA INTERNMENT CAMP BRINGING TO 643 THE NUMBER RELEASED IN RECENT DAYS. ALL THOSE RELEASED HAD BEEN ARRESTED TWO WEEKS AGO WHEN THE BRITISH ROUNDED UP MORE THAN 2,000 PERSONS SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY IN ACTIVITIES OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND.

MK4AED

JUL 13 1946

0810-FIRST ADD CHURCHILL T X T PRESSURE.

(IN LONDON CHURCHILL'S SECRETARY SAID THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER HAD NO COMMENT.

JJ1016AED

30-29-4111

A101

CAIRO, JULY12-(AP)-DR.MOHAMED MANDOUR, EDITOR OF EL WAFD AL MISRI, ORGAN OF THE WAFDIST OPPOSITION PARTY, WAS ARRESTED TODAY AND HIS NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER WAS ONE OF SEVERAL SUSPENDED DURING THE GOVERNMENT ROUNDUP OF AGITATORS OF YESTERDAY'S UNSUCCESSFUL GENERAL STRIKE AND PERSONS ACCUSED OF COMMUNISM.

NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR MANDOUR'S ARREST. THE WAFDIST PARTY HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF WHAT IT TERMS THE FAILURE OF THE GOVE

NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR MANDOUR'S ARREST. THE WAFDIST PARTY HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF WHAT IT TERMS THE FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PRESS EGYPT'S DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS AND UNITY OF THE NILE VALLEY IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN FOR REVISION OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE.

FH1104PED

JUL 13 1946

(230)

NANKING, JULY 12-(AP)-ONLY A DRIBBLE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES--HALF OF ONE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL SENT TO CHINA--HAS SEEPED THROUGH "GOVERNMENT BLOCKADES" TO NEEDY CHINESE COMMUNIST AREAS, TUNG WI-PU, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST RELIEF ORGANIZATION, CHARGED TODAY.

CHAIRMAN TUNG SAID THERE WERE 26,000,000 DESTITUTE CHINESE COMMUNISTS--60 PERCENT OF CHINA'S 42,000,000 STARVING PERSONS.

FURTHER, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ASSERTED, NOT ONE CHINESE COMMUNIST HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO CNRRA (CHINESE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION) WHICH WORKS IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNITED NATIONS RELIEF.

IN YENAN, COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD WHERE THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN LIVING IN CAVES SINCE 1938 WHEN THE JAPANESE DEVASTATED THE PLACE, THERE HAS BEEN NO RELIEF.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE, WONG HSIAO-YI, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE BIG YELLOW RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT IS FACED WITH FAILURE BECAUSE THE CNRRA HAS NOT LIVED UP TO AGREEMENTS TO SUPPLY WORKMEN WITH FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

(IN WASHINGTON, UNRRA DIRECTOR-GENERAL FIORELLO LAGUARDIA HAS STOPPED ALL BUT EMERGENCY UNRRA SHIPMENTS TO CHINA UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT MANAGES TO CLEAR DOCKS AND SHIPS THAT ARE WAITING TO BE UNLOADED.)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN ASSERTED AFTER LAGUARDIA'S ORDER THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK PREVIOUSLY HAD ORDERED A HIGH PRIORITY GIVEN TO THE MOVEMENT OF UNRRA SUPPLIES.

SHANGHAI SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THE RELIEF SUPPLIES WERE FINDING THEIR WAY INTO THE HANDS OF SPECULATIONS AND PERSONS NOT IN THE NEEDY CLASS.

DS325APS NH AST

A121FX

TIENTSIN, JULY 12-(AP)-SPREAD OF JAPANESE TYPE "B" ENCEPHALITIS WAS BEEN BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL AT THE U.S. MARINE BASE AFTER CAUSING THE DEATHS OF THREE MARINES, CAPT.E.V.JOBE, DIVISION SURGEON, ANNOUNCED TODAY. NO NEW CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED FOR FOUR DAYS. TWENTY-THREE CASES HAVE BEEN CURED.

DS722APS NH

A122LX

(230)

TOKYO, JULY 12-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RECONSTRUCTION BOARD REPORTED TODAY THAT BY THE END OF THE WAR UNTIL LAST MAY 1 ONLY FIVE PERCENT OF THE NATION'S BOMB-DESTROYED HOMES WERE REBUILT. THE MAJORITY OF THE 269,000 DWELLINGS REPLACED THE BOARD ADDED, WERE OF FLIMSY CONSTRUCTION WHICH WOULD OFFER LITTLE SHELTER IN A COLD WINTER.

THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI BLAMED A DEARTH OF BUILDING MATERIALS, LABOR UNREST AND AN INFLUX OF REPATRIATES FOR THE "ACUTE HOUSING FAMINE."

ONE RECENTLY NOTED TREND HAS BEEN THE COMPLETION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSES RATHER THAN BARRACKS-TYPE BUILDINGS, MANY JAPANESE EVIDENTLY PREFER EVEN A TIN OR SHEET-IRON SHACK OF THEIR OWN TO LIFE IN A MULTIPLE-FAMILY BARRACKS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BOARD'S PLANNING MEASURES WOULD LIMIT TOKYO TO HALF ITS PREWAR POPULATION, SINCE ITS PROGRAM ALLOWS 150 PERSONS TO EACH HECTARE (2.47 ACRES) IN CITIES. THUS TOKYO COULD HOUSE 3,500,000, INSTEAD OF ITS ONE-TIME 7,000,000.

DS320APS

A70FX

TOKYO, JULY 12-(AP)-COL.LAURENCE BUNKERS OF WELLESLEY, MASS., WAS DESIGNATED AIDE TOHGENERALISSIMO DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TLDAY. HE HAS SEGVZD WITH MACARTHUR SINVE 1942.

FJ614ACS

JUL 13 1946

A76FX

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

TOKYO, JULY 12-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY NAMED THE BANK OF JAPAN AS ADMINISTRATOR OF PROPERTY OF THE ALLIED POWERS TO SUCCEED THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, WHICH IS BEING DISSOLVED.

KYOTO, JULY 12-(AP)-FOUND GUILTY BY COURT MARTIAL ON TWO CHARGES OF ASSAULT UPON A JAPANESE PRIVATE, P T.CLARENCE E.DWALLER OF AMHERST, W.VA., WAS SENTENCED TO DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE AND 10 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

AN EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SDWALLER ATTACKED SEVERAL JAPANESE WITH A KNIFE , KICKED AND STRUCK OTHERS AND UNLAWFULLY ENTERED JAPANESE DWELLINGS.

THE SENTENCE WILL BE REVIEWED BY HIGHER HEADQUARTERS.

FJ251ACS

JUL 13 1946

A103KA
BY RUSSELL BRINES (250)
YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-A STRONGLY WORDED WARNING THAT SEVERE MEASURES WOULD BE USED TO HALT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF SERIOUS CRIMES COMMITTED BY U.S. TROOPS WAS ISSUED TODAY BY LT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE REMARKED THAT THERE SEEMED TO BE AN ATTITUDE AMONG SOME SOLDIERS OF "TOUGHENING UP" THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN. HE REMINDED THEM THAT OCCUPATION POLICIES WERE THE SOLE "RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND NOT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO DESIRE TO DEMONSTRATE SUPERIORITY BY INJURING SMALLAND UNDER-NOURISHED JAPANESE."

"WE HAVE HAD SOME ISOLATED BUT VERY SERIOUS BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE AND WE MEAN TO STOP THEM," GENERAL EICHELBERGER SAID.

THE GENERAL EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD INVESTIGATE EACH REPORT AND ISSUE RESTRAINING ORDERS IN ADVANCE OF ANY SERIOUSLY DEVELOPING SITUATION. IF ORDERS SUCH AS THE JUNE 22 LETTER FAIL TO CURB SUCH ACTIONS, HE REMARKED, "OUR COURTS ARE EMPOWERED TO METE OUT STIFF PENALTIES."

IN A LETTER CIRCULATED TO HIS COMMAND, THE GENERAL SKETCHED INCREASING MISCONDUCT OF AMERICAN TROOPS. HE SAID IT WAS BRINGING RETALIATION BY JAPANESE AND "ENDANGERING THE MISSION OF THE OCCUPATION."

THE ORDER SAID THE COMMANDER HAD RECENTLY "RECEIVED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF REPORTS OF CRIME COMMITTED BY AMERICANS. THERE ARE CASES OF MALICIOUS BEATING OF JAPANESE BY BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS, OF BREAKING INTO HOMES AND TAKING TRIVIAL AMOUNTS OF MONEY FROM NEEDY NATIVES, OF DESTRUCTION OF FURNITURE AND WINDOWS IN DISTRICTS, OF ASSAULTS OF WOMEN ON HIGHWAYS AND IN THEIR HOMES AND IN ADDITION MANY INDICATIONS OF DELIBERATE AND ARROGANT BULLYING ATTITUDES ON THE PART OF SOME OF OUR SOLDIERS. THE WIDESPREAD SOURCES OF THESE REPORTS CONVINCE ME OF THEIR VERACITY."

JQ912PCS

CANBERRA, JULY 12-(AP)-JOHN J. BEDMAN, MINISTER OF POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION, INTRODUCED A BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THAT WOULD GIVE THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN THE COMMONWEALTH. BEDMAN TOLD THE HOUSE THAT AUSTRALIA IS MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH ON ALL MATTERS CONCERNING ATOMIC ENERGY.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL URANIUM AND OTHER SIMILAR SUBSTANCES WOULD BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AND HOLDING OR DEALING IN THESE SUBSTANCES WOULD BE PROHIBITED EXCEPT BY LICENSE.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 12-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, HAS ACCEPTED PRESIDENT EURICO GASPAR DUTRA'S INVITATION TO VISIT BRAZIL SOON.

JJ101GAED

JUL 13 1946

HONOLULU JULY 12-(AP)-FIREMAN 2/C ROBERT J.EBY, (227 CONGRESS AVE.) TANSDOWNE, PA., WHO ENTERED A PLEA OF GUILTY TO SABOTAGING THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA WHILE IT WAS BEING MOVED TO BIKINI BY AMERICAN NAVAL MEN, HAS BEEN RESTORED TO ACTIVE DUTY ON SIX MONTHS' PROBATION, CAPTAIN B.D.WOOD, FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT LEGAL OFFICER, SAID TODAY.

EBY ORIGINALLY WAS SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

ADMIRAL JOHN L.HALL OF THE FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, REVIEWED THE CASE AND REDUCED THE SENTENCE TO 12 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT AND A BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE AND THEN ORDERED IT HELD IN ABEYANCE DURING THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD.

EBY IS A YOUNG MAN OF AN EXEMPLARY FAMILY WITH A GOOD PREVIOUS RECORD AND IS DEVOID OF CRIMINAL INSTINCTS, HE SAID THE ADMIRAL: "EBY IS DEVOID OF CRIMINAL INSTINCTS, HE YIELDED TO THE INFLUENCE OF OTHERS DUE TO HIS YOUTH AND INEXPERIENCE."

JQ929PCS

MEXICO CITY, JULY 12-(AP)-A U.S.-MEXICO AVIATION CONFERENCE MEETING SINCE JUNE 25 SEEKING TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTES WAS REPORTED DEADLOCKED TODAY.

THE U.S. DELEGATION, HEADED BY OSWALD RYAN, CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD VICE CHAIRMAN, PROPOSED EIGHT ROUTES, INCLUDING NEW AND EXISTING ONES, BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE PROPOSAL CLASHED WITH MEXICAN ROUTE PLANS, AND EFFORTS TO IRON OUT DIFFERENCES AT CLOSED SESSIONS HAVE BEEN NSUCCESSFUL.

JQ634PCS

U.S. Seeks Agreement On Atomic Veto Issue

JUL 14 1946

Baruch Suggests Power Be Restricted By Treaty Rather Than United Nations Charter Amendment

New York, July 13 (AP)—The United States proposed tonight that the veto on atomic questions be eliminated by international treaty rather than by amendment to the United Nations Charter.

In a new memorandum, submitted to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, proposed that the veto issue be disposed of in the proposed treaty setting up an atomic control system.

This would make it unnecessary to amend the Charter, which some of the Atomic Commission delegates have admitted would be difficult, if not impossible, in view of Russia's avowed opposition.

Voluntary Agreement

There was no indication, however, that Russia would be any more willing to surrender her veto rights by treaty than by amendment.

The Baruch proposal provides that the Security Council would maintain jurisdiction over atomic matters which actually threatened world peace but that the five permanent members of the Council would agree voluntarily not to use their veto rights on atomic questions.

The proposed atomic development authority, the memorandum said, would be given power to handle control violations which were not considered a threat to peace.

Here is the way decisions on mise of the principle of unanimity of action as applied to general problems or to particular situations not forseeable and therefore not susceptible to advance unanimous agreement."

Use Of Court Suggested

The United States also recommended that the atomic authority make use of the International Court of Justice in settling legal disputes arising over interpretation of the treaty and that it make periodic reports to the United Nations General Assembly.

Another matter which the United States suggested should be clarified in the treaty was the application of United Nation Charter guarantees against interference in questions within the domestic jurisdiction of the member nations.

Baruch proposed that the treaty stipulate that no matter connected with atomic energy be regarded as "essentially domestic" but that all phases of atomic development must be considered as "predominantly international."

atomic questions would be handled under the United States plan:

1. In administrative matters, the decision of the authority would be final.

2. On questions not sufficiently grave to endanger peace, decisions of the authority might either be appealed to a special board or enforced by the Security Council as "procedural matters" if any nation refused to obey orders of the authority.

3. Offenses which endanger peace would be subject to action by the Security Council, but the five big powers would agree not to use the veto.

"The control established by the treaty would be wholly ineffectual if, in any such situations, to be defined in the treaty, the enforcement of security provisions could be prevented by the vote of a state which has signed the treaty," the memorandum said.

"Not A Shield"

"Any other conception would render the whole principle of veto ridiculous. It is intended to be an instrument for the protection of nations, not a shield behind which deception and criminal acts can be performed with impunity."

The memorandum then added:

"Voluntary relinquishment of the veto on questions relating to a specific weapon previously outlawed by unanimous agreement because of its uniquely destructive character, in no wise involves any compro-

Patrol From 88th Div Skirmishes On Own Side Of Italy Line

JUL 14 1946

Gorizia, Italy, July 13 (AP)—The United States 88th Division announced today that an American Army patrol killed two Yugoslav soldiers in skirmishes yesterday after a Yugoslav patrol opened fire when it was caught west of the Morgan Line.

The line divides the British-American zone from the Yugoslav zone of occupation in disputed Venezia Giulia. It extends north from Punta Grossa, a prominent headland 4 miles south of Trieste, to Gorizia, Caporetto and Ratece on the Italian-Yugoslav-Austrian border.

U.S. Troops Alerted

The 88th Division's headquarters said the skirmishes developed after the Yugoslavs crossed the line near Aurisinia, in the Isonzo River Valley southeast of Caporetto, which is itself 22 miles north of Gorizia.

American troops in the zone were ordered on the alert.

The official army statement said:

"At approximately 1600 hours G.M.T. (Greenwich mean time) on July 12, a Yugoslav patrol which crossed the Morgan Line near Aurisinia, southeast of Caporetto, was sighted by a United States outpost.

300 Yards Across Line

"An American-officered patrol, which immediately investigated the violation of the line, was fired on by the Yugoslavs at a point approximately 300 yards from the Morgan Line in Zone A.

"Acting on instructions to fire only when fired upon, the United States patrol returned the fire. After a brief exchange of firing, one of the Yugoslav soldiers was found dead.

"The United States patrol continued to advance until another Yugoslav patrol was encountered, which apparently was intent on ambushing the United States patrol.

No U.S. Casualties

"Another brief fire fight followed, after which the Yugoslavs retired.

"The American patrol returned to Aurisina, where it was ascertained that there were no United States casualties.

"All actions definitely took place in Zone A, and American troops in Caporetto and Aurisina have been alerted while further investigation is being made.

"Later reports confirmed by 88th Division headquarters state that a second Yugoslav soldier was killed in the latter part of the action."

Meanwhile, Trieste itself remained quiet as the general strike which for twelve days paralyzed most of the industry in occupation Zone A, the British-American zone, ended at midnight. However, notice was served by labor spokesmen that the threatened arrest of the eleven-man strike committee might precipitate a new walkout.

Account Of Shooting

The 88th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, issued this account of the exchange of shots near Aurisinia:

"At approximately 1,600 hours (GMT), on July 12, a Yugoslav patrol which crossed the Morgan Line near Aurisinia, southeast of Caporetto, was sighted by a United States outpost.

"An American-officered patrol which immediately investigated the violation of the line was fired on by the Yugoslavs at a point approximately 300 yards from the Morgan Line in Zone A.

"Acting on instructions to fire only when fired upon, the United States patrol returned the fire. After a brief exchange of firing, one of the Yugo soldiers was found dead.

No American Casualties

"The United States patrol continued to advance until another Yugoslav patrol was encountered, which apparently was intent on ambushing the United States patrol.

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Reports On Tito Denied

"Later reports, confirmed by 88th Division headquarters, state that a second Yugoslav soldier was killed in the latter part of the action."

The Morgan line extends north from Punta Grossa, a headland 4 miles south of Trieste, to Gorizia, Caporetto and Ratece on the Italian-Yugoslav-Austrian border.

[In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, meanwhile, the Yugoslav Ministry of Information officially denied Rome reports by the Minos News Agency that Marshal Tito had been wounded or that an attempt had been made on his life. The ministry said the Yugoslav Premier, "in excellent health," was making a speaking tour of Montenegran villages.]

Notice Of Strike End

Notice of the end of the Trieste strike appeared in the Allied military government newspaper *Giornale Alleato* over the signatures of seven Left-wing and predominantly pro-Yugoslav labor leaders, who said the decision was made because of the Allied action in "dissolving" the strike committee. The strike had been called in protest to what the labor groups referred to as "Fascist aggression."

A spokesman for the labor groups said, however, that should the occupation authorities serve warrants issued for the strike committee members, "renewed protests with all the means at our disposal, including a new strike, would result."

However, Col. Alfred C. Bowman, of Los Angeles, senior military government civil affairs officer, said the warrants for the arrest of the strike committee members, charging the eleven men with "conducting an illegal strike," would not be withdrawn. None of the men has been arrested as yet.

2 Yugoslav Soldiers Killed By U. S. Patrol Near Trieste

JUL 14 1946

YANK MORGAN LINE GUARD TIGHTENED

GI's, Returning Fire In Border Violation, Kill 2 Yugoslavs

Trieste, July 13 (AP)—Two Yugoslav soldiers were killed by an American patrol last night in brief skirmishes near the Morgan Line, and today American troops in the area of the zonal boundary were placed on the alert.

The United States 88th Division announced that two separate Yugoslav patrols opened fire on the American patrol investigating a Yugoslav violation of the Morgan Line. The line divides Yugoslav and American-British zones of occupation in disputed Venezia Giulia.

Trieste Remains Quiet

The announcement from division headquarters in Gorizia said the skirmishes flared when Yugoslavs crossed the Morgan Line near Aurisinia in the Isonzo River valley, about 5 miles northwest of here.

One Yugoslav soldier was killed in the first exchange of fire. The other was slain later when another Yugoslav patrol "which apparently was intent on ambushing the United States patrol," was encountered, the announcement said.

"Acting on instructions to fire only when fired upon, the United States patrol returned the fire. After a brief exchange of firing, one of the Yugo soldiers was found dead.

No American Casualties

"The United States patrol continued to advance until another Yugoslav patrol was encountered, which apparently was intent on ambushing the United States patrol.

"Another brief fire-fight followed, after which the Yugoslavs retired.

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JUL 14 1946

Slav Groups Cancel Strike At Trieste

Trieste, July 13 (AP)—A general strike which affected 200,000 workers and had paralyzed this disputed city for two weeks was declared officially at an end today.

A notice in today's *Giornale Alleato*, official organ of the Allied military government, appearing over the signatures of seven left-wing predominantly pro-Yugoslav labor groups, announced that the strike had ended as of midnight.

The decision was taken, the announcement said, because of action by Allied authorities "dissolving" the strike committee.

Port Remains Quiet

The strike was called by pro-Yugoslav labor leaders on July 2 to protest what they described as "Fascist aggression."

Trieste remained quiet today with only one death reported over the past 48 hours—the fatal beating of a worker accused of strike-breaking. Most of the Italian-owned shops closed by the strikers, were open again.

[An Ansa dispatch from Trieste today said that a bomb exploded in a restaurant there last night, wounding six persons.

[United Nations news service dispatches from the city quoted the labor organizations as announcing, in terminating the strike, that "the essential objectives for which we entered into battle" have been achieved.]

The groups subsequently presented demands calling for the ouster from Trieste of so-called "Italian action groups," for the arrest of Italians responsible for the disorders, including the head of the Trieste section of the National Liberation Committee, and for the purging of Venzia Giulia civil police of alleged Fascist elements and its

Tito Attacked? Slavs Deny It

JUL 14 1946

Belgrade, July 13 (AP)—The Yugoslav Ministry of Information officially denied today reports that Marshal Tito had been wounded or an attempt made on his life.

"Marshal Tito, in excellent health, is touring Montenegro and making speeches of greeting in numerous villages," a ministry spokesman said.

"The report is impossible. Accounts of Marshal Tito's speeches which he made yesterday appeared in this morning's paper; and today, on the occasion of the Montenegrin state holiday, he is making additional speeches."

Tito left Belgrade on his speech-making tour last Sunday.

The report of an attack upon Tito had been carried yesterday by Minos, an Italian news agency.

Rome, July 13 (A. P.).—Two Rome morning newspapers today carried a report from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, credited to a new agency called Minos, that Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Premier, was wounded by a pistol bullet during the night of July 11-12.

The report could not be confirmed here or at Trieste.

1946

JUL 14 1946

Hostage Reported Seized For Gen. Mihailovitch

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Said to Have Been Abducted

TRIESTE, July 13 (AP).—It was rumored without confirmation here tonight that anti-Tito Partisans had abducted Edward Kardelj, Yugoslav Vice-Premier, and were holding him as a hostage in the event General Draja Mihailovitch is condemned to death.

The rumor said that Kardelj would be killed if Milhailovitch were executed.

Mihailovitch, leader of the Yugoslav Chetnik forces during the war, was tried by a People's Court at Belgrade on charges of treason, and the verdict is to be announced Monday.

JUL 14 1946

British Plane Bears Anti-Tito Epithets

Belgrade, July 13 (AP)—A British-operated C-47 plane which arrived here from Bari, Italy, with political and other epithets written in oil and dust on its fuselage has been impounded by the Yugoslavs. Its four crew members were held at the airport pending an investigation.

The British Embassy announced that it had formally apologized to the Yugoslav Foreign and War offices and was conducting a thorough search for perpetrators of the incident at the Bari airfield.

The plane, part of a daily flight between Bari and Belgrade, arrived in Yugoslavia with "Down with Tito," "Long Live Mihailovic," "Long Live the Monarchy" and messages of an obscene nature scrawled on it in cyrillic letters.

BYRNES TO REPORT ON PARLEY MONDAY

JUL 14 1946

Secretary Begins Plane Flight Home from Paris.

PARIS, July 13—(AP) Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said today he would report to his nation Monday night on results of the month long foreign ministers conference in which he said the United States accepted some compromises on European treaty proposals to avoid a "clash that nobody wants."

NIGHT

Byrnes, last of the three visiting foreign ministers to leave France, flew from Orly field on the Presidential plane, "The Sacred Cow," at 1:55 p. m. (7:55 a. m., E.S.T.) bound for Iceland and Washington. Those accompanying him included U. S. Senators Tom Connally, (D-Tex.) and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and their wives.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin departed two hours earlier. The Soviet foreign minister, V. M. Molotov, took off for Moscow early in the morning.

Will Press For New Parley

Byrnes told a news conference before leaving that he would press for a new meeting of the foreign ministers of the four powers after the forthcoming European peace conference here July 29, and before the meeting of the United Nations in New York, tentatively set for Sept. 23.

The fall conference will return once more to the knotty German problem over which the four foreign ministers spent the last four days in fruitless wrangling.

Touching on one of the major decisions of the conference, Byrnes said that the internationalization of Trieste could well serve as an experiment in international cooperation.

"The nations of the world have entered into what is a great experiment that should determine whether it is possible for the United Nations, in a situation of this kind, to reach a solution," he said.

He did not hesitate to accept compromises on the European treaties, Byrnes told his news conference, because "if we had not gotten a treaty we would have had a clash that nobody wants.

Triest was one of a number of compromises reached on vital issues during the 28-day session. The meeting paved the way for the 21-nation peace conference which will discuss treaties with Italy, Finland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. At the start of the final meeting yesterday the ministers received from their deputies tentative drafts for these treaties, agreed to several minor changes in the drafts and returned them to the deputies, who were told to complete the documents by Wednesday night.

No Agreement on Germany

The long debate on Germany, however, failed to produce any appreciable agreement, and it seemed that the Russians had reached a definite parting of the ways with the western powers on the administration of the beaten Reich.

French Foreign Minister and President, Georges Bidault, in a remarkable concession, agreed to go along with Byrnes' proposal for a central economic administration for Germany, so long as the Saar basin was not included. Molotov rejected the proposal and asked time to study the French condition which was supported both by the United States and Britain.

Byrnes reiterated his offer to merge the American occupation zone economically with any other and the possibility arose that Britain might be willing to accept his offer as a step toward cutting heavy expenditures for breaking down zonal exchange barriers.

Byrnes undoubtedly will touch upon these matters when he addresses the American nation by radio Monday night. His advisers, Vandenberg and Connally, will report to the U. S. Senate some time next week.

U.S. To Ask Call To 'Big 4' After Peace Parley

JUL 14 1946

Paris, July 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes declared today he wanted another Foreign Ministers Council to take place immediately after the impending peace conference adopts the peace treaties.

His intention to urge another Foreign Ministers session prior to the United Nations meeting in New York, tentatively set for September 23, was disclosed at a press conference before he emplaned for Washington.

MAY

Others Also On Way Home

Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov left with the Soviet delegation for Moscow at 5 A.M. and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin caught a plane for London in midmorning.

[In Washington, the State Department said today that President Truman's special plane, bearing Secretary of State Byrnes and Senators Connally and Vandenberg from Paris, would arrive here about noon (E.S.T.) tomorrow.]

Reviewing the Council's work, Byrnes remarked that internationalization of Trieste would be a good experiment in international co-operation.

Plans Report To Public

Byrnes said he had not hesitated to accept compromises on peace treaties because "if we had not gotten a treaty we would have had a clash that nobody wants. Therefore we did not hesitate wherever there was any possibility to reach a reconciliation."

Concerning Trieste he stated "the nations of the world have entered into what is a great experiment that should determine whether it is possible for the United Nations in a situation of this kind to reach a solution."

Byrnes said he would broadcast in the United States Monday night. Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Connally (D., Texas) will report to the Senate next week.

To Confer With Truman

Byrnes said no decision had been taken on the composition of the American peace conference delegation. He said he would discuss it with the two senators while en route to Washington, and later would take up the matter with President Truman.

Byrnes's plane roared down the Orly Field runway at 1.55 P.M. (8.55 A.M., E.D.T.) bound for Iceland and then Washington.

There were some indications that the adjournment of the conference last night marked a parting of the ways between Russia and the western allies on the administration and future of Germany.

Molotov Rejects U.S. Plan

Molotov refused to support a United States plan for a central economic administration for Germany. This proposal was backed by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, in a remarkable concession, when he agreed to go along with Byrnes if the coal-rich Saar was not included.

Molotov asked further time to study the condition—indorsed by Britain and the United States—that the Saar be placed under French supervision.

Byrnes then reiterated his offer to merge the United States occupation zone of Germany economically with any other zone.

U.S. Offer Tempts Britain

The possibility that the British might be willing to fuse their zone with that of the United States was seen in a statement by British delegation sources that their Government was giving sympathetic study to the American offer.

These sources said that Britain was spending $320,000,000 a year in her zone and the United States $200,000,000, and claimed these expenditures were necessitated because goods could not be exchanged among the four zones under the present setup.

The Ministers also failed last night to reach any compromise on the Austrian question. Here, again, Molotov blocked an American proposal—to establish a special commission to draft a peace treaty with Austria.

At Odds Over Deportations

United States sources said Molotov's opposition to any immediate decision on Austria was linked with his assertion that several hundred thousand displaced persons with pro-Hitler leanings are still in Austria. The Russian Minister has declared that these persons must be deported. The other Ministers have opposed wholesale deportation.

Drafts of treaties with Italy, Finland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria will be submitted, as suggestions, to the 21-power peace conference.

Tuberculosis Rate Rising, UN Aide Says

JUL 14 1946

Oxford, England, July 13 (AP)—Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, American public health authority, told International Red Cross officials today that tuberculosis and venereal diseases have reached epidemic proportions in Europe.

He said that in a two-month tour of eleven European nations he had found the worst conditions in Poland, with the tuberculosis mortality rate four to five times greater than it was before the war. He described the Polish health situation as "desperate."

Dr. Stebbins, former New York city health commissioner and now director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, addressing the League of Red Cross Societies, said:

"We do not usually think of tuberculosis and venereal diseases as epidemic diseases, but actually now in Europe they have reached epidemic proportions."

"In the case of tuberculosis only increased hospital care can level off the mortality rate, and at present there are not nearly enough beds, equipment, doctors or nurses."

He visited France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Italy, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Belgium.

ARMY IN REICH FIGHTS DISEASE

JUL 14 1946

Corporal Punishment Urged to Curb Troops.

JUL 14 1946

Frankfurt, July 13 (A. P.).—United States Army officers expressed the belief today that corporal punishment was the only way to stem a sharp rise in venereal disease among American troops in Europe, which the office of the chief surgeon here said was "probably the highest in American military history." The officers revealed unofficially that recommendations for the severe punishment of soldiers who contract such diseases had been sent to Washington, "but," they said, "it probably would take an act of Congress to impose corporal punishment, which now appears to be the only way to stop the increase."

The chief surgeon's report said that the trend was upward, despite a disciplinary crackdown ordered three months ago by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, theater commander. On June 16, the average rate of infection was 21.6 per cent over a year's time.

This was an increase of 5.3 over the figure announced on April 25, when McNarney ordered a strict return to garrison life. "But in some areas the figure is more than twice the average," a medical officer said. He added that more than half the troops in some areas were infected in the course of a year.

The Army attributes the rising rate to the decreasing number of troops in relation to the number of promiscuous women; the youth and relative irresponsibility of troop replacements; the high disease rate among German civilians because of State-sponsored promiscuity under the Nazi regime, food shortages causing girls to trade themselves for chocolate bars, and the faulty but widespread faith of soldiers in penicillin as a cure for venereal diseases.

FLIERS' BODIES RECOVERED

JUL 14 1946

Last Taken From German Peak Where Six Died Dec. 14

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 13 (AP)—Making a perilous 9,000-foot ascent and descent through the snow-capped peaks of southern Bavaria, a group of American soldiers and German mountaineers has recovered the bodies of six American airmen who were killed when a B-17 bomber crashed into Hochvogel Mountain Dec. 14, 1945.

During the winter Germany's best climbers could not reach the wreckage. After several attempts a team of four United States Air Corps officers and nineteen Germans reached the plane and carried out one body. But it was not until July 2 that the last body could be carried from the peak.

JUL 14 1946

U. S. COLONEL ARRESTED

Accused of Trying to Smuggle Goods From Switzerland

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 13 (AP)—The United States Army announced today that Col. Lester A. Webb of Macon, Ga., was being held in Frankfort in connection with an alleged attempt to smuggle $12,386 worth of gold bullion, Swiss coins and watches out of Switzerland.

The Army's public relations division said charges had been preferred against Colonel Webb and that he would be tried soon. Colonel Webb had been in Switzerland arranging for United States military personnel to attend Swiss colleges.

Army to Tell GI Wives How to Treat Germans

FRANKFURT, Germany—(AP) American soldiers' wives and children in Germany will be put through an orientation lecture program "to combat current German propaganda and false thinking," the U. S. Army announced.

They will be warned against the Germans' "fawning, 'friendly' attitudes" and he urged not to develop false sympathy because the Germans look clean and healthy, the Army said. American youngsters in Germany will be told "they are ambassadors of democracy . . . and by their example can do much to refute Nazi youth doctrines."

JUL 14 1946

Three SS Officers To Die for Killings

Livorno, Italy, July 13 (A. P.).—Scaffolds were being made ready today for the hanging Monday of three German SS officers convicted of atrocities in connection with the slaying last year of five American and two British soldiers.

One of the Americans killed was Capt. Roderick Hall, South Norwalk, Conn., who was slain at Bolzano in February, 1945, when he was captured after operating with Partisans. The other Americans were airmen shot down and captured behind German lines.

30.29-41 15

SOVIETS SEIZE ASSETS OF NAZIS IN AUSTRIA

JUL 13 1946

VIENNA, July 13 — (AP) The Austrian government today began carrying out the order of the Russian commander, Col. Gen. L. V. Kurrasov, for the seizure of all German assets in the Russian zone of Austria.

A communique instructed Austrian officials and businessmen to lend every assistance in reporting German assets.

Kurrasov's order previously had been protested by American Chancellor Leopold Figl. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding United States forces in Austria, advised the Austrian government that the United States relinquished all claim to German assets in the American zone.

AUSTRIAN PASS SYSTEM REVOKED BY RUSSIANS

JUL 13 1946

VIENNA, July 13—(AP) An Allied council order to the Austrian government ending the pass system and allowing Austrians unrestricted travel from zone to zone lasted just 24 hours. It was rescinded today on Soviet objection.

The Russians said there were too many Nazis in western Austria and they would not have them entering the eastern Russian occupied zone.

U.S. Helps Austria Retain Ration

JUL 13 1946

Vienna, July 13 (AP) — Food spared from United States military stocks made it possible to continue into July the daily bread ration in Austria at 300 grams a person—four to five slices of bread a day—but the overall food situation was declared critical in Gen. Mark W. Clark's monthly report today.

The daily food ration continued at about 1,250 calories for the average Austrian. This is 800 calories short of the amount a four-power commission reported as the "level necessary to prevent disease and unrest."

Vienna, with a skimpy black market and no food production of its own but backyard gardens, felt the shortage worst.

Legal Increase Little

The UNRRA here estimated that the average Viennese was able to increase his legal ration by not more than 50 calories per day—the equivalent of half a teaspoon of honey. In the American zone of upper Austria, locally produced garden crops increase the ration more.

Clark's report to Washington covered a broad field of economic, housing, transportation and finance improvements in the American zone.

These included rehousing a month and a half ahead of schedule, from 40 to 65 per cent. rehabilitation of rail transport facilities and a new drop of 25 per cent. in the black-market quotation on the American dollar against the stiffened Austrian schilling.

MIKOLAJCZYK SEEKS TO VOID REFERENDUM

JUL 13 1946

Polish Vice Premier Says Thousands Of Ballots Were Destroyed

Warsaw, July 13 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the opposition Polish Peasant party, declared today that he would demand that the provisional Government nullify the referendum of June 30 on the grounds of irregularity in voting and in counting of ballots.

At a news conference for foreign correspondents he exhibited 1,000 partially burned and destroyed ballots he said were salvaged from sewers and refuse heaps.

He charged that many partially destroyed ballots with negative votes were dumped into the sewers and that around Warsaw alone "thousands" of ballots were burned or partially destroyed.

Fraud Charges Denied

Yesterday, Referendum Commissioner Barczikowski said in a statement that previous charges made by Mikolajczyk of irregularities and fraud in the voting and counting were not confirmed by an investigation. The commission admitted that in some instances ballots were removed to other places for counting and that some provincial committees had barred Polish Peasant party members from election commissions.

[A Moscow radio broadcast said tonight that the results of the referendum proved beyond question that the Polish people are behind their Government and that "no fresh maneuvers by the Mikolajczyk group and its patrons abroad can minimize the significance of the fact that Polish reaction has lost."]

Mikolajczyk charged that before, during and after the referendum Government security police arrested more than 5,000 Peasant party members.

Party Not Represented

Mikolajczyk said that his party was not represented on the Government presidium which ordered publication yesterday of official results of the referendum, in which the Government won indorsement of its policies.

He declared that lack of such representation was in violation of the decision of the United States, Britain and Russia at the Moscow conference which guaranteed his party equal representation in the provisional government, established a little more than a year ago.

Mikolajczyk, who was Premier of the Polish Government in London, charged that censorship of Peasant party newspapers was so severe that he had no opportunity to reveal the truth except through statements to foreign news men.

City Reports Noted

Mikolajczyk declared that he had received reports from local committees in twelve cities, including Warsaw, that showed 83.54 per cent of the vote had been negative on the first question in the refrendum, which asked whether the voters approved a one-house legislature.

The Peasant party had opposed the single-house legislature but indorsed the other two questions, dealing with approval of Polish western boundaries and nationalization and agricultural policies of the provisional Government.

"We demand that the files of the referendum be secured, the culprits brought to justice and the referendum be declared invalid as a whole," he said.

"The People Know"

"If this is not accepted, we demand that the local results be published one by one. The people know how they voted. The results published are not the way they did vote."

Mikolajczyk said that many letters now coming into his party headquarters were asking whether there can be a lawful general election, which the provisional Government has promised to hold in the fall. No specific date has been set.

He said that the letters demand that "every local voting commission have a representative of each political party present. . . . They demand freedom of action in propaganda, in meetings and from censorship. . . . If these are not obtained the people say they will not vote in the general elections."

Changes In Voting Urged By Pole

JUL 13 1946

Warsaw, July 12 [AP—Delayed] Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, opposition member of the Polish Government, said today he would fight any attempts of the Government bloc to draft general election laws similar to those covering the recent referendum.

Representatives of each of six political parties were not allowed to be present during the referendum voting, he said.

The Vice Premier said he would continue to work for what he called proportionate representation of his party in the election machinery. He added that if he failed, he would favor Big Three supervision of the November elections.

Fraud "Not Confirmed"

Referendum Commissioner Barczikowski declared in a statement that Mikolajczyk's charges of irregularities and fraud in the voting and counting "were not confirmed" after an investigation.

He asserted that charges made by the Polish Peasant party leader, particularly in the Lodz, Poznan and Warsaw districts, "do not provide sufficient ground for suspension of proclamation of the referendum returns and therefore official results, accordingly, were published today as provided by law."

Attempts Peported

Barczikowski's statement did say that there were "a number of attempts on ballot boxes."

Where it appeared polling places were not sufficiently secure from attacks by lawless bands, commissions were ordered to take the ballots to well-guarded places for counting, he said.

Mikolajczyk has charged that this movement of the ballots was a violation of the law.

Five Students Sentenced

Krakow, Poland, July 13 (AP)—The Krakow military tribunal today sentenced five university students to prison terms ranging from two to five years for participation in anti-Government demonstrations here May 3.

Poland's Harvest Below Needs

WARSAW, July 12 (Delayed) (AP)—Lie. Gen. Sir Humfrey Gale, representing Fiorello H. La Guardia, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, told a press conference today that Poland's harvest "will fall considerably short of providing for minimum bread needs."

Condemned Nazi Appeals For Life

JUL 13 1946

Poznan, Poland, July 13 (AP)—Arthur Greiser, condemned Nazi *Gauleiter*, appealed yesterday to Pope Pius XII, Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to France, and Anthony Eden, British Conservative leader, to save him from the gallows.

Greiser, in an earlier appeal to Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish National Council, which was denied, declared he would like to live long enough "to write a book to further the cause of truth and world peace."

GREEK LEFTISTS ACCUSED

JUL 13 1946

Deputy Premier Hostile to Delegation From EAM

ATHENS, July 13 (AP) — Gen Silianos Gonatas, Deputy Premier told members of an EAM [Greek National Liberation Front] delegation today that "under different conditions" he would have ordered their arrest.

The delegation had called to protest against what it said was persecution of "democratic" citizens and to urge a conference of all party leaders to discuss a method of restoring order in Greece.

General Gonatas told the delegates that anarchist and Communist bands were terrorizing Greece, and that he believed these bands received their orders from EAM.

Russian Output Gains Told

JUL 13 1946

London, July 13 (AP)—Tass reported preliminary figures on the first six months of the new Soviet five-year plan today, showing Russia is making a rapid recovery from four years of war.

Heavy industry and railway transport are making the quickest comeback, the dispatch declared. It added that:

In the South, pig-iron production increased 65 per cent and the steel output more than doubled.

Rolled-metal production increased 82 per cent., coke 90 per cent. and iron-ore extraction 48 per cent.

Nonferrous Production

In the nonferrous field, the production of aluminum, zinc, tin and hard alloys was well ahead of the Government-fixed goals for the period and the oil industry was ahead of schedule.

The Moscow coal basin has been fully restored and returned to prewar production, and in the Western coal area output is ahead of schedule.

Output of food, clothing, footwear and textiles is also on the increase.

3 Soviet Women Guilty In Rental Bribe Case

JUL 13 1946

Convicted of Taking Gratuities from Apartment Seekers

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—The government newspaper "Izvestia" reported today that three women officials of the Kirovsky district housing department in Moscow were found guilty this week of accepting bribes from apartment seekers. One was sentenced to serve ten years in prison, another to serve eight years and the third was placed on probation.

Probation was granted the third woman because she was the wife of a Red Army soldier who had died at the front and the mother of a young child, "Izvestia" said.

Budapest U. Honors U.S. Doctor

BUDAPEST, July 13 (AP).—The University of Budapest yesterday awarded the Peter Pazmany Medal for meritorious service to Lieutenant Colonel Harry F. McClain, of Easton, Pa., American military mission surgeon. McClain received the award for his lectures on surgery and the use of penicillin at the university's medical college.

Strike Shuts North Ireland Banks

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 13 (AP)—All Northern Ireland's banks were closed today by a strike of 1,450 employes. They demanded wage increases and improved working conditions. About 100 banks were affected.

Palestine Parley Seeks Early Decision

JUL 13 1946

London, July 13 (AP)—British and American negotiators met for the second time at 10 Downing Street today, in hopes of speeding a final decision on admission of an additional 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

The discussion—described by British and American sources as being at "an official level"—was understood to be on military and political consequences in the Holy Land if recommendations of the British-American Committee on Palestine are carried out.

The British, who already have moved toward one of the avowed preliminaries—the disarming of illegal Jewish underground forces—were reported to be raising the question of informal assurances of American military assistance if fresh immigration should cause large-scale disturbances.

No Military-Aid Promise

America consistently has offered technical and financial support in implementing the recommendation on 100,000 Jews, but has withheld commitment on military aid.

The British are understood to intend, that if both Jews and Arabs were disarmed, the likelihood of military operations being needed would be remote, but to insist on some American assurances in event of necessity.

Meanwhile, support of British countermeasures in Palestine came from a British Rabbi, Dr. Israel I. Mattuck. Speaking at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, he commended action against the "terrorism of Palestine," and declared:

"The only question raised by the action is whether it was right to arrest members of the Jewish Agency. Jews must suspend their judgment until the facts are known."

Suggests Haven Elsewhere

Rabbi Mattuck continued: "Let the Jews in other lands, who ply Britain with reproaches urge their own governments to take an effective share in establishing peace in Palestine, and also to open the doors of their own countries to the tragic victims of Palestine."

The rabbi said terrorism in Palestine "has been generally condemned by Jews, including Zionist leaders," and added, "it follows that they must approve and support the action to suppress it."

Criticism of the Government came simultaneously from the Independent Labor party, a small, extreme left-wing group without connection with the Government Labor party. In a statement, the ILP said it viewed the Palestine situation and recent British measures "with grave apprehension" and demanded an immediate truce in which Jews and Arabs would be consulted "in an atmosphere of complete democratic freedom."

Cairo Police Arrest 80 In Red Probe

Cairo, July 13 (AP)—Police announced the arrest of about persons, including the son of a Jewish banker of Italian origin, in an investigation of the Egyptian Communist movement.

Hamby Bey, head of the police political section, identified the banker's son as Henry Curiel, 35. Hamby said that those held included many persons of foreign nationalities. The police official added that several young Egyptian women were involved in the movement, but were not arrested.

Akbar el Yom, influential independent weekly, said documents seized by police in recent raids indicated the Communist program included such goals as disrupting British-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations and seizing land holdings of more than 50 acres.

Arabs Demand Arrests.

Jerusalem, July 13 (A. P.).—The arrest and trial of Jewish agency leaders and other Jews responsible for the state of affairs in Palestine was demanded yesterday by the Arab Higher Executive Committee.

The committee, in a letter to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, said Jewish leaders were responsible for "the wave of murder, destruction, intimidation and incitement which has swept the country and resulted in a serious loss of Arab and non-Jewish life and property."

Lashes Zionists.

Melbourne, July 13 (A. P.).—Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Australian Governor-General, charged today that political Zionism "by its unfair insistence of a Jewish state to dominate the Arabs prevents peaceable entry into Palestine of unfortunate European Jews."

Smoke Bombs Discovered

JERUSALEM, July 13 (AP)—The police announced today that they had found two boxes containing seventy-one large smoke bombs and five small hand-made bombs in a forest on the grounds of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus.

Meanwhile, Haifa police said that a man who identified himself as Benjamin Papanek reported to the Mt. Carmel police station this morning. Papanek and Otto Freund, Czech Jews, were kidnapped at Haifa July 4 by Jewish underground representatives who accused them of tipping off the British on the arms cache found at Meshek Yagur.

The man who reported to the Mount Carmel authorities was wearing only a pair of shorts and showed signs of ill treatment, police said.

"Voice of Israel," illegal Jewish radio station, previously had announced that Papanek and Freund had been tried by the Jewish people's court, that Freund was acquitted and released and that Papanek was ordered expelled from Palestine. Freund returned to Haifa Thursday.

Strike Ties Up Calcutta Mail

CALCUTTA, July 13 (AP).—Hundreds of bags of foreign parcels have accumulated in the general postoffice here as a result of a postal strike now entering its third day. Outgoing foreign mails also have been affected.

JUL 13 1946

Japan's Political Gains Lauded

Tokyo, *Sunday*, July 14 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today applauded Japan's political development under the occupation but declared that the nation was not yet ready for an uncensored press.

In the latest of his periodic reports on the occupation, the Supreme Commander cited the formation of the Government of Shigeru Yoshida on May 20 as another "step forward" in development of "a normal and healthy parliamentary situation," as it was done openly and by democratic methods.

"Negotiations were no longer restricted to secret conversations of the 'elder statesmen' and 'circles close to the throne,' but were carried on among various political parties and received the benefit of full publicity in the Japanese press," the report said.

Resignation of the preceding cabinet was due directly to "pressure of public opinion," and this also was "an encouraging advance of Japan's political development," MacArthur reported.

Attempts To Justify War

As for censorship, he said its primary function was to assure that "former militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences are not imposed once again on the press and other media of information."

MacArthur reported that "while substantial sections of the Japanese press have subscribed to the supreme command's censorship codes, there are numerous indications that the time has not yet arrived for relaxation of censorship regulations. Attempts at justification of the Japanese war position continue. The press is now beginning to hint that heavy reparations are unfair."

Survey ... country's political future, M... rthur said that if the Yoshida ...abinet could solve key national problems to the nation's satisfaction "it may expect to remain in office for some time. If it fails to do so, it may have to give way to a new combination."

For the present, the situation appears stable with no important movement to unseat the ruling regime, he said, and "from the point of view of developing parliamentary institutions and practices the Yoshida cabinet marks a step forward in what must be a continuing process. . . .

"The Cabinet represents the more conservative forces still active in Japanese political life (the extreme reactionaries, militarists and their sympathizers having been eliminated for all practical purposes). It thus reflects the present balance of political forces in the lower house as established by popular vote in the April election.

"Over against the conservative government is a vigorous and progreesive opposition which will act as a watchdog for the liberal groups of the populace and as a gadfly to the parties in power.

"It will strive to take advantage of the Government's mistakes to build up its own popular strength with the aim of eventually succeeding to office."

Few Crimes Against Force

Other items in MacArthur's summary included:

Relations between Allied personnel and civilians continued on the whole satisfactory, with a low rate of crimes against the occupation forces.

A coal shortage continued to impede all heavy industries.

Twenty thousand new houses were being built monthly, with 250,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

Government surveys indicated that more than half the jobless men were not seeking work because they felt they could not stand regular employment on a low-calorie diet.

GI 'Bullying' Of Japanese Is Banned

JUL 13 1946

Yokohama, July 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, cracked down today on Yank soldiers who mistreat Japanese civilians and threatened severe measures to halt serious crimes.

In a strong letter circulated last month and made public only today, Eichelberger said that he meant to stop serious breaches of discipline. He pointed out that there were isolated "but very serious" crimes to be reckoned with, and added that "bullying" actions of soldiers toward the Japanese would not be tolerated.

One American soldier has already been condemned to the gallows for crimes against the Japanese and several others face trial. Some others have received lighter sentences for minor crimes.

The general said that "our courts are empowered to mete out stiff penalties, "if the order circulated in his June 22 letter fails to curb crime in the Japanese islands.

Major Disturbance

Tokyo, July 13 (AP)—The crackdown by General Eichelberger on the "drunken bullies" of the American occupation forces in Japan highlights a subject which has been a major disturbance to occupation officials—the behavior of American soldiers in Japan.

Indicative of the proportions of the disturbance is seen in the fact that the 8th Army commander saw fit to release his letter for publication after having made the subject a part of his Fourth of July address to assembled troops.

It was stressed that the conduct of the majority of the occupation personnel has been above reproach, but the objectionable minority have assaulted women, maliciously beaten Japanese men, stolen, engaged in black-market operations and by their "deliberate bullying attitude" have made the Japanese suspicious of the democracy which our troops are supposed to represent.

General's Comment

In the words of Eichelberger:

"One drunken, slovenly bully can neutralize the good impression made by a dozen fine soldiers."

Not only have the Japanese been distressed with the performance of the objectionable minority. American wives who have arrived recently have been sharply critical of troops who subject them to whistles and howls when they appear on the streets. The sight of American troops openly fraternizing with Japanese women likewise has been censured by the American women.

In this connection, it should be noted that not only enlisted men are seen in the company of Japanese women. Officers of high rank may be seen driving kimonoed Japanese women in their cars.

The "Right Picture"

Col. C. V. Cadwell, of Arcadia, Cal., 8th Army provost marshal, said he believed that Eichelberger's letter condemning the minority troop action was prompted by the general's desire to get the "right picture" to the new soldiers who largely make up the occupation forces.

The provost marshal said there had been no marked increase in any particular type of offenses, although Eichelberger said he had "received an increasing number of reports of crimes committed by Americans."

Cadwell admitted that there "has been a little more carelessness on the part of the troops in the observing of the rights of others."

Jap Autos Overturned

The "carelessness" has consisted of overturning Japanese automobiles, foul and profane blasts at Japanese who failed to scurry swiftly enough from the paths of vehicles, and the shouldering of small Japanese from the sidewalks.

Also disturbing has been the fact that some of the Americans on their "arrogant bullying" forays have carried lethal weapons. An officer recently displayed a collection of weapons taken from soldiers by military police. The exhibit includes hunting and butcher knives as well as clasp knives, brass knuckles, blackjacks and guns.

Can't Check Thefts

There is no way to check the theft of Government property by soldiers, but some idea of the merchandising activities of the occupation forces can be gained from the fact that 35,000,000 more dollars have been sent to the United States by troops in Japan than has been paid to the soldiers in wages. The sale of American rations, clothing and automobile supplies on the black market is not uncommon.

Some officers have attempted to excuse the troops' misconduct on the grounds of youth. According to headquarters records, the average age is about 23 years.

Eichelberger, however, made it plain he would not tolerate attempts by individual soldiers, young or otherwise, to "toughen up" the occupation. He declared that General MacArthur sets the policy and it will not be one of demonstrating superiority by "injuring small and undernourished Japanese."

67,500 Tons of Food Released to Japs

Tokyo, July 13 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters announced today the release of more than 67,500 tons of imported food to the Japanese Government to supplement rations for the second ten-day period of July. Wheat made up most of the release, which is the largest so far made.

Headquarters also directed the Japanese to pick up 5,000 tons of excess United States Army food now in danger of spoilage at Iwo Jima.

Jap, Noted For Beating Prisoners, To Be Tried

Tokyo, *Saturday*, July 13 (AP)—Toshio "Hop-Along-Cassidy" Goto accused of beating war prisoners until they were unconscious and then reviving them so they could again feel his blows, is the latest Japanese guard to be assigned for trial before the 8th Army military tribunal in Yokohama.

Goto allgedly beat one unidentified Dutch prisoner with a heavy chair until he crushed the man's chest. The formal charge is mistreatment of prisoners.

China's Fleet Review Held in Tokyo Bay

Chinese Fleet in Tokyo Bay

TOKYO, July 13 (AP)—Most of the Chinese fleet—eight warships—was reviewed today by two Chinese generals in Tokyo Bay, where the Japanese once swore no Chinese craft would anchor. Gens. Chin Teh-chun and Ho Ying-chin proudly looked over the eight small warships—two destroyers, two submarine chasers and four minesweepers—after their arrival from America. The ships were the gift of the United States. The little fleet will sail for China soon.

Tin for U.S. Sinks in Tokyo Bay

YOKOHAMA, July 13 (AP).—The 8th Army reported today that a barge load of 100 tons of tin destined for the United States had been overturned in Tokyo Bay and the tin lost. Salvage will be attempted.

20,000 CHINESE REDS THREATEN TIENTSIN

JUL 13 1946

Big Communist Push Is Said to Imperil Paoting—Parley in Manchuria Likely Today

By The Associated Press.

NANKING, July 13—Twenty thousand Chinese Communist troops have attacked the Government's outer defense works near Tientsin and are fighting ten miles from that United States Marine base in North China, Peiping dispatches said today.

The first assault was made by 10,000 troops operating near Peitsang, eight miles east of Tientsin, the independent newspaper Hsin Min Pao declared. Simultaneously a second force of 10,000 Communists began pushing toward Tientsin from the southeast, the newspaper added, and reached Tungtitow and Setitow, ten miles from the city.

Chinese Red Attacks Reported In Hopeh

JUL 13 1946

30.24-4.17

Nanking, July 13 (AP)—The Chinese press reported today that Communist troops which have been massing in Hopeh province had launched their initial attack against Government outer defenses of Tientsin and had struck at a Government garrison on the Peiping-Mukden railroad.

Meanwhile, as United States Envoy General Marshall renewed active efforts to negotiate peace between the elements, military sources at Mukden reported that the rival Communist and Government Manchurian field commanders had agreed to hold their much-delayed peace meeting tomorrow at Changchun.

The North China independent newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* reported that 10,000 Communist troops had pushed northward in Hopeh province to the villages of Tungtitou and Setitou, ten miles southeast of Tientsin.

Garrison Is Attacked

Another Red force of 10,000, which has been concentrating in the Hsinho district, 10 miles east of Peitsang, which is 8 miles from Tientsin, opened an attack on a Government garrison there, the paper said.

Clashes also were reported at Hsukechung, 50 miles north of Tientsin, and at Nanhsuanchiang, just north of the coal mining center of Tangshan, 60 miles northeast of Tientsin.

The Catholic newspaper *Yu Shih Pao* (Social Welfare) said 1,000 Reds had struck at Lutai, 30 miles northeast of Tientsin on the Peiping-Mukden railway, and that the operation of the special week-end train on the Tientsin-Peiping line was suspended to safeguard passengers.

Paoting Threatened

Nationalist military sources said large-scale movements of Communist troops were threatening Paoting, capital of Hopei province, and that ten regiments of Reds recently transported from Manchuria had been concentrated in the Tangshien-Chengtin area, 70 miles south of Paoting. Another 1,000 Communists attacked a Government garrison at Chima, 20 miles north of Tsingtao, for 36 hours before finally being beaten off, the Government sources said.

The much-discussed meeting of the Manchurian military commanders—Communist General Lin Piao and Nationalist General Tu Li-ming—thus would be held in an atmosphere of increased tenseness if they actually get together tomorrow as reported in Mukden.

Tu Flying From Mukden

The military sources which reported the meeting said Tu would fly to Changchun tomorrow from Mukden to arrive in time for a conference with Lin, who would arrive from Harbin.

Total cease-fire orders in Manchuria would be the principal topic for discussion at the meeting, for which Peiping truce headquarters has strived for weeks. However, it was predicted that Tu would make any such order contingent on the withdrawal of the Communists from Harbin, which might not be acceptable to the Communist leader.

Press dispatches in Mukden reported that 50,000 Communist troops were massed near Tangshan threatening to cut rail communications between China proper and Manchuria and that another 20,000 were gathered at Lanhsien in the same area.

The Communist spokesman, Wang Ping-nan, denied that Red war planes had attacked areas along the Yellow River, as was charged in recent pro-Government communiqués.

"The Communist Army has no air force and never has had one," he said. "We have neither pilots nor planes."

Chinese Communist Army Slowly Building Air Force

Shanghai, July 13 (AP)—Against almost insurmountable difficulties the Chinese Communists are trying to build an airforce to offset the present air superiority of the Nationalist Government forces, but unless some other country goes to their aid the chance of creating an effective combat organization seems negligible.

[In Nanking, Wang Ping Nan, Communist spokesman, emphatically denied today that Red war planes had attacked areas along the Yellow River as was charged in recent pro-government communiqués.

["The Communist army has no airforce and never has had one," he said. "We have neither pilots nor planes."]

One-Plane Force

After Japan's collapse, Communist Gen. Chou En-lai told newsmen, with a twinkle in his eye, that the Communists had a one-plane airforce — that one plane having been captured from the Japanese.

However, the Yenan airforce undoubtedly is larger than that. The exact size, though, is anyone's guess and the guess would be complicated by the Communists' well known use of dummies on their airfields to deceive scouters.

The Communists undoubtedly seized some Japanese planes in China after Japan's collapse, but a more likely and better source of supply would be Japanese machines inherited from the Russians in Manchuria. There is no evidence to support suspicions whispered in Nationalist circles that the Russians are supplying the Yenan forces with planes.

Some Planes Diverted

Informed foreign quarters assert that some of the planes flown over the Hump from India for China during the war were diverted to the Communist cause by Chinese pilots attracted to Yenan either financially or ideologically.

Observers agree that whatever the size or the source of the Yenan air force, it is relatively small and obsolete as pipelines for open purchase of aircraft are strictly controlled by the Government.

La Guardia Wins Praise Of Chinese Red Leader

Chou Is Pleased by Decision to Cut Relief Supplies

NANKING, July 13 (AP)—General Chou En-lai, head of the Communist delegation at Nanking, today praised Director General F. H. La Guardia of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for cutting down on all relief supplies for China except food.

Replying to a telegram from La Guardia, Chou sent the director a message saying: "I feel gratified to learn of your deep concern over the calamity-stricken people of China and the measures you have taken to cope with the unsatisfactory state of distributing supplies by C. N. R. R. A." [The Chinese branch of U. N. R. R. A.]

Chou suggested in his message that Communist-held areas of China have their own representatives on U. N. R. R. A.s allocation committee, and that U. N. R. R. A. itself make an inspection and recommendations for the distribution of supplies.

13 Dead, 33 Injured In Chinese Air Crash

Nanking, July 13 (AP)—Chinese dispatches from Tsinan said thirteen persons died and 33 others were injured seriously when a Central Air Transport Corporation C-46 plane crashed near Tsinan after developing motor trouble fifteen minutes after its takeoff northbound.

Only three of the 49 persons aboard escaped injury.

Two of the three crewmen were among the dead.

Chinese Democratic Leader Is Slain

Nanking, July 13 (A. P.).—A Chinese dispatch from Kunming, received here today, said that Li Kung-pu, Democratic League leader, was assassinated as he descended from a bus near his home. One suspect was held. The victim was one of the celebrated "Seven Gentlemen" imprisoned by the Japanese Government before the war because of their anti-Japanese activities.

MORTARS USED AGAINST HUKS

Philippine Army Begins Large-Scale Fight On Guerrillas

Manila, July 13 (AP)—The Philippines army used mortars today against a besieged band of Hukbalahaps, emphasizing a threat of "large scale action" intended to crush an estimated 30,000 members of that dissident guerrilla organization.

The besieged band, of uncertain numbers, has been entrenched for two days in Pampanga province, central Luzon.

In Manila, final surrender notices were prepared by the army for distribution among the Huks, demanding that they give up their arms and disperse.

Opposed To Roxas

Active since shortly after the fall of Bataan as the "army of the people against Japan," the Huks opposed President Manuel A. Roxas in his bid for office and since his inauguration have made varied demands on him: that they be accepted in the regular army; that their leader, Luis Taruc, be admitted to the House of Representatives, and that Roxas institute agrarian reforms. Taruc was denied the legislative seat on grounds of fraud.

The mortars were brought into action at Lubao in Pampanga province today during the second day of a clash with entrenched peasants, using machine guns. Fifty civilian guards were reported slain during yesterday's fighting.

20 Women Kidnapped

At the Village of Mayantog, in Tarlac province, the Huks were reported to have kidnapped 20 Filipino women today in their continued attempts to obtain camp cooks and workers. Provincial officials said they had good hopes the women would not be physically mistreated.

Scores of killings, kidnappings and other instances of terrorism occurred preceding the election of Roxas, who campaigned on a promise that he would stamp out lawless elements "promptly and effectively."

The Huks have been most active in the four central Luzon provinces of Tarlac, Bulacan, Neuve Ecija and Pampagna, where they have clashed repeatedly with military police and the so-called United States Army Forces of the Far East, a name retained by guerrillas, who were recognized by the United States during the war.

Huks Kidnap 20 Filipino Women

Tarluc, Luzon, P.I., July 13 (AP)—Twenty Filipino women were kidnapped today at the near-by village of Mayantoc by an armed band which Philippine Army military police identified as members of the Peasant irregular guerrilla organization, the Hukbalahaps.

The military police said the kidnapping was apparently an aftermath of the clash between MP's and Huks near the village July 9 when 38 Huks and one MP were slain. Unable to provide a motive for the mass abductions, the MP officials speculated that it might have resulted from an attempt to "recruit" camp cooks and workers.

Distraught provincial officials said they had good hopes the women would not be physically mistreated.

Bloody Clash Continues

Meanwhile, at Lubao, to the southward in Pampanga province, a bloody clash between the Huks and a group of MP's reinforced with civilian guards went into its second day.

Reliable reports of yesterday's fighting said an entire detachment of 50 civilian guards had been slain. There was no estimate of casualties suffered by the Hubkalahaps.

M.P.'s started using mortars today against the entrenched peasants who are equipped with .50-caliber machine guns.

Major Tiburcio Ballestros, Pampanga province provost marshal, reported the MP's and guards had the Huks surrounded and that their surrender was but a matter of time.

Near San Fernando

Lubao is about 10 miles southwest of San Fernando, provincial capital.

The Philippine Army reported in Manila that final surrender notices were being prepared for distribution to all Hukbalahap bands and that unless the ultimatum was accepted, "large scale action" would be taken.

MANILA COURT DEFERS COLLABORATION TEST

Manila, July 13 (AP)—Arguments for the dismissal of a test case which might lead to quashing of more than 5,000 indictments charging collaboration with the Japanese were postponed in People's Court today until July 20.

The court previously had announced it would hear the arguments. But the postponement was granted when it became apparent that most of the 5,000 Filipinos charged with treason would seek dismissal of the indictments against them on the grounds the new Philippines Republic could not try them for alleged acts of treason against a commonwealth that no longer exists.

Senator Vicente Francisco, representing many top-ranking Filipinos charged with collaboration, moved for dismissal of an indictment against labor leader Hilario Moncado on these grounds earlier this week.

The court this morning said it wished all of the judges on the court to hear the arguments on which hinges the entire collaborationist issue in the Philippine Islands.

Since filing the original dismissal petition in behalf of Moncado, Senator Francisco has filed similar motions in behalf of fourteen other prominent clients, including a former Manila mayor and three provincial governors who served during the Japanese occupation of the islands.

He also has asked dismissal of the indictment against beauteous Mrs. Haydee Herras Tehankee, who is accused of consorting with high Japanese officers during the occupation. Mrs. Tehankee was a Philippines socialite before the war.

A flood of similar petitions is expected next week with at least 100 of the defendants already having notified court attaches that they would file their petitions immediately.

British Loan Bill Adopted By House, Vote of 219-155,

Awaits Truman Signature

AID FOR WAR ALLY APPROVED AFTER AMENDMENTS FAIL

Means to Offset Influence of Communism Seen by Proponents.

DEMAND FOR BASES HIT

Appeals to Force Britain to Pledge Collateral Are Rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) Congress gave final approval today to a $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, sending the legislation to President Truman by a House vote of 219 to 155.

The Senate already had authorized the huge fund intended to rehabilitate England's war-disorganized international trade.

In closing debate, proponents shouted that the decision on aid for the wartime ally would determine whether the world will turn to Washington or Moscow for leadership.

Fear of Russia Cited

Russia loomed large in the long and bitter House arguments, which ended with Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) appealing for approval of the credit, lest England and Western Europe "be pushed into an ideology I despise."

Sixty-one Republicans joined 157 Democrats and one minor party member in voting for ratification of the loan urged by President Truman. Opposed were 32 Democrats, 122 Republicans and one minor party member.

Final congressional approval occurred after the House had beaten back 219 to 154 an effort to require Britain to put up "merchantable" collateral, beyond that government's pledge to pay.

Demand For Islands Killed

Likewise, the House rejected all amendments seeking possession, in return for the loan, of British island bases now held by the United States on 99-year lease.

Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.), author of the collateral amendment suggested that in consideration for the credit, Britain might put up its Middle East oil resources, its wool, gold mines, insurance companies and "other security of a merchantable nature."

Moving swiftly toward the final vote, the House also:

1. Shouted down an amendment by Rep. Bender (R-Ohio) to reduce the loan to $1,250,000,000.

2. By a 180 to 19 standing vote, knocked down a motion by Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) to kill the ratification legislation.

3. Rejected by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) that would have required Britain to put up the same collateral and pay the same interest rates as are stipulated by the Export-Import bank.

4. On a 154 to 99 vote, defeated a proposal by Rep. Reed (R-N.Y.) that after England gets the first $1,000,000,000 she could get no more unless at the end of one year she advised the United States that Britain had ended "all discriminatory trade practices."

5. Downed by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Woodruff (R-Mich.) proposing that no payments be made unless Britain turned over to the United States for the duration of the loan such of its Atlantic and Pacific areas as the President deems useful to America's defense.

Rep. Monroney (D-Okla.) told the House Woodruff's amendment proposed to seize land from a friend, "when we have not even seized lands from our enemies."

6. Also rejected by voice vote a proposal by Rep. Cole (R.-N.Y.) that as a loan condition, Britain sell to the United States for $1,000,000 the Atlantic island areas now leased by the United States as military bases.

7. The last rejected amendment, by Rep. Smith (R-Ohio) would have stipulated that Britain could not draw on the loan until the United States balanced its budget.

Already Approved by British

Passage of any amendment would have wrecked the financial agreement, which was ratified by the British Parliament last December.

The opposition chided proponents who contended that the loan would build "a bulwark against Communism." Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) described the loan as "Jim Crow" financial juggling, "as unique kind of isolationism by treating one nation one way and another another way." He said such a policy might cause another war.

On the other hand, Rep. Marcantonio, New York American Labor member, called for approval of the loan, saying "I believe world peace depends on unity among the Big Three," and without the loan "there would be a further deterioration of unity."

Rep. Powell (D-N.Y.) in opposing the credit declared "I can't divorce British imperialism from his loan."

Before the voting began, Speaker Rayburn presented the last appeal for the administration forces.

"World leadership is offered us today," Rayburn shouted. "Voices throughout the world are crying for American democracy to lead. Will we seize that leadership or will we allow somebody else to seize it.

"If that happens, God pity us, and God pity the people of other nations."

Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic leader, had told the House its action would show whether the world would turn to Washington or Moscow for leadership. He said if America assumed isolation and appeasement it would leave "practically all of the other nations of the world, against their will and desires, subject to the influence, gravity and the orbit of the Soviet Union.

Provisions of Loan

In brief, the loan agreement provides:

The loan would be made on a 50 year basis, repayable by the year 2001. There would be no interest during the next five years, but interest at 2 per cent would begin in 1951. In return, the British agree:

1. To wipe out, within one year, the entire dollar pool established in wartime to give British absolute control over dollars flowing into the Middle East, India, and other empire regions whose currency ae based on the pound sterling. American businessmen contend this dollar pool prevents them from doing business freely in India and the Middle East.

2. Britain will begin negotiations with empire countries, particularly India and the Middle East, for a reduction in the $14,000,000,000 debt which Britain owes there.

3. Further, she agrees to support American proposals for removal or reduction of barriers to international trade. Britain says that without the loan she cannot promote world trade outside the empire and would in effect be forced into economic isolationism that would defeat the purposes of the Bretton Woods agreements for international economic cooperation.

House Refuses To Cut Loan To Britain

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The House refused today by a voice vote to reduce the proposed loan to Britain from $3,750,000,000 to $1,250,000,000.

Immediately thereafter the members also rejected, by a 168-to-112 standing vote, an amendment to require collateral for funds granted.

Defeat of the proposals represented another smashing victory for the Administration. Earlier, the House defeated, 180 to 19, a motion by Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) to kill the loan ratification bill.

Bender Proposed Cut

The amendment to slash the proposed grant was by Representative Bender (R., Ohio.). It received only a scattering of votes, and only a few members spoke on it.

The collateral proposal, by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.), was debated vigorously for nearly two hours, and was one of the key offerings of loan opponents.

Dirksen asserted that the only sensible way to loan money is to demand security for it.

Called Peril To Agreement

The House defeated his amendment, however, after loan supporters declared its approval would wreck the entire financial agreement with Britain.

Celler had moved to strike out everything after the enacting clause in the legislation.

Rayburn Appeals Personally

This test on the Celler motion came shortly after Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) personally appealed to the House to ratify the credit, lest England and western Europe "be pushed into an ideology I despise."

As the House assembled to cast its crucial vote on the ratification legislation, already approved by the Senate, Rayburn arose and declared:

"World leadership is offered us today. Voices throughout the world are crying for American democracy to lead. Will we seize that leadership or will we allow somebody else to seize it?

"If that happens, God pity us and God pity the people of other nations."

Taber Also Backs It

Representative Taber of New York, senior Republican on the Appropriations Committee, had announced his support of the loan earlier, declaring:

"The United States must stand by the only ally standing by her in the negotiations for peace."

Representative Wolcott, of Michigan, ranking Banking Committee Republican leading a segment of his party in support of the loan, said approval would help "prevent the spread of those forces throughout the world which are destructive to the American way of life."

"Washington Or Moscow"

Through much of the long debate has run the argument by its backers that the House decision will determine whether the world looks to Washington or Moscow for leadership.

Critics contended Russia might consider the loan an "overt act" and said it is more likely to promote war than peace.

Results Of New Polls

The latest polls of House members showed 188 for the credit, with 163 against and 82 undecided or not reached. The poll takers, report on Republicans was 30 for, 141 against, 21 not reporting; on Democrats 158 for, 22 against and 59 not reporting. The two minor-party members were not included in the poll, which was taken by Representative Priest (D., Tenn.), for the Democrats, and by Representative Landis (R., Ind.), for the Republicans.

The 50-year loan, under the agreement, would be advanced to the British during the next five years, with no interest during that time. Interest at two per cent would begin in 1951.

Conditions For Britain

In exchange, the British agree:

1. Within one year to wipe out the entire dollar pool setup in wartime to give Britain absolute control over dollars flowing into the Middle East, India and other empire regions where currency is based on the pound sterling. American business men have been critical of this dollar pool as preventing them from doing business freely in India and the Middle East.

2. Great Britain will begin negotiations with empire countries, particularly India and the Middle East, for a reduction in the $14,000,000,000 debt which Britain owes there.

3. Britain agrees further to support American proposals for removal or reduction of barriers to international trade. Britain says that without the loan it cannot promote world trade outside the empire and would in effect be forced into economic isolationism.

House Vote on Loan to Britain

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Following is the rollcall vote by which the House today sent the British loan agreement bill to President Truman:

FOR THE AGREEMENT—219

Democrats—157

Almond	Crosser	Gordon	King	Norrell	Rowan
Baldwin, Md.	D'Alesandro	Gore	Kirwan	O'Brien, Mich.	Russell
Barrett, Pa.	Daughton, Va.	Gorski	Klein	O'Neal	Ryter
Bates, Ky.	Davis	Granahan	Kopplemann	Outland	Sabath
Bell	Dawson	Granger	Lanham	Pace	Sadowski
Biemiller	John J. Delaney	Green	Lee	Patman	Sasscer
Bland	Dingell	Gregory	Lesinski	Patterson	Savage
Bloom	Douglass, Ill.	Hare	Link	Peterson, Fla.	Sheppard
Bonner	Douglas, Calif.	Hart	Lyle	Pickett	Sikes
Bradley, Pa.	Doyle	Havenner	Lynch	Poage	Slaughter
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Hays	McCormack	Pratt	Smith, Va.
Bryson	Durham	Healy	McGlinchey	Price, Fla.	Spence
Buchanan	Engle, Calif.	Hedrick	McKenzie	Price, Ill.	Starkey
Bulwinkle	Ervin	Hobbs	Madden	Priest	Stigler
Bunker	Fallon	Hoch	Maloney	Rabaut	Sullivan
Byrne, N. Y.	Fernandez	Hook	Manasco	Rabin	Summers, Tex.
Cannon, Fla.	Flannagan	Huber	Mankin	Rains	Thom
Cannon, Mo.	Flood	Izac	May	Randolph	Thomason
Carnahan	Fogarty	Jackson	Mills	Rayfiel	Trimble
Chapman	Folger	Jarman	Monroney	Resa	Voorhis, Calif.
Chelf	Forand	L. A. Johnson	Morgan	Richards	Walter
Clark	Gallagher	L. B. Johnson	Morrison	Riley	Wasielewski
Clements	Gardner	Kee	Murdock	Rivers	Weaver
Combs	Gary	Kelley, Pa.	Murphy	Robertson, Va.	Whittington
Cooley	Gathings	Keogh	Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, Fla.	Woodhouse
Courtney	Geelan	Kerr	Neely	Rogers, N. Y.	Worley
					Zimmerman

Republicans—61

Adams	Case, S. D.	Gearhart	Heselton	Lafollette	Smith, Me.
Angell	Clason	Gifford	Hinshaw	Lefevre	Sundstrom
Auchincloss	Cole, Kan.	Goodwin	Holmes, Mass.	Luce	Taber
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cole, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Holmes, Wash.	McConnell	Talbot
Bates, Mass.	Eaton	Hale	Hope	Martin, Mass.	Taylor
Bennet, N. Y.	Ellsworth	R. A. Hall	Johnson, Calif.	Michener	Thomas, N. J.
Bolton	Fellows	L. W. Hall	Judd	Norblad	Towe
Buck	Fuller	Hancock	Kean	Plumley	Wadsworth
Canfield	Fulton	Hartley	Kearney	Rogers, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Case, N. J.	Gamble	Herter	Killburn	Sharp	Wolcott
					Wolverton

American Labor—1

Marcantonio

AGAINST THE AGREEMENT—135

Democrats—37

Abernethy	Buckley	Feighan	O'Brien, Ill.	Rankin	Whitten
Andrews, Ala.	Celler	Fisher	O'Toole	Roe, Md.	Winstead
Bailey	Delaney, Jas. J.	Heffernan	Pfeifer	Rooney	
Barden	Domengeaux	Kelly, Ill.	Philbin	Somers	
Barry	Doughton, N. C.	Lane	Powell	Traynor	
Brooks	Elliott	Larcade	Quinn	White	

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Republicans—122

Allen, Ill.	Carlson	Gillett	Jensen	Miller, Neb.	Shafer
Andersen, Minn.	Chenoweth	Gillie	Johnson, Ill.	Mundt	Short
Andresen, Minn.	Chiperfield	Graham	Johnson, Ind.	Murray, Wis.	Simpson, Ill.
Arends	Church	Grant, Ind.	Jones	O'Hara	Simpson, Pa.
Arnold	Clevenger	Griffiths	Jonkman	O'Konski	Smith, Ohio
Barrett, Wyo.	Cole, Kans.	Gross	Keefe	Phillips	Smith, Wis.
Beal	Cole, Mo.	Gwynne, Iowa	Kinzer	Pittenger	Springer
Bender	Corbett	Hagen	Knutson	Plumley	Stefan
Bennett, Mo.	Cunningham	Halleck	Kunkel	Ramey	Stevenson
Bishop	Curtis	Hand	Landis	Reed, Ill.	Stockman
Blackney	D'Ewart	Harness	Latham	Reed, N. Y.	Sumner, Ill.
Bradley, Mich.	Dirksen	Henry	Lecompte	Rees, Kan.	Talle
Brehm	Dolliver	Hess	Lemke	Rich	Tibbott
Brown, Ohio	Dondero	Hill	Lewis	Ridley	Vorys, Ohio
Brumbaugh	Dworshak	Hoeven	McCowen	Robertson, N.D.	Vursell
Buffett	Ellis	Hoffman, Mich.	McDonough	Robsion, Ky.	Weichel
Butler	Elsaesser	Hoffman, Pa.	McGregor	Rockwell	Wilson
Byrnes	Elston	Horan	McMillen, Ill.	Rodgers, Pa.	Winter
Campbell	Fenton	Howell	Martin, Iowa	Schwabe, Mo.	Woodruff
	Gavin	Jenkins	Mathews	Schwabe, Okla.	
	Gerlach	Jennings	Merrow	Scrivner	

Progressive—1

Hull

Total voting, 374. Paired, 18: Beckworth, Kefauver, Sparkman, Hebert, Cooper, Sheridan, Vinson and Camp (Democrats), and Andrews, New York (Republican), for the bill. Thomas, of Texas; Coffee, Roe, of New York; Wood, Boykin and Mansfield, of Montana (Democrats), and Engel, of Michigan, Mason and Welch (Republicans), against the bill. Absent or not voting, 41. Vacancies, 2. Total membership, 435.

BRITAIN HAILS NEWS ON LOAN

Cabinet To Debate Revision Of Import Program Tomorrow

London, July 13 (AP)—Great Britain's Labor Government tonight officially welcomed the $3,750,000,000 United States loan "as a sign our American friends want to work with us just as we want to work with them."

In a statement reflecting nationwide relief at the House of Representatives' approval of the long-awaited grant, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton said on behalf of his Government:

"The American Congress has approved the loan. This does not mean that we can now relax our efforts, but it will hasten the time when we can once more play our full part in a vigorous and expanding system of inter-zonal trade."

Some Resentment Of Criticism

"I take the approval of the loan as a sign that our American friends want to work with us just as we want to work with them.

"We have a common interest in reviving trade throughout the world and providing good standards of living for men and women everywhere."

Early press and public reaction to the granting of the loan included some resentment of criticisms of Great Britain voiced in the United States during the last six months. Some British feared that rising American prices would cut the value of the $3,750,000,000 loan.

Cabinet Meeting Called

The news did not reach the public until most Britons were abed, but the British Broadcasting Company interrupted a program to announce the news.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was called for Monday to discuss a revision of Britain's import program in view of the loan, informed sources said.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman of Lloyds Bank, described the granting of the loan as a "great international gesture of common sense which, properly used, will prove equally beneficient to both parties."

Called Gamble For British

The *Sunday Dispatch* said that "for us it is a gamble—a gamble to the extent of £1,100,000,000 that by the time the first installment is due in December, 1951, we shall have so far recovered our overseas trade that repayment will be easy."

A front-page article in the *Sunday Times* said that "seven months' delay in ratifying the British loan, accompanied by increasing inflation in America, has reduced the dollar value of credit by between 10 and 25 per cent."

Before Congress took its final action, the *Evening Star* said that some congressional comment gave the impression Britons were "money grabbers of the lowest sort," but added "the general feeling of this country as the loan receives final Congress assent is one of gratitude."

What the Loan Will Mean to Britain and U.S.

England Pledges Herself to Remove Financial and Trade Restrictions

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The financial agreement between Britain and the United States, approved by Congress today, provides:

1. A $3,750,000,000 loan from this country to Great Britain.

2. Agreement by England to end financial practices which discriminate against the United States and some other countries.

The huge loan is intended to give England, weakened by war, a chance to put her financial house in order and thereby remove restrictive financial and trade measures she adopted in desperation during war time.

The United States agrees:

1. To grant the British a fifty-year loan of $3,750,000,000. Britain can borrow all or any part of it but whatever borrowing she does must be done by 1951. There will be no interest on the borrowed money until 1951. After that date Britain must start paying 2 per cent interest on all she borrowed. Interest and loan must be paid back by 2001.

2. If in any year England suffers a severe depression, the United States agrees to waive interest on the loan for that year.

Britain agrees:

1. England will not discriminate against American products in any of her controls on goods she imports.

2. For any goods or services purchased in the United States, England will pay in dollars or, if payment is made in pounds, American exporters will be able to convert the sterling into dollars.

3. Within a year, unless the United States agrees to a temporary extension, England will remove all of the restrictions on changing pounds into dollars for ordinary business deals.

(During the war England, to save her supply of American dollars, had restrictions on changing pounds into dollars.)

4. England will dissolve the sterling area dollar pool. During the war England through a tie-up with other nations close to her, had a deal whereby they pooled their dollars.

5. England agrees to support the American proposal for an international trade organization to reduce trade barriers and eliminate trade discriminations.

Sabath Changes Mind, Votes for British Loan

Says Opposition of Wavering Tories Swayed Him

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Chairman Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, of the Rules Committee, opened House debate on the $3,750,0000,000 British loan Monday with a statement that "for the first time in thirteen years I am unable to support the Administration."

Today he voted for the loan ratification bill. He told the House:

"Since I made that speech I have observed that some of the outstanding British tories are criticizing and opposing the loan. Consequently, I came to the conclusion that the defeat of the loan would be capitalized by that reactionary group against the present labor government in an effort to overthrow it."

After the Monday speech Representative Sabath said, "Even some of my friends have assumed to think that my opposition was based only on the unfair treatment of Czechoslovakia and the Jews.

"Certainly, I am deeply interested in the welfare of Czechoslovakia and of the Jewish people everywhere now and in the future, but I am an American, right or wrong, first, last and always."

SENATE MEASURE ON OPA IS BACKED BY HOUSE LEADERS

Rules Committee Plan for Conference on Bill May Be Rejected.

ACTION ON TUESDAY

Agreement to Protect Monday Absentees Delays Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP)—With strong Republican backing, a drive got under way today in the House to send a revised price control bill to President Truman exactly as the Senate passed it early this morning.

However, an informal but binding "gentlemen's agreement to defer the showdown until Tuesday gave Administration leaders a long weekend to organize a fight for removal of Senate-voted decontrols on major food items.

Protects Absent Members

The agreement, made by Democratic and Republican leaders to protect many members who will be absent Monday, nullified the House Rules committee's speedy action in recommending that the controversial bill be sent to a Senate-House conference for adjustment of differences.

That situation left the country without national price or rent controls for another week-end. They went off July 1 when OPA legally lapsed.

After President Truman had vetoed on June 29 a previous OPA extension bill on the grounds it was "unworkable" the House had voted a 20-day, full authority extension of OPA.

But the Senate, after a week of debate, finally passed at 1:56 a.m. Eastern Standard Time today a bill which exempted major food items among other things, from any further federal price control.

Taft Comments on Vote

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said today the Senate's 62 to 15 vote for the modified price control bill was a notice to President Truman and Congress does not like the "outrageous methods of the OPA."

The President, when he vetoed the previous OPA bill had singled out Taft for special criticism, contending that an amendment sponsored by Tfat would have helped manufacturers reap a bonanza."

The Ohio senator said in a statement that he interpreted the Senate's action today as meaning "that if the President refuses to improve the outrageous methods of the OPA, then there is no choice but to remove from control products in which the OPA has made the most miserable failure."

Taft asserted that increases in food prices since OPA died "do little more than reflect consumer's subsidies which the OPA was paying."

"These subsidies always fool the people," he said, "whatever was not paid in prices was paid in taxes."

The House rules committee made its recommendation at a special afternoon session, proposing that the Senate bill be sent to conference for adjustment of differences. It took that course after it became appaernt that the measure could not be sent to conference by unanimous consent of the House.

Showdown on Tuesday

The showdown Tuesday will be on a motion to revise the Rules committee recommendation and send the bill to President Truman instead of conference. That can be accomplished if a majority of the membership votes to concur in the Senate bill, which technically is an amendment to a House measure extending the old price control law until July 20.

Rep. Halleck (R-Ind) said he believed the bill passed by the Senate "is just about as good a bill as you can get from the Senate." He based that opinion, he told the Rules committee, on the heavy vote by which the Senate wrote the decontrol amendments into the bill.

Before the House logically could even ask the Senate to back down, Halleck explained, it should go on record for or against the decontrol provisions and it could do that only on a motion to accept the Senate bill without change.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) and John J. Delaney (D-NY) said they too believed the House should vote first on the Senate bill. Both are Rules committee members.

But Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee insisted that a conference be held.

If a compromise seemed unlikely after an initial meeting, Spence said, the conferees could ask the House to instruct them by voting way or the other.

Rep. Wolcott (R-Ind), top minority member of the Banking committee, also indicated preference for a showdown votee in the House before sending the bill to conference. Wolcott said the strategy probably would be to defeat the Rules committee recommendation and then have the House vote on all the Senate decontrol provisions at one time or dispose of them separately.

In that way, he explained, House conferees would have something to back their position if and when they got to conference with the Senate.

Brief Debate Permitted

Only one hour of debate is permitted on the Rules committee recommendation. It probably will come at the start of Tuesday's session.

Despite the delay, administration leaders are hopeful of getting to President Truman by the end of next week a bill he can sign—one devoid of provisions that provoked the veto on the previous OPA bill.

The fight centered around Senate-voted decontrols on meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, milk and other dairy products, cottonseed, soybeans, grain, livestock and poultry feed and tobacco, and removal of price curbs on petroleum as long as supplies meet domestic demands. House leaders indicated they would fight to restore controls to all those items.

"If we can do that," one high-placed Democrat told reporters, "I believe the bill will be in shape for the President to accept. It won't have the main things to which he objected in his last veto—the pricing formula requiring price levels equal to those of the first half of 1941, plus subsequent increases in production costs."

Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), top minority member on the House Banking committee, aparently held the key to the bill's fate. Other than to observe that the vetoed measure appeared "stronger" than the new bill, Wolcott wasn't commenting.

Wolcott will be one of the House conferees.

In the past he has opposed removal of controls from specific items, but in a speech following the June 29 veto message he indicated he was tiring of fighting the Administration's battle on that score.

G.O.P. May Accept Bill

There was a tendency among some Republican leaders to allow the measure to go to President Truman as it left the Senate, their reasoning being that the Senate would not back down in its position and there would be a prolonged period of uncertainty for the consuming public.

But they said they doubted if they could keep the measure out of conference.

As the measure finally came out of the Senate, it would resurrect OPA—which has been dead technically since June 30—and restore price controls ceilings as of that date, except for the many items on which controls were ordered removed.

Rent Controls Remain

It would continue rent controls in states that do not have their own rent control machinery.

Retained by the Senate and likely to be kept by the House is a provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than the OPA, the last word on lifting food controls. Mr. Truman had opposed a similar provision of the earlier bill on the ground it was an "unsound split of authority."

Also retained, despite the President's earlier objection, was a section guaranteeing automobile and appliance dealers full prewar margins and discounts until sales return to the 1939-41 average.

The Administration's major triumph in the Senate was approval of a provision requiring that producers, manufacturers and processors' price ceilings be high enough to take care of the average production cost increase since 1940—with OPA allowed to make "reasonable adjustments" to meet abnormal production.

This replaced a provision of the original measure—inserted at the insistance of Senator Taft (R-Ohio)—declaring that ceilings must assure individual producers, processors and manufacturers prices equal to those of the first six months of 1941, plus any subsequent weighted average increase in unit costs throughout the industry.

Otherwise the measure extends the OPA and price control until next June 30; grants an additional $1,000,000,000 for food subsidies; prohibits any food subsidies after next April 1, and establishes an independent three-man control board empowered to approve higher price ceilings than recommended by either OPA or the Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—The Senate passed, 52 to 15, early today an OPA revival bill that had been denuded of almost as many major price controls as it promised to restore.

Final passage came at 1:56 A. M. (Eastern standard time), on the thirteenth day of the OPA's lapse into a legal coma. Approval was obvious almost from the moment that the long roll call of weary Senators started, six minutes earlier.

Apparently amended far beyond the bounds which would permit its acceptance by President Truman, the one-year extension measure was sent to the House where it seemed likely to receive a quick push toward a Senate-House conference committee. There, administration leaders hope to rewrite it from tip to roots.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, top Republican of the Banking Committee, said that an effort might be made to substitute for it the original extension bill President Truman vetoed on June 29. Wolcott said that the first bill appeared stronger than the latest Senate measure.

As it floundered through a sleepy Senate, the new measure would revive the OPA and restore price control ceilings as of June 30. It would reinstate rent controls* with the proviso that States take over in this field where they have adequate laws.

Price controls, however, would not be replaced on meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, milk or other dairy products, cotton seed, soybeans, grain, livestock or poultry feed, nor on any form of tobacco. Petroleum would have no ceilings as long as supply meets domestic demands.

Some Items Reinstated.

Reinstated were some of the provisions of which President Truman objected when he vetoed OPA extender bill No. 1 on June 29.

These included a section giving final say on the lifting of food controls to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of the OPA, which Mr. Truman said was an "unsound split of authority." It contained also what he called "cost plus" amendments for automobile and appliance dealers and lacked an addtional $250,000,000 in subsidiaries he asked.

In one major respect, however, it was more satisfactory to administration leaders than the first bill. The Senate put in a provision requiring that producers, manufacturers and processors ceilings be placed high enough to take care of the average increase in costs in their industry since 1940.

This was substituted for a provision inserted in the original bill by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) which Mr. Truman had labeled as the most damaging section of that measure.

The apparent administration strategy was to take this measure direct to a Senate-House committee without further action by the House itself now. There it would be matched with a twenty-day extension of OPA powers voted by the House previously and joined together under rules that would permit almost any sort of final compromise.

Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) predicted that an entirely new bill would be evolved in the process.

O'Daniel Hopes for Veto.

The Senate named Senators Wagner (D.-N. Y.), Barkley (D.-Ky.), Downey (D.-Cal.), Radcliffe (D.-Md.), Tobey (R.-N. H.), Taft (R.-Ohio) and Millikin (R.-Col.) as its conferees.

Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.), who had threatened previously to delay passage of the bill with parliamentary maneuvers, said in a forty-minute speech starting at 1:10 A. M., that he hoped the bill would come back to the Senate from the conference committee in the same form that it went there so that "President Truman will veto it."

In the last long speech before the final vote, O'Daniel slapped at the OPA, the New Deal, the Senate, and his desk. He said it was stupid and ridiculous to try to revise the ghost of the OPA. He said that the New Deal was guilty of squandering and corruption, that the administration was "walking hand in hand with all the crooks in the country." He said that Senators only were interested in getting votes.

Hopes for Modification.

It was obvious that Senator Barkley (Ky.), the Democratic leader, hoped to strike out in conference all of the exemptions voted for specific products, thus bringing back under controls the major food and other items on which the Senate said no ceilings should be placed.

If he succeeds in doing this and the House and Senate accept the compromise version, Barkley and others appeared to believe that President Truman would find it satisfactory.

At the end of nearly a week's debate on the measure, Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) sought unsuccessfully to bring the OPA back to life as it existed before June 30—with the addition of an independent decontrol board. He asked its continuance to February 1, but lost 52 to 23.

The Florida Senator told his colleagues that exemptions they had voted for food items would cost consumers $4,700,000,000 a year in grocery bills alone.

Republicans For:

Aiken, Austin, Brewster, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Hart, Hawkes, Knowland, Langer, Millikin, Morse, Revercomb, Smith, Stanfill, Taft, White, Wiley, Young—(20).

Progressive For:

LaFollette—(1).

AGAINST THE BILL—(15).

Democrats Against:

Guffey, O'Daniel, Pepper, Taylor—(4).

Republicans Against:

Ball, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Bushfield, Capehart, Gurney, Moore, Robertson, Wherry, Wilson—(11).

The following pair was announced: Tobey, Republican, for, and Willis, Republican, against.

Not voting, but recorded as favoring passage: Andrews, Byrd and Maybank, Democrats, and Reed, Republican.

Following is the vote by which the Senate earlier rejected the proposal by Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) to revive OPA authority without major changes until June 30, 1947:

FOR THE AMENDMENT—(23).

Democrats For:

Chavez, Downey, Green, Guffey, Hill, Huffman, Kilmore, Lucas, Magnuson, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Taylor, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wagner, Walsh—(22).

Republicans For:

Morse—(1).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—(52).

Democrats Against:

Barkley, Briggs, Burch, Carville, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Gossett, Hoey, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (S. C.), McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, O'Daniel, Overton, Radcliffe, Russell, Stewart, Swift, Thomas (Okla.)—(22).

Republicans Against:

Aiken, Austin, Ball, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hart, Hawkes, Knowland, Langer, Millikin, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Smith, Stanfull, Taft, Wherry, White, Wiley, Wilson, Young—(29).

Progressive Against:

LaFollette—(1).

The following pair was announced: Hatch, Democrat, position not stated, and Reed, Republican, against.

Not voting, but recorded as opposing the amendment: Andrews and Maybank, Democrats, and Willis and Bushfield, Republicans.

Provisions of New Senate OPA Bill Contrasted With Vetoed Measure

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13—Here is a comparison of the principal provisions of the Senate's OPA extension bill and the original extension measure vetoed by President Truman June 29:

Livestock, Meat and Poultry

New Bill—Taken out from under price control.

Old Bill—Left under control.

Milk and Dairy Products

New—Out from under control.

Old—Left under control.

Cottonseed, Soybeans and Their Products

New—Exempted from control.

Old—Subject to control.

Grain and Feedstuffs

New—Grain, and livestock and poultry feed made from it, out from under control.

Old—Left under control.

Tobacco

New—Uncontrolled.

Old—Controlled.

Petroleum

New—Not subject to control unless Decontrol Board certifies supply insufficient to meet domestic demand.

Old—Subject to control.

Rents

New—Federal Government could not impose rent ceilings in States which had their own rent-control organizations.

Old—No such provision regarding States.

Manufacturers' Pricing Formula

New—Maximum prices would have to return producers, manufacturers and processors, on an industry-wide basis, the average costs in 1940, plus the average industry-wide increases in costs since then. However, OPA would be allowed to make "reasonable adjustments for conditions resulting from abnormal volume of production," and to refuse increases where costs were being realized if the increases would not aid production or would reduce the production of equally needed products.

Old—Ceilings would have to reflect to individual producers, processors and manufacturers their own prices in the first half of October, 1941, plus the weighted average increase in unit costs since then throughout the industry.

Wholesalers' and Retailers' Discounts and Markups

New—Wholesalers and retailers must be allowed the discounts and markups prevailing June 29, 1946.

Old—Distributors, wholesalers and retailers must be allowed the discounts and markups prevailing Jan. 1, 1946.

Retroactive Clause

New—Provisions of extension bill shall take effect as of June 30, 1946 (date of expiration of old act) and OPA regulations, orders and price schedules not otherwise changed by new bill would go back into effect.

Old—No such provision needed.

Many provisions were common to both bills. Among the most important of these were:

Duration of Extension—To June 30, 1947.

Split of Authority—Secretary of Agriculture to have say on what agricultural commodities can be controlled.

Decontrol Board—An independent three-man board could override either the Price Administrator or Agriculture Secretary for failing to grant ceiling increases where good cause is shown.

Subsidies—Trimmed from $2,000,000,000 asked by OPA to $1,000,000,000, with stipulation that no food subsidies could be paid after next April 1.

Special treatment for automobile and appliance dealers. They would have to be allowed their full pre-war markups and discounts until their sales get back to the 1939-41 average.

"Map" abolished. OPA's maximum average price regulation which was designed to keep low-priced garments on the market is terminated.

Veto Assailed

Taft asserted that President Truman, by his June 29 veto of the first extension bill, had rejected a measure which "at worst might have resulted after three or four months in not more than ten per cent increase in some manufactured products."

"Now," the Ohioan continued, "he has a bill which gives no encouragement to increased production of manufactured products because while Senator Barkley adopted my formula, he gave the Administration discretion not to use it. But the bill takes most controls off food."

Taft alluded to a provision under which price ceilings for manufactured articles must reflect 1940 industry-wide averages, plus the industry's average increase in costs since then. Several exemptions permit the OPA, however, to refuse to grant such increases.

Reflection Of Subsidies

Increases in food prices since OPA died, Taft contended, "do little more than reflect consumer's subsidies which the OPA was paying."

"These subsidies always fool the people," he said, "whatever was not paid in prices was paid in taxes. There is no real increased cost to the people in these subsidies being paid by the consumer instead of by the United States Treasury."

Roll Call of Votes on OPA Revival

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Following is the roll call vote by which the Senate early today passed an OPA revival bill:

FOR THE BILL—(52).

Democrats For:

Barkley, Briggs, Burch, Carville, Chavez, Downey, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Gossett, Green, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Huffman, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (S. C.), Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Russell, Stewart, Swift, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wagner, Walsh—(41).

OPA Vote Shows U.S. Will: Taft

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) asserted today that the Senate's 62-to-15 vote for a modified price control bill served notice on President Truman that Congress does not like "the outrageous methods of the OPA."

In a formal statement, the Ohio senator declared he interpreted the Senate's action as meaning "that if the President refuses to improve the outrageous methods of the OPA, then there is no choice but to remove from control those products in which the OPA has made the most miserable failure."

OPA CHIEFS HOPE FINAL BILL WILL RETAIN CONTROLS

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) Backed to the wall again by price control legislation they don't like, top OPA officials today clung tenaciously but glumly to preconceived operation plans.

There was no mistaking the OPA attitude on the series of decontrol amendments tacked on the Senate-approved extender bill, although the agency made no official comment.

The obvious hope of OPA officials was that a House-Senate conference committee will mould the bill more to their liking, or that failing this, President Truman will veto it again.

The revival bill worried the agency's high command much more than the deep slash in OPA operating funds voted last night by the Senate appropriations committee. That group approved expenditure of only $56,000,000 during the fiscal year 1946-47, as against $142,000,000 requested by the agency and $106,000,000 voted by the House.

However, the Senate committee joined the House in authorizing the Budget bureau to recommend a supplementary appropriation later on the basis of any revival bill.

Meanwhile, OPA officials saw the apparent assurance of at least $56,000,000 as the solution to one big problem—how to continue to pay 34,000 OPA workers whom Mr. Truman instructed to stay on the job when price controls expired July 1.

James G. Rogers, Jr., OPA deputy administrator and general manager, said in an interview that "as long as we can give our people some assurance they will be paid, I think we can hold this staff together pretty well."

He acknowledged that in the last week there has been some "unrest" among clerical workers and other lower-salaried OPA employes but "amazingly little evidence" of any quitting.

Porter 'Frightened By Chain Reaction Of Inflation'

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Declaring that he is a "frightened man," OPA Administrator Paul Porter said today, "We've had a taste—just a taste—of what can happen without price and rent controls.

Porter, in a radio address, likened "inflation chain reaction" to the aftermath of an atomic bomb blast. He said the reaction will be slow in getting started.

"But when it does start—when it begins to rumble all along the line—some of the price increases you've been seeing in the last two weeks may look like pretty small potatoes by comparison," Porter continued.

Elaborates On His Theme

He added that it is "that chain reaction of inflation which has me worried and has me saying"—with the author of a book on atomic energy—"I'm a frightened man."

Elaborating on his chain reaction theme, Porter said:

"I am not thinking of 79-cent lamb chops, or butter at $1 a pound, or the thousands of unwarranted rent increases and evictions. . . .

"I am thinking ahead to what may happen as a result of price increases that are being made in basic commodities and raw materials, which for one reason or another haven't yet made themselves felt in your stores—at least, not to the full effect they will be felt if controls are not restored promptly."

Refers To Price Index

Noting that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' price index of 28 basic commodities had climbed seventeen per cent during the first eleven days after controls expired July 1, Porter said prices measured by this index had risen "only about 13 per cent" between May 17, 1943, and last June 28.

On some items, price increases since controls expired have been due, at least in part, to elimination of Government subsidies. Among commodities on the B.L.S. index which were subsidized are butter, hogs, cattle, sugar, coffee, copper, lead and zinc.

Porter said there is "an easily detected note of wishful thinking" in the statements of merchants, distributors and manufacturers who have "pledged they will do their best to hold the price line, with or without the OPA."

out price controls learned their economics.

Finds No Realism

"I can't find anything very realistic in their notion that a hundred thousand pledges and 40,000,000 themselves, even with the best intentions in the world, are all that's needed to achieve price stability in this difficult time."

Porter asserted that "one reason why price rises haven't taken business is that so much of America's business is practically at a standstill."

He said trading in many commodities is "as has stopped and many mills aren't making cloth or taking of uncertainty of any kind," because of uncertainty about the price situation.

Most Mean What They Say—

He said the majority of them "mean what they say" and that perhaps they can hold the line on goods they have in stock at present.

"But when those goods are gone," Porter continued, "what's going to happen then? What's going to happen when the chain reaction of inflation starts reacting—somewhere down at the base of the production and distribution line?"

Expressing concern over the "complacent tone of some (who) tell you that a runaway inflation is impossible here," Porter said:

"I sometimes wonder when those who take such a complacent view of the immediate future with

[Continued On Page 3, Column 1

Opposed House Provision

This testimony disclosed that both LaGuardiaa and William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, had strongly urged elimination of a House provision denying UNRRA funds to any country which refuses to permit accredited American press representatives to "enter, observe and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief" in that country.

The committee decided against striking out the amendment. But on motion of Senator Ball (R., Minn.), it decided that none of the UNRRA money in the bill could be spent unless correspondents were permitted to send reports on UNRRA activities "without any deletions or modifications by censorship."

Outlines Possible Effect

Ball said this had the effect of not challenging Russia's right to maintain censorship, but providing for uncensored dispatches on UNRRA's operations. He said he did not know if the new version is acceptable to the State Department and to LaGuardia.

In testimony taken by the committee behind closed doors, Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), demanded to know of Clayton "how much longer do we have to bow down to the dictates of Russia as to how we spend our own money?"

Clayton contended that UNRRA missions in Byelorussia and the Ukraine, the two Soviet republics receiving aid, had not been hampered in any way in distributing supplies. He said that the censorship clause would not change the situation, adding:

"It would make an ally of ours in the war and a country that we are trying very hard to work with for the restoration of the world, and for future peace, it would make that country mad and I think they would have a right to get mad."

A "Heartbreaking" Job

Asserting that UNRRA was a "heartbreaking" job at best, LaGuardia told the committee that the United States ought to do all it could to create good will.

"I want to hand out this food," he said. "I do not want to throw it at them."

LaGuardia contended that he had stopped all but vital food shipments to China only because supplies had piled up in ports there due to the breakdown in inland transportation. He said these supplies were deteriorating and were being stolen.

Oil Deliveries Lag: Clark

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark reported to superiors today that a "critical situation" has resulted in the United States zone of Austria from failure and uncertainties of petroleum deliveries from the Soviet zone.

He said that since May, Austria has been dependent upon these petroleum products, except for gasoline.

"Until June 28, the only Soviet supplied petroleum products received in the United States zone against May and June quantities were 600 tons of Diesel oil," Clark said.

A summary of Clark's monthly report, containing the petroleum angle, was released by the War Department.

Senate Gets Money Bill With Censorship Proviso

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—A pulled punch at foreign news censorship went to the Senate today, along with word that UNRRA Director F. H. LaGuardia has demanded that the Chinese Government overhaul its relief setup.

The relaxed censorship provision, aimed at Russia, was contained in a $2,700,000,000 money bill approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Disclosure of LaGuardia's action came in printed testimony of committee hearings on the measure, which contains $465,000,000 for LaGuardia's United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

One Part of Reorganization Plan Approved by Senate

JUL 14 1946

Heeds Barkley Appeal and Backs Union of Grazing Service and Land Office

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—One of the three Presidential plans for merging and streamlining government agencies squeezed through Congress today when the Senate heeded a plea of Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, to "scrape some of the barnacles from the ship of state."

The Senate, by a ballot announced as 37 to 30, voted down a resolution disapproving a plan which proposed that the Grazing Service and General Land Office be combined into a single Bureau of Land Management in the Interior Department.

Fought by Republicans, that was the biggest of a dozen-odd shifts in "reorganization plan No. 3."

The House already has rejected the plan and two others President Truman sent to Congress on May 16. Under the reorganization act, all three go into effect automatically at midnight Monday—sixty days after submission—unless both Senate and House vote them down.

Battling against time, Republicans maneuvered to shove the remaining two plans to a showdown in the Senate before Monday's deadline. They complained that the Truman plans would not do the reorganization job Congress intended, and that Senators had not had sufficient time to study them.

But Senator Barkley shouted to his colleagues:

"We cannot stand on the floor of the Senate and denounce duplication, denounce inefficiency and denounce expense, and then refuse to pass the first plan that comes along for reorganization."

"There has been a demand for years that we scrape some of these growths, these barnacles from the ship of state."

Other Plans Face Fight

The closeness of the vote on plan No. 3 pointed to trouble ahead for the remaining two, as the Senate decided to act on them in reverse numerical order. No. 3 was regarded as the least controversial.

The biggest scrap was shaping up over plan No. 1 and its provision for consolidating an assortment of agencies dealing with housing into a single, permanent national housing agency.

The three-ply Presidential program for government bureaus and commissions involves twenty-eight separate shifts.

Plan No. 2, for instance, takes the children's bureau out of the Labor Department and turns it over to the Federal Security Agency. It proposes, too, other steps preliminary to setting up a new Federal Department of Welfare under a Cabinet officer.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, questioned whether the plans comply with the goal of a 25 per cent saving of government money which Congress inserted in the reorganization act.

May Save $500,000 a Year

But the Senate Judiciary Committee said the three plans combined might cut government expenditures by $500,000 a year.

Additional changes which now go into effect through plan No. 3:

Shift the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation from the Commerce Department to the Coast Guard and Customs Bureau, in the Treasury Department, where it has been temporarily in war time.

Give the Secretary of Agriculture complete control of the programs of the Federal Crop Insurance and Commodity Credit Corporations, while keeping them as separate corporations.

Combine the Paymasters and Quartermasters Department of the Marine Corps into a supply department.

Abolish the functions of the Labor Relations Board for taking strike ballots—in line with action already ordered by Congress.

House Group Clears Way For Atomic Bill

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The House Rules Committee today cleared for House consideration early next week legislation setting up domestic controls over atomic energy.

The committee recommended four hours of debate on the controversial measure, a rewritten version of the McMahon bill passed by the Senate some time ago.

The Senate measure called for a five-member civilian commission to control atomic energy development.

It was revised by the House Military Committee to require that at least one of the members be a military representative and that the head of the division of military application also be a representative of the armed services.

Numerous House members already have indicated they will seek to adopt the entire Senate bill without change, paving the way for a fight over the issue of civilian versus military control of atomic energy.

JUL 14 1946

Navy Sets Atom Research For Warship Propulsion

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, July 13—Chancellor Arthur H. Compton of Washington University announced today that the institution had received a $103,000 Navy contract for research in the use of atomic power for propulsion of warships.

"A battleship with an atomic power unit would use the unit to propel the ship, and at the same time might produce materials from which atomic bombs could be made," Dr. Compton said.

In charge of the research will be Dr. Arthur L. Hughes, head of the university's Physics Department and acting director of its recently organized Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering.

"It is essential to increase our supply of fundamental knowledge of atomic structures," Dr. Hughes said.

"We are now returning our major efforts to the fundamental research which was neglected during the war years. Atomic research at the university will be a cooperative venture. Modern nuclear research involves so many branches of science that it is necessary to have the cooperation of a group of specialists."

AIR ATTACKS CREDITED WITH BEATING JAPS

Survey Says Victory Was Sure Without Atom Bomb Or Russians

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—A commission which studied bombing effects and other factors told President Truman today that Japan certainly would have surrendered before the end of 1945 even without the atomic bomb, Russia's entry into the war or any Allied invasion plans.

Asserting that air supremacy was "the major factor which determined the timing of Japan's surrender," the United States Strategic Bombing Survey had this to say on other points, in a report to the President:

THE ATOMIC BOMB — brought "further urgency and lubrication" to peacemaking machinery.

RUSSIA'S ENTRY — "Neither defeated Japan nor materially hastened the acceptance of surrender."

THE INVASION THREAT—"Anticipated landings were even viewed by the military with hope that they would afford a means of inflicting casualties sufficiently high to improve their chances of a negotiated peace."

Foreseen In 1944

Some Japanese leaders recognized as early as the Spring of 1944 that "Japan was facing ultimate defeat," said the report made public today by the White House.

"The time lapse between military impotence and political acceptance of the inevitable might have been shorter," the report said, "had the political structure of Japan permitted a more rapid and decisive determination of national policies.

"It seems clear, however, that air supremacy and its exploitation over Japan proper was the major factor which determined the timing of Japan's surrender and obviated any need for invasion.

Based On Detailed Inquiry

"Based on a detailed investigation of all the facts and supported by the testimony of the surviving Japanese leaders involved, it is the survey's opinion that certainly prior to December 31, 1945, and in all probability prior to November 1, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated."

The report summarized the findings of a staff of 1,150 civilians and Army and Navy officers and enlisted men who started work in Japan in September, 1945, weeks after Japan's fall. Headed by Franklin D'Olier, former national commander of the American Legion, the twelve-member survey earlier studied and reported on the effects of the aerial attack on Germany.

By questioning more than 700 Japanese military, Government and industrial officials and translating many documents, the survey put together a narrative report of "Japan's struggle to end the war."

Decided As Early As May

Asserting that Emperor Hirohito and his chief political and naval advisers had decided as early as May, 1945, that the war must be ended on any terms. The report set out these factors as "principal contributions to surrender":

1. Blockade of Japan's sea communications exploited the basic vulnerability of an island enemy which, with inherently second-power resources, was struggling to enlarge its capabilities by milking the raw materials of a rich conquered area. United States submarines sank 55 per cent of the total of Japanese merchant shipping lost. Navy and Army Air Forces sank 40 per cent.

2. Concurrent military operations . . . formed a shears that scissored Japan's military potential into an ineffectual remnant.

Fear Of Bombs Persuasive

3. Fear of home island bombing was persuasive to the political leaders even before its direct effects could be felt. News of the B-29 and its intended capabilities reached Japan in 1943.

4. The expected invasion "raised few fears which expedited the decision to surrender beforehand" despite the notion in some quarters that it might be turned to Japanese account.

5. So long as Germany remained in the war that fact contributed to the core of Japanese resistance. Slight evidence exists that some hope was held for a long-promised German miracle weapon.

6. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs did not, defeat Japan, nor by the testimony of the enemy leaders who ended the war did they persuade Japan to accept unconditional surrender.

7. Russia's entry into the Pacific war two days after the Hiroshima bomb dropped neither defeated Japan nor materially hastened the acceptance of surrender.

Yank's Tale Of Atomic Bomb For Tokyo Sped Surrender

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—How a captured B-29 Superfortress pilot helped the Japanese make up their minds to surrender last August was disclosed today by the United States Strategic Bombing Survey.

A rumor that an atomic bomb was to be dropped on Tokyo August 12 got started after questioning of the pilot, unidentified in the report.

Japan's first overture toward acceptance of the Potsdam surrender terms was cabled to the United States via Switzerland August 10.

The story, made public at the White House, said:

"Indubitably the Hiroshima bomb and the rumor derived from interrogation of an American prisoner (B-29 pilot), who stated that an atom bomb attack on Tokyo was scheduled for August 12 introduced urgency in the minds of the Government and magnified the pressure behind its moves to end the war."

The 20th Air Force, in charge of all B-29 operations, would not give out the pilot's name. Declining to comment on the truth or falsity of the story of a Tokyo bombing plan, air force officials said the question of whether the pilot gave information to the enemy was involved.

Upping Draft Age To Be Deferred

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The War Department says it may be necessary in the future "to consider the induction of men through age 35," but it has "not recommended to the President that the top draft age be raised from 29 to 35 years."

This statement was issued last night after an official close to the draft policy had told reporters he understood such a recommendation already had been made.

Advised of the War Department's statement, this official said all selective service plans are based on upping the age limit from 29 to 35, when induction calls are resumed in September.

Memorandum Issued

The Army's press memorandum said:

"In any future calls on selective service for personnel, the War Department will specify that the call be filled, in so far as possible, by men within the 19 to 29 age bracket.

"If in the future it is found that there are insufficient personnel within this age bracket to satisfy manpower requirements, it may be necessary to consider the induction of men through age 35.

"The War Department has not recommended to the President that the top draft age be raised from 29 to 35 years."

One of the Army's biggest manpower sources, until the new draft law went into effect July 1, was the 18 year olds. They now are exempt until they turn 19.

him escape the consequences of his wrongdoing."

The defense finally got what it called "harmless" FBI "whispering wire" recordings in evidence yesterday.

But accompanying the nine recordings which Special FBI Agent J. Morton Arnold made when the 30-year-old Russian visited the Kennedy home the evening of last February 2, was Arnold's amplified testimony of what he said he heard. Kennedy had testified he sold secrets about the U.S.S. Yellowstone to Redin for $250, making one such deal that evening.

Quotations Are Cited

Fragments of the low-voiced conversation which he said he heard Kennedy say included:

"Just how interested are you in this . . .;" ". . . all electrically controlled;" "blueprints," and ". . . this is pretty complex, you read it over and see if you understand it and if you don't I'll explain it to you."

He admitted, however, that he had been able to barely understand Lieutenant Redin or heard only a "mumble," and to Attorney Tracy Griffin's question whether he had heard Redin say a "single word in connection with the matters involved in this case," replied that he had not.

Jury To Get Records

The jurors will take the records, including an amplifying phonograph and headphones, with them when they retire. They were brought into the case when the Government, through its last rebuttal witness, Arnold, offered them to the defense.

As heard in the courtroom, the record played was a jumble of sound, with little or none of it intelligible.

Later, Allan Pomeroy, chief assistant United States district attorney brought from Arnold the comment that they were made on a specially soft wax. Playing of them a number of times as the FBI investigated the case, he said, had lessened their "fidelity" of recording.

Prosecution Stresses Redin Case Importance

JUL 14 1946

Seattle, Wash., July 13 (AP)—A special assistant to the United States Attotrney General, opening Government arguments in the Nicolai G. Redin espionage-conspiracy trial, asserted today that if the Russian naval officer had obtained requested secret information, "this courtroom would never have heard this trial."

The Government attorney, Victor E. Anderson, of St. Paul, Minn., told the jury:

"The Government could not have afforded to disclose the situation if Redin had obtained information he sought. We would rather have lost the trial. But we caught him before those documents saw the light of day."

Prosecution Handicapped

Anderson declared that the Government came into the case "with certain handicaps because secret naval information could not be disclosed."

He outlined to the jury the charges that Redin bought secret data on the new type United States destroyer tender Yellowstone from Herbert G. Kennedy, shipyard engineer, and continued:

"Such activities are despicable, but a thousand times worse when they come from a former ally whom we trusted and helped until there was no more cry for assistance."

"I don't know whether the defendant did this of his own initiative," Anderson added, and turning to Redin he waved his hand and said, "I am going to pay you the tribute that what you did on those dates was on the orders of the Kremlin."

Urges "Just Verdict"

Anderson opened his argument by calling for a "just verdict." He asked the jury to shed any partisanship, asserting:

"The defendant is a citizen of a foreign country and I wish that what I may say might be heard in the innermost resesses of the Kremlin. Don't hold it against him where he was born, but don't let

SEATTLE, July 13 (AP)—Lieutenant Redin was pictured by Defense Counsel Irvin Goodman as the victim of a "political trial."

"I say this case is a small part of a much larger setting," Mr Goodman said. "A spy case was needed at this particular time in world history but you and I, as Americans, want no artificially created spy scare to disrupt the peace of the world."

Patterson Lauds Japanese-American Unit

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson said today members of the Japanese-American 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team were "heroes" whose war exploits "no American will forget."

In a letter to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Pursell, the commanding officer, the War Secretary said the unit would "march into history" after President Truman reviews 500 remaining officers and men who returned this month from European war service.

Mr. Truman is to present a presidential distinguished unit citation at a review here Monday.

The War Department announced yesterday that under a change in plans the outfit will be mustered out in Hawaii instead of at Fort Belvoir, Va.

REP. MAY IN CLASH WITH PROBE GROUP

JUL 14 1946

Senators Say He Is Unable to Contradict Tie-Up with War Firms.

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) In a gloves-off exchange, the Senate War Investigating committee concluded today that Rep. May (D-Ky.) is "unable to explain or contradict" evidence linking him with munitions makers and the House Military chairman in reply challenged the general "conduct of your hearings."

Dropping the polite formalities of congressional exchanges, the committee wrote May directly that it could find no alternative to the conclusion that "you admit the facts" gathered in its inquiry "to be true."

May Sends Snappy Reply

May snapped back a formal reply that such a conclusion is "unwarranted" and added that "it parallels other characteristics of the conduct of your hearings to which I object."

The committee turned thumbs down on the conditions with which May hedged an agreement to "consider" a personal appearance to tell of his acknowledged help to an industrial combine headed by Dr. Henry Garsson. It contended that the import of those demands constituted a refusal to appear in its inquiry into the group's profits on

(Continued on Page Twelve)

JUL 14 1946

$78,000,000 in war contracts and its Washington influence.

Denies Refusal to Appear

"I have not so declined," May declared in his reply. "Before accepting, I am simply seeking a basis upon which such acceptance can be made without being denied the rights and privileges specified."

May struck back, too, at the Senate committee's sharp comment that public servants should seek accountings of their public trust "frequently, fully and openly" to preserve the integrity of Congress.

"Be assured," May wrote Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) of the Senate committee, "that zeal in the desire to 'account frequently and openly' is not limited to the sphere of any particular group nor is integrity and devotion to duty.

"My request was directed only in my desire that the public be afforded the opportunity for the presentation of evidence by me and others under conditions conforming with the established concepts of judicial fairness.

"If this is fully and completely accorded me upon whom the brunt of attack is apparently leveled I shall willingly appear and it is hoped, regardless of the established practices of your committee, it will recognize the justice of my stated position."

The exchange apparently left the question of May's appearance at an impasse.

Demands Right of Counsel

JUL 14 1946

May has insisted that he be given the right to appear accompanied by his attorney with power to cross-examine former witnesses, call his own witness, and subpoena records. The Senate committee has taken a firm position that he should not be given privileges denied others.

In language unusually strong for an official communication, the committee wrote May directly that it could find no alternative to the conclusion "that you admit the facts" gathered in its inquiry "to be true."

Saying that public servants should seek accountings of their public trust "frequently, fully and openly," the committee curtly advised May that "when wrongfully challenged, we should rush to defend" the integrity of Congress.

Rejects May's Conditions

It rejected flatly the conditions laid down by May for his personal appearance to dismiss testimony that he actively aided a group of 19 Illinois concerns to obtain huge war contracts, manpower and materiel favors and advance payments on munitions work. Instead, it suggested that May testify under conditions that he, himself, imposes upon witnesses as chairman of the House Military committee.

The letter, made public by the investigating committee, added:

"The committee is confident that this standard will satisfy all of the safeguards to personal rights which do not conflict with the equally important objective of obtaining full and accurate information for the Congress and the nation, unhampered by technical and legalistic obstructions."

May had written the Senate committee demanding assurance that, if he appeared to testify, he would be given an opportunity to have his counsel present with the right to recall and cross-examine previous witnesses, call his own witnesses, and subpoena records in his behalf.

In reply to May's demands for conditions, the committee declared: "Stripped of 'ifs', 'ands', and 'buts', the plain and simple import of your letter is that you decline to appear before the committee to face and explain the fact that have been presented.

"The committee has sought to find an alternative to the conclusion that you admit these facts to be true, that you are unable to explain or contradict them. It cannot find any such alternative."

"We are all public servants," the letter added. "As such, the citizenry and its representative bodies, of which we are members, are entitled to an accounting of our stewardship of the public trust we have accepted. This should induce us to seek to account frequently, fully and openly.

"No possession should be more precious than the confidence of the public in the integrity and devotion to duty of a representative of the people in a democracy. When wrongfully challenged, we should rush to defend that integrity."

May has acknowledged that he helped the Illinois combine, the Erie Basin and Batavia Metal Products companies, and his "good friends"—the promoters of the combine, Henry and Murray Garsson. But he has denied that he profited personally, and asserted that he only did what any other congressman would do to aid them in making contracts and getting the war job done.

Key Witness Sought

The sharp letter to May overshadowed, meanwhile, the failure of a key witness to appear in the committee inquiry into the high profits, complicated operations and Washington influence of the Illinois combine.

George Meader, committee counsel, reported that Louis Sarelas, $10,000-a-year Washington office manager of Erie Basin and Batavia, under subpoena from the committee, had failed to report as ordered at an executive session of the committee today.

He said a second subpoena had been issued, but not yet delivered because committee investigators were unable to locate Sarelas. He said that Sarelas' family had informed the committee that he did not return home last night.

Sarelas told a reporter later he had not received a subpoena delivered to his home in Silver Spring, Md., because he spent last night with a sister in Washington.

"I have been attending the hearings right along and will attend Monday and testify if the committee wishes me to," he said.

Sarelas was scheduled to go on the witness stand when the committee resumes its public hearings Monday, along with Joseph Freeman, Washington representative of the combine.

The committee wanted to find out from Sarelas if May had ever visited or telephoned the Washington office during the time it was obtaining contracts which added up to more than $78,000,000.

Meader said Sarelas would be questioned, too, on the activities of Albert Jacobson, who resigned from the district bar association under pressure in 1938, got a job as a clerk-typist in the War department at $1,620 a year, and rose swiftly to a $9,975-a-year contract approving post in Chemical Warfare service's legal division.

Under the committee's schedule they will be followed by Allen B. Gellman and Joseph T. Weiss, associates of the Garssons in development of the munitions combine. Unlike Henry Garsson, both have notified the committee that they will waive the constitutional protection which safeguards any person from being required to testify about matters which might degrade or incriminate him.

Unexplained, also, was the identity of a witnes who appeared before the committee during the executive session. So secret was his testimony that committee whisked him through a back exit upon its conclusion, and members refused to identify him or explain why he was called.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the committee discused briefly what steps should be taken if May refuses to appear voluntarily, but deferred a decision temporarily. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) has declared that a subpoena should be the next step.

Other members, however, have taken the stand that a subpoena should be issued only as a last resort, and that legal action should not be taken to force May's attendance until all other witnesses have been called.

ARMY TO EXPAND AVIATION TRAINING

JUL 14 1946

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP)—Outstanding Army airmen will spend five of their first 20 years service in school under plans announced today by the Army Air forces.

One in every ten officers will be in school at any one time, it was estimated by Maj. Gen. David M. Schlatter, deputy commander of the new air university system of training.

Topped by an air war college at Maxwell field, Ala., the air university includes five schools which will start full scale operation in September. Included are;

Air command and staff school, at Maxwell field; air special staff school, Gunter and Graig fields, Ala.; school of aviation medicine, Randolph field, Texas, and Air institute of Technology, Wright field, Ohio.

ARMY SENDS BIG PLANE ON MISSION TO EUROPE

JUL 14 1946

WASHINGTON, July 13. — (AP) The Army sent its huge "flying boxcar" winging toward Europe today for the first time.

Eight paratroopers were aboard. American and British occupation troops will be shown the newest wrinkles in parachute tactics and air cargo transport.

The two-engine plane, officially known as the C-82 "Flying Packet" is the Army's latest standard air carrier.

Troops will witness demonstrations of unloading and discharging 55 millimetre howitzers and a 2 1-2 ton truck as well as parachute drops.

The detachment, numbering 14 including air crew, is to proceed to England after arriving at Wiesbaden, Germany, and then return to the American occupation zone for demonstrations.

Eisenhower Honored by Greece

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower received today the Grand Cross of the Order of George I with swords, awarded by King George of Greece. The presentation to the Chief of Staff was made at the War Department by Lieut. Gen. Alexander Papagos, retired, who commanded the Greek armed forces during the Albanian campaign and is now on a semi-official visit to the United States.

Same Ships Soon For GI's, Kin

JUL 14 1946

Washington, July 13—Army men with dependents soon will have their families with them on the same ship when they go overseas, the adjutant general's office says.

With the Transportation Corps, it is working to speed the migration of dependents going overseas. The office says they will be moving much faster soon.

Biggest problems are shortages of shipping space, and housing in overseas theaters, but they're being licked gradually.

3,022 Have Gone

A total of 7,789 families were approved to go to the European theater between April 1 and July 31. So far only 3,022 have embarked, but Lieut. Col. R. F. Oakes of the Transportation Corps is confident the others will have left by the end of this month.

From April 1, when the migration really began, to June 27 a total of 5,800 families had gone to all theaters. A family is defined as a wife only or a wife and children.

Sometimes a family is delayed several months in departing. That usually is due to problems in the particular area for which they are headed.

The reason the Army thinks it will be possible before long for men to take their families with them is that the number of requests from men now overseas for their dependents to join them is slackening.

Europe Getting Most

A breakdown of June embarkations illustrates where most dependents are going. Here's where 2,227 went: Europe, 1,392; Alaska, 49; South Atlantic, 111; Africa and Middle East, 5; Mediterranean, 123; Mid-Pacific, 232; West Pacific, 31; Japan and Korea, 312.

The Army says preference no longer is being shown to rank in getting a man's dependents overseas and helping him find housing for them.

A colonel just back from Tokyo said the Army is taking over homes once occupied by foreign diplomats there and assigning them to men on the basis of family size, regardless of rank.

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Wallace Sees Arms Causing High Taxes

JUL 14 1946

Calls U. N. Chief Hope for Settled World Economy

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, told the American people tonight that their taxes can be cut "only when we have a world in which high armaments won't be necessary."

"And that kind of world," Secretary Wallace said in remarks prepared for a radio broadcast, "can come only with world-wide economic co-operation, bolstered by political co-operation in the United Nations."

Appearing on the program with William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, on the National Broadcasting Company series on foreign policy, Secretary Wallace called for furtner large foreign loans by the United States "if we seriously want to exercise leadership for peace and greater freedom of trade."

Mr. Clayton set up $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 as an annual goal for United States exports.

It will take at least that volume, said the State Department's ranking economic official, to keep America's economy running at top speed. He added:

"That figure may even be too low, if we get inflation and the value of the dollar goes down.

"And, of course, in the long run we'll need to import at least as much as we export or people abroad won't be able to buy our goods—at least not for long."

Both men agreed that the United States, as the world's greatest producing nation and its only great lending nation, has at the moment responsibility for leadership in economic and political affairs.

Spy Agent Carried $10,000 in Girdle

JUL 14 1946

But F. B. I. Got Her Money, Not Nazis in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The Germans used every trick—including a woman who had $10,000 stuffed in her girdle—in attempts to smuggle money to their spies in this country during the war.

But the Department of Justice announced today that another $180,000 in cash and valuables headed off before it got to the Nazi agents is now ready to be turned over to the Alien Property Custodian.

This brings to $366,000 the amount of spy money collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and deposited in the Treasury General Fund.

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, said most of the money was sent over in United States currency.

The valuables included a fancy diamond ring, some rare stamps and expensive watches.

In addition to the woman with the expensive girdle, the Germans tried such stunts as these:

A seaman tried to bring in a large denomination bill. It was found in his bridgework.

Another tried to get money through by putting it under the paper lining of a cigar box.

The F. B. I.'s biggest haul came in January, 1943. That's when it turned over to the Treasury nearly $171,000 in cash, obtained from eight Nazi saboteurs. Six of these later were executed.

Another big catch was $56,694.61 obtained from William Curtis Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel, who were landed on the coast of Maine in November, 1944. The F. B. I. caught them a month later.

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PAPER SAYS ARMY SMASHED RADIOS

JUL 14 1946

Atlanta Journal Charges Equipment Was Wrecked

Atlanta, July 13 (AP)—The Atlanta *Journal* said tonight that 50 tons of Army radios and radio equipment, "bearing signs of having been smashed deliberately with hammers and hacked with axes," are being unloaded here as junk.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed "young Atlantain who served as a radio operator in the Navy" as saying after his examination of the material that much of it was new. He estimated the equipment cost $1,000,000.

The *Journal* said the junk was purchased by the Atlanta Steel Supply Corporation for $12.88 a ton, or a total of $644.

Salvage Called More Expensive

The newspaper said the equipment came from Warner-Robins Field, at Macon, Ga., and quoted Capt. H. R. Daniels, public relations officer there, as saying:

"Most of the material was obsolete as far back as 1939, 1940 and 1941. It is all Army stuff, and it is a fact that salvage of parts suitable for commercial use would be more expensive to the Government than it is to sell it as junk.

"Some of it likely is classified (secret) equipment mutilated under Army regulations as a security measure. And it is probable that if the equipment were salvaged and placed on the market, it would have resulted in the loss of many jobs in commercial plants manufacturing radios and parts."

View Camera Holders

The *Journal* said many of the radios appeared "to have been smashed and hacked just enough to permit disposal by the Army as junk."

The paper said a professional photographer found several "8 by 10 holders for view cameras" which are difficult to purchase on a civilian market.

MONTANA CHARGE STIRS COMMITTEE

JUL 14 1946

Report Wheeler "Dominates" Probe Heard By Opponent

Washington, July 13 (AP)—A campaign opponent's assertion that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) "dominates" the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee precipitated today a verbal battle between the committee's clerk and its chief investigator.

George Barker, investigator who held hearings in Montana, told the committee today that Leif Erickson, Wheeler's opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination, had said he was informed, possibly by the committee clerk, that Barker had been hired at Wheeler's instance.

Mrs. Grace Johnson, committee clerk, testified indignantly that she didn't know Erickson, hadn't talked to him on the phone or otherwise and hadn't asked anyone else to communicate with him.

"Extremely Rude"

Furthermore, Mrs. Johnson said that Barker had been "extremely rude" to her, adding:

"He has not been a gentleman at all in the time that he has been on the committee."

She testified under questioning that she had been employed by the Senate Small Business Committee, of which Senator Murray (D., Mont.) is chairman. Murray has opposed Wheeler's renomination.

Barker's assertion that Erickson had charged the committee was "dominated" by Wheeler prompted a demand by Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) for a thorough investigation.

Bridges Expresses Concern

"I want this committee run squarely on the level, without any discrimination against anybody concerned," Bridges asserted. Senator Johnson (D., Col.), acting chairman, echoed the sentiments.

Barker told the senators that at no time had he been given "the slightest intimation that this investigation was to be slanted either in favor of Erickson or Senator Wheeler."

Toward the end of the hearing Mrs. Johnson told Senators Johnson and Bridges that "when Senator Ellender (D., La.), chairman of this committee, returns I intend to tell him fully about the disgraceful and deplorable attack Mr. Barker has made on me this afternoon."

She added she intended to see "the best lawyer I can find."

"There is not one thing he (Barker) can prove," she asserted.

Montana Hearing Called Fair

Bridges said if "there is any basis for Erickson's charge, I want to get to the bottom of it. I want to see action taken, and drastically."

John B. Layton and George E. Cooper, members of the metropolitan police force, lent to the committee to make the investigation in Montana, testified the hearing there had been conducted openly and fairly.

The hearing adjourned until next week, probably Tuesday, when witnesses from Montana and New York will be examined. They are expected to testify as to how funds were raised to publish two books and a circular which Senator Wheeler charged were attempts to "smear" him.

Little In Europe $400,000 Won't Buy, Advertiser Finds

JUL 14 1946

Seattle, July 13 (AP)—An American who will offer up to $400,000 can buy almost anything in Europe from a castle in Switzerland, a villa in Italy, a surplus airbase in France or an island off the coast of Scotland, Hermann Schoenen, of Seattle, has discovered.

All you need to do is advertise, he says, and there are scores of people willing to help you spend your money.

Schoenen, an engineer at the Boeing Aircraft Company, advertised in the London *Times* that he was in the market for real estate. He offered up to £100,000 pounds (approximately $400,000 American money).

His Ad In The London Times

He said he had inherited the money, but it is tied up in European countries where foreign exchange laws prohibit the removal of capital. Rather than take a chance on fluctuating foreign currency, Schoenen decided to try and buy real estate.

"Wanted, water-front estate on small island, with medium-sized house, should have small harbor with pier and necessary buildings for operation; must be in good condition; consider England, France, Switzerland. Up to £100,000."

He then listed his American address.

And Some Of The Responses

An owner of a castle sent a picture showing a magnificent estate on an island in Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. It is surrounded by an ancient but well-kept moat.

The airbase owner in France explained that the property was used during the war but had been turned back to him. The island off Scotland also had a large home and a three-masted schooner to go with it.

Real-estate men in the United States heard of his plans and have telephoned from all parts of the nation offering to sell European property.

Why doesn't he go to Europe to spend his money?

"I was born in Germany and one finds that money isn't everything after comparing conditions in the United States with those in foreign countries."

Navy To Commission Carrier Saipan Today

Philadelphia, July 13 (AP)—Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, famous carrier task-force commander of the war in the Pacific, will be the principal speaker tomorrow at commissioning of the aircraft carrier Saipan, first of a new class to join the United States Fleet.

More than 1,400 persons are expected to attend the ceremony at the Philadelphia naval base. Vice Admiral James L. Kauffman, commandant of the 4th Naval District, will turn the new ship over to her commanding officer, Capt. John G. Crommelin, veteran naval pilot from Wetumpka, Ala., who will be in command during the shakedown cruise scheduled in August.

The Saipan, a 20,000-ton ship listed by the Navy as a light carrier in comparison with the standard 27,000-ton Essex class and the giant 45,000-ton Midway class, is named for the Mariannas island that was a principal base for United States air attacks against Japan. The ship's anti-aircraft armament is ten twin mounts and five quad mounts of 40-millimeter and sixteen twin mounts of 20-millimeter machine guns.

BATTLESHIP COLORADO JOINS INACTIVE FLEET

JUL 14 1946

SEATTLE, July 13 — (AP) The U.S.S. Colorado, which fought through eight campaigns and engagements from Tarawa to Okinawa and lost 84 of her officers and crewmen, started her postwar "vacation" today.

The skippers of many of her sister ships were on hand for the ceremonies which transferred the battleship to the inactive 19th fleet where she will remain in readiness for any future call to duty. She was launched in 1921.

BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH

NEW YORK, JULY 13-(AP)-ADVOCATES OF AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR AN AUTONOMOUS INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC CONTROL AGENCY PUSHED AHEAD DOGGEDLY TODAY ON A COURSE WHICH MAY LEAD TO A DECISIVE SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA OVER THE BIG POWER VETO IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THESE PROPONENTS CONCEDED THAT RUSSIA COULD BLOCK ANY MOVE TO AMEND THE CHARTER ON THE VETO QUESTION, SIMPLY BY INVOKING THE VETO ITSELF. NEVERTHELESS, THEY PROCEEDED ON THEIR COURSE, WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT THE CHARTER AND THE SET-UP OF THE U.N. ITSELF MIGHT PROVE TO BE OUTMODED IN THE ATOMIC AGE.

THESE FACTORS EMERGED AFTER YESTERDAY'S ACRIMONIOUS THREE-HOUR SESSION OF THE 12-NATION ATOMIC WORKING COMMITTEE AT WHICH:

1--THE RETIRING ATOMIC CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA, REJECTED THE RUSSIAN ATOMIC PLAN AS "IMPOSSIBLE."

2--BERNARD M.BARUCH, OF THE UNITED STATES, SAID EVATT'S SUMMATION AS CHAIRMAN "CONFORMS BASICALLY TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS". APPARENTLY REFERRING TO A RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION OF ATOM BOMBS, BARUCH ADDED THAT "A SOLEMN EXPRESSION OF PIOUS INTENT IS NOT SUFFICIENT X X X PROTECTION."

3--SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO SAID HE SAW NO REASON WHY EXCHANGE OF ATOMIC SECRETS SHOULD NOT BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS. HE OPPOSED UNSUCCESSFULLY THE FORMATION OF 12-NATION COMMITTEES TO CARRY ON UNDER THE COMMISSION.

4--EVATT, ACCORDING TO A WITNESS WHO ASKED NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED, ACCUSED GROMYKO OF OBSTRUCTING PROGRESS ON HIS REPORT BY "TALKING TOO MUCH" AND GROMYKO RETORTED: "NOT HALF AS MUCH AS YOU."

IN A PRELIMINARY TO THAT POINT OF DEBATE GROMYKO TOOK OFFENSE WHEN EVATT OMITTED MENTION OF RUSSIA AMONG THE NATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN HELPFUL IN THE WORK OF THE ATOMIC SUB-COMMITTEE WHOSE EFFORTS WERE UNDER DISCUSSION.

JUL 14 1946

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GROMYKO WAS OUTVOTED TWICE ON MOTIONS TO ESTABLISH 12-NATION COMMITTEES. POLAND SUPPORTED HIM ON ONE MOTION AND ABSTAINED ON THE OTHER.

GROMYKO VOTED AFFIRMATIVELY, HOWEVER, ON A MOTION FOR A THIRD COMMITTEE, WHICH WOULD BE CONCERNED WITH EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC

DATA ON THE ATOM BUT WOULD NOT DIVULGE THE SECRETS AS QUICKLY AS THE RUSSIANS WOULD LIKE. BARUCH SAID SECRET INFORMATION WOULD NOT EVEN BE DISCUSSED AT THIS STAGE OF THE DELIBERATIONS.

IT WAS BARUCH WHO MADE THE BROADEST HINT THAT THE ATOMIC CONFEREES MIGHT SEEK NEW MEANS OF OVERCOMING RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION TO YIELDING THE VETO AND THAT THE U.N. MIGHT BE SHAKEN UP TO CONFORM WITH THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE ATOMIC AGE.

BARUCH FIRST REITERATED THAT HE WAS CONCERNED WITH THE VETO POWER ONLY AS IT AFFECTS ATOMIC ENERGY, AND ADDED:

"I DIGRESS HERE TO REMIND ALL OF US THAT WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS UNKNOWN. THEREFORE, IT IS APPARENT THAT THE PROCESSES SET UP IN THE CHARTER DID NOT--COULD NOT--DEAL WITH THIS PREGNANT SUBJECT.

"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT AN OFFENDER SHOULD BE DEBARRED FROM SITTING IN JUDGMENT IN HIS OWN GUILT."

EVATT SAID FLATLY THAT THE UNITED STATES "ALONE POSSESSES ATOMIC WEAPONS" AND ADDED THAT A "MERE CONVENTION" PROVIDING ATOMIC DISARMAMENT AS PROPOSED BY RUSSIA WOULD APPLY IN FACT ONLY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

HE ADDED HIS OPINION THAT IT WOULD BE LEGALLY AND PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS TO BE ENLARGED "IN ORDER TO INCLUDE THE MULTIFARIOUS AND DETAILED EXECUTIVE DECISIONS INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF A TREATY FOR THE CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY. X X X IF, HOWEVER, THE CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY WERE X X X SHOWN INADEQUATE OR INEFFECTIVE, THE MACHINERY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE INVOKED."

A10 JUL 14 1946

EVATT STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES DEMAND THAT THE VETO MUST BE YIELDED ON ATOMIC SUBJECTS.

"I AM CONVINCED," EVATT SAID, "THAT IN THE END THE SOLUTION OF OUR TASK WILL BE IN THE PREPARATION, FOR SUBMISSION FIRST TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND EVENTUALLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS, OF A MULTILATERAL TREATY EMBODYING FOUR VITAL SUBJECTS:

"1--AN OVERALL PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

"2--THE CHARTER OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY WITH WIDE POWERS TO ADMINISTER THE PLAN AND PUT IT INTO EFFECT.

"3--OBLIGATIONS BY MEMBER STATES NOT TO USE ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PURPOSES OF DESTRUCTION.

"4--TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICCH THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE PLAN SHALL BECOME OPERATIVE IN JUST AND EQUITABLE SEQUENCE."

ALL 12 NATIONS IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THE THREE COMMITTEES SET UP TO HANDLE (1) OVERALL PROBLEMS, (2) LEGAL QUESTIONS INCLUDING THE VETO AND (3) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BE EXCHANGED AMONG THE U.N. WHEN A[illegible] THE CONTROLS ARE SET.

JP245AED

30.24-9125

ROME, JULY 13-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI NOTIFIED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA TODAY THAT FORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC'S FIRST CABINET HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET FORMED LAST NIGHT AFTER CONFERENCES BETWEEN ITALY'S THREE MAJOR PARTIES--CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS--WILL BE SWORN INTO OFFICE TONIGHT.

THEY INCLUDED:

PREMIER, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND INTERIM MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS--ALCIDE DE GASPERI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, TO RECEIVE THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY AFTER SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY--PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST.

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO--CINO MACRELLI, REPUBLICAN.

JUSTICE--FAUSTO GULLO, COMMUNIST.

FINANCE--MAURO SCOCCIMARRO, COMMUNIST. JUL 14 1946

TREASURY--EPICARMIO CORBINO, INDEPENDENT.

WAR--CIPRIANO FACCHINETTI, REPUBLICAN.

NAVY--GIUSEPPE MICHELI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

MERCHANT MARINE--SALVATORE ALDISIO, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

AVIATION--MARIO CINGOLANI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

PUBLICATION INSTRUCTION--GUIDO GONELLA, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

PUBLIC WORKS--GIUSEPPE ROMITA, SOCIALIST.

TRANSPORT--GIACOMO FERRARI, COMMUNIST.

AGRICULTURE--ANTONIO SEGNI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE--RODOLFO MORANDI, SOCIALIST.

POST-WAR RELIEF--EMILIO SERENI, COMMUNIST.

FOREIGN TRADE--PIETRO CAMPILLI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

MJ303PED

FOLO ROME

LONDON, JULY 13-(AP)-BOTH THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY AND THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY, TANJUG, SAID TODAY THEY HAD NO REPORT SUGGESTING THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD BEEN WOUNDED, AND THE EMBASSY SAID ROME REPORTS WERE REGARDED AS INCORRECT.

JK846AED

MADRID, JULY 13-(AP)-THE CABINET OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY THAT CONDITIONAL LIBERTY HAD BEEN GRANTED TO 3,000 PRISONERS.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT STATE WHETHER THOSE AFFECTED WERE POLITICAL PRISONERS, OR WHETHER THEY HAD BEEN RELEASED AS YET.

MEANWHILE POLICE OFFICIALS IN SAN SEBASTIAN REPORTED THE ARREST OF TWO MEN ALLEGED TO HAVE CROSSED THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER WITH TWO SUITCASES FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVES AND ANTI-FRANCO PROPAGANDA.

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW JULY 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED "ASTONISHMENT" TODAY AT A STATEMENT BY AUGUSTUS CARDINAL HLOND BLAMING JEWISH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS FOR CONDITIONS LEADING TO POGROMS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ANY OFFICIAL REPLY WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE AT A HIGHER LEVEL, AND AFTER STUDY OF THE CARDINAL'S REMARKS.

CARDINAL HLOND SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT "JEWS WHO TODAY OCCUPY LEADING POSITIONS IN POLAND'S GOVERNMENT AND TRY TO INTRODUCE A GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE WHICH THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE DO NOT DESIRE" WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANTI-JEWISH UPRISINGS SUCH AS THE RECENT POGROM AT KIELCE.

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WARSAW, JULY 13-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK REFUSED TO COMMENT TODAY ON THE STATEMENT OF AUGUSTUS CARDINAL HLOND BLAMING JEWISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR CONDITIONS LEADING TO THE RECENT KIELCE POGROM AND HINTED GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICE STOOD BY WHILE THE KILLING OF JEWS TOOK PLACE. JUL 14 1946

"I WILL NOT FOLLOW THE STEPS OF THE PREMIER WHO CHARGED CARDINAL SAPIEHA AND THE PSL (POLISH PEASANT PARTY) FOR THE KIELCE OUTRAGES, BUT MUST EXPRESS ASTONISHMENT THAT SUCH OUTRAGES COULD TAKE PLACE FOR SO MANY HOURS BEFORE THE EYES OF THE SECURITY POLICE," THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY LEADER SAID.

"AT OUR PARTY MEETINGS THEY ALWAYS ACT VERY QUICKLY."

PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI CHARGED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT TOP RANKING CATHOLIC CLERGY HAD REFUSED TO VOICE CONDEMNATION OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIELCE POGROM, AND THAT CARDINAL SAPIEHA AND THE BISHOP OF KIELCE HAD REFUSED TO CONDEMN KILLING AND LAWLESSNESS IN POLAND.

MIKOLAJCZYK REPEATED DENIALS THAT HIS PARTY HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS. #

JUL 14 1946

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 13-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WAS FLYING HOME FROM PARIS TONIGHT TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A PARTIAL AND UNCERTAIN SUCCESS OF THE GREAT POWERS' EFFORTS TO FORGE REAL WORLD PEACE.

HE HAD PLANS, HOWEVER, FOR A SWIFT FOLLOW-UP OF THE LIMITED ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARIS MEETING IN AN EVIDENT ATTEMPT TO EXPAND THE AGREEMENTS REACHED THERE. BEFORE LEAVING PARIS EARLY SATURDAY, HE DISCLOSED HIS INTENTION OF URGING ANOTHER MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS MOLOTOV, BEVIN AND BIDAULT PRIOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS SESSION AT NEW YORK SEPT. 23.

FURTHERMORE, REVIEWING THE WORK OF THE 28-DAY PARIS SESSION CONCLUDED FRIDAY, BYRNES TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE AGREEMENT TO INTERNATIONALIZE THE CONTROVERSIAL CITY OF TRIESTE, BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY, IS "A GREAT EXPERIMENT THAT SHOULD DETERMINE WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN A SITUATION OF THIS KIND TO REACH A SOLUTION."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID BYRNES WAS DUE IN ABOUT NOON SUNDAY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL PLANE "THE WHITE HOUSE REPORTED THAT THE PRESIDENT, WHO SCHEDULED A SUNDAY AFTERNOON CRUISE ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, WOULD SEE BYRNES SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL.

MONDAY NIGHT BYRNES IS TENTATIVELY SLATED TO MAKE A NATIONWIDE RADIO BROADCAST. RETURNING WITH HIM ARE SENATORS VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND CONNALLY (D-TEX) WHO ARE EXPECTED TO REPORT TO THE SENATE NEXT WEEK.

BYRNES AND THE SENATORS LEFT WASHINGTON A MONTH AGO TODAY FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE PARIS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE. THE FIRST HALF ENDED IN ALMOST TOTAL FAILURE THREE WEEKS EARLIER.

WHAT RENDERED THE SUCCESS OF THE SECOND HALF PARTIAL AND UNCERTAIN, IN THE VIEW OF DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE, WERE THE FACTS THAT ONLY ONE OF FOUR MAJOR PROBLEMS WHICH BYRNES HOPED TO SOLVE AT PARIS WAS ACTUALLY SOLVED, AND RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS CONTINUED CLOUDED AND INSECURE.

A208WX JUL 14 1946

THOSE FAMILIAR WITH BYRNES' PLANS WHEN HE SET OUT ON JUNE 13 KNOW THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO WORK FOR SUCCESS ON FOUR MAJOR LINES: FIRST, AGREEMENT OF THE BIG FOUR TO HOLD A PEACE CONFERENCE THIS SUMMER; SECOND, EXTENSIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WESTERN POWERS AND RUSSIA ON PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY AND THE OTHER SECONDARY EX-ENEMY STATES; THIRD, PEACE TREATY PLANS FOR AUSTRAI; FOURTH, LONG-RANGE CONTROL AND PEACE TREATY MACHINERY FOR GERMANY.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AMERICA, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREED ON THE SUMMER PEACE CONFERENCE -- AT PARIS JULY 29. BUT IT WILL BE LIMITED TO THE TREATIES WITH ITALY, FINLAND AND THE BALKAN STATES

AND WILL HAVE NO POWER TO FORCE THE BIG FOUR TO DO ANYTHING THAT ANY ONE OF THEM DOES NOT WANT TO DO.

RUSSIA BLOCKED BYRNES' MOVES FOR A PROMPT PEACE SETTLEMENT WITH AUSTRIA AND FOR BETTER AGREEMENT ON GERMAN ISSUES. THIS MEANS, FOR ONE THING, THAT GERMANY REMAINS DIVIDED INDEFINITELY INTO LARGELY EXCLUSIVE ZONES -- A SYSTEM WHICH HELPED COST THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN $200,000,000 LAST YEAR. IT MEANS TOO, THAT OCCUPATION TROOPS REMAIN INDEFINITELY IN AUSTRIA AS WELL AS THE COUNTRIES LEADING TO AUSTRIA.

ON THE REMAINING PROBLEM OF AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA ON THE ITALIAN AND OTHER PEACE TREATIES THE MINISTERS HAD ONLY PARTIAL SUCCESS BECAUSE OF THEIR DECISION TO DELAY SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES.

THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE PARIS MEETING PRODUCED LITTLE NEW REAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN WORLDS. DURING THAT PERIOD MOSCOW STEPPED UP ITS PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, ITS DEAS AND ITS METHODS OF DOING THINGS.

ONE OF THE THINGS WHICH INTERESTED AUTHORITIES HERE WAS THE WAY IN WHICH MOLOTOV ARGUED FOR A CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY, THEN BLOCKED ITS IMMEDIATE REALIZATION WHEN BYRNES PROPOSED ACTION. ONE WIDELY-HELD ESTIMATE OF RUSSIA'S GERMAN POLICY IS THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS MAKING A STRONG PLAY FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT IN GERMANY.

J308PES

CAIRO,JULY 13-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA, TONIGHT ORDERED THE DISSOLUTION OF 11 ORGANIZATIONS ACCUSED OF ENGAGING IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITY, WHILE IN CAIRO POLICE ANNOUNCED THE DETENTION OF 80 PERSONS IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S FINANCES.

NIGHT

AMONG THE GROUPS DISSOLVED BY THE COUNCIL WERE THE LABOR UNION CONGRESS OF EGYPT AND AN ASSOCIATION OF EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

THE COUNCIL CLOSED HEADQUARTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ASSOCIATIONS INVOLVED AND MEMBERS WERE FORBIDDEN TO MEET ELSEWHERE.

JUL 14 1946

IN CAIRO, HAMDY BEY, HEAD OF THE POLICE POLITICAL SECTION, ANNOUNCED THAT AMONG THE 80 PERSONS DETAINED WAS HENRY CURIEL, 35, SON OF A JEWISH BANKER OF ITALIAN ORIGIN. THE OTHERS ARRESTED INCLUDED MANY PERSONS OF NATIONALITIES OTHER THAN EGYPTIAN.

THE POLICE OFFICIAL SAID INVESTIGATION WAS BEING MADE OF A POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN THE EGYPTIAN GROUPS AND ANY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION.

THE INFLUENTIAL WEEKLY AKHBAR EL YOM SAID DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY POLICE IN ERECENT RAIDS INDICATED THIS COMMUNIST PROGRAM IN EGYPT:

TO BRING ABOUT FAILURE OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY REVISION NEGOTIATIONS; TO URGE REVOLUTION BY STIRRING UP THE MOSLEMS AGAINST THE CHRISTIAN COPT MINORITY; TO FIGHT THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATION AND OTHER MOSLEM GROUPS AND TO TRY TO DESTROY THE 'ARAB' LEAGUE BY STIRRING DISSENSION AMONG ITS LEADERS; TO OPPOSE ALL NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS AND AVOID CONNECTIONS WITH RELIGIOUS GROUPS; TO LIST FOR EVENTUAL SEIZURE LAND HOLDINGS OF MORE THAN 50 ACRES.

JUL 14 1946

Dago - Rato xxxphiana

AMONG HIS VICTIMS, THE ACCUSATION LISTS CPL.MICHAEL A.TARDIVO, 440 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS., AND CPL.EMMITT SMITH, ST.LOUIS, MO. GOTO WILL BE PROSECUTED BY JESSE DEITCH, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

ETSSZACS W M ASKT

NANKING, JULY 13-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK ARE EXPECTED TO MOVE ABOUT JULY 15 TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S SUMMER CAPITAL AT KULING IN THE COOL MOUNTAIN LAKE AREA EAST OF HANKOW TO ESCAPE NANKING'S SEVERE HEAT.

SOME CABINET MINISTERS WILL ACCOMPANY THEM. THE FOREIGN MINISTER IS REMAINING IN NANKING. A HOUSE WAS PREPARED IN KULING FOR GENERAL MARSHALL'S WIFE BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS UNDECIDED HOW MUCH TIME HE WILL BE ABLE TO SPEND THERE. THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES ARE REMAINING IN NANKING.

JUL 14 1946

SHANGHAI, JULY 13-(AP)-LT.GEN.LOUIS BRERETON, UNITED STATES ARMY AIRFORCES, REACHED SHANGHAI TODAY FROM TOKYO WITH A PARTY INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL LUIS DE FLOREZ, BRIG.GEN.RAYMOND BLISS, AND REP.WALTER ANDREW (R-NY). THEY PLANNED TO RETURN TO TOKYO IN A FEW DAYS.

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PEIPING, JULY 13-(AP)-C.M.CHAO, WHO WAS MAYOR OF CHANGCHUN WHEN THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL WAS CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNIST ARMY APRIL 18, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT BY THE COMMUNISTS AT HARBIN AND RETURNED TO CHANGCHUN.

JUL 14 1946

FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE IN CHANGCHUN AT THE TIME OF THE CAPTURE WERE IN CHAO'S HOME WHEN THE COMMUNISTS ARRIVED. CHAO WAS INTRODUCED AS A CORRESPONDENT FROM SHANGHAI AND HIS IDENTITY KEPT FROM THE COMMUNISTS UNTIL A GOVERNMENT OFFICER DISCLOSED HIS WHEREABOUTS AND THE COMMUNISTS ARRESTED HIM.

DS537APS

30.29-4127

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY, JULY 13-(AP)-SCIENTISTS EXPECT STRONG MAGIC TO BE CONJURED BY BIKINI'S SECOND ATOMIC BOMB, SUCH AS ROLLING BACK THE WATERS OF THE LAGOON LIKE A BIBLICAL RED SEA.

THEY EXPECT THE LAGOON'S BOTTOM TO BE LEFT DRY FOR SEVERAL SECONDS, BEFORE THE WATERS RUSH BACK.

HERE ARE OTHER MAGIC TRICKS EXPECTED OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WHEN IT IS TOUCHED OFF BENEATH THE WATERS OF BIKINI LAGOON JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S. TIME.):

THROWING FIVE TO 15 MILLION TONS OF WATER IN SOLID OR SPRAY FORM AS HIGH AS 25,000 FEET;

CREATING AN ENORMOUS BUBBLE GROWING AT A FANTASTIC RATE WHICH, UPON BURSTING, WILL FORM A TREMENDOUS WATERSPOUT AND LEAVE MOMENTARILY A GREAT CAVITY IN THE WATER.

JUL 14 1946

CRUNCHING THE HULLS OF SOME SHIPS, OVERWHELMING OTHERS WITH WAVES TOWERING MORE THAN 100 FEET WHICH WILL RACE OUT FROM THE BASE OF THE WATERSPOUT.

A GROUP OF TASK FORCE SCIENTISTS, WHOSE FORECASTS ON PHENOMENA IN THE FIRST TESTS PROVED HIGHLY ACCURATE, MADE THESE PREDICTIONS TODAY FOR THE UNDERWATER BLAST AT THE URGING OF REPORTERS, BUT EXPLAINED THAT NOTHING WAS SURE IN THIS BUSINESS.

THEY INCLUDED DR.RALPH SAWYER, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR OF THE TASK FORCE; DR.M.P.O'BRIEN, OCEANOGRAPHER AND DEAN OF ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; DR.N.E.BRADBURY OF THE LOS ALAMOS, N.M., LABORATORY; DR.G.K.HARTMAN, CIVILIAN SCIENTIST OF THE NAVY BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

THE NEWS CONFERENCE BROUGHT NEW DETAILS OF THE ELABORATE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRING THE NUCLEAR FISSION DEPTH CHARGE.

BRADBURY SAID THE BOMB WOULD NOT BE ARMED (FUSE DEVICE MADE READY FOR FIRING) UNTIL IT IS READY TO BE FIRED, AND THEN THE ARMING WILL BE DONE REMOTELY BY A COMPLICATED SEQUENCE OF RADIO IMPULSES.

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YOKOHAMA, JULY 13-(AP)-MAX W.BISHOP OF GRAVETTE, ARK., AND MISS JESSIE MARIE BREWTON, FORMER WAVE FROM VIDALIA,GA., WERE MARRIED AT THE YOKOHAMA BASE CHAPEL TODAY BY CHAPLAIN K.G. MARTIN.

BISHOP, A VETERAN OF THE FAR EASTERN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND ONE-TIME ADVISER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER OF WAR, IS ASSISTANT TO GEORGE G.ATCHESON, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

JUL 14 1946

THE BRIDE IS A SECRETARY IN THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN B.BREWTON OF VIDALIA.

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NEW YORK, JULY 13-(AP)-THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE, INC. ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ITS TAX EXEMPT STATUS HAD BEEN REVOKED BY INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER JOSEPH D.NUNAN, JR. IT SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THE ORGANIZATION'S OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

NUNAN CONFIRMED THE ACTION AND EXPLAINED THE COMMITTEE'S RECENT INSERTION IN NEWSPAPERS OF AN ADVERTISEMENT AGAINST THE LOAN MADE THE COMMITTEE "NO LONGER QUALIFIED FOR THE EXEMPTION UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW" AS A CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

"ONCE AN ORGANIZATION BECOMES A POLITICAL PRESSURE GROUP IT IS NOT ENTITLED TO THE EXEMPTION," NUNAN SAID. IT IS NOT ON, AND THAT GOES FOR ANY ORGANIZATION,"

JUL 14 1946

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 13-(AP)-AVIATION CIRCLES HERE EXPRESSED LITTLE SURPRISE TODAY OVER THE TERMS OF THE ARGENTINE-BRITISH AIR ACCORDS LIMITING THE BRITISH LINE TO INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND LIMITING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND SANTIAGO, WHICH IS THE TERMINAL OF THE BRITISH SERVICE.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT BOTH THESE LIMITATIONS WERE MADE PUBLIC AT THE TIME THE TREATY WAS SIGNED ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NOT EMBODIED IN THE TEXT.

JUL 14 1946

U.S. AIRLINE INTERESTS ARE [redacted] SAID TO BE [redacted] RESIGNED TO LOSING INTERNAL TRAFFIC, WHICH AMOUNTS TO ONLY A FEW PER CENT OF THEIR

30.24-4129

TOTAL REVENUE.

THIS LOSS WAS FORECAST NEARLY A YEAR AGO BY THE TERMS OF AN ARGENTINE LAW PROVIDING THAT ONLY NATIONAL AIRLINES BE PERMITTED TO CARRY PASSENGERS BETWEEN POINTS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

#

rio de janeiro, july 13 - (ap) - mme. ernest urdarianu, wife of the chamberlain and secretary of former king carol of romania, tonight denied reports published in the united states that mme. elena lupescu, carol's friend, was seriously ill.

JUL 14 1946

reached at the former king's suite in the copacabana palace hotel here, mme. urdarianu said that actually "mme. lupescu is enjoying good health."

last august carol cancelled plans for a trip to europe because of mme. lupescu's health.

JUL 14 1946

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JULY 13 (AP)--BRITISH OFFICIALS REGARD THE $3,750,000,000 UNITED STATES LOAN AS A PUMP PRIMER WHICH WILL START TRADE FLOWING ALL OVER THE GLOBE AND RETURN BRITAIN TO ITS PREWAR POSITION AS "MIDDLEMAN TO THE WORLD."

JUL 14 1946

THE APPROVAL HELPS BRITAIN TO DODGE SOME DRASTIC BELT-TIGHTENING, BECAUSE, AS ONE GOVERNMENT SOURCE PUT IT, BRITAIN WAS "ALREADY SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL" OF ITS DOLLAR RESOURCES.

TRADE WAS TRICKLING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN ADVANCE. ONE OF THE FIRST PAYMENTS FROM THE LOAN WILL BE FOR A STILL-UNDETERMINED AMOUNT OF GOODS ALREADY IN THE PIPELINE.

NEWSPAPERS PROBABLY WILL EXPAND TO SIX PAGES FROM THEIR WARTIME FOUR UNDER WHAT ONE OFFICIAL CALLED A "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT" TO IMPORT MORE NEWSPRINT FOR PUBLISHERS WHO HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY FRETFUL THAT THEY HAVE TOO LITTLE SPACE TO EXPLAIN THE PROS AND CONS OF SOCIALISM.

THE RATE OF SPENDING WILL BE DETERMINED BY A SORT OF BRITISH ECONOMIC HIGH COMMAND HEADED BY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON.

EVERY THREE TO SIX MONTHS THIS GROUP MEETS TO SCAN AVAILABLE MONEY FOR IMPORTS, ALLOT THE AMOUNTS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR CERTAIN PRODUCTS AND ASSIGN PRIORITY TO THEM, SO THAT THE FUNDS MAY BE SPENT ONLY FOR ITEMS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO REBUILD THE COUNTRY'S TATTERED ECONOMY.

DIPLOMATIC AND BUSINESS MEN SAY THEY EXPECT LOAN TO INJECT NEW LIFE INTO TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND TO ALLOW RESUMPTION HERE OF IMPORTS SUCH AS COLOMBIAN COFFEE, CUBAN TOBACCO AND BRAZILIAN RAW COTTON.

BRITISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN OFFICIALS AGREED TRADE IN ALL WESTERN EUROPE WOULD BE SPEEDED UP.

Part to Be Spent on Foods

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—To the Englishman in the street, the outward effects of the American loan to Britain will barely be visible.

His wife may notice it in the grocery stores, for part of the money will be spent on American dried eggs, canned milk, canned fruit and fruit juice. But there will not be enough of these things for a splurge on the table; just enough to knock a little of the monotony out of the austere British diet, which now is even below wartime levels.

A large proportion of the American fund will be spent on American machinery. Britain's economic chieftains regard this as the fastest way to whip a manpower shortage, particularly in the coal mines.

Imports of cotton from the United States would probably be somewhat below the 1938 volume of 887,000 bales, an official said. But he added that American cotton would still find a good market here.

Without the loan, an official said, there would have been no way to avoid blocking payments for Hollywood films, which now will remain free. He added that the Virginia tobacco, which makes the Briton's favorite smokes, would virtually have disappeared here.

MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE CREDITORS TO BRITAIN. BY ACCELERATING BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND MAKING MORE BRITISH GOODS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT, THESE DEBTS CAN BE SATISFIED WITH GOODS.

ONE CONSEQUENCE OF THE LOAN, A BRITISH OFFICIAL EXPLAINED, IS THAT BRITAIN NOW CAN BEGIN TO NEGOTIATE WITH THESE COUNTRIES ON THE FREEING OF SMALL AMOUNTS - -PERHAPS TWO OR THREE PERCENT - - OF BLOCKED STERLING CREDITF FOR CONVERSION INTO DOLLARS WITH WHICH THEY CAN BUY AMERICAN GOODS.

WITHIN A YEAR BRITAIN ALSO MUST MAKE THE PROCEEDS OF ALL CURRENT TRANSACTIONS AVAILABLE FOR FULL USE SO THAT, AFTER THAT TIME, ANY COUNTRY WITH A FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH BRITAIN MAY USE ITS POUNDS AS IT DESIRES.

INDIA IS THE BIGGEST CREDITOR. HER BILL AGAINST BRITAIN, MAINLY FOR KEEPING BRITISH TROOPY THERE DURING THE WAR, NOW STANDS AT ABOUT £1,240,000,000 ($4,960,000,000).

EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR WERE £109,109,000 ($436,436,000) BELOW IMPORTS -- AN ADVERSE BALANCE WHICH MUST BE MET ALMOST SOLELY FROM THE LOAN. JUL 14 1946

BUT THE STEADY INCREASE OF EXPORTS, OFFICIALS BELIEVE, WILL PUT THE COUNTRY ON ITS FEET BEFORE IT HAS TO MAKE THE FIRST REPAYMENT INSTALLMENT ON THE LOAN IN 1951.

COMMENTING UPON THE EUROPEAN ANGLE, AN OFFICIAL OF THE BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO LONDON SAID:

"WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPORT MORE TO BRITAIN AND HOPE FOR AN EXPANSION OF THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

HOWEVER, BRITAIN OWES BELGIUM MONEY AND "WE CANNOT USE THESE POUNDS IN BRITAIN BECAUSE BRITAIN IS NOT ABLE TO EXPORT THE THINGS WE NEED MOST IN BIG ENOUGH QUANTITIES," HE SAID.

"ANYHOW," HE ADDED, "WE INTEND TO SPEND SOME OF THE POUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES WHEN THE WORLD BANK STARTS OPERATING."

FRANCE, ON THE OTHER HAND, OWES BRITAIN MONEY. ONE FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT FOUNDERED BECAUSE BRITAIN WAS UNABLE TO ACCEPT THE LUXURIES SUCH AS WINE AND PERFUMES WHICH FRANCE WAS ABLE TO SELL. NOW FRANCE, TOO, HAS AN AMERICAN CREDIT AND CAN ACCEPT THE BRITISH GOODS BECAUSE OF HER BOLSTERED FINANCIAL POSITION.

EVEN WITH THE LOAN, SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, BRITAIN'S DOLLAR POSITION WILL REMAIN GRIM. THE MAIN REASON FOR NEGOTIATING IT, HE SAID, WAS "TO LET US WORK ALL THE HARDER" ON REBUILDING THE NATION'S EXPORT TRADE. THIS TRADE NOW IS ZOOMING FASTER THAN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC GOVERNMENT PLANNERS ANTICIPATED, THOUGH IT IS STILL BELOW THE PREWAR LEVEL.

JUL 14 1946

FRANCE HEARS CHURCHILL

Briton, In Bastille Day Talk, Calls For Strong Nation

JUL 15 1946

Metz, France, July 14 (AP)—Winston Churchill called on Europe today to "rise from her ruins and spare the world a third and possibly fatal holocaust" and declared that a strong France was necessary to achieve this goal.

The former British Prime Minister, speaking at a Bastille Day celebration marking the 157th anniversary of the French Revolution, said that there could be "no revival of Europe or its culture without a strong France."

Political observers were quick to note the great appeal Churchill made to France without directly referring to a western bloc or even a written alliance between France and Great Britain.

Wants Europe First

"Europe must take first place in our thoughts," he insisted. "May there be a decent life achieved and set up for Europeans." He then carefully pointed up his next remark: "'Europe' is my first watchword. My second watchword is 'France.'"

He referred to the necessity for British-French understanding and said:

"You must never allow the slightest recrimination between Great Britain and France."

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the municipality of Metz, Churchill referred to Russia as "our heroic ally."

"No Third Time"

"Twice," he said, "have the United States spent blood in coming to Europe. Twice has Great Britain and the Commonwealth done the same, and twice has our heroic ally Russia. There must be no third time."

Churchill made his entire speech in French, an act which won the large audience.

Reminiscing on the days which led up to World War II, Churchill said the League of Nations, even without the United States, could have preserved the peace of Europe if it had been given a fair chance.

He then went on to explain the purpose of his visit to Metz:

"When President Roosevelt and I decided in 1942, with the support of our Governments and military leaders, on the liberation of North Africa, I gave General [Henri] Giraud a rendezvous in Metz. *Nous voici!* (Here we are!)."

Crowd Cheers

The crowd cheered.

Giraud was military governor of Metz at the time of France's fall in 1940. He later commanded French forces in North Africa. He had met and welcomed Churchill at the Metz airport this morning.

"No prison has ever been able to hold him," Churchill said of Giraud, who escaped from German military prisons in both, World War I and World War II.

The former head of the Free French forces in North Africa was recently elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly, supported by the Rightist Republican party.

Refers To De Gaulle

Churchill referred to his wartime friend, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as the "unconquerable great spirit."

Churchill made the speech after the Prefect of Moselle, the Mayor of Metz and Robert Schumann, French Minister of Finance, had paid tribute to him as a great liberator.

Churchill left for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg shortly after completing his speech. He will remain there overnight as the guest of the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

JUL 15 1946

30.24.4131

FRENCH PRESIDENT THANKS AMERICA FOR HELP IN WAR

JUL 15 1946

M. MOST X

PARIS, July 14 — (AP) President Georges Bidault of France today expressed "the gratitude of the French people" to the United States for its part in the liberation of France from the Nazis, and said differences between the two nations were like "old friends' quarrels."

DAY

Replying to President Truman's message of salutation on the 157th anniversary of the French revolution, Bidault, in a shortwave broadcast to the United States, compared the revolutions that gave birth to the two republics and described how each nation had helped the other in gaining its freedom.

Fought to Guard Liberties

"At one time we established our public liberties a few years' time apart," Bidault said in his Bastille day message to America. "To preserve them, to extend them to others, we—you and us—each in turn have offered many an effort and too much blood.

"Fighting at the side of Lafayette, some peasant from Auvergne or Touraine found across the sea the glorious repose promised for the defense of just causes.

"For the same defense years later, with many more men and means because times had changed, your countrymen from Illinois and from Texas came to a land on which they fought and which they helped to deliver—a land they most often knew only from their school teachers.

Thanks American Nation

"We are old friends who may happen to quarrel sometimes as old friends are wont to do. But it is from the bottom of my heart that, in reply to his noble and moving message which recalls in our national holiday our ideas in common, I address my thanks and regards to President Truman and the expression of the French people's friendship and gratitude to the United States of America."

Throughout France and the empire, Frenchmen feted Bastille day with impressive ceremonies and even more impressive festivities.

Bunting-trimmed cafe terrades overflowed and boulevard crowds jostled good naturedly as Bastille day was celebrated in a city decked with French, American and British flags.

Festivities preliminary to traditional all-night dancing on cobblestoned streets and spacious squares drew throngs which broke all records since the early thirties.

An atmosphere of political conciliation reigned.

2,000 Workers March

In the morning's military parade blue-denimed workmen marched for the first time, 2,000 strong, from France's armament factories. In the afternoon's traditional labor parade, from *Place de la Republique* to *Place de la Bastille*, controversial political slogans were conspicuously absent.

President Georges Bidault was in the reviewing stand.

Only one incident marred the celebrations—a big piece of stone broke from the famed Arch of Triumph about 4.30 A.M. and landed in two parts at the base.

The two fragments, one weighing 40 pounds, came from a high relief on the structure. The area below was hastily fenced off to keep out holiday crowds.

Heat Wave Broken

A passing thunderstorm last night cleared the air for the first letup in Paris' week-long heat wave.

Crowds turned out this evening for dancing before cafés hung with colored paper lanterns. There were fireworks shows in the sky and brightly lit fountain displays in the squares.

Present also were American soldiers who turned out to see the show, and the traffic jeeps of white-helmeted American MP's. But they were far from dominating the scenes as they had last year.

This time it looked as if peace had come back to France.

JUL 15 1946

[illegible] Paris Bastille Arch

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—One incident marred today's Bastille Day celebrations—a big piece of stone broke from the famed Arch of Triumph about 4:30 A. M. and landed in two parts at the base. The two fragments, one weighing forty pounds, came from a high relief on the structure. The area below was hastily fenced off to keep out holiday crowds.

Quick End Of Austerity Not Aim Of Loan, Britain Warns People

E. CREACH

JUL 15 1946

London, July 14 (AP)—The British Government, accepting the American loan with relief if not with outspoken gratitude, buckled down tonight to the twin tasks of putting the money to work and convincing Britons it will not improve overnight their austere standard of living.

Authoritative informants said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, will touch on both aspects in a report to the House of Commons tomorrow. This will follow a Cabinet meeting to place official approval on a new import program made possible by the $3,750,000,000 loan from the United States.

Held Business Proposition

In a statement last night welcoming the loan, Dalton avoided any expression of thanks. He took, instead, the point of view adopted generally by the British press and many public figures—that the loan is a business proposition benefiting the United States at least as much as Britain.

"I take the approval of the loan as a sign that our American friends want to work with us, just as we want to work with them," he said.

Dalton will tell the House of Commons that machinery and machine tools will take high priority in the new import program, along with newsprint to increase the size of Britain's four-page dailies and gasoline that may end rationing by Christmas, informants said.

More Food Possible By Fall

More food can be imported and the housewife has been told she may expect additional canned fruit, dried eggs and possibly meat and fats, but not before autumn.

While Britain can draw on her new dollar reservoir up to the limit, financial men say they believe the Government will proceed slowly to avoid buying while prices are high and having to repay when they are lower.

Government sources emphasized that the prime reason for the loan was not to fill British shops with goods, but to help boost the country's already spurting export trade to a record level. Then exports can be used to pay for imports.

Unmixed Gratitude Rare

Expressions of unmixed gratitude were rare. Typical of general reaction was this statement by Sir Norman Kipping, director general of the Federation of British Industries:

"I wish it had not been necessary to ask for the loan, but without it we should inevitably have had to tighten our belts still further."

In an article in the London *Sunday Pictorial* Lord Vansittart expressed British gratitude for the loan, but complained of "seven months of intermittent abuse of this country."

Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser in the British Government, declared that "some people here in Britain were as reluctant to accept the loan as the Americans to grant it, but there was no visible alternative.

Beaverbrook's Paper Gloomy

British press reaction to the loan generall was warm though sprinkled with misgivings. Lord Beaverbrook's London *Daily Express* took the gloomiest view.

"The consequences will be bitter . . ." that newspaper said. "Two pillars of empire are fallen—the sterling bloc and the dollar pool. . . . On the long view it will threaten Britain with separation from her Empire."

The liberal *News Chronicle* said:

"We in this country should recognize as did the late Lord Keynes that this is a very generous act."

"Economic Disarmament"

The *Financial Times* saw many "dangers" in accepting the loan but declared there was no alternative. It said Britain was "obliged to give the lead in economic disarmament much the same way as she did in military disarmament after World War I."

The *Daily Herald*, organ of the Labor party, said the loan introduced the assurance of stability into a world "in sore need of those qualities."

The independent *Yorkshire Post* said the "advantages of the loan outweigh its rather onerous terms."

Fought Loan From Start

The *Daily Express* had fought the loan from the start. It made dire predictions, saying: "The fruits . . . will be bitter in the mouths of young people who have finished winning the war and even more bitter to children whose teeth are to be set on edge ten to twenty years hence.

"Great Empire markets will topple while Britain chases orders in Bogota and Buenos Aires. It is bad news for the people at home. It is bad for the overseas dominions and colonies. It is bad for the world."

'Atomic Diplomacy' And Russia

JUL 15 1946

London, July 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared tonight that the new United States memorandum on the atomic-energy control question "does not differ in principle" from the Soviet-opposed Baruch plan.

The United States, in a memorandum to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission disclosed last night, proposed that the veto on atomic questions be eliminated by international treaty rather than by amendment to the United Nations Charter.

First Moscow Comment On It

In the first comment from Moscow on the new proposal, the Soviet broadcast of an article in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* declared:

"The new memorandum, presented by the American delegation after the Soviet project was published, does not differ in principle from the Baruch plan, since it does not admit the necessity of concluding a convention on the prohibition of the production and use of the atomic weapon.

"Moreover, this memorandum, as well as the Baruch plan, virtually treats the control organization as a counterbalance to the entire United Nations organization, and to the Security Council in particular."

Appeal Rejected In Pogrom Cases

JUL 15 1946

London, July 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the Polish Supreme Military Court had rejected the appeal of the nine defendants sentenced to death last Thursday for setting off the bloody July 4 pogrom at Kielce, in which 41 persons, mostly Jews, were killed.

A Polish military court tried and sentenced twelve persons in all. The three others, including one woman, received prison terms ranging from seven years to life imprisonment.

All the defendants, upon examination by a military prosecutor, admitted participation and "qualified guilt" in the mob action against Jewish stores, homes and apartments, but resisted prosecution attempts to show specific killings.

Earlier today J. Viktorov, Soviet observer, blamed the Kielce pogrom on the "Fascist underground movement," from which, he said, "threads lead to the PSL (Polish Peasant party) headed by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk."

"It was not accidental," Viktorov wrote in a *Pravda* article reported by Tass, "that in an interview with the correspondent of *Gazeta Ludowa* Mikolajczyk lacked the courage to brand anti-Semitism, resorting only to general condemnation of 'violence and murder of innocent citizens.'"

Viktorov said Augustus Cardinal Hlond, head of the Catholic Church in Poland, also refused to condemn those responsible for the pogrom and "made a statement to foreign correspondents fully in the spirit of Goebbels propaganda."

MOSCOW ART IS 'OUTRAGED'

JUL 15 1946

New York Times Article On Theater Called Slanderous

London, July 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio today accused Brooks Atkinson, former Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times*, of making "slanderous statements" about life in the Soviet Union and said "Soviet art workers are particularly outraged by Mr. Atkinson's assertion that the level of the theater and music in the U.S.S.R. is low."

[Atkinson, former drama critic of the New York *Times* who served as the newspaper's correspondent in China and Moscow, left the Soviet capital about a month ago and on his return wrote a series of articles summing up his impressions of life in Russia today.]

Called "Gangster Of The Press"

The broadcast said Atkinson, target of a similar attack in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* last Thursday, was a "gangster of the press."

Atkinson's Comment

It quoted a letter to *Pravda* from Alexei Popov, head of the theater section of the Society of Cultural Relations with foreign countries and art director of the Red Army theater, as saying Atkinson had sent him letters praising the work of the Russian theater.

"Popov observes quite justly," the broadcast said, "that such duplicity on the part of Atkinson certainly will not strengthen the trust of the Soviet people in representatives of the foreign press working in the U.S.S.R."

[The New York *Times* published a statement by Atkinson today in which the correspondent acknowledged his praise for a Popov production, but said he had singled out Popov's "She Stoops to Conquer" as "an exception to the general mediocrity of the Soviet theater."

[Atkinson recalled a recent article from Moscow on the Soviet theater in which he said: "The Moscow theater generally seems to be living in the past. It is conservative in style and taste, which is surprising in a country that is constantly beating its chest over its progressiveness; and it lacks artistic vitality."]

HOUSEWIVES IN BRITAIN FIGHT BREAD RATION

JUL 15 1946

LONDON, July 14. — (AP) Petitions signed by 315,000 housewives beseeching King George VI to repeal bread rationing were submitted to the Office of Minister of Food John Strachey today, one week before the latest British rationing scheme becomes effective.

Borne by a thousand booing women who marched from a protest meeting in Trafalgar square to the Home office, one petition asked the King "to exercise your prerogative and dissolve Parliament, as it no longer represents the will of the people of Britain concerning the rationing of food."

JUL 15 1946

PLANE BAN DELAYS CUPID

But British Girl May Be Able to Keep Wedding Date in Chicago

LONDON, July 14 (AP) — The grounding of Constellation planes threatened to prevent Nora Wood from keeping a date to marry former Sgt. David Eckstein in Chicago on Tuesday, but she may make it yet.

Miss Wood, a 23-year-old British schoolteacher, had planned to leave in a Pan-American Airways Constellation last week, but the ban on the big planes kept her grounded.

Pan-American's Skymasters are reducing the number of those stranded, and a company spokesman said "it looks as if Miss Wood will make it, but it will be a close thing."

Pan American, like British Overseas Airways, had been using Constellations exclusively on the London-New York flights.

ARMY 'MAD' OVER 4 HELD BY RUSSIANS

JUL 15 1946

U.S. Officer In Berlin Asserts 'Something Is Likely To Happen'

Berlin, July 14 (AP)—A high-ranking United States Army officer said tonight that if the Russians failed by tomorrow to release an American warrant officer and his wife, being held for apparent unauthorized entry into the Soviet occupation zone, "something is likely to happen because we are getting mad about this."

The officer, who declined to be quoted by name, said the Russians had broken their promise to release Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison, of San Antonio, Texas, and his wife, Helen, who disappeared into the Russian zone on July 1 when, without the required written travel orders, they were reported to have exceeded zonal limits to visit a pet shop.

No Word Of Two Officers

Giving voice to a shortening of tempers among American Army officials over what has become an unprecedented case, the officer said:

"The Russians gave us a definite commitment they would return the Harrisons yesterday or today. We sent some agents down to the Russian *Kommandantur* to fetch them, but they did not get them."

There still was no word tonight on the fate of two other American Army officers—Capt. Harold Cobin, of Newark, N.J., and Lieut. George E. Wyatt, of Oklahoma City—who were last seen July 4 when they were reported to have boarded a train for Oranienburg, north of Berlin.

Retaliation Reported

There have been unofficial reports here that the Russians have been holding the Americans in retaliation for alleged similar detainments of Russian personnel by American authorities. However, American security officers here have denied that they have held any Russians as long as two weeks without turning them over to Russian authorities or giving a full report of their apprehension.

Soviet authorities have said nothing publicly about the four missing Americans, nor has any word of them been printed in the Soviet-controlled section of the Berlin press.

Topic Of Berlin

The case, however, has become a major topic of conversation among Berliners, and a remark frequently heard is, "so, now Americans as well as Germans are disappearing."

It was learned that attempts to effect the return of the four—the Harrisons first because a woman is involved—have gone through all channels—the Berlin district command headed by Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, the theater command of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and the military government headed by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

The issue came up in the Allied Control Authority's co-ordinating committee Friday, in the form of a proposal to draft a four-power agreement on how each occupying power should handle nationals of another occupying power who violate interzonal travel rules.

GERMANS GET MORE FOOD

JUL 15 1946

Russians Increase Rations in Their Occupation Zone

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—The Russian Military Government anounced today a nincrease in food rations in the Russian occupation zone in Germany for persons regarded as non-essential to industry.

Beginning in August children, non-workers and white collar workers will receive an additional 1.76 ounces of brea daily and fifty-three ounces of potatoes monthly. Laborers and children also will receive an increase of about ten ounces monthly in other foodstuffs and the remainder of the population five ounces.

The present calory levels in the Russian zone were not announced.

U.S. May Revise Plans For Reich, Pauley Says

JUL 15 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, July 14 (AP). Edwin W. Pauley, a member of the Allied Reparations Commission and a personal representative of President Truman, said today that America's reparation's plans in Germany might have to be "materially revised" unless Russia changed her reparations policies.

He told newsmen that the Soviet Union was removing finished consumer goods from Germany and declared that this action violated the Potsdam agreement which "provides first priority on German exports to pay for essential imports."

Pauley said his mission was unable to determine how much the Russians were taking out of Germany. The mission had requested but had not received from the Russians figures on removals of current production, he said.

Arrived From Geneva

The mission arrived in Frankfurt today by plane from Geneva to begin a study of reparations in the United States zone. Pauley and his group of experts also will make a side trip to the Ruhr Valley in the British zone. They previously had visited Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Formosa and the Philippines.

"We won't violate the Potsdam agreement unless we are forced to by some other Government's failure to comply," Pauley declared.

To cite America's position he made public a letter he had sent to Soviet Ambassador I. M. Maisky, chairman of the Allied Commission on Reparations, on July 13.

Last Settlement Recalled

"You say," he told Maisky, "that the Russian people are more interested in reparations than in anything else. My people, remembering the last reparations settlement . . . insist we do not forget imports. . . ."

"An export balance in Germany," Pauley's letter continued, "cannot be produced in Germany without some imports, such as food, alloys, cotton, etc. If these indispensable imports . . . are not a charge against exports then you or we or some other economy will have to pay for the imports."

He revealed that in the July 13 letter he told Maisky that reparations should be based "upon things, not upon dollars." He said "our position is to deindustrialize Germany of its war potential. We have subordinated money values to future security."

Army spokesmen said they learned from German sources that former Nazis gained control of Bavarian Medical associations, refused to treat Jews and other "anti-fascists," and made practice by other physicians "uncomfortable."

JUL 15 1946

ITALY'S NEW CABINET TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

ROME, July 14. — (AP) The Italian republic's first cabinet was sworn into office today.

All except two of the 19 ministers—picked by Premier Alcide de Gasperi from the country's four biggest parties—were present to take the oath before provisional President Enrico de Nicolas. Parties represented in the government are de Gasperi's Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Communists and Republicans.

Romania Election Laws Approved

Bucharest, July 14 (AP)—King Mihai gave Romania's new electoral laws royal assent last night, although the Government and opposition parties had failed to come to terms over minor differences on the laws within the 48-hour limit set by the monarch. The date for the elections will be set by a superior electoral committee to be chosen soon.

Sweden Refuses To Join Any Great Power Bloc

Stockholm, July 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oesten Unden today said Sweden was ready to assume the obligations connected with joining the United Nations, but that she would not join any great power bloc.

The aim of the Swedish Government will be to seek to prevent any cleft arising between the East and West, he declared, adding that Sweden pays considerable attention to the possibility the present disagreement in the Security Council may last into the future.

SWEDEN REPLIES TO REDS

STOCKHOLM, July 14—(AP) The Swedish Foreign office informed Russia today that, according to Swedish law, no objection can be raised to either Swedes or foreigners leaving the country. The statement was in reply to a Soviet note which had said that no Russian citizen should be permitted to leave Sweden unknown to the Soviet legation here.

2 NAZI PHYSICIANS SEIZED IN BAVARIA

JUL 15 1946

MUNICH, Germany, July 14.—(AP) United States military government authorities said today they had discovered that leading Nazi physicians have been allowed to practice in Bavaria despite army regulations against it.

As the first step of an investigation, officers said, two leading German doctors in this area have been placed under house arrest.

Reds Deny U.S. Will Renounce Atomic Bomb

JUL 15 1946

Call Baruch Plan Dictation and Denounce American Policies on Occupation

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—A commentator in the official Communist newspaper, "Pravda," charged today that "ruling circles" in the United States in general have no intention of renouncing the atom bomb.

M. Marinin, upholding the Soviet plan for control of atomic energy as contrasted with the United States proposal outlined by Bernard Baruch, declared:

"The atomic bomb called into being 'atomic diplomacy,' and from the entire period of discussion of the problem of atomic energy in the United States the conclusion is reached that ruling circles in the United States in general do not intend to renounce the atomic weapon."

Another "Pravda" writer said the question of economic unification of Germany was "now an order of the day." He added that the Soviet Union favored such a plan but that it could be achieved only by a united central government, with genuine "democratization" of Germany as a forerunner.

Say Reactionaries are Backed

The newspaper "Trud" hit at American occupation authorities in Japan, charging they were supporting "reactionary elements" placing obstacles in the path of Japanese trade unionists.

Marinin charged that Baruch's plan for international control of atomic energy has "two styles, two languages—the language of dictation to everybody with the exception of the United States and the foggy language of indecision regarding the United States."

He said that although United States Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, called for creation of an "atmosphere of trust as one of the first needs for successful international collaboration, Baruch's plan of course does not create such an atmosphere."

Marinin maintained that the Baruch plan "does not express the will of humanity and does not answer the demands of the peoples.

"The will of the peoples is absolutely clear," he said. "They demand immediate and complete outlawing of the production and use of atomic weapons. This demand comprises the essence of the Soviet plan introduced in the United Nations Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy."

On the German question Y. A. Viktorov, "Pravda's" international reviewer, wrote that "the American plan for a treaty of demilitarization of Germany, despite its ballyhooed names, presents a step backward from the Berlin (Potsdam) conference decisions and ignores entirely the guaranty of reparations deliveries."

He criticized what he called unsatisfactory projects for partitioning Germany into separate autonomous states or any attempt to force on Germany a "federal system."

"It is characteristic that supporters of these projects contrive in defense of their plans, despite logic and healthy thinking, to combine the partition of Germany with their preachings of 'economic unity,' he said.

Urge Central Rule in Germany

"Not only that, but they attempt to describe the Soviet Union as opposing economic unity. Meanwhile, it is as clear as clear can be that economic unity in Germany can only be achieved by a united central government, and a forerunner of the formation of such a government is genuine democratization of the country.

"The first step toward organizing such a government must be formation of central German administration. In this connection it is in place to note that the proposal for formation of a central German administration was raised by the Soviet govrnment one year ago, but was postponed upon suggestion of the other participants in the Berlin conference. However, this question is now an order of the day.

(A Moscow broadcast declared that "a decision on the German question can be put off no longer, for it creates an atmosphere of instability in world affairs and prevents establishment of the firm peace that the nations long for.")

ARMENIANS REPATRIATED

MOSCOW, July 14. — (AP) A Tass dispatch from Beyrouth said today a shipload of 2,300 Armenians collected in Syria and Lebanon for repatriation had sailed for Soviet Armenia.

BRITISH JEWS ASK EVIDENCE

Attlee's Remarks On Palestine Terrorism Cited

JUL 15 1946

London, July 14 (AP)—The chairman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Prof. Saul Brodetsky, urged the British Government today to make public the evidence which, Prime Minister Attlee has said, links arrested Jewish leaders with Palestine terrorism.

"One would have thought," Brodetsky told a board meeting, "that the British people would have been satisfied by the production of this alleged evidence of what justification the Government had for their arbitrary action."

Meanwhile, American and British experts prepared to resume their "official level" discussion of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee reporf with no general expectation that immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine would result.

Britain's "Present Intention"

The diplomatic correspondent of the authoritative *Sunday Observer* said that if "one or more" recommendations of the committee are found unworkable "it is not the present intention of the British Government to agree that the report should be adopted only in part."

"In that case," the correspondent said, "it is probable that an attempt would be made by the two governments to agree on a new policy for Palestine, starting from but not necessarily based on the report, which could be fitted into the United Nations trusteeship system."

"Though the British Government would like to see the talks expedited, they seem likely to last three or four weeks," said the *Sunday Times'* diplomatic correspondent, adding that consultations between Foreign Secretary Bevin and Secretary of State Byrnes would follow.

Describing the discussions as "a first attempt to reconcile the widely differing British and American points of view," the writer listed among the differences British "reluctance" to admit 100,000 Jews and United States "reluctance" to promise any needed military help.

General Spears Comments

Meanwhile, Major General Sir Edward Spears, head of the Spears mission to Syria and Lebanon in 1941, said today that in his opinion "Great Britain, the United States and the Dominions should give a lead to Christian opinion by offer-

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ing to take a considerable quota of the Jews who wish to leave Europe."

Major General Spears predicted in a letter to the *Sunday Chronicle* that if 100,000 Jews were sent to Palestine this year, as recommended by the British-American inquiry committee, "all hope of peace and security in the Middle East would end."

Cites "Zionist Fanaticism"

"Zionist fanaticism," he said, "is one of the realities of the Palestine problem, and to ignore it is unrealistic. No policy short of surrender to its demands will reconcile it.

"If the British Government decided to admit 100,000 Jews, this would be taken as a first installment obtained by pressure and violence and the same methods would be continued until the objective of a Jewish majority had been obtained."

JUL 15 1946

Dr. Weizmann In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 14 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency Executive and of the World Zionist Organization, arrived here today from his home at Rhoboth for a joint meeting of members of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council (*Vaad Leumi*).

Three members of the Executive still are held by the British. Police authorities denied a report circulated in Haifa that Dr. Bernard Joseph, one of the members, was ill and had been taken to a Haifa hospital for observation. The police said Dr. Joseph still was in Latrun detention camp and was in good health.

All-Orient Conference Urged

Cairo, July 14 (AP)—The weekly magazine *Middle East Opinion* asked today that an all-Orient conference be held at New Delhi, India, to oppose the British-American inquiry committee's proposal that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine this year.

The magazine, edited by Scorate Sekaly, said the request for such a conference also would be published in the *Hindustan Times* and affiliated papers of India.

Declaring that zionism was making a determined bid to create a Jewish state in Palestine immediately, the magazine said that President Truman had made the Zionist cause his own and "will not refrain from using the armed forces of the United States in order to satisfy the outrageous demands of the Zionists."

ALEXANDRIA RAIDS DECRIED

JUL 15 1946

Force Can't End Communism, Says Arab League Chief

Alexandria, Egypt, July 14 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, criticized today the Egyptian Government's wholesale arrest of persons accused of being Communists.

"The Arabs support equality and stand for the weak against the strong," said Azzam Pasha, whose organization embraces Egypt and six other Middle East states. "Right and Left in Egypt should be given an equal chance to express their beliefs. We cannot eliminate communism by the use of force and violence."

He expressed his views in an interview.

Premier Defends Roundup

Meanwhile, Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha, at a conference with foreign news men defended the Government's roundup. Approximately 100 persons, many of whom he said were Greeks and other foreigners, were being held.

The Premier said that, although he did not yet have official evidence, such information as he had made him believe that Egyptian Communists had received instructions from abroad to try to break up the negotations on revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

Communist-Wafdist Link Denied

"They wanted to break up the negotiations with a continuous general strike," the Premier said.

He denied that there was any relation between the Communists and the Wafdist (Egyptian Nationalist) party, which opposes his regime. Sidky Pasha added that the reason for suppressing the Wafdist newspaper *El Wafd Al Misri* was "that its editor, Dr. Mandour, is a Communist, and all his articles were Communist propaganda."

BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED

ALEXANDER, Egypt, July 14.—(AP) One British soldier was killed and five others were wounded last night by the explosion of two bombs tossed among them as they passed through the native quarter of this city.

Forrestal Reaches Cairo

Cairo, July 14 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, arrived today from Karachi. He will stop in Rome, Berlin, Stockholm and London en route to the United States.

JUL 15 1946

Veterans Act To Aid South African Natives

Johannesburg, South Africa—South African veterans have started a movement for a new type of war memorial to their fallen comrades. They agree that those who have fallen would rather have something useful done in their name than to have stone cenotaphs or memorials erected. Their suggestion is establishment of health centers for non-Europeans, throughout the Union.

The movement started among soldiers in Italy and 1,500 promptly agreed to give two days' pay to start such a fund.

CHIANG QUITS NANKING FOR SUMMER CAPITAL

NANKING, July 14—(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek conferred two hours today with his top military men and then moved to the Chinese summer capital of Kuling to escape the Nanking heat.

His chief of staff, Chen Cheng, and minister of national defense, Gen. Pei Tsung-Hsi, were among the conferees.

Madame Chiang and their elder son, Chiang Ching-Kuo, accompanied the generalissimo to Kuling. Special quarters have been arranged for diplomats and other officials who need to confer with Chiang during the summer.

C-46 Planes Grounded in China

SHANGHAI, July 14 (AP)—The Central Air Transport Corporation today grounded all its C-46 transport planes pending an investigation of the crash of a C-46 near Tsinan Friday. Thirteen of the forty-nine aboard were killed in the crash and thirty-three others were seriously injured.

Soviet Labor Plans For Japan Called Regimentation Attempt

JUL 15 1946

R. BRINES

Tokyo, *Monday*, July 15 (AP)—Allied headquarters, replying to Russian labor proposals for Japan, charged today that "certain elements" were using propaganda, terrorism and untruths in attempts to establish "regimentation of the Japanese masses under the leadership of the left."

The charges were contained in a statement issued by General MacArthur's economic and scientific section, which includes the labor division. It said there was "practically nothing new" contained in the program proposed by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Allied (advisory) council for Japan, in a press release July 10.

MacArthur's Approval Seen

"Certain elements here," said the headquarters announcement, "are trying by the usual methods of exaggerated propaganda, the application of terrorism and prevarication of the truth to assume leadership of this labor movement in the hope of re-establishing the regimentation of the Japanese masses under leadership of the left in lieu of the former regimentation under leadership of the right."

The statement, issued by the Public Relations Office, was not attributed to any individual, but presumably it met MacArthur's approval beforehand.

The six-page discussion of the Soviet program, said current or impending legislation covered every reform demanded by the Russians except "the provision that laborers on strike could seize and operate the properties involved.

A Strike Weapon

"This measure of pre-emption and practical confiscation of property without due recompense violates the law of property rights providing for due compensation for the seizure of property," the statement added.

"So far as is known, no such provision exists in any nation in the world. Even in the Soviet Union, it is believed to be most doubtful that such measures are provided for or permitted."

Derevyanko's statement had indorsed so-called production control, a strike weapon used frequently by Japanese unions, which both MacArthur's headquarters and the Japanese Government have condemned.

Recommendations Soon

The headquarters' statement disclosed that specific recommendations for labor reform would be issued within a week by a special labor advisory commission under Chairman Paul L. Stanchfield, which has been investigating the problem for four months.

It added that "SCAP (Supreme Commander, Allied Powers) encourages progress in desirable types of labor legislation but desires that details be worked out by the Japanese themselves through Democratic processes. The ground work has all been to establish a complete and progressive labor system in the new Japan."

It said the Government was drafting a labor disputes adjustment bill and considering a labor protection bill which would establish a 48-hour week, annual vacations with pay and overtime pay; would tighten measures against child labor and dangerous employment for women; and would lay the groundwork for a minimum wage.

Reprisals Forbidden

Current legislation guarantees freedom of unions, forbids reprisals against labor and legalizes collective agreements. The statement acknowledged that safety regulations of present laws were not adequately enforced.

Since the occupation, 4,000 labor unions, aggregating more than 3,000,000 members, have been organized and 212 trade agreements have been signed.

This "is one of the healthiest movements toward democratization that prevails in Japan," the statement said.

TOKYO HEAT ENDS SESSION OF COURT

JUL 15 1946

TOKYO, Monday, July 15—(AP) The hot weather floored the international war crimes tribunal again today and forced it to recess indefinite until a new air conditioning system will work.

The tribunal sat this morning after a recess of five days while the system was being installed. Cool blasts of air greeted the court but before long the room was hot and stuffy again.

"We are informed," Tribunal President Sir William Webb announced dryly, "that the blast of cold air we had this morning is only temporary.

"The water supply is insufficient to keep the machinery running. We are about to be subjected to the same sort of heat we encountered last week. We will adjourn until a date to be fixed."

Webb gave his opinion of Tokyo's heat when he recessed the court last Wednesday, declaring the temperature was interfering with "the proper discharge of our duties."

Court attaches hesitated to predict when the air conditioner might be made to work properly because there is a general water shortage in Tokyo.

JUL 15 1946

Jap War Trial Resumed, Heat Had Forced Recess

Tokyo, *Monday* July 15 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal trying Japan's wartime leaders, in recess since last Wednesday because of the heat, reconvened today in a newly air-conditioned courtroom.

In announcing the recess, Chief Justice Sir William Webb declared that the heat was interfering with "proper discharge of our duties." At that time, air-conditioning equipment had not been completely installed.

JAPANESE GET NEW LAW

Severe Punishment Provided for Allied Order Violations

TOKYO, Monday, July 15 (AP)—An Imperial ordinance providing punishment by prison term or fine for Japanese violators of Allied directives went into effect today. Heretofore, Japanese had no such law, and violators had to be tried in Allied provost courts.

Under the new ordinance, prison terms up to ten years and fines to 10,000 yen may be levied against Japanese found guilty of black-market transactions, illegal entry into Allied off-limits areas, damaging Allied property, displaying uncensored or banned books or films, and theft, purchase or illegal possession of Allied property.

So Sorry Please No Thrones Today

TOKYO—(AP) Do you want to become emperor of Japan? Do you want your husband smoked out of a cave on Okinawa? Do you want to quit your job in a brothel?

Then write to General MacArthur! That, at least, is the solution spontaneously reached by thousands of Japanese who have things on their minds.

Japanese of all degrees apparently have decided that the American commander is "Mr. Fixit" for everything.

The three problems mentioned above were among 2,497 letters received in the past two weeks, a typical period.

JAP WOMEN END BAN ON TRIPS TO HOLY PEAK

TOKYO, July 14. — (AP) Democratized Japanese women broke the 1,300-year-old ban against their sex on sacred old Omine mountain and scaled the peak today—with an escort of three policemen to protect them from irate Buddhist priests.

The emancipated feminine climbers did not remain long on the sacred mountain top. The glowering priests, who for centuries have barred all women, watched but otherwise pointedly ignored them. The climb was to the Buddhists a desecration of their holy ground.

Java Exports

Batavia, July 11 (AP) — The first finished products exported from Java since the war, a shipment of office furniture, left here recently for Malacca in Malaya.

SUBMARINE MOVED TO CENTRAL SPOT FOR SECOND TEST

JUL 15 1946

E. FAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. McKINLEY, Bikini, July 14—(AP) As 70 Army and Navy aircraft engaged in an air rehearsal today for the second Bikini atom bomb test, the submarine Pilotfish was moved into a position that may put her the closest of any target ship to the scheduled underwater explosion on July 25 (July 24 U.S. Time).

The modern, heavy hulled submarine was moored between the carrier Saratoga and the American and Japanese battleships Arkansas and Nagato. The spot where the Pilotfish was moored seems to be the likely location of the atom depth charge.

Whether the Pilotfish will meet the force of the atom bomb on the surface or submerged has not yet been made clear. The task force commander has said that the majority of the submarines used in this test will be submerged.

Another submarine, the Skate, was close under the first bomb, which burst in the air. The Skate came out of the encounter able to operate under her own power although she was not able to dive.

The battleships New York and Pennsylvania at present are anchored some distance away from the lethal zone. The State of New York wants its namesake as a war relic.

JUL 15 1946

Underwater A-Bomb Blast May Expose Lagoon Bottom

ABOARD U.S.S. MOUNT McKINLEY, July 14—(AP) Scientists expect strong magic to be conjured by Bikini's second atomic bomb, such as rolling back the waters of the lagoon like a Biblical Red sea.

They expect the lagoon's bottom to be left dry for several seconds, before the waters' rush back.

May Do Unusual Tricks

Here are other magic tricks expected of the atomic bomb when it is touched off beneath the waters of Bikini lagoon July 25 (July 24, U. S. time.):

Throwing five to 15 million tons of water in solid or spray form as high as 25,000 feet;

Creating an enormous bubble growing at a fantastic rate which, upon bursting, will form a tremendous waterspout and leave momentarily a great cavity in the water.

Crunching the hulls of some ships, overwhelming others with waves towering more than 100 feet which will race out from the base of the waterspout.

A group of task force scientists, whose forecasts on phenomena in the first tests proved highly accurate, made these predictions today for the underwater blast at the urging of reporters, but explained that nothing was sure in this business.

They included Dr. Ralph Sawyer, technical director of the task force; Dr. M. P. O'Brian, oceanographer and dean of engineering at the University of California; Dr. N. E. Bradbury of the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory; Dr. G. K. Hartman, civilian scientist of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

Great Safety Precautions

The news conference brought new details of the elaborate safety precautions for firing the nuclear fission depth charge.

Bradbury said the bomb would not be armed (fuse device made ready for firing) until it is ready to be fired, and then the arming will be done remotely by a complicated sequence of radio impulses.

Other precautions include padlocks on radio firing apparatus for both the bomb-bearing barge and the trigger ship.

The man who pulls the safety switch on the bomb also is the keeper of the keys for unlocking the trigger transmitter.

If, because of mechnical failure, the trigger mechanism fails to operate for more than a hour or so on Baker day, there will be a delay of more than 24 hours while recording instruments are reset.

The bomb will be lowered from the barge "some time" in advance and only after all but the experts are safley outside the danger zone.

O'Brien estimated it would take 20 to 30 seconds for the spout to reach the upper levels of spray, which he variously estimated would reach heights of 15,000 to 25,000 feet.

He said the spectacle probably would look "something like Old Faithful geyser or Yosemite falls upside down."

It is posible the bomb will blast a submarine crater in the coral of the lagoon floor.

Concluding the various phenomena forecasts of scientists was the cautious comment of Bradbury that no atom bomb ever has been exploded under water and, therefore, what will happen is uncertain.

Maybe, Bradbury said, the bomb will just "fizzle" under water.

At a later news conference, Admiral Blandy disclosed a new indication of the power of the July 1 air blast. He said pictures made by divers showed that the transport Gilliam, which was close under the bomb, was "badly torn up" and the entire ship above the main deck "practically gone."

JUL 15 1946

Animals Aboard Ships at Bikini 'Die Like Flies'

C. McMURTRY

Navy Officer Reports They Appear Healthy One Day And Drop Off the Next

KWAJALEIN, Monday, July 15 (AP).—A report that Bikini test animals have begun "dying like flies" came today from the U. S. S. Burleson, highly secret animal ship from which reporters have been barred.

An officer who visited the Burleson said animals that appear healthy and have a normal blood count one day "drop off the next day." Asked whether any animals would be taken to the United States for further study, as originally planned, the officer exclaimed: "What animals?"

The inference was that at the rate the animals were dying recently there soon would be few if any left.

On July 10 Navy Captain Shields Warren, Harvard pathologist, said the survivors would be taken to the Universities of Chicago, California, Cornell, Harvard, Rochester and Stanford and the Navy Laboratory at Bethesda, Md., for a long-term study of radiation effects.

Another officer said that the Pig 311, fished from the waters of Bikini Lagoon after the July 1 atomic bomb explosion, still was alive yesterday. He understood, however, that the pig was showing a diminishing blood count and other internal signs of damage.

At the indicated rate the animals are dying, it now seems fairly certain the atomic bomb radioactivity at Bikini was far more deadly than many had thought.

CRUISER AT CAPE VERDE

SAO VINCENTE, Cape Verde Islands, July 14 — (AP) The U. S. cruiser Portsmouth arrived here today on an official visit to the Cape Verde archipelago, one of the points of Portugal's strategic Atlantic triangle.

REVISED MEASURE IN TERRIBLE SHAPE, PRESIDENT HOLDS

JUL 15 1946

House Will Act Tuesday on Committee Plan for Conference.

G. O. P. HAS PROPOSAL

Key Republicans Favor Immediate Ballot on De-Control Items.

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) President Truman served notice on Congress today that he disliked pending OPA legislation about as much, or possibly even more, than the price control bill he vetoed two weeks ago.

Mr. Truman asserted specifically that the measure, as passed by the Senate Saturday, "is in terrible shape" and "couldn't be any worse."

This was taken generally as a hint that he may veto the new bill, unless basic changes are made in it. It came in an informal opinion expressed to Senators Connally (D.-Tex.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.). The President met them following their return from the foreign ministers' meeting in Paris, and OPA was one of the first things Vandenberg asked him about.

Confusion in Congress

Meanwhile, the congressional battle over the now-dead agency hit a new peak of confusion, with little clear indication of what action will be taken.

Leaders of assorted blocs on Capitol hill voiced widely-varying ideas of what will happen next.

Most of them agreed, however, that they will have to make some fundamental changes in the Senate-approved measure or it will run into the Presidential veto.

In this connection, Senator Taylor (D.-Idaho) urged in a statement that Mr. Truman veto the bill, unless it is modified, on grounds that it now is "a hoax."

House to Act Tuesday

The next test on the measure will come Tuesday, when the House considers a Rules committee recommendation that a Senate-House conference committee be given the task of rewriting the measure. Any action taken by such a group would be subject to votes in both chambers later.

With this showdown in the offing, these varying developments were reported:

1. Several key House Republicans, including Reps. Halleck of Indiana and Wolcott of Michigan, said they favored rejection of the Rules recommendation. They urged, instead, an immediate House ballot on the Senate provisions lifting controls from many items. Several of these G.O.P. officials said they favored sending the Senate-passed bill, as is, to the White House.

2. Administration leaders worked feverishly to line up support for the Rules suggestion. They declared their only hope of getting what they termed a "satisfactory" bill is to send it to the conference committee, where an attempt can be made to restore some of the controls.

Pessimistic on Outcome

3. Several Administration spokesmen in the House told a reporter they are growing increasingly pessimistic that anything can be worked out in Congress which Mr. Truman will accept. One of them, Rep. Patman (D.-Texas), said:

"We are getting discouraged. It certainly is going to be a hard fight to get a suitable bill. We will try, but I'm not sure we can do it."

4. Several legislators said they are urging that a conference be held between Mr. Truman and some of the Senate-House conferees, if they are named, to work out an advance understanding on what the conferees might be willing to do, and what the White House would take.

Hint of Compromise

5. Some Senate Republicans began talking of a possible compromise by which controls would be left off many items, as in the Senate bill, but be subject to restoration. Under this plan an independent decontrol board would be given authority to restore ceil-

JUL 15 1946

ings on the items if prices moved upward too swiftly.

6. Rep. Marcantonio (AL-N.Y.) said he will start circulating a petition demanding that Congress stay in session "until a decent OPA bill is passed."

The OPA has been dead officially since June 30. In the Senate passed bill it would be revived until June 30, 1947. But the agency would be barred from controlling prices on meat, poultry, eggs, milk, dairy products, grain cottonseed tobacco, livestock and poultry feed, soybeans, and petroleum.

The measure would continue rent controls in states not having their own machinery for such controls.

It would give the agriculture secretary, rather than OPA, last word on removing food controls. Price ceilings for producers, manufacturers and processors would be kept at levels to take care of cost increases since 1940, with OPA allowed to make "reasonable adjustments" to meet abnormal boosts. The earlier bill vetoed by the President used the first six months of 1941 as the base period in such calculations and authorized subsequent weighted average increases in unit costs throughout the industry involved.

Truman Hints Veto If Senate's OPA Bill Is Passed by House

JUL 15 1946

TALBOT DEMANDS GRADUAL END TO OPA PRICE CONTROL

JUL 15 1946

WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) Representative Joseph E. Talbot today asked for gradual decontrols on prices as the middle ground between the extreme contentions of a "strong" OPA and no OPA at all.

Talbot made the statement in his final "report to the people" broadcast, a weekly radio series heard on three Connecticut stations.

Talbot stated that, "the contention of the OPA, of course, was that business could absorb the increased cost of higher wages without raising prices. That was not only impractical. It was impossible. The result was decreased production of civilian goods—at a time when production should have increased by leaps and bounds," he continued.

"The profit incentive, backbone of the free enterprise system that has built this country, was eliminated," the Naugatuck congressman asserted, and continued, "It is unthinkably silly to ask any good business man to operate at a loss."

Talbot repeated his contention that production is the key to the battle against inflation. He stated, "If goods are hard to get, people are willing to pay more to get them. That is what has created the black market. If you make goods more easily available, if you produce more so that anyone can get what he wants without paying 'under-the-table' prices, then the simple element of competition is going to drive down the price."

Talbot concluded that the present situation "is definitely the fault of a philosophy that held that wage control and price control could be divorced from each other and that prices could be held down while wages went up." Talbot called that philosophy "purely a pipe dream."

BYRNES, SENATORS ARRIVE AT CAPITAL

JUL 15 1946

Truman Warmly Greets Party Returning from Paris Parley.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—With a warm welcome home from President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes today completed his latest peace-making mission to Europe and summed it up this way: "We made some progress."

"I'm very happy to be home," he told reporters upon landing at Washington airport, "and I know I speak for our delegation when I say we made some progress on the road back to peace."

Greeted by Truman

As Byrnes stepped down from the President's own big four-engined plane, followed by Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich), the chief executive waved and smiled a greeting from the foot of the landing steps. He gave the three the news of final passage of the $3,750,000,000 British Loan Bill by Congress but said the OPA Bill is in "terrible shape."

Byrnes told the President he would make his first personal report at the White House tomorrow morning on the results of his negotiations with Foreign Ministers Molotov, Bevin and Bidault.

Will Broadcast Report

Tomorrow night Byrnes will make a radio talk via the Mutual Broadcasting system and the American Broadcasting company from 10 to 10:30 p.m.

His "some progress" summary presumably indicated the line of his reports to both the President and the nation. Behind it was the fact that while the four ministers agreed on a peace conference at Paris July 29 to discuss treaties for Hitler's ex-satellites, they had made no agreements on German or Austrian problems.

Byrnes mission to Paris had lasted a month. He left Washington June 13 and the meeting with the Russian, British and French foreign ministers began June 15. It lasted 28 days, ending Friday.

In view of the failure make any agreements on Germ and Austrian problems, he has nounced he wants another meetin of the four between the end of the Par peace conference and the beginnin of the United Nations assembly in New York Sept. 23.

BRITAIN'S USE OF LOAN MAY BEGIN IN WEEK

JUL 15 1946

Issue Expected To Shift To Credits For Others, Notably Russia

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Anglo-American trade officials believed today Great Britain may be drawing upon her $3,750,000,000 loan within a week.

The next question, among Administration leaders, is how much money this nation may be expected to loan to other foreign nations, and whether Congress will provide the funds.

The big question mark is a loan to Russia, discussed on the basis of about $1,000,000,000 but with negotiations stymied on the issue of what Russian concessions might be considered along with the talk about cash.

Bank Down To Last Billion

As Congress is expected to recess within a few weeks, and the Export-Import Bank is down to its last billion dollars, many congressmen say it is highly questionable whether any cash for big new foreign loans will be available this year.

The possibility of a Russian loan entered into the debate over the British credit, with evidence that there would be strong opposition. There was discussion some two months ago of a $1,250,000,000 increase in Export-Import Bank funds, but little has been heard of it lately.

The last formality in making the long-debated fund available to Great Britain will be the signing of the congressional bill by President Truman.

Signing Ceremony Plann

The White House said that be done with some ceremony ably tomorrow morning.

Among those expected to attend the White House signing are James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, just returned from the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers; John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, and British officials.

Officials of the Treasury and of the British Embassy said the actual mechanics of making the credit available, after the bill becomes law, are "as simple as international monetary relationships can be."

Treasury Department officials said they have to take no action until they receive the first demand from the British.

Explanation Of Method

The British will ask that the credit be transferred, as needed, to their account. This is how they explained it will be done:

The British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, will write a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury informing him the British Cabinet has designated Gordon Munro, head of the United Kingdom treasury delegation in Washington, as its loan representative.

He can direct the transfer of money from the Treasury to the credit of the Bank of England. This credit will be with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Role Of Board Of Trade

If a British business man wants to make an American purchase, he goes to the Board of Trade in England. If the board decides the purchase will help world trade or otherwise fall within the purposes of the credit, his request is granted.

Assuming this Englishman wants to buy £10,000 worth of farm machinery, the board grants his request, and he is given an import license.

Then he takes his check for £10,000 and the import license to the Bank of England and obtains a British letter of credit for $40,000, the exchange rate.

Manufacturer Gets Dollars

This he sends to the American manufacturer who deposits it. The manufacturer gets his actual money out of the British credit, in dollars, that has been set aside with the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Thus purchasers in Great Britain are permitted to buy American goods and to pay for them with American dollars.

The British Government will pay out the dollars through the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

This money is a loan to the British, over a period of 50 years.

The whole purpose of the loan was to supply the British with a good reserve of American dollars.

They couldn't buy these dollars out of cash sterling funds, without lowering the value of the pound. And so the loan was arranged.

Loan To Ethiopia Announced

The Export-Import Bank today announced a $3,000,000 loan to Ethiopia for purchase of equipment in this country to build back the African nation's economy.

At the same time, the bank released details of its $650,000,000 loan to France as part of a $1,370,000,000 credit agreed on in May. It will help France begin a four-year reconstruction period.

France has two years to use the new loan to finance United States purchases. The money used will bear interest of 3 per cent a year, with the principal repayable in semi-annual installments over twenty years, begining January 1, 1952.

Orders Placed By France

Some $300,000,000 will pay for various equipment orders already placed by France. Another $170,000,000 will go into new equipment orders.

An additional $100,000,000 will purchase industrial raw materials. The remainder of the $650,000,000 will pay for United States services, including engineering and ocean freight, in moving the purchased equipment.

proclaiming today the same principles of liberty and of respect for the individual as those in whose name her people spoke 157 years ago.

"On this day—a day bright with the achievements of the great French Republic and with the deeds, suffering and sacrifice of her valiant people—I am happy to address you, Mr. President [Georges Bidault, French Provisional President], in the name of the United States of America, my best wishes and fraternal salutations."

MITCHELL PUSHES DEMAND FOR MAY TO GIVE TESTIMONY

JUL 15 1946

Urges Unusual Action to Bring Congressman Before Probers.

WITNESSES CALLED

Hearings on Munitions Combine Will Resume Today.

JUL 15 1946

WASHINGTON, July 14. — (AP) Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) today urged the extraordinary use of legislation to hale Rep. May (D-Ky) to the witness stand on the Senate War Investigating committee's own terms to explain under oath about helping a munitions combine with its war contracts.

Meanwhile the committee summoned more witnesses to dig further into the issue of the munitions makers' Washington activities and influence.

Urges Action by Congress

Mitchell suggested the committee draft a formal resolution ordering the Kentuckian, chairman of the House Military committee, to testify. This would require approval of both House and Senate.

The committee and May were deadlocked over the question of the congressman's voluntary appearance after a frosty exchange of letters. He has demanded the right to have on hand his own counsel, permission to recall previous witnesses, call his own witnesses and subpoena records.

This was flatly rejected by the committee delving into war profits of the combine—the Erie Basin Metal Products company and firms associated with them—on $78,000,000 worth of contracts. Instead the committee proposed that May appear on the same terms as witnesses before May's own Military committee.

May himself has acknowledged that he helped the combine and its promoters, Murray and Henry Garsson—"good friends of mine"—but has said he was motivated only by a desire to help the war effort and that he did not personally profit.

Exchange Sharp Letters

Discarding customary amenities and polite formalities of congressional exchange, the committee in a letter flung at May Saturday the assertion that it had concluded he is "unable to explain or contradict" testimony linking him to Washington dealings of the munitions makers.

The committee sharply told May that "public servants" should hold themselves ready for accountings of their public trust "frequently, fully and openly" in order to protect the integrity of Congress.

In sharp reply, May denounced as "unwarranted" the committee's conclusion that his reply to an invitation to testify shows that he admits "facts" gathered in the inquiry "to be true." He added that that conclusion "parallels other characteristics of the conduct of your hearings to which I object."

Denies Refusal to Appear

May denied that, in setting up his conditions for a personal appearance, he had "declined" to appear voluntarily.

The chances of House and Senate pasage of such a resolution as Mitchell suggested remained uncertain, complicated both by a drive to clear up legislation standing in the way of adjournment and by the relationship between the two branches of Congress.

But meanwhile the war investigators planned to resume public hearings tomorrow, calling Allen R. Gellman and Joseph Weiss, associates of the Garsson brothers in the development of the combine, Joseph Freeman, their Washington front man, and Louis Sarelas, manager of their Washington office.

Truman Hails Liberated France

Bastille Day Message of President Brings Warm Response From Bidault

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Truman, saluting France on its first peace-time Bastille Day in seven years, asserted today that despite terrific war losses France "remains in the front line of the free nations of the earth."

In a recorded speech beamed to France by the State Department Mr. Truman said:

"Two years ago we were fighting against the Germans on French soil, side by side with the valiant soldiers of France, both military and civilian.

"One year ago, while the war was nearing its victorious conclusion in the Far East, France was rebuilding her economy and receiving again into her arms those of her brave sons and daughters who had returned from the infamous prisons and camps of Germany.

"In spite of her losses and the destruction of her territory for the second time in twenty-five years, France remains in the front line of the free nations of the earth.

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OBSERVERS TO GET CLOSER VIEW OF A-BOMB EXPLOSION

JUL 15 1946

WASHINGTON, July 14. — (AP) Observers of the second atomic bomb test in Bikini lagoon, now set for July 25, are to be somewhat nearer the scene of the blast then during the July 1 test, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy announced tonight.

Otherwise, said the commander of joint Army-Navy Task Force One, observers, reporters and radio men will have the same opportunities as in the first test to view the explosion.

The second test explosion, to be below the surface of shallow water, is to determine, Blandy said in a statement, the damage to parts of hulls under water, the effects of waves against the ships and the effects of radio-activitied water thrown on the exposed parts of the targets.

A third test later will measure the effects of a deep water detonation.

Admiral Blandy said the principal ships closest to the point of detonation, under present plans, will include the battleships Arkansas and Nagato, the aircraft carrier Saratoga, the cruiser Pensacola, the destroyer Mayrant, the submarine Pilotfish, the transport Fallow and an LST. Most of the submarines used in the test are to be submerged, he said.

For the July 1 test observers generally were 10 miles or more from the blast scene.

JUL 15 1946

Now It's Ickes Vs. Atomic Bomb

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, tonight proposed world renouncement of the atomic bomb, that the United States stop making them and render impotent those it already has.

Ickes said in a telegram to the National Committee on Atomic Information that such action would be "the most fitting celebration of the first anniversary of the atomic age."

The message was made public on the eve of the opening session of the Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy.

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, will be among those addressing the group tomorrow.

NAZIS PLANNED GIANT BOMBER

Ship Was Being Perfected For New York Attack

JUL 15 1946

Washington, July 14 — (AP) — Hitler's scientists were at work on a supersonic bomber designed to bombard New York, the Army Air Forces disclosed today—one item on a terror list of 136 secret weapons they were striving to perfect or improve at the war's end.

Col. D. L. Putt, deputy chief of the Air Materiel Command's Technical Intelligence Division, said the bomber was expected to reach 154 miles above the earth. It was never finished, but Putt expressed belief that "time was the only obstacle" to its completion.

"The Germans hoped to destroy any city on earth with a fleet of 100 of these bombers within the space of a few days' operations," Putt said.

Reports On Nazis' Weapons

Putt drafted the official report on the Nazis' developments of guided missiles and other ultra-modern weapons.

One giant long-range winged rocket, which was in design stage, was to carry smaller rockets. These were to take off on their own at a specific point, attain speeds up to 5,800 miles an hour, and finish their trajectories in a long glide. The range of this weapon was calculated at 3,000 miles, sufficient to span the Atlantic.

Other weapons, listed in a résumé of Putt's report published by the official AAF review, included rockets with which the Nazis hoped to break up the Allied bomber formations which leveled German cities.

Used All Kinds Of Controls

The German missiles, Putt said, "used every known type of remote control and fusing means, including radio control, wire control, radar CW (continuous wave), acoustics, infra-red, light beams and magnetics. In similar fashion all methods of employing jet propulsion for subsonic and supersonic speeds were being fully exploited."

He said the Germans were far ahead in the development of the ram jet engine, which is only now being put to use by the American Army and Navy Air Forces. In 1944 the Germans actually fight-tested a unit designed to produce a gross thrust of 4,400 pounds at 500 miles an hour, Putt reported.

Although the Nazis lacked the atomic bomb, the review said there was reason to believe they hoped until the end to be able to perfect some sore of atomic explosive to arm the V-2s with which they blasted London and Antwerp.

Specific Secret Weapons

Specific secret weapons listed by Putt included these principal types:

Enzian—Winged flak rocket, 17 feet long, carrying 990 pounds of explosive and controlled by radio. Intended for use against heavy bomber formations.

Wasserfall—26-foot flak rocket similar in design to the V-2, visibly controlled by radio, later by means of radar tracking. It had highest priority for development at war's end.

X-4 Ruhrstahl — 6-foot rocket bomb launched from fighter aircraft and controlled from the fighter through two 4-mile lengths of wire.

Armor Piercing Bomb

Fritz X—Armor piercing, radio controlled bomb used by Germans against allied ships at Salerno landing.

HS 117—"Butterfly" rocket propelled, radio controlled missiles to be launched against bomber formations at 560 miles an hour. They were in large-scale production in January last year at Nordhausen underground factory.

Rheintochter—One of latest anti-aircraft missiles, rocket propelled to 48,000 feet altitude at 1,100 miles an hour, carrying 330 pounds of explosive.

A-4—Better known as the V-2, this rocket was the Nazis' greatest actual achievement in missiles with a range of 250 miles and top speed of 3,500 or more miles an hour. About 10,000 were made.

Cheapest Of Weapons

Putt reported guided missiles relatively the cheapest of weapons. The entire V-2 program was estimated to have cost the Germans $21,000,000. Countermeasures of the Allies were calculated to have cost four times as much as the entire German flying-bomb program.

The AAF review said that between June 13 and September 3, 1944, a total of 2,354 V-1s landed in greater London, killing 5,476 persons, destroying 23,000 buildings and homes and damaging 1,000,000 more.

In addition 1,482 flyers lost their lives bombarding the launching sites.

Thus the buzz bombs alone, in a campaign of three months, were responsible for about a tenth of the number of all British deaths from all conventional aerial bombing.

UNRRA OFFICIALS LEAVE ON TOUR

JUL 15 1946

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) — A party of UNRRA officials, headed by Director General Fiorello La Guardia, left National airport here today on an overseas inspection trip. LaGuardia also will attend the fifth council session of UNRRA at Geneva beginning August 5.

UNRRA headquarters said the party was scheduled to go to Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, visit UNRRA displaced persons camps in Germany and possibly go into some of the other UNRRA receiving countries in Europe before the Geneva conference opens.

Air Transport command offices said the plane was scheduled to fly to Bermuda, Santa Maria, Casa Blanca, Cairo, Athens, Rome, Belgrade, Trieste, Paris, Munich, Geneva and to make "short hops into Russia."

Welles Says Nazis' Trial Must Be Absolutely Fair

Declares Rushing It Through Will Defeat Its Purpose

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP) — Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said tonight that the German war-crimes trial at Nuernberg must be conducted with the utmost fairness no matter how long it takes.

In a radio address over station WOL, he said that many now argue that the trial is taking much too long, and that the best method would be to rush the trial through and execute the guilty defendants without further delay.

He warned that this would defeat the purpose of the trial—to establish that national leaders responsible for wars of aggression are to be held individually responsible.

1% SECURITY TAX IS 'FROZEN' AGAIN

JUL 15 1946

House Group Reverses Stand After Raising It To 1½%

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Reversing a previous stand for an increase in the Social Security old age insurance tax, the House Ways and Means Committee announced today a decision to "freeze" the tax for another year at one per cent on employers' pay rolls and employés' pay.

Moreover, the committee cut out of its Social Security revision bill a provision for larger grants to low-income states for the payment of benefits to needy aged, blind and dependent children.

The reversal occurred when the committee confronted a deadlock in the House Rules Committee. Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) said such a compromise was necessary to get any bill at all passed before Congress adjourns for the summer.

Bill As Newly Drawn

The new changes in the bill probably will block a House floor battle on the Townsend old age pension plan, since, under the compromise, the leadership hopes to present the bill to the House with a rule barring amendments.

As newly drawn, the security revision measure provides:

1. A freeze on the one per cent tax for old age and survivors insurance. The committee previously had voted to put this tax at 1.5 per cent against employers and employés for a five-year period beginning January 1. Without Congressional action, this tax, by provision of the original security statute, would increase automatically next January to 2.5 per cent on employers and employés.

To Take In Maritime Workers

2. Special survivors insurance coverage for the families of veterans of World War II. This stipulation would give insurance protection, without cost, to the families of any veteran who dies within the next three years.

3. Blanketing 200,000 maritime workers under the unemployment compensation features of the Social Security Act. These workers have not been covered previously.

4. An increase from $20 a month to $25 in the amount the Federal Government will put up for matching State funds paid to needy aged, blind and dependent children. This makes it possible, under the 50-50 Federal-State matching arrangement, for a needy person to receive $50 a month instead of the present $40 top.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The committee previously had voted to raise the Federal top for needy persons from $20 to $30, and to put up two Federal dollars for each State dollar in those states where individual incomes are 66 per cent or less of the national average. This earlier provision, by a special formula, also would have given more Federal dollars in those states where the income is 66 to 99 per cent of the national average.

Rewrote Bill To Avoid Fight

This provision encountered formidable opposition from House members representing states with high individual incomes.

With the Ways and Means members at loggerheads also on the effort to raise the old age insurance tax, the Rules Committee balked on a request by Ways and Means Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) to limit amendments that could be considered on the House floor.

Thus facing a possibility the bill would go to the floor wide open for amendments—including a Townsend plan amendment — the Ways and Means group rewrote its bill.

RECRUITING SPURT REPORTED BY ARMY

JUL 15 1946

25,336 Volunteers Signed Up in Week, Total Now 847,220.

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) — An upsurge in Army enlistments to 25,336 for the last week in June, the largest weekly total in five months, was reported today by the War department.

For the entire month the total was 62,494, which reversed a recent downward trend and swelled the number of volunteers for the regular Army since last fall to 947,220, the statement said.

The jump in recruiting coincided with action by Congress to extend the draft for nine months with 18 years olds exempted, and to increase Army pay.

Major General Harold N. Gilbert, director of the Army's drive for volunteers, said the interest of high school graduates in obtaining future educational benefits under the GI bill of rights was the principal explanation for June's enlistment increase. He said all male members of some graduating classes joined the Army. The benefits are open to those who sign up before Oct. 5.

Other officials said reports for July and August, during which the War department has declared a temporary draft holiday, would be required to determine how heavily the Army could rely on volunteers to meet the continuing need for replacements.

JUL 15 1946

12 in County Area Are Decorated By Britain for Wartime Services

WASHINGTON, July 14. — (AP) — The award of British decorations to 1,277 Americans for wartime services was announced today by Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador.

Among those honored are 12 from the Fairfield county area, including two from Bridgeport, two from Fairfield and two from Stratford.

Sixty-nine of the decorations, all given in the name of His Majesty the King, were of various ranks in the Order of the British Empire. The remainder were of the King's Medal For "Service in the Cause of Freedom."

Recipients are being notified by mail. The ribbons of the decorations will be sent them shortly, but the medals themselves will not be available for some time because of metal and manpower shortages in Britain.

Those from the county area to be decorated are: Mrs. Gordon Michler, Rockridge avenue, Greenwich, who is to be a member in the Order of the British Empire.

The King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom will go to Mrs. Herman Beckett, Delta avenue, Danbury; Mrs. S. G. Bexson, 135 Placid avenue, Stratford; Mrs. J. D. Brown, 438 Norman street, Bridgeport; Mrs. Ainslie W. Goodall, 157 Riverside avenue, Westport; Mrs. Austin Hoy, Fairfield; Mrs. T. Montgomery, 440 Compo road, Westport; Mrs. Robert L. Munger, 35 William street, Ansonia; Edward Seccombe, 35 Fairview terrace, Derby; J. E. Sparling, 626 Huntington road, Stratford; Frederick Sturges, Jr., Fairfield and L. A. Van Stone, 368 Gregory street, Bridgeport.

JUL 15 1946

ALIENS IN U. S. FORCES MAY BECOME CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, July 14. — (AP) — Attorney General Tom C. Clark today issued this warning to 112,000 aliens who served, or are serving, in the armed services:

Congress has provided many a short cut (no period of waiting, rigid requirements dropped) for members of the armed services who want to become citizens. But Clerk pointed out that the act expires December 1, 1946.

It affects all aliens who went into service prior to December 28, 1945.

JUL 15 1946

Jewish Veterans Mass For Protest

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Jewish war veterans arrived from many states today in an organized protest against British Palestine policy.

Benjamin Aronsohn, commander of the District of Columbia Department of the Jewish Veterans of the United States, said more than 3,000 veterans came in by train, plane, bus or car during the day.

They plan a parade tomorrow and conferences with President Truman and other American and British officials to ask that Great Britain permit 100,000 displaced European Jews to enter Palestine.

Aronsohn said " a very orderly" presentation of the veterans' viewpoint was planned.

"We wouldn't permit it to be any other way," he said.

The war veterans will be quartered tonight and tomorrow at the Jewish War Veterans clubrooms, at barracks buildings and in college dormitories. They expect to depart tomorrow night.

Aronsohn said at least 1,200 veterans arrived on a special train from New York; 400 on a special train from Boston, and others on busses and trains from distant points. About 400 came in a motorcade from New York, he said.

WORK IS STARTED ON ATOMIC TREATY

F. CARPENTER

U. N. Group Drafts Pact for Controlling New Energy

JUL 15 1946

NEW YORK, July 14—(AP) The Australian and Brazilian delegates to the 12-member United Nations Atomic Energy commission mapped today the immediate work of the group as it began its task of drafting a proposed treaty for controlling the atom.

The Australian is Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, who guided the commission through phase one of its labors—during which all views were explored.

The Brazilian is Capt. Alvaro Alberto da Motta Silva, who technically became chairman of the commission under the plan of rotating that post each month by the English alphabetical order of the commission membership.

Confer on Schedules

Capt. Alberto indicated today that he and Dr. Evatt still were conferring on the future schedule of the three committees set up by the working committee of the commission at a lengthy closed meeting Friday. It was expected an announcement might be made tomorrow.

The first committee established Friday for the phase two, treaty-making operation, will recommend measures of control, sanctions, and observance of steps to insure the prevention of the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

The second committee will handle the controversial veto question in its field of legal points. It also will deal with the relationship between the atomic control agency and the U.N. Security council.

Scientists on Committee

Scientific and technical experts will make up the third committee which will consider and recommend proposals for the exchange of scientific information and for developing atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Sub-committee No. 1, which was appointed last month, completed its task Friday.

The commission members had before them a proposal from the United States that the veto on atomic questions be eliminated by treaty rather than by amending the United Nations Charter.

The proposal was submitted in Memorandum No. 3 from the U. S. delegation last Friday but was not made public until last night.

Offered by Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. delegate, the proposal would have the Security council maintain jurisdiction over atomic matters actually threatening world peace. However, it provided further that the five permanent members of the council holding the veto would agree volúntarily not to use their veto rights on atomic matters.

Baruch has declared that any control scheme for atomic energy must not contain the veto. Soviet Russia, one of the five great powers holding the veto, has held equally as firmly to the right of the veto on atomic matters and has insisted that the proposed control should come within the purview of the Security council in its position as guardian of the world's peace.

JUL 15 1946

Navy Will Train Venezuelan Crew

Norfolk, Va., July 14 (AP)—Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey announced today that a Venezuelan crew will be trained at the Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base near here to man the first amphibious ship to be transferred to a Latin-American country from a pool of amout 150 surplus landing craft.

Barbey, commander of the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force, said negotiations between Venezuela and the United States for the transfer of the LST 1065, now tied up in the York River, are nearly complete and plans have been made to train a Venezuelan crew in various techniques of amphibious operations.

Barbey said the pending transaction probably is the forerunner to a succession of transfers of some 150 amphibious ships declared surplus by the United States and rendered available to various Latin-American countries on an allocations basis.

JUL 15 1946

NO. 37

NAN ING, July 1—(AP)—Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, wartime commander of the combined British-American Sixth Corps at the Anzio landings, arrived here today to take command of the United States Military Advisory Group in China.

The group, still in its formulative stage, is awaiting Congressional approval and is scheduled to direct and advise the training of the reorganized Chinese army.

sth/1710/o

JUL 15 1946

WITH METZ

LUXEMBOURG, JULY 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO REFUSED TO BROADCAST WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BASTILLE DAY SPEECH AT METZ TONIGHT BECAUSE IT HAD NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE TEXT BEFOREHAND. CHURCHILL HAD THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH, WRITTEN IN ENGLISH, BEFORE HIM, WHICH HE TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH AS HE SPOKE. THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO BROADCAST THE ENTIRE FRENCH TEXT OF THE 35-MINUTE SPEECH TONIGHT.

MD928PED

AP18

CHURCHILL

JUL 15 1946

METZ, FRANCE, JULY 14-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL STEPPED FROM A PLANE AT THE METZ AIRPORT THIS MORNING AND GRASPED THE HAND OF GEN.HENRI GIRAUD.

"THIS IS OUR RENDEZVOUS," THE FORMER BRITISH PREMIER SAID.

HE AND THE VETERAN FRENCH SOLDIER WERE REQORTED TO HAVE MADE AN APPOINTMENT DURING THE WAR TO MEET IN THIS HISTORIC FORTRESS CITY ON A JULY 14, FRANCE'S BASTILLE DAY, AFTER THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

CHURCHILL CAME HERE TO ADDRESS THE METZ OFFICER'S CLUB.

JS1126AED

30.24.4137

JUL 15 1946

REUTERS OUT

BERLIN, JULY 14—(AP)—FRENCH OCCUPATION TROOPS CELEBRATED BASTILLE DAY TODAY WITH A COLORFUL PARADE ON THE CHARLOTTENBURGER CHAUSSEE.

MAJ.-GEN. ROGER NOIRET, FRENCH DEPUTY MILITARY [redacted] GOVERNOR, REVIEWED THE MEN AND VEHICLES FROM A STAND [redacted] AND HE SHARED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE OTHER OCCUPYING POWERS, MAJ. GEN. FRANK A. KEATING, [redacted] U.S.

COMMANDER FOR THE BERLIN DISTRICT, REPRESENTATED THE UNITED STATES.

[redacted] SECRET PINNED DECORATIONS UPON 10 AMERICAN OFFICERS.

JUL 15 1946

APR 12 KASISOKES 01200 JRT 1220PED

A49 (170)
BERLIN--FIRST ADD BASTILLE DAY (A16) XXX AMERICANS.
THE FOLLOWING WERE PRESENTED DECORATIONS:
COL.MAURICE G.STUBBS, LA JUNTA, COLO., AND LT.COL.WILLARD F.SMITH OF (1061 WEST ROSEMONT AVE.)NCHICAGO, ILL., CITATION ORDRE DE L'ARMEE.
CORPS D'ARMEE TO LT.COL.HAROLD ORCUTT OF WINTHROP, MASS., LT.COL. JACK J.WAGSTAFF OF 2131 NORTHEAST STANTON ST., PORTLAND, ORE., AND LT.COL.HOLMAN HOOVER OF 51 TUNNEL ROAD, BERKELEY, CALIF.
EDWARD H.DE NEVEAU, AMERICAN CIVILIAN FROM DU LAC, WIS., WHO FORMERLY WAS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE FRENCH ARMY, RECEIVED THE PRIZED MEDAL OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE FOR HIS WORK IN THE UNDER-GROUND DURING THE FRENCH OCCUPATION AND ALSO THE MEDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE.
THE MEDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE ALSO WAS PRESENTED TO LT.COL. JOHN C.HANNA OF 1023 SOUTH FOURTH ST., NORTH BRADDOCK, PA., LT.COL. LOUIS B.MAGIC OF ATLANTA, GA., CAPT.EDWARD J.KELLY

LOUIS B.MAGID OF ATLANTA, GA., CAPT.EDWARD J.KELLY OF 1420 GRAND CONCOURSE, THE BRONX, N.Y., AND CAPT.NEIL J.SHARKEY OF KING AVENUE, MARION, O.

G310PED

JUL 15 1946

ADD N.Y. XXX PEACE

THE UNITED STATES PLAN ADVANCED FRIDAY WOULD HANDLE DECISIONS ON ATOMIC MATTERS IN THIS MANNER:
1. IN ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, THE PROPOSED ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WOULD HAVE THE FINAL SAY.
2. ON QUESTIONS NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH TO ENDANGER PEACE, THE AUTHORITY DECISIONS MIGHT BE APPEALED TO A SPECIAL BOARD OR BE ENFORCED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS "PROCEDURAL MATTERS" IF ANY NATION REFUSED TO OBEY THE AUTHORITY. PROCEDURAL MATTERS IN THE COUNCIL ARE NOT SUBJECT TO VETO BUT ARE DECIDED BY SEVEN VOTES OF THE 11-NATION COUNCIL.
3. OFFENSES ENDANGERING PEACE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION BUT THE FIVE BIG POWERS WOULD AGREE NOT TO USE THE VETO.
MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS IN RECESS. IT WAS PREDICTED IN UNITED NATIONS CIRCLES THE COUNCIL WOULD NOT MEET AGAIN UNTIL JULY 24, AT THE END OF THE TWO-WEEKS RECESS ALLOWED UNDER COUNCIL RULES.

JS1240PED

A17 (100)
BELGRADE, JULY 14-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL APPEARED TODAY ON THE EVE OF THE COURT DECISION IN THE TRIAL OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, CHETNIK LEADER, AND 23 OTHER MEN CHARGED WITH TREASON IN COLLABORATING WITH THE NAZIS AGAINST PREMIER-MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS.
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID THE COURT'S VERDICT WOULD BE RETURNED AS SCHEDULED AT 8 A.M. (2 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) TOMORROW.
ACCORDING TO YUGOSLAV LEGAL PROCEDURE, FULL EXPLANATIONS OF REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL SENTENCES IN THE TREASON TRIALS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE COURT PRESIDENT AFTER AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF WHETHER THE ACCUSED WERE FOUND GUILTY OR INNOCENT. PENALTIES FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF TREASON RANGE UP TO DEATH.

JS117PED

JUL 15 1946

WARSAW, SUNDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER, ROBOTNIK, DECLARED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT "THE MOB WHICH TRAMPLED WOMEN TO DEATH, WHICH CRUSHED SKULLS, WAS COMPOSED OF PEOPLE FORMALLY BELONGING TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. IT IS THE CHURCH ABOVE ALL OTHERS WHICH HAS SUFFERED A DEFEAT AT KIELCE."

THE EDITORIAL, REVIEWING ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH WHICH IT SAID CONSTITUTED POLITICAL INTERVENTION BY THE VATICAN IN POLISH AFFAIRS, ACCUSED

30.244/39

PRIESTS, NUNS AND MONKS OF HELPING TO DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA IN THE RECENT POLISH REFERENDUM AND OF URGING THE PEOPLE TO VOTE NEGATIVELY ON THE QUESTIONS PROPOSED.

JUL 15 1946

ALLENS 00100 APL TH 110AED

A128FX

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER TOKYO SHIMBUN NOTED TODAY THAT FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO NOW SCANS SIX NEWSPAPERS DAILY, INSTEAD OF THE JAPANESE CLASSICS HE READ PRIOR TO THE START OF HIS TRIAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

AFTER READING THE NEWSPAPERS, TOJO MAKES VOLUMINOUS NOTES AND THEN BECOMES "ABSORBED IN MEDITATION," TOKYO SHIMBUN REPORTED, ADDING THAT THE "FAMOUS TOJO MEMOS MUST BE PILING UP CONSIDERABLY."

AA717PPS

BY ELTON C.FAY

FIRST LEAD A-BOMB

JUL 15 1946

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE USS MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 14-(AP)-SEVEN SHIPS AND A SQBMARINE WERE GIVEN THE DUBIOUS DISTINCTION TODAY OF A SPOT IN BIKINI LAGOON CLOSEST TO THE UNDERWATER BLAST OF THE ATOMIC BOMB JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S.TIME).

VICE ADM.WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY TASK FORCE, ANNOUNCED THAT, BARRING LAST-MINUTE CHANGES, THE SHIPS TO BE PLACED CLOSEST TO THE POINT OF DETONATION WOULD BE:

THE U.S.BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA, THE CRUISER PENSACOLA, THE DESTROYER MAYRANT, THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH, THE TRANSPORT FALLOW AND AN LST.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE SHIPS FOR THE SECOND TEST HAS YET TO BE APPROVED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, A STATEMENT FROM BLANDY SAID, BUT THEY WILL BE ARRAYED IN THE LAGOON SO THAT REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SHIPS WILL RECEIVE BOTH A MAXIMUM AND A MINIMUM OF DAMAGE.

BLANDY SAID OBSERVERS AND PRESS REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE STATIONED CLOSER TO THE LAGOON THAN IN THE FIRST TEST JULY 1.

SEVENTY ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN AN AIR REHEARSAL DURING THE DAY AND ACTIVITIES PICKED UP ALL AROUND.

THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH WAS MOVED INTO A POSITION THAT MAY PUT HER THE CLOSEST TO THE UNDERWATER EXPLOSION.

THE MODERN X X X SECOND GRAF PVS.

BA537PPS

Byrnes Sees World Nearer Peace But Chides Russia for Raising 'Doubts and Fears' of Friends

JUL 16 1946

BYRNES RAPS REDS FOR OBSTRUCTING PACT ON GERMANY

WILL END ZONES

JUL 16 1946

U. S. to Seek Removal of Barriers to Trade Inside Reich.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes tonight warned Russia that she is creating "doubts and suspicions" by objecting to a German disarmament treaty and announced that the United States is acting immediately to break down economic barriers in Germany — with or without Moscow.

"Our military representative in Germany," Byrnes disclosed in a radio address," will this week be instructed to cooperate with any one or all of the three governments (Britain, Russia, France) in essential administrative matters like finance, transportation, communication, trade and industry. We will either secure economic cooperation between the (German occupation) zones or place the responsibility for the violation of the Potsdam agreement."

The American chief in Germany is General Joseph T. McNarney.

Reports on Parley

Byrnes presented a radio report to the nation on the work of the Paris foreign ministers conference. Earlier in the day he had reported personally to President Truman.

Throughout the speech Byrnes repeatedly blamed Russia for failure of the conference to reach agreement on critical issues—particularly the German disarmament treaty, the centralization of German economy and the draft of a peace treaty for Austria.

On the issue of the German disrament treaty Byrnes openly acknowledged the split between Russia and the western powers and asked:

"Is German militarism going to be used as a pawn in a struggle between the east and the west and is German militarism again to be given the chance to divide and conquer?"

JUL 16 1946

Must Have Answer

"To that question," he continued, "there must be an unequivocal answer, for equivocation will increase unbearably the tensions and strains which men of good will everywhere are striving to relieve."

He said the Soviet statement to the foreign ministers meeting against the disarmament treaty proposal "reveals how hard-pressed the Soviets were to find real objection to a treaty which gives them the assurance that Germany should never again become a threat to their security or to the security of Europe."

Then he added:

"I do not believe that the Soviets realize the doubts and suspicions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guaarntee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany."

Might Have Averted War

Had such a treaty been in existence after World War One, Byrnes argued, World War Two never would have occurred.

Byrnes traced in considerable detail each of the major issues which had occupied the foreign ministers —himself, Molotov, Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France—during the 28-day session.

He said that because Germany is "threatened with inflation and economic paralysis" and the American zone is costing American taxpayers $200,000,000 a year, he had urged that the Allied control commission be instructed to administer Germany as an economic unit.

The British agreed to this and the French reversed their previous position of opposition to accept. But the Russians said they could not agree without further study of the Saar question, involving exclusion of that area from the centralization.

"I made clear," Byrnes said, "that we were unwilling to share responsibility for the economic paralysis and suffering we felt certain would follow a continuance of present conditions in Germany.

"I then announced that as a last resort we were prepared to administer our zone in conjunction with any one or more of the other zones as an economic unit.

"I stated that whatever arrangements were made with one government would be open on equal terms to the governments of the other zones at any time they were prepared to participate.

JUL 16 1946

"The British stated that they would consider our proposal and indicated they hoped to agree. Neither the Soviets nor the French expressed any view."

It was then that Byrnes declared instructions would be sent to McNarney this week to secure such cooperation as he could with one or more of the other three zones in Germany.

Blocked Austrian Treaty

Molotov blocked immediate steps toward writing an Austrian peace treaty which would provide for withdrawal of occupation troops, making two arguments, Byrnes reported. The Russian foreign minister contended that Austria should be further de-nazified and that a large number of displaced persons should be withdrawn from the country before a treaty is completed.

Byrnes said that the United States recognizes "the seriousness of these problems" but he declared, "it would be a tragedy to hold up the peace treaty with Austria because she is obliged to offer temporary refuge to these people until homes can be found for them in other countries."

In summarizing his policies, Byrnes said that "we do not believe in a peace based on a desire for vengeance. We believe in justice, charity and mercy. If we act with charity and mercy, those we fear as enemies may become our friends."

On the single positive accomplishment of the conference — the drafting of peace treaties for Italy, the Balkan states and Finland—Byrnes expressed some dissatisfaction.

"The drafts of treaties agreed upon are not the best human wit could devise," the secretary said. "But they are the best which human wit could get the four principal Allies to agree upon. They represent as satisfactory an approach to the return of peace as we could hope for in this imperfect and war-weary world."

The treaties are to be submitted for criticism and recommendation to a 21-nation peace conference at Paris July 29. Byrnes expressed hope that the foreign ministers will be able to agree upon final texts before the end of the conference so that the treaties could be signed by the time it ends.

He disclosed that he had opposed plans for secret sub-committee meetings at the peace conference and said he gave notice that the United States "will use its influence to open to the press the meetings of the conference and of its committees."

Byrnes Radio Report

JUL 16 1946

Washington, July 15 (AP)—The text of Secretary Byrnes's radio report to the nation on the Paris Foreign Ministers' meeting:

After every great war the victors find the making of peace difficult and disappointing. It took the thirteen American states more than five years after winning their independence to agree upon a constitution which promised anything like a durable peace among themselves.

To build world peace requires even greater tolerance, patience and understanding. It requires the will and ability to seek the best, to accept the best obtainable, and then to make the best obtainable work. As war breeds war, so peace can be made to breed peace.

Reason For Council

That is why President Truman and I were determined at Potsdam last summer two months after V-E day to set up the Council of Foreign Ministers. We were eager to have the council start the making of peace and to make peace as quickly as possible wherever possible.

It was obvious then that the making of peace with Germany would take time. There was no German Government to deal with, and no agreement as to how soon we should permit a German Government to function. It was equally obvious that a start could be made toward making peace with Italy and the states which were satelites of the Axis that had governments. So we started there.

The whole world knows how great the struggle has been during the last ten months to harmonize the views of the great powers so as to make possible the presentation of tentative drafts of treaties to a peace conference. That struggle has now been brought to a successful conclusion and the peace conference has been called to meet in Paris on July 29.

Hopes For Completion

It is my hope that the Council of Foreign Ministers will consider the recommendations and agree upon the final text so that the treaties may be signed by the delegates before the conference adjourns.

The drafts of treaties agreed upon are not the best which human wit could devise. But they are the best which human wit could get the four principal allies to agree upon. They represent as satisfactory an approach to the return of peace as we could hope for in this imperfect and war-weary world.

The attitude of the United States in these matters represented not only the judgment of the President and the Secretary of State, but also the judgment of Senator Connally and Senator Vandenburg, whose long experience in our foreign relations and intimate knowledge of the specific issues made their counsel invaluable.

Trieste Greatest Issue

The greatest struggle was over the Italian treaty, and the greatest issue involved in that treaty was the fate of Trieste and adjacent territory along the western shore of the Istrian peninsula. The American delegation, supported by the French and British, urged that Trieste and adjacent territory which are predominately Italian should remain with Italy, and the predominately Slavic hinterland should go to Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union argued strongly that Trieste and adjacent territory should not be cut off from its immediate hinterland. Dhile it admitted that a few cities and towns along the coast were predominately Italiln, it urged that the Istrian peninsula should be regarded as a whole and that so regarded it was premodinately Yugoslav. This view was also urged by Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union further urged that greater consideration should be given to the Yugoslav claims than to the Italian claims because, while Italy as one of the Axis partners was responsible for bringing on the war against the Allies and for the loss of thousands of Allied lives, Yugoslavia had fought on the Allied side throughout the war and suffered from the attacks of Italy.

Describes Serious Dilemma

As neither the Soviets nor ourselves were prepared to yield, we then proposed that the issue be left to the peace conference, but the Soviets would not agree.

This left us in a more serious dilemma than most people realize. We could make a separate peace with Italy, leaving her Trieste, but the Soviet and Yugoslav governments, and possibly others would not accept that treaty.

If we made a separate peace, the Soviet and Yugoslav governments would andoubtedly demand that Italy make a separate peace with them, ceding Trieste to Yugoslavia. If Italy refused, it is not difficult to foresee the difficulties which would arise.

Even if no one of us presented a treaty to Italy, a disarmed Italy could hold Trieste against the army of Yugoslavia only so long as our troops held it for her.

JUL 16 1946

Proposal By French

In an effort to break this deadlock the French informally suggested that Trieste and adjacent territory be separated from Italy but not ceded to Yugoslavia, and that its security and integrity be internationally guaranteed.

At first no one liked this proposal. But the more it was studied the more it seemed to offer a reasonable basis for agreement. It was recalled that before Italy entered World War I, she had proposed that the Trieste area should become an autonomous state.

Our delegation insisted that the area should be protected by the United Nations and not by joint agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia as the Soviets proposed, and not by the four principal Allied powers as suggested by the French. Our proposals were accepted.

The proposal as finally agreed upon leaves Gorizia and Montfalcone with Italy in the north and includes within the free territory of Trieste the rest of the area west of the agreed ethnic line.

Neither Under Alien Rule

It is true that the proposed free territory of Trieste is predominately Italian in the city and predominately Slav outside of the city. But neither the Italians nor the Slavs in this territory are placed under alien rule; they are given home rule. The people will elect their own assembly and the assembly will elect the officials to administer the laws. They will be subject to supervision only by the United Nations Security Council and by an impartial governor appointed by the Security Council.

The prosperity and welfare of Trieste are linked not only with Italy but with Yugoslavia and the countries of central Europe. It is the natural outlet of central Europe to the Mediterranean.

The only railroads entering Trieste come through Yugoslavia and are controlled by Yugoslavia. Representatives of that government asserted that if Trieste were given to Italy they would divert traffic to Fiume or some other port in Yugoslavia.

May Be Best Means

Because of the bad feeling between the two peoples in that area the control by the United Nations may prove to be the best means of preventing armed conflict and relieving tension.

If the area were joined either with Italy or Yugoslavia, its political and economic relations with the other would suffer. Its industries might be unable to attract the necessary capital and labor might have difficulty finding employment.

If friendly relations are maintained between the free territory of Trieste and her neighbors, this little territory may enjoy greater prosperity and be a source of greater prosperity to its neighbors than would be the case if it were joined either with Italy or Yugoslavia.

I am convinced that the agreed solution to the problem of Trieste is fair and workable if the peoples most concerned work together to make it so. Unless they work together, there can be no solution.

Colonies Discussed

No final decision was reached on the disposition of the Italian colonies.

It will be recalled that originally the Soviets had requested the trusteeship of Tripolitania. They stated they wanted a base in the Mediterranean for their merchant ships. The French favored Italy as trustee for all the colonies and at the April session the Soviets expressed their willingness to accept the French proposal. Except for certain reservations in respect of Cyrenaica, the British were willing to accept our proposal to have all the colonies placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

In view of the difficulty the Foreign Ministers were having in reaching agreement and the danger of the colonial question becoming a pawn in the settlement of other issues, I sugested that we defer a final decision.

For 4-Power Decision

It was finally agreed that the ultimate disposition of the colonies should be made by the four principal Allied powers in light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and world peace and security, taking into account the views of other interested governments.

If the four principal Allied powers do not agree upon the disposition to be made of the colonies within a year after the coming into force of the treaty, they have bound themselves to make such disposition of them as may be recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The four powers have further agreed to send commissions to the colonies to ascertain the wishes of the local population.

Pending the final disposition of the colonies, they will remain under the existing British military administration.

Veto Question Avoided

The thing I like about the agreement on the colonies is that the ultimate decision does not require unanimity. Failing agreement among the four powers, the decision rests with the United Nations.

The Soviets finally withdrew their objection to the cession of the Dodecanese to Greece and to the permanent demilitarization of the islands.

It was, however, extremely difficult for us to reach agreement on reparations. The Soviets wanted at least $100,000,000 reparations for the devastation of their territory by the Italian armies.

Moreover, under the armistice agreements with Hungary, Romania and Finland reparations payments of $300,000,000 from each had been imposed. The Soviets found it difficult to reconcile themselves to a more lenient reparations policy in the case of Italy.

Conscious Of Italian Help

We one the other hand were more deeply conscious of the help that Italy gave us in the last months of the war and opposed putting on her a reparations burden which would delay her economic recovery.

We had previously agreed that reparations could be taken in war plants not needed for Italian peacetime economy and could be paid out of Italian assets in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. But the Soviets insisted that part of the reparations should come from current or future production of Italian factories and shipyards.

We reluctantly agreed that the Soviets could receive reparations up to $100,000,000. But we required them to agree that in so far as reparations were taken from Italian production, the deliveries must be arranged so as to avoid interference with economic reconstruction.

Put Off For Two Years

We further required the Soviets to agree that such deliveries should not commence for two years. In order to avoid our having to finance Italy's purchase of raw materials to furnish manufactured products to the Soviets, we also required agreement that the imported materials needed by Italy to make these deliveries should be supplied by the Soviets.

There remain some questions in the Italian treaty and other treaties on which we were unable to reach final agreement. As the Soviet delegation took the position that they would not agree to the calling of the peace conference until the four governments had harmonized their views on fundamental questions, we assume that the Soviets do not regard these issues as fundamental and will accept the decisions of the peace conference.

I admit that prior to our meeting in April I had little hope we would ever reach agreement. After our April meeting I had less hope. Now the prospect for peace treaties with five countries is bright. Ninety days after ratification of those treaties occupation armies must be withdrawn except where they protect a line of communications. Then the people of the occupied states can live and breathe as free people. Truly we are on the road back to peace.

Must Recognize Differences

I have no desire to conceal from the American people the great struggle and tremendous difficulties the four governments had in harmonizing their views to the extent they did on these treaties.

In the long run we shall have a much better chance to work out our problems if we and our allies recognize the basic differences in our ideas, standards and methods instead of trying to make ourselves believe that they do not exist or that they are less important than they really are.

While the council made real progress toward peace with Italy and the ex-satellite states, it made no progress at all on the German and Austrian questions. Perhaps the time taken in discussion was not wholly lost, because our experience suggests that understandings, particularly with our Soviet friends, cannot be reached until we have gone through rounds of verbal combat, in which old complaints are repeated, past positions reaffirmed, differences accentuated and crises provoked.

Suggests Soviet Idea

I am ready to believe it is difficult for us to understand them. But I sometimes think our Soviet friends fear we would think them weak and soft if they agreed without a struggle on anything we wanted, even though they wanted it too. Constant struggle, however, is not always helpful in a world longing for peace.

The Soviets started the German discussion with a prepared statement on the draft treaty we had proposed to guarantee the continued demilitarization and disarmament of Germany for at least a quarter of a century. The Soviet statement reveals how hard pressed the Soviets were to find real objection to a treaty which gives them the assurance that Germany should never again become a threat to their security or to the security of Europe.

I do not believe that the Soviets fully realize the doubts and suspicions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guarantee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany.

Would Have Averted War

Had America been a party to such a guarantee after World War I, World War II would never have occurred, and the Soviet Union would never have been attacked and devastated.

Is German militarism going to be used as a pawn in a struggle between the East and the West and

JUL 16 1946

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is German militarism going to be given one chance to revive and conquer?

To that question there must be an unequivocal answer, for equivocation will increase unbearably the tensions and strains which men of good will everywhere are striving to relieve.

The Soviets stated that our proposed treaty was inadequate; that it did not assure the denazification and democratization of Germany; that it did not assure them reparations. But these are political matters which are already dealt with in the Potsdam agreement.

Points To Military Pact

Our military agreement of June 5, 1945, provided for the prompt disarmament of armed forces and demilitarization of war plants. By our 25-year treaty we propose that when Germany is once disarmed, we shall see that she stays disarmed. We cannot understand Soviet opposition, especially as Generalissimo Stalin on last December 24 agreed with me in principle on this subject.

The Soviet representative stated he had reports that in the British zone the disarming of military forces was not being carried out. The British representative stated he had reports that in the Soviet zone German war plants were being operated.

We asked that the control commission investigate the accuracy of both reports. The British and the French agreed. But the Soviet Government would not agree to the investigation unless we limited it to the disarmament of armed forces.

Only Part Of Settlement

I certainly made clear in our earlier meeting in Paris that the proposed guaranty of German demilitarization was only a part of the German settlement. I proposed then and I proposed again at our recent meeting that deputies be appointed to start work on the whole settlement which the Allies expect the Germans to accept. The British and French accepted the proposal. The Soviets rejected it.

The Soviets suggested that we have a special session of the council on the German problem. I agreed and insisted on setting a date.

But from my experience with the Italian and Balkan settlements I fear that until the Soviets are willing to have responsible deputies who are in close touch with the foreign ministers, sit together continuously over a period of time and find out just what is the area of our agreement and what is the area of our disagreement, the exchange of views between the ministers on the complicated problem of the German settlement will not be sufficient.

It is no secret that the four-power control of Germany on a zonal basis is not working well from the point of view of any of the four powers. Under the Potsdam agreement, Germany was to be administered as an economic unit and central administrative departments were to be established for this purpose.

Non Self-Supporting

But in fact Germany is being administered in four closed compartments with the movement of people, trade and ideas between the zones more narrowly restricted than between most independent countries.

In consequence none of the zones is self-supporting. Our zone costs our taxpayers $200,000,000 a year. And despite the heavy financial burden being borne by ourselves and other occupying powers, the country is threatened with inflation and economic paralysis.

This condition must not continue. At Paris we proposed that the control commission be instructed to establish the central administrative agencies necessary to administer Germany as an economic unit, and to arrange for the exchange of products between the zones and for a balanced program of imports and exports.

Accepted By Two

The French Government which had previously opposed the establishment of central administrative agencies indicated their willingness to accept our proposal when we suggested that the Saar be excluded from the jurisdiction of these agencies. The British agreed.

But the Soviets said that they could not agree to the exclusion of the Saar without further study, and therefore no immediate progress was possible.

I made clear that the United States was unwilling to share responsibility for the economic paralysis and suffering we felt certain would follow a continuance of present conditions in Germany.

I then announced that as a last resort we were prepared to adminster our zone in conjunction with any one or more of the other zones as an economic unit. I indicated that recently we had secured co-operation with the Soviet zone in one matter and with the British on another. I explained that our offer was made not in an effort to divide Germany but to bring it together.

Open To Other Zones

I stated that whatever arrangements were made with one government would be open on equal terms to the governments of the other zones at any time they were prepared to participate.

The British stated that they would consider our proposal and indicated they hoped to agree. Neither the Soviets nor the French expressed any view.

Our military representative in Germany will this week be instructed to cooperate with anyone or all of the three governments in essential administrative matters like finance, transportation, communication, trade and industry. We will either secure economic cooperation between the zones or place the responsibility for the violation of the Potsdam agreement.

Finally we came to a discussion of the Austrian problem. On June 1 I had circulated a proposed draft treaty recognizing the independence of Austria and providing for the withdrawal of the occupying troops. The British also had submitted a draft for consideration. I asked that the deputies be directed to prepare the treaty.

Soviet Counter Proposal

The Soviets submitted a counter-proposal calling first for further action to insure the de-Nazification of Austria and the removal of a large number of displaced persons from Austria whom they regard as unfriendly to them.

The British and French were willing to join us in submitting to the deputies the consideration of the treaty and in requesting the control council to investigate and report on the progress of de-Nazification and on the problem of the displaced persons. But the Soviets were unwilling to agree to the deputies taking up the Austrian treaty until more tangible action was taken on these other two problems.

We recognize the seriousness of these problems and have been grappling with them.

The problem of displaced persons is particularly difficult to solve. Where they are willing, we help them to return to their homes. But many refuse to return to their own countries because they fear death or imprisonment for their political views. Our tradition of protecting political refugees is too precious for us to consent to the mass expulsion of these people from our zone.

Cannot Be Cruel Solution

The United Nations has a committee studying the problem and we shall continue to do our part to try to find a solution, but it cannot be a cruel solution that will reflect discredit upon the American people.

It would be a tragedy to hold up the peace treaty with Austria because she is obliged to afford temporory refuge to these people until homes can be found for them in other countries.

We shall press on in session and out of session to restore conditions of peace to this war-sick world, to bring soldiers back to their homes and to their families, to beat our swords into ploughshares. The war has left wounds, but we must work to heal those wounds.

We do not believe in a peace based on a desire for vengeance. We believe in justice, charity and mercy. If we act with charity and mercy, those we fear as enemies may become our friends. We must trust to the healing processes of peace and pray that God in his mercy will give peace to the world.

JUL 16 1946

Dr. Evatt Attacks Use Of Veto In Security Council Of U.N.

M. Harrelson

New York, July 15 (AP)—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, today attacked use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council and warned that the veto might be used indirectly to nullify decisions of the forthcoming Paris peace conference.

NIGHT

Evatt, who plans to leave shortly to attend the peace parley, made his declaration in a broadcast as he ended his one-month term as chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

To Fight Big Power "Dictation"

He served notice that he would not only fight any attempt at big power "dictation" of peace terms but that he would take the leadership before the United Nations General Assembly in September to have the whole veto question brought under review.

He also reiterated his intention to make every effort to prevent the veto from being injected into any atomic control plan which may eventually be approved by the atomic commission.

Shortly after Evatt spoke, the United Nations secretariat announced that the Australian delegate had met with Capt. Alvaro Alberto Da Motta Silva, of Brazil, his successor as chairman of the commission, and agreed on a series of meetings this week to press on with work of drafting an atomic control plan.

They agreed that each of the three new twelve-nation committees and the full atomic commission itself would meet within the next four days.

Obvious Reference To Russia

Evatt devoted most of his speech to the veto, which he described as "undemocratic" and "unjust." He did not mention Soviet Russia in connection with his criticism of veto "abuses," but it was obvious that he referred to that country, since Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko is the only delegate who has invoked the veto so far.

He said he had warned at the San Francisco conference against dangers of abuse and that the experiences in the Security Council had "proved conclusively" that his warning was justified.

"Indeed," he said, "the most serious disability under which the United Nations is now laboring is the illogical system of voting in the Security Council."

Speaking of the peace conference, he referred indirectly to efforts of V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to have the four big powers lay down in advance the rules of procedure for the meeting scheduled for July 29.

Attempt "To Shackle" Others

Evatt described this as an attempt "to shackle" the other participants in the conference "with rules of procedure dictated at the Council of Foreign Ministers."

He said "it is essential that the individual veto of any great power shall not be allowed to insinuate itself into the Paris Peace Conference."

Regarding atomic control, he said the American delegation was "absolutely justified" in insisting on a strong system of controls and surrender of the veto before destroying her stock pile of bombs.

Evatt Attacks U.N. Veto As 'Unjust'

F. Carpenter

JUL 16 1946

New York, July 15 (AP)—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, today attacked the veto procedure in the United Nations Security Council as "undemocratic and unjust" and declared there must be "no veto" in the Paris peace conference.

Evatt, who is retiring as chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, said in a broadcast heard here and in Australia that the "illogical system of voting in the Security Council" is the "most serious disability under which the United Nations is now working."

DAY

Called "A Travesty"

Evatt, who sat in the Security Council and watched the Russian delegate invoke the veto power three times in one session on the Spanish issue, said:

"It is a travesty on democratic procedures when any one nation can block the unanimous opinion of the remainder of a council of eleven when it is endeavoring solely to conciliate and adjust international disputes and situations.

"Australia has therefore given formal notice that the General Assembly will be asked at its next meeting to review the way in which the veto power has been exercised during the past year. I sincerely hope that good sense will prevail and that the special privilege of individual veto will never in the future be abused."

Against Speed

The Australian Cabinet member, who will leave later this week to sit in on the Paris peace conference, said it is to be hoped there will be no attempt "of any kind, direct or otherwise, to hustle through in a few weeks settlements which have taken so long to draft."

Reporting on the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, he said he had obeyed the United Nations General Assembly mandate to proceed with the utmost dispatch to such an extent that some of his colleagues had good-humoredly accused him of driving them too hard. He said, however, that "substantial progress has been made."

Evatt praised the United States offer "to give up this new and tremendously powerful weapon" as an act "unparalleled in history."

Member Applications

Meanwhile, the bids of five nations, two of which are loaded with political dynamite, were on file today as the deadline arrived for applications for membership in the United Nations to be considered at the September meeting of the General Assembly. (600)

SIAM FILES APPEAL WITH U. N. COUNCIL ON BORDER DISPUTE

JUL 16 1946

NEW YORK, July 15. — (AP) Siam appealed to the United Nations Security council tonight to settle her frontier disputes with Indo-China "which threaten the preservation of peace" between the Republic of France and the Kingdom of Siam.

The formal complaint, asking council mediation and agreeing to abide by the council's proposals for solution, said the border troubles continued to "cause grave concern" to the government of Siam.

The request from the Bangkok government, dated July 11, was circulated immediately among the council delegations and will be placed on the agenda within three days for consideration at the next meeting.

The United States, Great Britain and China already have said they would support a full hearing on the dispute and were joined by India in support of Siam's pending application for membership in the United Nations.

The Siamese announcement said a delegation from Bangkok would arrive in New York within a few days to support Siamese charges of French aggression from Indo-China which were laid before the U.N. twice last May without recommendation for Security council intervention. (600)

Text of Appeal From Siam

JUL 16 1946

The Siamese Chargé d'Affaires, Nai Bhakdi, handed to Arkady Sobolev, Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, yesterday afternoon the following communication:

Sir: N.Y. TIMES

In conformity with instructions received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Siam, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the following communication cabled from Bangkok:

JUL 16 1946

JUL 16 1946

To the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Your Excellency:

The cablegram from the Prime Minister of Siam, dated the 25th May, 1946, addressed to Your Excellency, indicated a state of affairs on the Indo-Chinese-Siamese frontiers which so menaced the maintenance of peace in this area as to cause grave concern to the Government of Siam, a country which is whole-heartedly devoted to the principle of the settlement of international differences by pacific means.

As these unfortunate conditions, especially in view of the fact that territorial problems pending between the two countries still remain to be solved, continue to give rise to profound anxiety, the Government of Siam has decided to bring the matter formally to the attenton of the Security Council.

The Government of Siam, duly authorized by the National Assembly on the 17th June, 1946, unreservedly accepts the obligations imposed by Article 35, Paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations as a prerequisite to bringing to the attention of the Security Council, for consideration under the pertinent article of the Charter, those matters in dispute between the Republic of France and the Kingdom of Siam which threaten the preservation of peace between the two countries.

The Government of Siam further agrees to accept any solution proposed by the Security Council in regard to immediate matters at issue, as well as in regard to all matters, territorial or otherwise, connected therewith.

The Government of Siam now formally requests Your Excellency to place the dispute between France and Siam upon the agenda of the Security Council.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

DIREK JAYANAM.
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Siam.
Bangkok, July 11th, 1946.

I am also to inform Your Excellency that in connection with the above a Siamese delegation is leaving Bangkok for New York within a few days.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
L. D. BHAKDI,
Charge d'Affaires, A. I.

U. N. GROUP FAVORS SITE OF 3.5 MILES

JUL 16 1946

Area of 2,240 Acres Will Be Required, Commission Decides.

JUL 16 1946

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The United Nations Headquarters commission today approved a committee recommendation for consideration of an unselected area of 2,240 acres, or 3.5 square miles, to be occupied by the official buildings of the proposed "world capital."

It said the required building site might be reduced to two square miles if it has " a natural or publicly-owned protective belt of assured permanence" which would ensure a total area of 3.5 square miles.

The chairman, Sir Angus Fletcher, said the commission is continuing examination of potentially suitable sites.

The report will be submitted to the General assembly in September. The areas under examination are in the New York-Connecticut border counties of Westchester and Fairfield.

JUL 16 1946

TO TRY HITLER YOUTHS

DAY

London, July 15 (A. P.).—The United Nations War Crimes Commission said today twenty members of the Hitler youth movement would be tried on charges of killing five captured flyers near Pforzheim, Germany, on March 17, 1945. A group of seven flyers was marched at midnight to the town cemetery. Three escaped and four were shot to death. One of the fugitives was captured the next day and killed, but the other two will testify in the trials.

BRITAIN CONTINUES BREAD RATIONING DESPITE U. S. LOAN

JUL 16 1946

Wheeler

LONDON, July 15—(AP) Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton told the House of Commons today that the American loan to Britain would bring relief from a monotonous, belt-tightening diet, but Food Minister John Strachey emphasized there would be no retreat from bread rationing.

Dalton, in a statement first greeted by scattered boos and later by cheers, said the $3,750,000,000 lent by the United States not only would supply Britons with a more varied diet, but would bring them a limited amount of consumer goods.

NIGHT

He added, however, that priority would be given capital investments, which he said would help Britain to get on her feet again and contribute to world trade.

A Labor party member asked Dalton how much Britain stood to lose with the removal of price controls in the United States.

"Calculations vary according to the calculator and according to the day of the week," Dalton replied. "Prices move about very rapidly and I would prefer not to give an exact answer."

Strachey was asked if it would be too late to reconsider bread rationing, which begins next Sunday, and he replied:

"I am sorry to say that as far as cereals supplies are concerned, the ratification of the loan can have no direct or indirect effect whatever."

The food minister, however, bowing to the demands of housewives, has increased the ration of bread for persons under 18 years of age by an ounce a day, and has made other slight adjustments. These increases, granted following mass meetings of women and petitions to the ministry, will cut the expected saving of wheat in Britain from 10 per cent to 7 per cent, Strachey said.

"We have come to the conclusion that the best way of helping the most hard-pressed housewives is to give extra bread not directly to them, but to their children," he said.

JUL 16 1946

U.S. Loan To Vary Britain's Diet

London, July 15 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton told the House of Commons today that the first effects of the $3,750,000,000 United States loan would be a more varied British diet, but "we cannot yet afford to buy all we would like."

The credit, repayable over 50 years beginning in 1951 at 2 per cent provisional interest, was enacted by the United States Congress Saturday and awaited only President Truman's promised signature.

DAY

"We shall be able to authorize the Ministry of Food to purchase foodstuffs which, if they can be obtained, will provide a more varied diet," the Laborite financial secretary said in commenting on the loan.

Priorities Indicated

He added that the Government expected also to be able to prepare for better supplies of raw materials and a limited increase in manufactured imports.

Comments of British newspapers ranged from restrained optimism to gloomy foreboding. Some editors professed to see the outpouring from the United States Treasury as a new menace to the entire British Empire.

Stocks were steady. The loan caused no bouyancy on the market.

Dalton also told the House of Commons, "we cannot relax our efforts in production, especially in the export trade. As soon as we can, we must balance our overseas account."

Import Increase Seen

The Cabinet considered the loan earlier. Authoritative informants said the loan would result in high priority for machinery, machine tools and newsprint to allow newspapers to increase from their current four-page sizes.

The program also is expected to provide for new gasoline imports which may end rationing by Christmas, these informants said.

While Britain can draw on her new dollar reservoir up to the limit, financial circles expressed belief that the Government would proceed slowly to avoid buying while prices were high.

JUL 16 1946

Palestine Parley Is Resumed

Wheeler

London, July 15 (AP)—British and American negotiators resumed talks on Palestine today amid growing indication that Britain insists on all or nothing in implementation of the Anglo-American Committee report.

DAY

Details were withheld under a news blackout imposed at Britain's request, but Foreign Office sources said that London would not recede from its view that admission of 100,000 Jews could not be considered separately from the other nine recommendations in the report.

These include recommendations that Britain and the United States, with other countries, should endeavor to find homes for displaced persons irrespective of creed and nationality, and that terrorism, illegal armies and threats of violence—by either Jews or Arabs—be suppressed.

U.S. Balks At Armed Aid

American negotiators were understood to be under instructions to offer any financial and technical assistance necessary to implement the immigration, but not to commit the United States to military assistance.

In Baghdad, Jamil Pasha Alrawi, Iraq's Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the Arab states resented American intervention in Palestine.

The London negotiations, he said, will not change the Arab attitude and the Arab states "have made it clear that American intervention must stop."

Consequences Feared

"Anglo-American politicians should meditate well," he asserted, "before making decisions that will arouse grave consequences in the whole Arab world."

Diplomatic observers expressed belief that the talks might continue for three or four weeks. Some quarters suggested the talks might be followed by consultations between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Major General Sir Edward Spears, head of the Spears Mission to Syria and Lebanon in 1941, predicted meanwhile that if 100,000 Jews were sent to Palestine this year "all hope of peace and security in the Middle East would end."

"Zionist Fascism" Hit

"Zionist fascism," Spears said in a letter to the Sunday *Chronicle*, "is one of the realities of the Palestine problem, and to ignore it is unrealistic. No policy short of surrender to its demands will reconcile it. If the British Government decided to admit 100,000 Jews, this would be taken as a first installment obtained by pressure and violence, and the same methods would be continued until the objective of a Jewish majority had been obtained."

At the same time a demand that the British Government make public evidence which Prime Minister Attlee has said links arrested Jewish leaders in Palestine with recent violence came from Prof. Saul Brodetsky, chairman of the board of deputies of British Jews.

Dispatches from Palestine disclosed that three members of the executive of the Jewish agency still are held by British authorities.

NAZI COMMANDER IN NORWAY WILL FACE ALLIED COURT

JUL 16 1946

LONDON, July 15—(AP) Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, Nazi commander in chief in Norway during the German occupation, will be tried about July 29 on charges of responsibility in killing of 14 British Commandos taken as prisoners of war, the United Nations War Crimes commission announced tonight.

NIGHT

Earlier the commission disclosed that a group of 20 members of the Hitler youth movement will be tried for slaying five Allied airmen near Pforzheim in March, 1945. It was at Pforzheim that seven captured airmen were taken from a school cellar at midnight to a cemetery, where four were shot to death and three escaped. Later one was recaptured and slain, but the other two who escaped will be summoned as prosecution witnesses.

Von Falkenhorst's trial will be held at Celle, north of Hamburg, while the Hitler youth members will be tried at Ricklinhausen probably on Aug. 14.

Von Falkenhorst, who surrendered to the U. S. 42nd (Rainbow) division in May, 1945, will be charged also with inciting his troops to give no quarter to British Commandos and with turning Commandos over to Nazi security police for almost certain death, the announcement said.

Nazi military installations in Norway were a target for British Commando raids during the war.

MOSCOW BLASTS CONGRESS ON OPA

JUL 16 1946

London, July 15 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio asserted today that the American Congress is "taking no measures to alleviate the lot of the people, to put the brake on soaring prices."

"Every day that passes with prices uncontrolled augments the menace of inflation and hampers the reinstatement of controls in the future," Commentator Anatoli Ossipov declared in a review of the United States domestic scene.

DAY

"Government circles, appreciating the gravity of the situation, are doing at least something to curb the appetites of manufacturers and owners of housing property, but these are only half measures, and the Americans know it," he said. "The problem can only really be tackled on a Federal scale."

Ossipov said "some United States newspaper and radio stations—especially broadcasts for abroad—are trying to make out that nothing in particular has happened."

"These papers and stations are controlled by big business, and it is not surprising that they should try to mislead public opinion both at home and abroad. The progressive American opinion and press is unanimous in acknowledging that, in the bickering around price control, Congress has shown what its real position in the country is and the way it is leaning."

JUL 16 1946

U.S. News Executives Received By Attlee

London, July 15 (AP)—Twelve American news executives winding up a month's tour of Europe were received by Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister, today three days before their scheduled takeoff for Paris and home.

The editors accepted an invitation to visit the Prime Minister at Number 10 Downing street this afternoon. A special reception to meet other British Government officials was arranged for later today at the Dorchester Hotel.

Their full program called for a visit to Parliament tomorrow. W. Averell Harriman, United States

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Ambassador, scheduled another reception in their honor for tomorrow night.

On Thursday the Army C-54 transport that has carried them through Germany, Austria and Italy will take them to Paris from where they will take off July 20 for the United States.

JUL 16 1946

Anglo-Canadian Grain Talks To Be Resumed

London, July 15 (AP)—The *Evening News* said today it understands that negotiations for "signing of an Anglo-Canadian long-term wheat agreement will probably be resumed this week."

The *News* predicted the agreement would guarantee a market to Canadian farmers "over a period of about four years" and would mean more substantial wheat supplies for Britain starting next year.

It said Food Minister John Strachey had hoped to conclude the agreement during his recent visit to Canada and the United States but found it impossible to complete administrative details in time.

JUL 16 1946

Britain May Consider Guiana Jewish Colony

London, July 15 (AP)—George Hall, colonial secretary, today said that Britain was prepared to give further consideration to a 1939 offer to provide land and facilities for a group settlement of Jews in British Guiana if the Jews want it.

"The proposal presents difficulties and has been the subject of much inquiry in the past," he said in a written reply to a question by a member of the House of Commons.

"But his Majesty's Government," Hall added, "will give the matter further consideration if it is clear that this is desired by responsible Jewish authorities."

JUL 16 1946

AMERICAN COUPLE RELEASED BY REDS

Officer, Wife Held 15 Days for Entering Soviet Zone.

X E. Shanks

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 16—(AP) A United States Army warrant officer and his petite wife, on the verge of a breakdown when she first gained her freedom, were released unharmed early today after 15 days in Russian captivity for entering the Soviet occupation zone in Berlin without a written permit.

Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison and his wife, Helen, told newspapermen at an Army press conference that following their detention when they went to the Russian zone on July 1 to visit a dog kennel, they were kept apart for two days—Harrison in a dungeon-like cellar and his wife in a bare room.

NIGHT JUL 16 1946

Questioned Constantly

Reunited, they were not treated roughly, Harrison said, and received "passable" food, although they were questioned constantly as to the reason for their presence in the Russian zone.

The couple was handed over to Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, U. S. Berlin commander, at Russian headquarters here at 1:45 a. m.

Although the Russians gave no reason for the couple's long detention, Army officials intimated it was in retaliation for the detention of two Russian military personnel by the Americans. Harrison said his Russian questioners told him repeatedly the Americans were holding Russians.

Apparently the Russians still held in custody two other Americans—Capt. Harold Cobin of Newark, N. J., and Lt. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City—who last were seen boarding a train for Oranienburg in the Russian zone.

Reds Promise to Investigate

American military officials said they had received no word concerning Cobin and Wyatt, but said that the Russians had promised to investigate the case.

Originally the Russians promised to release the Harrisons by Sunday and when they failed to do so, a high-ranking American officer said the Russians were guilty of a breach of faith.

U. S. officials told newspapermen they had advised the Russians, in answer to Soviet inquiries, that the Americans had in custody two Red army personnel seized in the U. S. occupation zone. The Russians were wearing civilian clothes, the officials said.

The inference was, therefore, that the Russians had been holding the American couple in reprisal in order to obtain the freedom of the two Russians, apparently regarded by Soviet officials as of considerable importance.

Harrison, with a two-day growth of beard, and his petite wife, both looking a bit bewildered, walked into the early morning press conference with Keating.

Keating said Mrs. Harrison was "ready to break down" when she first saw the general, it had been so long since she had seen an American face.

The man and wife told newspapermen they were questioned on many occasions and at great length by the Russians.

"Things happened to us so fast after we innocently walked into the Russian zone in search of a dog kennel that we can't quite remember everything," Harrison began.

Separated Two Days

"The first two days of our detention we were separated," he continued. "I was kept in a cellar—more like a dungeon—and my wife in a bare room with only a bed, table and chair—with guards at the door.

"Those first two days during which we were subjected to considerable questioning were most difficult, mainly because we were worried about each other."

Mrs. Harrison, sitting nervously on the edge of her chair, interjected, "I was very scared, but I got over my fright eventually."

"At first they took our watches, rings, wallets and identification cards," Harrison continued. "I was questioned for three hours, mainly on the point of what we were doing in the Russian zone. Our questioners, dressed in civvies, always came back to that question. They complained repeatedly that Americans were holding Russians.

Moved By Automobile

"Two or three times we were advised that we would be released, but instead we simply were moved to different houses by automobile, always in the neighborhood of northern Berlin.

"We were not treated roughly after the first two days. Even the food was passable, although the food they gave us the first 48 hours couldn't be eaten. I don't know what sort of stuff it was.

"Last Friday the Russians sent up a barber to me and I received my first shave."

Asked whether the Russians also had taken his socks, Harrison grinned and looked at his bare ankles, explaining, "My socks became so dirty I decided it was better to throw them away. When we were released, everything that had been taken away from us was returned intact—including our jeep." (400)

Reds Promise to Release Yanks

JUL 16 1946

U. S. General in Berlin Declares He'll Take Action if Couple Are Not Freed Today.

DAY

Berlin, July 15 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Frank A. Keating, the American commander in Berlin, said today that he had received a definite promise from the Russian Gen. Alexander Kotikov that the American warrant officer and his wife, missing since they entered the Soviet zone July 1, would be released within a few hours.

Keating said he would take "very definite action" if the missing couple, Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex., and his wife Helen were not released. Keating added that he personally would receive the Harrisons at Soviet headquarters.

"Our information is that they will definitely be released tonight," he said.

The General declared he would take only a Russian-speaking interpreter with him to Soviet headquarters.

'Something May Happen.'

A high-ranking United States Army officer, who declined to be quoted by name, said yesterday that "something is likely to happen" if the Russians failed by today to carry out a previous promise to release the Harrisons. This officer said that "we are getting mad" about the detention of these Americans, who were reported seized when they entered the Soviet zone without the required travel orders to visit a pet shop.

"The Russians gave us a definite commitment they would return the Harrisons yesterday or today," the Army officer said. "We sent some agents down to the Russian Kommandatur to fetch them, but they did not get them."

Capt. Harold Cobin of Newark, N. J., and 2d Lieut. George E. Wyatt of Oklahoma City, last seen on July 4 when they were reported to have boarded a train for Oranienburg, north of Berlin, also have not been heard from.

U. S. ZONE IMPORT ORDERS ANNOUNCED

JUL 16 1946

Berlin, July 15 (A. P.).—Several million dollars worth of new import orders for food and materials needed for the economy of the United States occupation zone of Germany were announced today by the American Military Government.

Commitments were made to purchase three million dollars worth of field seeds from France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark and contracts signed for purchase of another one million dollars worth of preserved fish from Sweden.

On the export side, an agreement was made to ship to Denmark 195 tons of soda ash per month for three months to manufacture bottles in which to ship Danish milk back to the United States zone.

The United States zone also sold to Czecho-Slovakia $25,000 worth of Freon gas.

Siegfried Line Is Mostly Junk

Berlin, July 15 (AP)—The Siegfried line—Hitler's famous but futile west wall—isn't worth ripping up, Allied officers have concluded.

Many of the emplacements now outmoded will be ignored, mute reminders to the Germans for whatever they want to make of it.

The anti-aircraft batteries and mine fields of the west wall have all been destroyed however. Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States deputy military governor, said that nothing of any war potential would be allowed to remain intact.

FREE DOENITZ, COURT ASKED

JUL 16 1946

Schacht 'Traitor' To Hitler, His Counsel Says

T. Reedy

Nuernberg, Germany, July 15 (AP)—The international military tribunal was asked today to judge the case of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz so that history will not judge all German seamen as pirates and murderers.

A few hours earlier, counsel for Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's financial wizard, pleaded for his acquittal on grounds that he was an out and out "traitor" to Hitler.

Otto Kranzbuehler, presenting defense summary for Doenitz, who was for eight days head of state after Hitler's announced death, told the court that "not only the fate of the Admiral is connected with this decision—it is also a question of the honorable names of hundreds of thousands of German seamen."

NIGHT

Submarine Warfare

Kranzbuehler, himself a navy man, said the principal charge against Doenitz was unrestricted U-boat warfare early in the war. This he blamed on the British themselves.

"Soon after the war started, orders of the British Admiralty fell into German hands," he said. "A decision of the tribunal has made it possible for me to submit them."

He said under these orders the British merchant vessels were ordered to report submarines by radio and use naval artillery and depth charges against them.

Kranzbuehler declared that the late President Roosevelt justified an order to United States naval forces to attack submarines with the statement "when you see a rattlesnake rear its head do not wait until it jumps at you but you destroy it before it gets a chance."

Reference To 1941 Speech

His reference was to a speech by Roosevelt in 1941 that the Navy intended to protect United States shipping then engaged in ferrying lend-lease materials to Britain.

Counsel for Schacht presented the German financial wizard as a man who "trod the path of conspiracy" against Hitler and now finds himself in the same prisoners' box with the Gestapo chief who arrested him for such overthrow attempts.

Rudolf Dix, appearing for Schacht, said the aging financier went through three stages of the Hitler regime, each as a patriot.

1. Active participation in the Government as the Reich's Finance Minister for the good of Germany until 1938 when he resigned.

2. Minister Without Portfolio from 1938 to 1943, constantly conspiring to overthrow the warrior Government and keeping that position in order to bore from within.

3. An outright plotter against Hitler's life from 1943 on, including a definite role in the July 20, 1944, bomb plot which resulted in Scacht's incarceration in a concentration camp.

Dix derided the allegation that Schacht quit because of rivalry with Hermann Goering. He said the aging financier saw Goering only as chief of the war plan, and that was reason for enmity.

JUL 16 1946

DECLARES SCHACHT WAS FOE OF HITLER

T. Reedy

Nuernberg, July 15 (A. P.).—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi Germany's financial wizard, was pictured by his own attorney before the International Military Tribunal today as a man who "trod the path of conspiracy" against Adolf Hitler and now finds himself in the same prisoner's box with the Gestapo chief who arrested him for such conspiracy.

DAY

The attorney, Dr. Rudolf Dix, declared in his final summing-up address: "Kaltenbrunner and Schacht sit on the defendant's bench. Kaltenbrunner was Chief of the Main Reich Security Office until May, 1945. Schacht was a prisoner of the Main Security Office in various concentration camps. It makes a rarely grotesque picture to see the jailer-in-chief and his prisoner sharing the same bench."

Dix said that since the summer of 1944 he had held the commission to defend Schacht as one of the July 20 bomb plotters before Hitler's People's Court and that now he found himself defending him before a tribunal seeking to fix the guilt of Hitler's Government. "This too is in itself a self-contradictory state of affairs," he said. (900)

PAULEY SAYS REDS HIDE DATA ON REICH

JUL 16 1946

DAY

Frankfurt, July 15 (A. P.).—The American reparation plans in Germany will have to be revised materially unless Soviet Russia changes her present policies, according to Edwin W. Pauley, member of the Allied Reparations Commission and personal representative of President Truman.

Arriving here yesterday from Geneva to begin a study of reparations in the United States Zone, Pauley told a press conference that the Soviet Union was removing finishedconsumer goods from Germany in violation of the Potsdam agreement which, he said, "provides first priority on German exports to pay for essential imports." He said his mission had been unable thus far to determine how much the Russians were taking out of Germany. The mission has requested but not received from the Russians figures on removals of corrent production, Pawley added.

Pauley and his group of experts plan to visit the Ruhr valley in the British Zone while they are in Germany. They had previously visited Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Formosa and the Philippines.

JUL 16 1946

G. I. Wives Taught Tricks of Germans

Frankfurt, Germany (A. P.).—American soldiers' wives and children in Germany will be put through an orientation lecture program "to combat current German propaganda and false thinking," the United States Army announced.

They will be warned against the Germans' "fawning, 'friendly' attitudes" and be urged not to develop false sympathy because the Germans look clean and healthy, the Army said. American youngsters in Germany will be told "they are ambassadors of democracy and by their example can do much to refute Nazi youth doctrines."

Anti-Semitic Germans Jailed

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 15 (AP)—DANA, American-controlled news agency, said today that three Germans tried in Karlsruhe had received prison sentences for anti-Semitic violence.

Two of the defendants received three and one year terms, respectively, for having set fire to a synagogue, while the third was sentenced to three years for having "exposed Jewish persons to aroused mobs."

Major Lobuono's Trial Postponed Until Aug. 1

Bad Neuhein, Germany, July 15 (AP)—The trial of Major Richard E. Lobuono, of East Pittsburgh, Pa., once provost marshal at the Lichfield guardhouse, where army prisoners have charged cruelty, was postponed today until August 1.

The delay was on Lobuono's ple to allow his new lawyers time t prepare.

JUL 16 1946

Reds Assail British Policy, Find 'Velvet Curtain' in East

MOSCOW, July 15 — (AP) The Communist party's official newspaper Pravda accused Great Britain today of hanging up a "velvet curtain" over the Pacific and the Middle East where, it declared, there is "neither peace nor order" a year after the war.

In a broadside aimed at the British who talk about Russia's "iron curtain" in Europe, a Pravda article by Boris Izakoff invited its readers to lift a corner of the "velvet curtain" and take a glance behind it.

War Activity in Indies

Izakoff charged "war activity on a big scale" in Indonesia and "something quite close to war operations' 'in Palestine.

"Curious details are outlined from time to time behind the folds of the velvet curtain which divides Indonesia from the outside world," the Pravda writer said.

He added that in Indonesia a year after the war there is "occurring war activity on a big scale of which we read daily in the newspapers. And five months after British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's speech before the United Nations Security council, war in Indonesia is unceasing day after day."

NIGHT

Behind the British "velvet curtain," the writer said, the British government mission went to India with a plan for treating all possible questions "except the most important—the evacuation of the British army from India."

Writes of Palestine

Turning to Palestine, Izakoff said that "in reality there is appearing something quite close to war operations. All that is being done there is justified in London by citing misunderstanding between Jews and Arabs. A convenient justification!"

The writer said efforts to evacuate the British army from Egypt were useless and declared that foreign troops were still in Syria and Lebanon.

Greece, the sole Balkan country on the other side of the "velvet curtain," he added, "knows neither peace nor order" and despite the fact that a promise was made to evacuate British forces after the elections "British forces still are not leaving."

"The picture would not be complete," Izakoff continued, "if it did not include what is happening behind the velvet curtain in the English occupation zone in Germany."

Izakoff said that one of the most important tasks placed before the occupation authorities was uprooting Hitler and demilitarization, then asked "How are things going in the English zone?"

The author recalled that the Soviet press "has already pointed out that an appreciable part of the German armed forces is still not demobilized in the English zone." He gave the figure as 147,672, which he said was "almost one and a half times more than the Reichswehr was permitted to have after the first World war."

He charged that uprooting of fascism in the English zone had only "symbolic character" and that "order behind the British velvet curtain in no way answers the task of creating a sound and long peace."

Britain's 'Velvet Curtain' Hit By Reds

JUL 16 1946

Moscow, July 15 (AP)—The Communist organ *Pravda* declared today in an article by Boris Izakoff that while British circles have been talking about a Russian "iron curtain" in Eastern Europe, Britain has hung up a "velvet curtain" in the Pacific and Middle East.

The article, which invited *Pravda's* readers to lift the "velvet curtain" and look behind it, stated:

"Curious details are outlined from time to time behind the folds of the velvet curtain, which divides Indonesia from the outside world." It added that in Indonesia a year after the war there is "occurring war activity on a big scale of which we read daily in the newspapers" and that more than five months after Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's speech before the United Nations Security Council "war in Indonesia is unceasing day after day."

DAY

Behind this same "velvet curtain," the article continued, a British Government mission went to India with a plan of treating all possible questions "except the most important—the evacuation of the English Army from India."

Turning to Palestine, the *Pravda* writer stated: "In reality, there is happening in Palestine something quite close to war operations. All that is there being done is justified in London by citing a misunderstanding between Jews and Arabs. Convenient justification!"

Cites Egypt, Syria, Greece

Pravda said that Egyptian efforts to get the British Army out of Egypt were useless and that foreign troops were still in Syria and Lebanon.

It asserted that Greece, sole Balkan country on the other side of the "velvet curtain," knows "neither peace nor order." Despite the fact that a promise was made to evacuate British forces after the elections, "English forces are still not leaving," *Pravda* said.

"The picture would not be complete if it did not include what is happening behind the velvet curtain in the English occupation zone of Germany," said the article.

Complain About Germany

"The Soviet press has already pointed out that an appreciable part of the German armed forces are still not demobilized in the English zone."

Pravda placed the number of forces at 147,672, and added: "This is almost one and a half times more than the German Reichswehr was permitted after the first World War."

Pravda said the uprooting of Fascism in the British zone has only a "symbolic character."

"The order behind the velvet curtain in no way answers the task of creating a sound and long peace," it added.

JUL 16 1946

Mihailovic, 10 Aides Guilty, Sentenced to Die for Treason

BELGRADE, July 15. — (AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic and 10 of his wartime followers were sentenced today to die before firing squads for treason and collaboration with the Nazi invaders of Yugoslavia, and the 13 other defendants similarly charged were given prison sentences ranging down to 18 months.

The 50-year-old leader of the Chetniks, first organized resistance to the Nazis in his country, received the verdict of the Yugoslav military court with outward calm. But the crowd, including many uniformed Partisans who fought under Marshal Tito, cheered when the court president announced the findings.

NIGHT

The [illegible] Chetnik chieftain and his co-defendants were given eight and one-half hours in which to appeal the death sentences to the presidium of the Yugoslav parliament. If the sentences are upheld the penalties will be exacted privately and swiftly, unconfirmed reports said.

For the 28 days of the trial the defendants had been led into the courtroom through a side door and into an aisle where the spectators easily could reach out and touch Mihailovic. Today every eye was glued on the doorway, but the Chetnik leader, garbed in a plain khaki tunic and trousers, suddenly appeared at the head of the procession of prisoners from a doorway adjacent to the judges' bench.

Sentenced to death with Mihailovic were:

Radoslav-Rade Radic, 56, former Chetnik unit commander.

Milos Glisch, 36, a Chetnik leader.

Oskar Pavlovic, 54, former Zagreb chief of police.

Dragi Yovanovic, 44, former Belgrade chief of police.

Yanasje-Tasa Dinic, 55, former minister of interior in the puppet government of the late Premier Milan Nedic. During the trial Dinic told the court "I don't want to live after the crimes I have committed."

Velibor Yonic, 54, Nedic's minister of education.

Peter Zhivkovic, former Yugoslav general, once a member of the exiled government, convicted in absentia.

Mladen Zujevic, 51, former Chetnik commander believed now living in Paris, convicted in absentia.

Djuro Dokic, 72, former minister of commerce, who was accused of conspiring to ship slave workers into Germany.

Sentenced In Absentia

Among those sentenced in absentia were two former Yugoslav diplomatic representatives in Washington—Konstantin Fotic, former ambassador to the United States, and Zhivan Knezevic, an attache. They were accused of organizing false propaganda abroad against Tito's national liberation movement. Both were sentenced to terms of 20 years in prison.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the court. Crowds gathered before ticket booths long before court convened at 8:15 a. m. (2:15 a. m., EST). Each person who gained admittance was screened carefully. All were ordered to leave parcels and briefcases outside, and the trees near the courthouse were festooned with packages left hanging there.

The assemblage of uniformed men and intellectuals inside the courtroom was in sharp contrast to the crowds of peasants at previous sessions. The spectators were quiet through most of the two-hour proceedings during which the president read a long list of crimes with which Mihailovic was accused.

Death Sentences Cheered

But the reading of the death sentences, one after another, evoked shouts of approval and bursts of applause—the heaviest reserved for the sentencing of Mihailovic himself.

Mihailovic's sentence was announced at 10.20 A.M., and newsreel cameras, grinding away under the glaring lights, were focused upon his calm face. A battery of photographers' bulbs flashed in an instant.

The word of the verdict was speeded to tense crowds outside the courtroom, and by loudspeaker to crowds gathered in the center of Belgrade.

Kumanudi's Sentence Lightest

The lightest of the sentences—eighteen months—was given to Dr. Kosta Kumanudi, 72, who frequently served Yugoslav governments before the war as a Cabinet minister.

Relatively light sentences also were given Dr. Lazar-Laza Markovic, 64, prewar Cabinet minister, six years; Djuro Vilovic, 51, defrocked Catholic priest and former member of the National Committee, seven years; Dr. Momchilo Ninčic, 70, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the London exiled Government, eight years.

Others Sentenced

Sentenced to 20 years imprisonment with a stipulation of forced labor were Zivko Topalovic, wartime aide of Mihailovic and prewar Social Democratic leader now believed to be in Rome; Slobodan Yovanovioc, former London government premier and oldest of the defendants; Dr. Stefan Molievic, former president of Mihailovic's National Committee, and Slavoljub Vranjesevic, former chief of staff to radio's unit.

Dr. Bozidar Puric, also a former London Government premier, was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment; Dr. Milan Gavrilovic, first prewar Yugoslav Ambassabor to Russia, fifteen years, and Radoje Knezevich, former major in the Yugoslav Royal Army, ten years.

Many observers, noting that in general those closely associated with the puppet Nedie regime were given the death sentence, expressed surprise at the lightness of the other sentences.

The verdict followed a spectacular trial which began June 10 and was marked by the court's refusal to permit testimony by American flyers shot down in Yugoslavia during the war.

The Mihailovic-Tito Feud

Mihailovic admitted having contacts with the Germans, but denied he ever actively collaborated or intended to collaborate with the Nazis. The testimony brought into sharp focus the wartime conflict between the Chetniks and the Partisans organized later by Gen. Jospi Broz (Tito), now Premier of Yugoslavia.

Mihailovic, once hailed as a hero of Yugoslavia, organized his Chetniks in 1941 after King Peter's Government fled to London. He

JUL 16 1946

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was designated as War Minister by the émigré Government and later was assigned British and American liaison officers.

Tito's National Liberation Movement forces emerged in 1943, and a year later the British and United States governments switched their support to them.

Mihailovic was captured in his mountain fastnesses last March 13, with a small band of faithful followers.

JUL 16 1946

Chetnik Leader And 10 Others To Be Shot

G. PALMER

Belgrade, July 15 (AP) — Gen. Draja Mihailovic, former Chetnik leader, and ten of his 23 codefendants were convicted today by a Yugoslav military court on charges of collaborating with the Germans and were sentenced to die before firing squad.

DAY

The defendant, the first underground leader to attract wide attention during the war, was given eight and a half hours to appeal for leniency from the presidium of the Yugoslav Parliament. The deadline is 8 P.M.

Unconfirmed reports said the executions would be private, provided the sentences were upheld, and that the penalties would be executed swiftly.

Liaison With Allies

Mihailovic became Minister of War to former King Peter's exiled government in London. American and British officers served at his mountain headquarters as liaison officers during the last years of the war.

Prison sentences ranging downward to eighteen months were imposed on the remaining defendants.

It was not immediately announced how soon the death sentences would be carried out. Two of those sentenced to die were tried and convicted *in absentia*.

Others To Die

Sentenced to be shot with Mihailovic were:

Redoslav Rade Radich, 56-year-old former commander of the Bratislav Chetnik unit.

Milos Glisch, 36-year-old Chetnik leader.

Oskar Pavlovich, 54, former Zagreb police chief.

Dragi Yovanovich, 44, former Belgrade police chief.

Tanasje-Tasa Dinich, 55, former Minister of the Interior in the puppet government of Milan Nedic, who told the court: "I don't want to live after the crimes I have committed."

Velibor Yonich, 54, Minister of Education in the Nedic Government.

Peter Zhivkovich, former Yugoslav general sentenced *in absentia*.

Forced Labor Charge

Djuro Dokich, 72, former Commerce Minister accused of conspiring for forced shipment of workers into Germany.

Kosta Musicki, 49, former *aide de camp* to King Peter and Queen Mary.

Mladen Zujeich, 51, former Chetnik commander believed to be in Paris and sentenced *in absentia*.

Among those receiving prison sentences was Konstantin Fotich, former Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, who was sentenced *in absentia* to 20 years.

Outwardly Calm

The crowd cheered when the verdict was announced against Mihailovic, who took the decision with outward calm.

The verdict against the Serbian-born Chetnick leader and his fellow defendants climaxed a trial which began July 10. Mihailovic maintained stoutly throughout the proceedings that he was innocent of collaboration with the Nazis and that he had fought to drive them from the country.

The verdict was announced shortly after 8 A.M. (2 A.M. EST) by the president of the military court, which had concluded hearing of testimony last week.

Sentencing was delayed for several hours, however, under Yugoslav court procedure which required a full explanation of why the defendants were found guilty.

U.S. Testimony Out

The trial was marked by the refusal of the Yugoslav Government to permit the testimony of United States flyers who were forced down in Yugoslavia during the war and who were ready to swear that they owed their lives to Mihailovic's men.

Mihailovic was sentenced in a courtroom crowded with spectators, many of whom had waited for hours to gain admittance. In contrast to the throng of peasants who had made up the spectators during the 28 days of actual trial, the crowd included hundreds of uniformed Partisan fighters, high-ranking Yugoslav officers and intellectuals.

The spectators were screened carefully at the gate before being admitted to the courtroom and were ordered to leave parcels and briefcases outside the building. The trees outside were decorated with briefcases and packages suspended from the branches.

Veteran Career Officer

Mihailovic was a veteran career officer. When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 he was a 17-year-old student in a Belgrade military academy, but left school to join the Serbian army in the field.

He was promoted to second lieutenant for his services in that campaign and subsequently won high honors in World War 1, when he received almost all the military decorations the Serbian Government could bestow.

After the formation of the state of Yugoslavia, Mihailovic joined the Royal Guard and became one of the youngest majors in the army. He attended the general staff school and subsequently served successively as military attache in Sofia and Prague.

When Germany invaded Yugoslavia in April, 1941, Mihailovic was serving as a regimental commander with the rank of colonel. With the flight of the government he retired into the mountain fastnesses of the country, where he gradually rallied a band of followers about him.

Rated Hero By Allies

He was soon recognized by exiled King Peter as the leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement and reports of his exploits against the Germans raised him to the role of hero in Allied countries.

In 1943, however, Gen. Josip Broz, now Premier Tito, entered the news as leader of a new Yugoslav resistance army, the Partisans. There were reports of skirmishes between Mihailovic's Chetniks and Tito's followers, and Tito violently accussed Mihailovic of collaborating with the Germans.

In 1944, the British Government, which had been backing Mikhallovich, switched to support of Tito as the leader of organized Yugoslav resistance, and the United States followed suit on the ground that supplies should be made available to the most effective fighter.

With the collapse of the Germans and the emergence of Tito as head of the new Yugoslav government, formal charges of treason and collaboration were prepared against Mikhailovich. Hunted for months, he was finally run down and seized on March 13 last in a mountain refuge, surrounded by only a few faithful followers.

Truman's Intercession Urged

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador, made public today a message to President Truman urging him to "use all your authority with the Government in Belgrade" to set aside "this monstrous sentence" of General Mihailovic.

Fotitch wrote that the death sentence, if carried out, "will greatly affect the tranquillity and internal peace of Yugoslavia and consequently the peaceful consolidation of this part of Europe.

As for his own sentence by the same court, Fotitch said:

"I am not surprised that I have been tried because I was fighting, and will continue to fight, against any dictatorship, no matter from which side it comes."

Fotitch, who was sentenced *in absentia* to twenty years, said he had not seen the accusation against

Churchill Urges Powerful U. N.

JUL 16 1946

Asks for Unlimited Force to Fight Aggression —Lays Wreath on Patton's Grave.

Luxembourg, July 15 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill today strongly advocated unlimited armed forces for the United Nations against all aggressors. Addressing the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, he urged a collective force exerting its action from a world center so that aggression would fail powerless.

DAY

"I hope Germany will resume her place in the circle of Europe in the form of separate States," the former British Prime Minister said, "so that not one of them will be strong enough to menace the safety of peace."

After luncheon Churchill paid a tribute to all soldiers who fell in the Battle of the Bulge by placing a huge wreath of red roses and white gladioli on the grave of Gen. George S. Patton Jr., the wartime commander of the United States Third Army Patton, who died of injuries, suffered in a traffic accident after the victory, is buried in the Hamm Cemetery, near Luxembourg, where 8,500 white crosses mark the resting places of American soldiers who fell defending this country.

Press Defense Committee, and Communist wings of numerous organizations which played underground roles against Nazism during the war.

The war still seemed to be continuing against Fascism, with exciting posters showing women wearing scarlet liberty caps and brandishing axes against Franco and hydra-headed capitalists.

While English Communists—week-end visitors—received applause in the afternoon's march, it was nothing like Churchill's reception in Metz. When he arrived on the balcony at the city hall, overlooking the market place, the crowd went wild in excitement. For a time it looked as though they never would let him speak, as they roared "Churcheel, Chur-cheel." Many Americans in the crowd (Metz is one of the few remaining cities in France where there still is an active Army post with lines of communication with Germany) heard his appeal for Anglo-French solidarity and his moving tribute to the privations and indignities suffered throughout the war by the citizens of Lorraine.

Metz is a soldier's city. The Romans made it the capital of Belgium. It has been involved in almost all European wars since its foundation. Its only era of peace was in the ninth century, when it became a city of priests and monks with fifty-two churches, abbeys and convents clustered within its walls or defense works. Today, though it lies in the iron-ore district of Lorraine, it is not surrounded by factories but by barracks, and Churchill received a soldier's welcome with a resplendent review of troops under Gen. Giraud.

The general, who took off his Legion of Honor under Petain and swore he would never wear it again until Metz, his hometown, was free, wore it at the celebration.

For the soldiers and citizens, England's discarded Premier was "the great leader of liberty," "the fairy godfather to De Gaulle" and the man who said 'No' to Hitler." Wild cheers rocked the crowds, some onlookers, sobbed, some wept, and some women became hysterical in an inspired moment of his oratory when he declared solemnly: "For forty years I have marched with France. I will continue to march with France. . . . I look to France to lead the birth of Europe."

ITALIAN PREMIER TO GUARD BORDERS

JUL 16 1946

ROME, July 15—(AP) Premier Alcide de Gasperi, introducing his new cabinet to the constituent assembly of the new Italian republic, declared today that his government would make every effort in defense of the Italian frontiers and the disputed Venezia Giulia area.

He said the assembly would be consulted before the Italian peace treaty is signed.

NIGHT

The government's program, de Gasperi said, would be based on the four freedoms expounded by the late President Roosevelt.

De Casperi's program calls for stabilization of the lira, increasing the daily bread ration, a series of agrarian reforms, including expropriation of uncultivated lands for transfer to peasants, and a vast program of public works.

The premier told the assembly that because Italy was in danger of inflation, a long-term economic and financial program could not be presented now.

A message from provisional President Enrico de Nicola to the assembly said a new period of "decisive importance" was beginning for Italy.

JUL 16 1946

Italian Republic's Cabinet Sworn In

Rome, July 15 (AP) — The new Italian republic's first cabinet was sworn in yesterday by provisional President Enrico de Nicola in a simple ceremony in the President's private apartments in the Palazzo Giustiani.

DA

The new cabinet, headed by Premier Alcide de Gasperi, is composed of representatives of Italy's four largest parties—the Christian Democrats, of which De Gasperi is a member; the Socialists, Communists and Republicans.

Forrestal Lands in Rome

ROME, July 15 (AP)—James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, arrived today by plane from Cairo. He is en route to the United States after viewing the atomic bomb test at Bikini.

JUL 16 1946

Forrestal Flying From Cairo to Rome

Cairo, July 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal departed by plane for Rome today en route to Berlin, Stockholm and London and thence to the United States. Forrestal arrived here yesterday from the Pacific, where he witnessed the Bikini atom bomb test.

Italian Workers To Aid Swiss

JUL 16 1946

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — The Italian Government will contribute toward relieving Switzerland's acute labor shortage with several thousand workmen for agriculture, the hotel trade, the textile industry, households and hospitals.

Speaking about this country's labor problems, Dr. Max Ickle, chief of the Federal Office for Work Possibilities, asserted in a public meeting that Switzerland is at present short of 100,000 to 150,000 workingmen and women. Thirty thousand to 40,000 more servants are needed, Dr. Ickle said. Also the building trade is hampered by the worker shortage.

JUL 16 1946

Franco Eases Cortes Rules

Members to Be Allowed to Write Questions to Ministers

MADRID, July 15 (AP).—Members of the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) were informed today they will have the right in the future to submit written questions to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's ministers on subjects relating to the respective ministries.

The announcement was made by Estaban Bilbao, president of the Cortes, in the final plenary session before summer vacations, which last until October. Bilbao told the members that ministries have the right to excuse themselves from

answering questions and to prohibit the publication of answers for the best interest of the nation.

The Cortes session gave approval to numerous Franco decrees, including one to establish a 1,000,000,000 peseta (about $91,000,000) funds for loans to farmers and farm co-operatives.

NINE ARE EXECUTED FOR KIELCE POGROM

JUL 16 1946

Public Barred as Firing Squad Carries Out Death Sentences.

WARSAW, July 15—(AP) — A Foreign ministry spokesman said tonight that the nine men, sentenced to death by a Polish military tribunal for setting off the July 4 pogrom in Kielce, were shot to death early today by a firing squad. The public was barred from the execution.

The nine were sentenced last Thursday along with three others who received prison terms. A supreme military court yesterday denied appeals by the condemned men.

The bloody Kielce pogrom took the lives of 41 persons, mostly Jews. Mobs, reportedly acting on the false rumor that an eight-year-old boy had been kidnapped by Jews, raided Jewish homes, stores and apartments.

LIE TO VISIT MOSCOW

U. N. Secretary Says He Wants to Meet Russian Officials

OSLO, Norway, July 15 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, said today at a news conference that he would leave for a visit to Moscow on July 22.

"I want to see as many as possible of the world leaders," Mr. Lie said. "I have seen many Americans and British, and I also want to make personal contact with Russian officials."

JUL 16 1946

GREEK REDS ATTACK

Athens, July 15 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Public Order said today that 200 Communists yesterday laid siege to a police station at Kaxryai, about fifty miles north of Larissa, with mortars, heavy machine guns and rifles until the post surrendered.

DAY

One policeman was killed and eight others were taken prisoner and their fate was uncertain, the communique said, and added that the police station was destroyed.

JUL 16 1946

FACE MURDER CHARGE

VIENNA, July 15 — (AP) Dr. Ernest Illign, former head of a provincial children's hospital here, and two women assistants went on trial before an Austrian court today on charges of murder in connection with the death of 250 children in the institution.

JUL 16 1946

Ten Million Turks Expect To Vote Sunday

Istanbul, July 15 (AP)—About 10,000,000 persons are expected to vote next Sunday when, for the first time since the birth of the Turkish republic, twenty-three years ago, opposition parties will compete wih the entrenched People's party for representation in the 460-seat National Assembly.

Opposition newspapers featured reports from provincial areas of campaign terroris min which Government police allegedly played a part.

DAY

The pro-government newspaper *Tanin* branded these stories as "slanderous propaganda" and asserted that the opposition was not "waging an electoral struggle but is creating an atmosphere of anarchy."

Strongest opposition to President Ismet Inonu's Government centers in the Young Democratic party, headed by Celal Bayar, one-time Premier and friend of the late President Kemal Ataturk. His followers predict they will win more than 100 seats.

The Restoration party, headed by Nuri Demirag, wealthy manufacturer, is expected to win a small representation.

JUL 16 1946

Fighting At Shipyards Near Trieste Resumed

Trieste, July 15 (AP)—Scattered fighting broke out at the big Monfalcone shipyards today when some 6,000 striking employés, returning to work, clashed with about 1,000 others who had remained on the job.

The returning employés then walked out again to protest the continued employment of those who had refused to join the two-week general strike which ended Saturday.

JUL 16 1946

Hunger Strike By Jews Reported in Palestine

1,600 in Detention Camp Act to Speed Release

JERSALEUM, 15 (AP).—Well informed Jewish sources said 1,600 Jews in the Palestine government's Rafiah detention camp began a hunger strike tonight.

Although Palestine police denied that such a demonstration was taking place, the Jewish sources said the hunger strikers would maintain their fast "in protest against the authorities' failure to speed up their releases."

Earlier, the government allocated 1,500 immigration certificates for Jewish immigrants for the period July 15-Aug. 15, but only 435 of them will be used by Jews not now in Palestine. The government said 1,065 certificates would be allocated to immigrants who entered Palestine illegally during the last thirty days.

Palestine Awaits Reich Delegates

Jerusalem, July 15 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that a six-man delegation, representing 100,000 displaced persons in Central Europe, is expected to arrive in Palestine soon to report on the condition of Jewish inmates of displaced persons camps and to discuss the technical details involved in their proposed transfer to Palestine.

DAY

All six delegates are members of the Central Committee of Jewish Displaced Persons—three from the American and three from the British zone. A seventh representative, Dr. Zalman Grinberg, chairman of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews of Bavaria, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday.

Egypt and Britain Resume Negotiations on Treaty

New Proposal Drops Plan for Military Alliance

CAIRO, July 15 (AP).—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha told the Chamber of Deputies today that negotiations for a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance had been resumed after Britain agreed to give up a proposal for a military agreement between the two countries.

He explained that Egypt's independence would not be touched under a newly proposed Anglo-Egyptian joint defense committee, and it was hoped the treaty negotiations would end "with success in the near future."

Negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, Sidky said, were halted May 22 "because the British delegation presented to us a plan for a military agreement including certain conditions which our side could not accept."

The new proposal, he explained, called for a joint defense committee of military authorities and civilian representatives appointed in equal numbers. "The Egyptian delegation, after discussing this proposal, discovered that the existence of this committee under the conditions drawn by the Egyptian delegation does not touch the independence of the country in large or small matters," he said.

Ethiopian Christians May Reject Patriarch

Cairo, July 15 (AP)—Leaders of Ethiopia's 4,500,000 Coptic Christians are threatening to sever their affiliation with Egypt's Patriarch of Alexandria in a dispute over appointment of bishops.

The Patriarch agreed to appoint an Ethiopian as the next Metropolitan of Ethiopia and also to consecrate six more Ethiopian bishops.

But the Ethiopians want their next Metropolitan to have the power to appoint and consecrate his own Ethiopian bishops. To this the Patriarch would not agree.

SEARCH IS PUSHED FOR U. S. MARINES KIDNAPED IN CHINA

JUL 16 1946

T. MASTERSON

TIENTSIN, China, July 15—(AP) Seven United States Marines kidnaped by unidentified Chinese, were sought by air and ground forces today as fighting between Chinese Communist and Government forces was renewed at numerous points in Manchuria and North China.

(In Shanghai the middle course Democratic League declared that China was heading towards civil war on a gigantic scale which would certainly cause her final collapse.)

NIGHT

Marine headquarters in Tientsin disclosed that Marines were taken prisoner Saturday at the village of Hsinanchuang, 22 miles northeast of Chinwantao, on the railroad that leads to Mukden.

Chinese papers here said the abductors were Communists, but the announcement merely described them as a band of about 80 armed Chinese not otherwise identified.

The Marines, members of a detachment guarding a railroad bridge, had gone to the village to buy ice, according to an eighth member of the party who hid in the ice house and escaped capture. The Marines' jeep and trailer were recovered in the village.

Strong Marine patrols immediately began a search, which is continuing. An aerial spotting hunt was pressed Sunday but was hampered Monday by bad weather. Chinese Government troops were assisting.

At the same time, reports reaching here said Communists had attacked a railway station south of Tientsin in Hopei province and were on the offensive in the vicinities of Tsingtao and Tsinan in Shantung province.

These Chinese accounts said 20,000 Communists were attacking the town of Tsimo, 15 miles north of Tsingtao, and that a similar number had fought at Chengyang, ten miles north of Tsingtao.

Other dispatches said 10,000 Communists had encircled Chiengchang, in northern Manchuria, and had captured the town of Hungfantzu, on the north bank of the Sungari River.

Digging Air-Raid Shelters

Other Communists were reported mobilizing northeast of Harbin.

From Kalgan, Communist-controlled capital of Chahar, in Inner Mongolia, came word that the Communists were digging air-raid shelters and erecting sandbag barricades in expectation of large-scale hostilities. Appearance almost daily of unidentified aircraft was given as the reason.

[Amid these reports of war and preparations for war, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek moved from sweltering Nanking to Kuling for the summer. Chinese sources in Nanking said this was a "death blow" to hopes for an early settlement, and that the Communists deeply resented the Government leader's departure at this stage.

Chiang Government Blamed

[The Democratic League's statement, predicting civil war and collapse, placed the major share of blame on Chiang's government, which it said had rejected repeated proposals for peace.

[Lo Lung-chi, league spokesman, said the government had insisted on discussing only military questions rather than allowing the unification program of last January.]

Seven U. S. Marines Kidnaped By Band of 80 Armed Chinese

JUL 16 1946

Nearby Garrison Are Alerted and Strong Detachments Ordered to Hunt for Yanks—Fighting Flares in Manchuria.

T. Masterson

Tientsin, July 15 (A. P.).—Seven American Marines were taken prisoner on Saturday by "an unidentified band of eighty armed Chinese" in a village about twenty-two miles north of Chinwangtao, on the Gulf of Chihli, United States Marine Corps headquarters announced here today.

DAY

The announcement said that all Marine garrisons in the Chinwangtao-Peitaiho area have been alerted and that strong detachments have been ordered to search the countryside for the missing men. An air search, that began at dawn yesterday but was halted by weather conditions, will be resumed as soon as possible.

The Chinese press asserted that the captors were members of the Communist army and that Chinese Nationalist troops have been ordered to join in the search for the Americans.

Jeep Is Recovered.

The Marine announcement said that the Marines were seized in Hsinanchuang village where they had gone to purchase ice. An eighth member of the detachment was in an ice house when the band struck and eluded capture.

The missing men were from a detachment guarding a bridge on the Peiping-Mukden railroad. They were stationed at Kiushouying, a mile and a half from the village where they were captured. The Marine announcement said that the jeep and trailer used by the captured men had been recovered in the village but that no trace of the men has been uncovered.

Raid Shelters and Barricades.

Kalgan, Manchuria, July 15 (A. P.).—The Chinese Communists in this capital of Cohahar province, 100 miles northwest of Peiping, are preparing for the outbreak of large-scale hostilities, it was evident today. Air-raid shelters and sandbag barricades were to be seen throughout the city. Tension has been heightened considerably by the almost daily appearance of unidentified planes high overhead in the early mornings.

New Fighting In China

JUL 16 1946

Nanking, July 15 (AP)—Fighting flared in Manchuria and North China again today as the nation's sporadic peace negotiations were stifled by summer heat.

Tom Masterson, Associated Press correspondent, also reported from Peiping that Communist troops had struck at a railroad station south of Tientsin, in Hopei province, and launched new attacks in the vicinity of Tsingtao and Tsinan, at the base of the Shangtung peninsula. There are American marine bases at Tientsin and Tsingtao.

DAY

[Communists in Kalgan, capital of Cohahar province in Manchuria, 100 miles northwest of Peiping, are preparing for the outbreak of large scale hostilities, it was evident today. Air-raid shelters and sandbag barricades were to be seen throughout the city.]

Attack At Tientsin

The reports were carried in the independent Peiping press, which late last week reported 20,000 Red troops had opened attacks on

JUL 16 1946

30 24 4147

Nationalist outer defenses at Tientsin.

Other Chinese press reports said 10,000 Communists had assaulted Chienchang in Manchuria and reportedly had completed encirclement of the city while others captured Hungfantzu, a bridgehead on the north bank of Manchuria's Sungari River.

Twenty thousand other Reds were reported attacking Chimo, 15 miles north of Tsingtao, while a similar number reportedly fought across Shengyang in an engagement in the Chaiosien area, 10 miles north of Tsingtao.

A heavy mobilization of Communist soldiers was reported taking place between Harbin and the Chiamusze-Peia area northwest of Harbin.

Chiang Deserts Nanking

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek deserted the heat of Nanking and direct peace negotiations for the mountain air of Kuling, flying to his summer capital with Madame Chiang and their elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo.

A truce conference scheduled for yesterday between the Nationalist and Communist Manchurian army commanders was called off.

Communist quarters expressed resentment that Chiang had gone off to the summer capital at Kuling to escape Nanking's oppressive heat, because he must make the decisions in current deliberations.

Some Chinese sources said General Marshall, special United States envoy, had declined to accompany the Generalissimo to Kuling because he was anxious to speed the peace talks, but had agreed to go up on week ends.

Chou Still In Shanghai

It was apparent, however, that the conversations could not get far right now because Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist negotiator, still is in Shanghai.

Furthermore, Chiang conferred with his top military advisers before he left yesterday for Kuling, presumably on the negotiations, and he made arrangements for officials to see him when necessary at the summer capital.

JUL 16 1946

Want Chinese Red At Peace Conference

Nanking, July 15 (A. P.).—The Chinese Communists demanded today that Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh include a Communist in China's delegation to the Paris peace conference. A formal petition said the Communists control one-third of China's population and were entitled to representation.

A Communist spokesman said that if the Government approved the most likely delegate would be Tung Pi-wu, the party's "elder Statesman" and Communist representative to the San Francisco conference.

Negotiations for ending China's internal strife remained at a standstill. Gen. Chou En-lai, chief negotiator for the Communists, was still in Shanghai.

U. S. Envoy Arrives in Nanking.

Nanking, July 15 (A. P.).—J. Leighton Stuart, new American Ambassador to China, arrived from Peiping today. Stuart is expected to fly to Kuling, summer capital, this week to present his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

DAY

LAGUARDIA CHIDES CHINA UNRRA HEAD

JUL 16 1946

Shanghai, July 15 (A. P.).—The Shanghai United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration employees who released of their own accord a recommendation that China's relief supplies be cut, have been officially condemned for the act.

Director-General LaGuardia, it was disclosed today, cabled J. Franklin Ray, acting director of the China UNRRA office, that the release "doesn't meet with my approval and such conduct must not be repeated."

The Director-General's attitude toward the recommendation itself was not mentioned.

Ray conferred today with Gen. Chou En-lai, number two Chinese Communist, concerning relief for Communist-controlled areas of China and Manchuria.

Chou conferred with T. F. Tsiang, director-general of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the same subject and about compensation for Chinese farmers who are forced to move because of the Yellow River relocation project.

A spokesman for Chou, who has headed the Communist peace negotiations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said Chou had no intention of going to Kuling, summer capital, where Chiang has gone to escape the Nanking heat.

Jap Repatriation From China At End

Shanghai, July 15 (AP)—The United States Army China Service Command announced that the repatriation of Japanese from China proper would be completed today with the sailing of the last of the deportation ships.

The sailing will conclude the movement of more than 2,220,000 Japanese back to their homeland, the command said, and United States Army repatriation teams will now concentrate all their efforts on Manchuria, where more than 1,000,000 Japanese still remain.

So far about 305,000 Japanese have been moved from Manchuria.

BRITISH REMOVE TROOPS

SINGAPORE, July 15 — (AP) Southeast Asia command headquarters announced today the withdrawal of British Indian troops from all the Netherlands East Indies except Java, Sumatra and the Riouw archipelago.

JUL 16 1946

World's Largest Atom Rocket Range Proposed

Sydney, July 15 (AP)—A British rocket bomb mission which surveyed Australia three months ago was reported today to have recommended to the British Government that the world's largest rocket and atom bomb testing range be established in Central Australia.

The Canberra correspondent of the Sydney *Sun* said the mission had estimated that an expenditure between $28,000,000 and $32,000,000 would be needed.

Sources close to the Government in Canberra said they were unable to confirm officially the *Sun* report.

The newspaper reported that the testing range would be 1,000 miles long and possibly 200 wide.

RAF Drops Food In Begal Area

Calcutta, July 15 (AP)—Floods of unprecedented severity have created grave conditions in the Chittagong area of eastern Bengal, causing authorities to press RAF planes into service to drop food supplies.

DAY

Sir Cyril Garner, relief commissioner to the Bengal Government, said the floods affected 600 square miles inhabited by 500,000 persons.

The Halda and Karnaphuli rivers, fed by the monsoon, have damaged rice crops, flooded villages and drowned cattle.

U. S. Wreath Mourns Siam King

BANGKOK, Siam, July 15 (AP)—Postmaster General Robert Hannegan and other visiting United States dignitaries laid a wreath today before the golden urn containing the remains of King Ananda Mahidol, who died last month of a mysterious gunshot wound. Others in the group, which was returning home from the Philippine independence ceremony, were Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland; Lieut. Gen. John Cannon, Assistant Secretary of War W. Stuart Symington and Assistant Postmaster General W. Stuart Sullivan.

JUL 16 1946

HEAT DELAYS TRIAL OF JAP WAR CHIEFS

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—Further delay hit the trial of Japan's wartime leaders today as the International Military Tribunal announced it would recess until the court room's new air-conditioning system was in full operation.

Sir William Webb, tribunal chief justice, indicated the trial might resume on Wednesday, when a pipeline to carry adequate water supplies for the air-conditioning system was expected to be installed.

The court reconvened this morning after a recess of five days while the cooling system was put in. However, the water supply was insufficient to keep the machinery running.

Sir William told the Associated Press it was possible some members of the tribunal might collapse if the trial was continued in the uncooled court room during Tokyo's heavy summer heat.

Record temperatures have affected efficiency in many Tokyo offices, which are ill equipped for summer. As a partial concession to the heat, the Army has authorized open, tieless collars as the official uniform in Tokyo. Rolled sleeves are prohibited, however. (ADD)

Prosecutor Returning

Tokyo, July 15 (AP)—Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international war-crimes prosecution, will leave Washington July 16 to return to Tokyo after a month's rest to resume direction of the prosecution of former Premier Tojo and other major war-crimes defendants, it was announced today.

NOMURA ASSERTS HE WARNED TOKYO

O. H. JUL 16 1946

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—Kichisabura Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador who was conducting "peace" negotiations in Washington, D. C., when his nation struck Pearl Harbor, said today he had warned his Government that it must stop the southward march of Nipponese armies or incur the wrath of the United States.

DAY

Asked if he had received a message from his Government during his negotiations urging that no attack be made on the United States, Nomura replied:

"I did not know the Pearl Harbor attack was going to occur, so I could not have recommended against it. I sent nothing to my Government in those last critical days except the text of the American notes."

The Admiral-diplomat said that if called upon he would so testify before the international tribunal trying war Premier Hideki Tojo and other former war leaders on crimes charges. But, he added, he has not yet been subpoenaed.

Jap Women Cops Bemoan Role

JUL 16 1946

They Stand on Street Corners and Direct Traffic—Pay Is Below That Promised.

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—Tokyo's sixty feminine cops—who made their tradition-shattering debut after two months of special training—have found out they aren't cops after all and the girls are plain dissatisfied about it.

"We are made by the metropolitan police board to play the roll of dolls," the pertly uniformed policewomen asserted today in a statement issued to the press. "We have been deceived."

The policewomen still technically are "auxiliary employees" with no police authority. Their limited status has confined them to standing on street corners directing traffic and helping children and old women across intersections.

Furthermore, the statement asserted, they were promised 300 yen (about $20) a month, but have received only 260. Likewise they receive no special rations, as are provided for men police, they complained.

JUL 16 1946

TOJO SPURNS BOOKS FOR NEWSPAPERS

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—The newspaper Tokyo Shimbun noted today that former Premier Hideki Tojo now scans six newspapers daily, instead of the Japanese classics he read prior to the start of his trial on war crimes charges.

After reading the newspapers, Tojo makes voluminous notes and then becomes "absorbed in meditation," Tokyo Shimbun reported, adding that the "famous ... must be piling ... ide ... y."

10,000 Demonstrate in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 15 (AP).—More than 10,000 Japanese workers from some twenty labor unions demonstrated today in the Imperial Palace Plaza against the labor relations adjustment bill introduced in the diet by the Japanese Cabinet. They then marched to Premier Shigeru Yoshida's residence to present him with a petition protesting his opposition to labor's production control program.

Predicts Poor Jap Wheat Crop.

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—Nippon Keizai, economic newspaper, estimated today that Japan's new wheat crop would be 40 per cent less than normal with a harvest of some 12,000,000 koku (one koku equals about five bushels).

JUL 16 1946

STILL BAR WOMEN FROM JAP PEAK

Tokyo, July 15 (A. P.).—The 1,300-year ban against women ascending Omine—sacred Buddhist mountain in south central Japan—still stood today.

The Japanese press reported that twenty girl hikers from Osaka had scaled the forbidden peak, but Kyodo News Agency said later that they had been halted a mile and a half from the summit by Buddhist priests.

After a two-hour argument, the hikers marched back down the mountain and the priests retired with their dignity and tradition intact.

JUL 16 1946

1400 Dependents To Sail for Japan

Yokohama, July 15 (A. P.).—The Eighth Army said today that 1,400 dependents of service men in Japan would sail from the United States during the remainder of July.

The sailings will include 300 wives and children aboard the Fred C. Ainsworth, 100 on the transport Freeman, 180 on the Funston and 810 aboard the Mariposa.

JUL 16 1946

ESTATE SALE RAISES ISSUE IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, July 15 (AP)—Sale of the 840,000-acre Buena Vista estate to Brig. Gen. Ernest H. Burt of the United States Army caused a furor today in Government circles because the Philippine Government claims title to the estate.

Buena Vista formerly was owned by the San Juan de Dios Catholic Hospital Association. Before the war the Philippine Government took a twenty-five-year option to buy the estate for 3,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000) for redistribution to 23,000 peasant tenants. During the war the Puppet Government

exercised the option, deposited 3,000,000 pesos with the court and claimed title, but the Catholic group refused to accept payment in occupation currency and continued to claim ownership.

Notice of the sale by the hospital to General Burt, former Assistant Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, now retired, was filed on July 1. Sale price was 5,000,000 pesos, or about six pesos an acre—far below comparable market values of farm lands.

President Manuel A. Roxas said the Government still claimed title to Buena Vista and would move to "protect the rights of the Government in this matter and to carry out a plan to transfer this property to occupants."

General Burt refused to name associates in the purchase syndicate. He said the sale provided for the resale to peasants on a ten-year installment basis at prices 25 per cent under market value. Any profits, he said, would be split with the hospital for charity work and with the Government for help for the old and destitute. (ADD)

JUL 16 1946

Mock Bomb Test Slated Friday At Bikini

FRAY

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, July 15 (AP)—The trigger that will set off the second atom-bomb blast at Bikini will be tried out Friday by exploding a simulated missle during the full-scale rehearsal of the second underwater test.

A flash bulb, loaded with powder to be exploded by a remote-control radio impulse, will be mounted on a floating drydock anchored at the target center. The atom bomb itself will be slung beneath a craft especially modified for the purpose for the real test.

No Delay Expected

DAY

Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, atom-test commander, said today that no delays were foreseen for the test itself, scheduled for July 25, Bikini time (July 24, United States time).

An official task-force statement disclosed that the under-water atom bomb is going to tell on itself. Inside the bomb will be an ionization meter rigged to a radio transmitter to flash information on the initial action of the bomb to scientists aboard a laboratory ship.

The specially constructed craft, from which will be suspended the caisson containing the bomb, is ready. All laboratory ships to be used in assembling and firing the bomb are in Bikinia Lagoon. Yesterday 70 army and navy aircraft went through a rehearsal for the test.

The submarine Pilotfish was moved to a position which may put her closest among the 68 warships and transports to the actual point of explosion.

The precise depth from which the bomb will be detonated has not been disclosed. Officials will say only somewhere between eighteen feet and the bottom of the lagoon, 180 feet down. The unofficial guess is that the depth will not greatly exceed eighteen feet.

Types Of Ships Involved

The ships in the test will range from carriers and battleships through destroyers, cruisers and submarines to transports and small landing craft. The heavy hulls of the battleships and the carrier Saratoga (built as a batfle cruiser) are of sturdy frame. Their girders are no wider apart than the breadth of a man's spread arms. The transports' girders are almost 20 feet apart. The underwater blast pressure on the sheet-stell hull between the frames will be terrific.

The experts who speculate on the results of the explosion think they may include substantial interior damage from the shock tearing loost machinery, fixtures and even steam lines. That would mean high anti-personnel effect were the ships manned.

Reds Sought Defense Plans, Canadian Probers Report

JUL 16 1946

Montgomery

Spy Ring May Still Be Working, Commission Fears.

OTTAWA, July 15—(AP) A Royal commission probing Moscow-directed espionage operations said today that the Russians, by means of agents who "may still" be at work, sought information concerning the post-war defenses of the United States, Canada and Britain.

The Russians not only were operating their spy system in Canada, the commission said, but "the evidence indicates that there were agents working along the same lines in the United Kingdom, the United States and elsewhere."

Sought Research Data

While striving to gain information on atomic energy, radar and other wartime secrets, the Russian agents had as an even more far-reaching goal the securing of information "related to research developments which would play an important part in the post-war defenses of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States," the commission's dramatically-worded 250,000-word final report revealed.

Further the commission said it had received evidence that:

1—Samples of Uranium 235 enriched and Uranium 233, essential elements in the manufacture of atomic bombs, were given to a Russian military attache in Ottawa by a British scientist. So important did the Russians regard these samples that a Lt. Col. Motinov flew them to Moscow.

Comintern in Operation

2—Despite Moscow's announcement in 1943 that the Communist International or Commintern was being dissolved, this agency of world Communism exists and continues its work."

3—Moscow had sought and obtained "top secret" political information relating to policies of the United States and British governments as well as the Canadian.

4—The Russians, in establishing their "several parallel undercover systems," followed the Nazi pattern of working through their nationals in foreign countries. These nationals could be kept in line by instilling in them a fear that their relatives in the home country might be persecuted, one witness said.

5—The Communist movement "was the principal base within which the espionage network was recruited," since it provided personnel with "adequately developed motivation" and the organizational framework wherein recruiting was carried out safely and efficiently.

Concerning the uranium samples, the commission said that Dr. Alan Nunn May, a British scientist who worked in Montreal on atomic research, had given this material to a Lt. Angelov, an assistant military attache in the Russian embassy in Ottawa. The materials were taken to Moscow by Lt. Col. Motinov.

Had No Bomb Data

"No one in Canada could have revealed how to make an atomic bomb," the commission said. "There was no one in Canada who had that information." Further, the commission said, there was no suggestion in the evidence "that anyone who had any information on the subject made any disclosures except Dr. May." Last spring Dr. May was sentenced to 10 years in prison by a British court which convicted him of violating the Official Secrets act.

While the report showed that the Russians were largely balked in their efforts to gain atomic information, the espionage network had better luck ferreting out the secrets of other Allied weapons, the commission revealed. On this subject the report said:

"Information of the greatest importance" on radar was communicated to the Russians by agents. "Much, and possibly all, of the information available in Canda" on ASDIC (submarine detection device) "has been compromised." Secret information "of great value" was delivered on explosives and propellants. "One of the Russian agents had the wiring diagram" of a new-type fuse which the United States produced with the help of Canadian discoveries.

The commission also disclosed that the Russians for more than half a year tried to obtain a false Canadian passport for a Russian undercover agent who at that time, Aug. 29, 1945, was living in Los Angeles.

The cover name of this agent was "Witczak," the commission said, and the Russians were willing to pay $3,000 for the false passport.

Heard 116 Witnesses

The commission, composed of two members of Canada's seven man Supreme court, spent four months investigating the Russian operations. Working on the backbone of oral and documentary evidence supplied by the 27-year-old former Soviet embassy code clerk, Igor Gouzenko, the commission heard 116 witnesses, studied 1,000 exhibits and took 6,000 pages of evidence. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King made the report public as he tabled it in the House of Commons this afternoon.

This is the picture the commissioners drew, observing that their findings "are as authoritative as those of any court."

Through secret chambers of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, the Russians directed a "fifth column" in Canada through three principal networks: military espionage, the NKVD (Soviet Secret Police) and a "political system" section.

These networks had ramifications in the United States, Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, but the commission was able to learn details only of the military espionage operations, directed by military intelligence headquarters in Moscow through the former military attache in Ottawa, Col. Nicolai Zabotin.

The work was directed not only at gaining atomic energy, radar, and other secret wartime scientific data, but at getting information "related to research developments which would play an important part in the post-war defenses of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States."

"It is obvious," the commission said, "that there was intended to be a large-scale, post-war expansion of the network of Canadians in the military espionage system."

Quotes Clerk's Testimony

The commissioners quoted frequently the oral testimony of Gouzenko, who fled the Soviet embassy last September with documents exposing the network, saying they accepted his evidence as true.

They quoted Gouzenko as telling them that Zabotin some time before last September 5 called in his staff and said to them of the western Allies: "Yesterday they were Allies, today they are neighbors, tomorrow they will be our enemies."

"In Russia" Gouzenko told the commissioners, "there is a great deal of propaganda carried on by conversation of the propagandists and even in the press. It is all done to train people to think that they must fight another war, that maybe it will be our final war."

The commissioners then reported: "We believe Gouzenko reported what he heard at the Ottawa embassy honestly and accurately, but we have no way of knowing to what extent these views are held by Russians other than those in the embassy who exposed them. Whether the international situation at that time (or since) makes the accuracy of his opinions more or less probable, is not the point."

Action to check the Soviet operations in Canada was necessary in any case, the commissioners said.

Repeating their earlier charges that the Russian operations were illegal and were designed "to affect the safety and interests of Canada," the commissioners recommended that all existing security measures should be coordinated. They suggested also that consideration be given to additional security measures "which would be practical to prevent the infiltration into positions of trust under the government" of persons such as those Canadians who already have been convicted. (ADD)

JUL 16 1946

REDS OBTAINED DATA ON POLICY OF BRITAIN TOO

JUL 16 1946

Ottawa Royal Commission Reveals Several Parallel Rings Were at Work.

SAYS SOME MAY OPERATE YET

Declares There Is Little Doubt Russian Secret Political Police Have Unit in Dominion.

Montgomery

Ottawa, July 15 (A. P.).—Soviet spies in Canada sought and obtained top-secret political information relating to the policies of the United States and British governments as well as the Canadian, the Special Royal Commission investigating Moscow-directed spy activities reported today.

DAY

The commission reported also that the Russian Government seems to have operated not one but "several parallel under-cover systems" in Canada, and may still be doing so.

The commission related its earlier charges that the Soviet network spread into the United States and Great Britain, and added that it also operated on the Continent of Europe. In a final report on four months' work, running to 692 pages, the commission added several sensational charges to its earlier disclosures which already have sent some Canadian Government employees and a member of Parliament to prison for conspiracy and violation of the official secrets act.

Presented to Parliament.

The 250,000-word document, presented in the House of Commons by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, added nine new names to the fourteen previously named, but said that without further documents "we cannot identify any non-Russian members" of rings other than that around which the five-months' investigation has revolved. That was the military intelligence system directed by Col. Nicolai Zabotin, former Military Attache recalled to Moscow some time ago for inadmissible activities.

In swift sequence, Supreme Court Justices Robert Taschereau and R. L. Kellock reported:

1. There was an organization whose duty it was to procure false Canadian passports and other citizenship documents for the use of agents in Canada or elsewhere.

2. Zabotin and his assistants were helping to supervise and finance the work of an organization of agents operating in certain European countries.

'Powerful in Canada.'

3. There can "be little doubt" that the N. K. V. D., the secret Russian political police, "have a powerful organization in Canada."

4. Several parallel "undercover systems of networks" existed under the direction of members of the Soviet embassy and they "had and may still have their own undercover agents operating in Canada."

5. They included another military network parallel to that of Zabotin and, like his, directed by Red Army Intelligence headquarters.

6. There was some evidence that a naval system of intelligence was being organized.

7. A "secret political system" was under a Russian named Goussarov, who held the official position of Second Secretary at the embassy. Its task was to act as the pilot for Communist activities.

Post-war Defenses at Stake.

In connection with technical data on atomic energy, radar and other wartime secrets communicated illegally to Russia, the commission declared: "We should emphasize that the bulk of the technical information sought by the espionage leaders related to research developments which would play an important part in the

JUL 16 1946

post-war defences of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

"Regarding the evaluation of this material, we will say only that this information appears to have been such as would be designed to facilitate detailed estimates of Canada's post-war economic and military potential . . . parts of this information could also be useful in connection with possible sabotage operations."

Political information also was obtained, it said. Much of this "was classified as top secret and related not only to the policies of the Canadian Government but to those of the Government of the United Kingdom and the United States," the commission said.

Names More Canadians.

The commission named as organizers of cells from which agents were recruited or as media for the communication of information:

Agatha Chapman, 29 years old, a Bank of Canada employee in Ottawa.

Freda Linton, former secretary at the National Film Board who has vanished.

Samuel Sol Burman, a Montreal insurance agent.

Henry Harris, a Toronto optometrist.

It named as active in procuring a false Canadian passport: Henry Harris, Dr. John Sobeleff of Toronto and W. M. Pappin of Ottawa,, a Passport Office clerk.

It named as "not active in subversive activities, but would have done so if required:"

A. Normal Veall of Montreal, a Royal Air Force officer.

Fred Chubb, a Montreal chemist.

Jack Isidor Gottheil of Montreal, a Canadian army captain.

JUL 16 1946

Witczak Onetime U. Of S.C. Student

Los Angeles, July 15 (AP)—The Los Angeles *Times* tomorrow will say that Ignacy Witczak, whose name was linked in Canada to purported Russian espionage operations, received a degree with honors from the University of Southern California in 1942 and disappeared mysteriously last November after Government agents began an investigation of him.

The *Times* said it learned that Witczak, who enrolled at the university in 1938, was an earnest, bespectacled scholar of 35 with a penchant for the social sciences. The newspaper said his wife, Bunia, and their 2-year-old son, Dickie, also disappeared mysteriously last March.

PRESIDENT USES 26 PENS TO SIGN BRITISH LOAN BILL

JUL 16 1946

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) With 26 souvenir pens, President Truman today signed the British loan legislation, enabling London to draw upon the $3,750,000,000 credit immediately.

Then, in an apparent reassurance for Moscow although he did not mention Russia specifically, the President declared that "no one should think that this agreement between the United States and Great Britain is directed against any other country. It is not."

"The system of trade we seek," his statement continued, "is open on the same fair terms to all the United Nations."

Mr. Truman also referred to the months of debate in Congress which preceded final action Saturday, when the House voted its approval.

"Full and frank debate is a principle of the democratic system," he said, "and I believe that the time and care given to the consideration of the agreement are insurance that our approval rests on full understanding."

The President added that "the loan serves our immediate and long-range interests by helping to restore world trade. At the same time it enables Great Britain to cooperate in creating a pattern of mutually beneficial economic relations among the nations of the world. It goes far to remove the danger of rival and antagonistic economic blocs."

The 26 pens the President used to write the 12 letters "Harry S. Truman" were handed out to the British ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, Secretary of State Byrnes, Chief Justice Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and other officials and congressmen of both parties who attended the ceremony. Mr. Truman could write no more than a part of one letter with each pen.

Mr. Truman and other Presidents have used a number of pens in similar ceremonies previously but officials could not remember as many as 26 being used for one occasion. Gen. Douglas MacArthur used six pens to sign the Japanese surrender.

Loan To Russia Held Unlikely This Year

JUL 16 1946

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Russia probably will have to wait until next year at least for a loan even a fraction of the size of the $3,750,000,000 credit Congress approved for Britain on Saturday.

The Kremlin reportedly is interested in borrowing about $1,000,000,000 from this country.

Little has been heard of a Russian loan since the United States some months ago notified Moscow of a willingness to discuss it—provided Russia would agree to talk at the same time about her trade relations with the Balkans and other areas within the Soviet sphere of influence.

Must Go Through Bank

Any such loan would have to come through the Export-Import Bank, unlike the one to Britain which won a $19-to-$55 House vote of approval, following previous Senate clearance.

Only President Truman's signature is needed before London can start drawing on the money and some officials believe the first money will be advanced this week.

The British credit will come directly from the United States Treasury, but any money Moscow might get would be from the Export-Import Bank, a government agency with considerably less than $1,000,000,000 left in its till.

Other countries seeking to borrow money from the United States normally would go through the Export-Import Bank, as France and Ethiopia have just done for loans of $650,000,000 and $3,000,000 respectively.

No More Funds Asked

No formal Administration request for additional Export-Import funds has been made, and with Congress striving hard for adjournment, prospects for action this year appear remote.

Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), who led Republican support of the British loan, told newsmen today "it would be most unfortunate" if the Administration asked for an increase in Export-Import Bank funds at this time.

"Congress would treat such a proposal as if it were voting on a direct loan to Russia," Wolcott said. "All the arguments used for the British loan—that it would prevent a spread of Communism—would be used against a Russian loan. I doubt if an increase in Export-Import funds could get through Congress now."

Whether the Administration will ask for an increase in the bank's money will be decided by the National Advisory Council, comprised of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce and other agencies dealing with foreign questions. The council may meet this week.

JEWISH VETERANS DEMAND ACTION ON PALESTINE REPORT

JUL 16 1946

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Jewish war veterans carried to President Truman, the British embassy and the state department today their protests at failure to permit immediate entry of 100,000 European Jews into Palestine.

The group calling on Lord Inverchapel, British ambassador, left with him a statement declaring that as long as Britain refuses to implement the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry calling for the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine x x x all right-thinking Americans x x x will have nothing but scorn for your government."

One delegation told Mr. Truman the Jewish veterans would undertake to recruit a division of volunteers any time he felt it desirable to send American troops to Palestine to facilitate entry of Jewish refugees.

It left a statement with the President declaring the group felt that Britain's "demand for American troops" to preserve order in the Holy Land "is a colossal bluff, designed to frighten and mislead the American people."

Earlier the veterans, estimated by their leaders at more than 4,000, paraded along Constitution avenue to the Washington monument for memorial services for Jewish servicemen killed in two world wars.

Included were large delegations from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. The Jewish veterans came by special train, bus and automobile. They planned to return to their homes tonight.

Lt. Col. Milton J. Richman of Hartford, Conn., and Fred S. Harris of Meriden, Conn., headed the delegation which called at the White House. Archie H. Greenberg of Brooklyn was spokesman for the group which went to the British embassy and Capt. William Kapelman and David Lasker of Boston, Mass., for the third delegation which called on Undersecretary of State Acheson.

WOULD RECRUIT JEWISH DIVISION

JUL 16 1946

Vets Offer to Enlist Troops for Palestine Duty.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.). A delegation of Jewish war veterans told President Truman today they would like to recruit a division of Jewish volunteers for duty in Palestine if he feels that would help facilitate the entry of 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land.

In a statement left with Mr. Truman, the group said Britain wants the United States to send troops into Palestine to preserve order if the 100,000 Jews are admitted as Mr. Truman and an Anglo-American commission have proposed.

The group said that they were convinced that no American troops are actually needed, and that Britain's demand is a colossal bluff, designed to frighten and mislead the American people.

The delegation included Fred S. Harris of Meriden, Conn., past national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of world war I; Capt. Hershel Auerbach of New York city, a veteran of world war II; Chaplain Shepard Z. Baum of New York city, chaplain of world war II; Lieut. Leonard Moriber of Miami Beach, world war II holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, and Benjamin Aronsohn,, department commander of the District of Columbia, Jewish War Veterans.

M'MAHON OFFERS PLEA TO AID JEWS

JUL 16 1946

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn.), presented to the Senate today a telegram quoting a resolution by the Jewish war veterans post 86, New Haven, Conn., recommending immediate congressional action on proposal for admission of displaced European Jews into Palestine.

The resolution, forwarded by Milton P. Portnov, post adjutant, declared statements of British Foreign Minister Bevin should be "nationally and officially branded as anti-Semitic repudiation of what our armed forces fought and died for."

McMahon, chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy Control, will preside tomorrow over a session of the Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy. The discussion, at the Interior department, will be on the subject, "What Will Be the United States' Policy on World Control of Atomic Energy?"

Atom Veto Won't Balk U. S.

JUL 16 1946

Hancock Asserts Only Effective World Control Will Reveal Our Secrets.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—John Hancock, a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Atomic Commission, asserted today that the United States will not dispose of its atomic bombs or yield basic atomic secrets until creation of an effective world control system.

He strongly indicated also that in order to make atomic controls effective the United States would be willing to go outside the framework of the United Nations if necessary to nullify the great power veto.

Hancock, an intimate associate of Bernard Baruch, United States delegate to the Atomic Commission, spoke before the Institute of the National Committee on Atomic Information.

Outlining reasons for American objections to a veto over atomic energy matters, Hancock said in his prepared speech:

"The least that must be insisted upon is that (1) once violations of the treaty (for atomic control) have occurred, punishment must be swift and certain, and (2) the operations of the ADA (Atomic Development Authority) cannot be interferred with by the device of the unanimity (veto) rule."

Japs Wise to Bomb.

Japanese scientists knew more about atomic energy at the time of Hiroshima than Americans had believed, Dr. Philip Morrison of the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb propect,, told the institute.

Morrison declared that when he was in Hiroshima a month after the first bomb was dropped on Japan, Prof. Nishina, one of Japan's foremost physicists, "talked intelligently with me about the physics of the bomb."

The Japanese scientist's first question to him was "What was the efficiency of the bomb?"

"It (the bomb) was no secret to him, but a problem, to be attacked by methods he knew well, along lines quite as familiar in Tokyo as in New Mexico," Morrison said.

While American scientists gave the Japanese no data on the efficiency of the bomb, he added, the Americans were "amazed" at

the professor's' technical questions regarding the bomb.

Morrison said world control of atomic energy "can be made to work" and that United Nations negotiations indicate a general agreement "on means and on objective."

"There remain hard problems at issue," Morrison said in an address prepared for the institute. He included "unilateral United States manufacture of bombs and the U. S. S. R. desire for the rule of great power unanimity."

Morrison decried "public unwillingness to face the problem," but he noted that one year is not long enough to end all problems associated with the great discovery. Discussion has brought out, he said, that the new energy is potentially of "enormous good."

JUL 16 1946

World Bomb Control Urged By Wallace

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Wallace declared today that humanity could not survive an atomic war and added that "survival and security can be achieved only through world control of atomic energy."

"It is to be hoped that all negotiators at the United Nations will bear in mind that the only final answer is world control," Wallace said in a speech prepared for an "institute on world control of atomic energy."

House Set For Debate

The institute, sponsored by "The Committee on Atomic Information," opened its two-day meeting as the House prepared to start debate this week on legislation for a commission to control domestic development of atomic energy.

A sharp fight is in prospect over whether civilians only should be named to the commission, as provided in a bill passed by the Senate, or whether the armed forces should be represented as demanded by the House Military Committee.

No Defense, He Says

On the subject of world control of the bomb, Wallace asserted:

"This must be our immediate purpose—to gain time and provide a secure base for considering the problem of war itself. The main factors are clear—there is no defense in science (against the atomic bomb), just as there is no lasting secret."

Another conference speaker, Dr. Norman H. Dawes, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, also appealed for civilian control of atomic energy.

This, he said, along with "freedom for science and scientists in nuclear research and internationalization of the newly emancipated energy . . . are the ways alone in which democracy can be continued and strengthened and the chances for world peace furthered."

JUL 16 1946

Acheson Urges U. S. Enirance To World Court

Senators Also Hear Fahy and Jessup Testify in Favor of Participation

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The Truman administration's indorsement of United States participation in the World Court of the United Nations was laid today before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, and Charles Fahy, legal adviser of the State Department, testified that both President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes favor yielding compulsory jurisdiction to the court on international legal questions involving this country.

Mr. Acheson said that this nation's participation would constitute "a long and even a decisive step in the direction of crossing the line which separates world disorder from world order based on law."

He added that this country has already agreed to settlement of its political disputes by the U. N. Security Council and now should take the next step by allowing similar determination of international judicial questions in which it may be involved.

"It is difficult to see how any harm could come to the United States," he said.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, who presided, asked whether Congressional action should be through the pending resolution, requiring two-thirds approval of the Senate, or a measure allowing both the Senate and House to act by simple majority vote as was done on the United Nations organization. Mr. Acheson replied that either would accomplish the same result.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, who will serve as this country's representative to the Security Council, observed that the World Court is similar to the Supreme Court of the United States in that both lack a "sheriff" to inforce their decisions.

Mr. Fahy said that under the proposal this country consents to be sued in the international court by any other nation that files the same agreement.

He agreed with Senator Austin that if both political and judicial questions are involved in a dispute the court probably could not act unless asked to do so by the Security Council.

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law at Columbia University, said that the Foreign Relations Committee had already recommended participation in the World Court when it approved the U. N. Charter and urged active participation in all U. N. activities.

He declared this country could not find a "better bench" than the fifteen independent judges already set up by the U. N.

The move for participation was initiated in the Senate under a resolution sponsored by fifteen Senators, including nine Republicans and six Democrats.

NISEI TROOPS GET TRUMAN CITATION

JUL 16 1946

442d Combat Outfit Is Told It Not Only Fought Enemy but Overcame Prejudice

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—President Truman today congratulated the Japanese-American 442d Regimental Combat Outfit for their victories over the enemy and over prejudice.

Before affixing the Presidential distinguished unit citation banner to the colors of the 442d the President declared that American citizenship is "much more than race, creed or religion."

He told the troops they had fought not only the enemy but prejudice too, "and won." But he urged them to continue the fight against prejudice.

The President stood in a downpour of rain as he made his brief speech from the ellipse at the rear of the White House grounds.

As he walked among the various units making up the 442d Regimental Combat Team, the President was followed by a small group of notables, including Chairman Andrew J. May (Democrat, of Kentucky) of the House Military Committee.

About half of the 500 officers and men who returned from overseas with the Japanese-American group live in Hawaii. They will be sent to separation centers there, while those living in this country will be discharged in the United States.

The Presidential inspection and review followed a parade down Constitution Avenue. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, and ten outstanding men of the unit were in the official reviewing party.

The text of the President's speech follows:

"It is a very great pleasure to me today to be able to put the Presidential citation on your banner.

"You are to be congratulated on what you have done for this great country of ours. I think it was my predecessor who said that Americanism is not a matter of race or creed, it is a matter of the heart.

"You fought for the free nations of the world along with the rest of us. I congratulate you for that and I can't tell you how very much I appreciate the privilege of being able to show you just how much the United States of America thinks of what you have done.

"You are now on your way home. You fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice, and you have won. Keep up that fight, and we continue to win—to make this great Republic stand for just what the Constitution says it stands for: the welfare of all the people all the time.

"Bring forward the colors."

BRITAIN HONORS 1277 AMERICANS

JUL 16 1946

Decorations and Medals for War Services.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—The award of British decorations to 1,277 Americans for wartime services was announced yesterday by Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador here. Sixty-nine decorations, all given in the name of King George VI, were of various ranks in the Order of the British Empire. The remainder were of the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom.

Recipients are being notified by mail. The ribbons of the decorations will be sent to them soon, but the medals will not be available for some time because of metal and manpower shortages in Britain. Among those to be decorated are these from New York:

To be Knight Grand Cross in the Order of the British Empire:

Clark H. Minor, 730 Park avenue, New York.

To be Knight Commander in the Order of the British Empire:

Lester E. Grant, 720 Park avenue, New York.

To be Commander in the Order of the British Empire:

Thomas H. Beck, 230 Park avenue, New York.

H. P. Borer, 2 Norfolk Road, University Gardens, Great Neck, L. I.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Suydam Cutting, 20 Pine street, New York.

Stephen Galatti, 60 Beaver street, New York.

Mrs. Wales Latham, 141 East 88th street, New York.

Albert G. Milbank, 15 Broad street, New York.

Miss Moyca Newell, British Apprentice Club, 222 West 23d street, New York.

William V. C. Ruxton, 126 East 54th street, New York.

Samuel A. Weldon, First National Bank, 2 Wall street, New York.

William Harold White, 587 Fifth avenue, New York.

To be Officer in the Order of the British Empire:

Mrs. William Armour, 124 East 82d street, New York.

Mrs. Halstead Freeman, 1120 Park avenue, New York.

Rev. Harold H. Kelley, D. D., Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South street, New York.

Clayton Knight, 15 W. 11th st., New York.

George de Forest Lord, "Syosset," Oyster Bay, L. I.

Charles J. Moran, 473 Abbey Rd., Munsey Park, L. I.

Mrs. Hollon C. Spaulding, British Apprentice Club, Hotel Chelsea, New York.

Dr. John Ralph Voris, London Terrace Apartments, New York.

Edmund H. Zick, 126 Meadow Road, Buffalo.

To be Member in the Order of the British Empire:

Miss Mary Averell Brown, Little Services Club, 104 E. 56th st., New York.

Mrs. Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown.

Mrs. Stephen Clark, 46 E. 70th st., New York.

Mrs. O. P. J. Corwin, 31 E. 65th st., New York.

Mrs. Marie Deems, 19 E. 37th st., New York.

Mrs. Thomas C. Morgan, 1175 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.

Mrs. John Hugh Nolan, 156 E. 79th st., New York.

William J. Schmidt, 20 Pine st., New York.

Mrs. Arthur Wise, 124 Willow st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. Stephen Wise, 91 Central Park West, New York.

HOUSE WILL VOTE ON OPA BILL TODAY

JUL 16 1946

Backers Fear Revival Will Fail, Seek to Aid Buyers' Strikes.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Legislation to facilitate buyers' strikes on any goods which jump high above OPA ceilings was plumped into the legislative hopper today amid signs that some price agency's friends are giving up hope for its revival with the powers they want.

NIGHT

Meanwhile Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, climbed Capitol hill to speak of a "danger of widespread unrest" if prices go out of hand. He told a congressional committee that if effective controls are not restored there will be repercussions at the polls in November.

Showdown in House

A showdown occurs in the House tomorrow, on the new Senate bill. That is the measure President Truman says "couldn't be worse"—thus hinting at another veto unless the legislation is revised considerably before it reaches his desk.

The tension on price control was heightened further when Senate Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, broadly indicated that the next bill Congress sends to the President will be the last and that if Mr. Truman vetoes it OPA will be dead permanently. Barkley said he hopes Congress will adjourn by July 27. That would leave little time to get the pending measure to the White House and back, and pass something else.

The House Republican high command failed, meanwhile, to reach an agreement on party strategy for OPA legislation.

G.O.P. Fails to Agree

The Republican Steering committee met in the office of the party leader, Rep. Martin of Massachusetts, but members said there were "differences of opinion" and no over-all plan was arrived at.

Some party leaders said they believed the House will send the Senate bill to a House-Senate conference committee, to see if a compromise can be written, and that no instructions will be given the House conferees that would tie their hands in the conference with the senators.

However, they expect the conferees might be unable to agree, in which event the House might instruct them to accept the Senate bill with certain revisions.

Would Prepare Price Data

Rep. Voorls (D-Calif) offered the buyers' strike guide bill. It would provide consumers with official price data on important commodities and services. The weekly reports would come out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The thing that really is needed," the Californian said, "is to enable the people to select specific cases where unwarranted price increases have taken place and to withhold their purchases as to those particular things."

Introduction of this bill came after president Walter P. Reuther of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers said in Chicago a buyers' strike "such as the country has never known" will result from the nationwide series of mass meetings scheduled by the union for tomorrow.

C.I.O. Leader Murray told the House Labor committee that Congress had better remain in session until an effective OPA bill is passed.

"We have national unrest, national chaos and a Congress that is derelict in its duties," he declared. "There is only one kind of sound (OPA) bill and that is one that will keep prices down."

If Congress fails to revive controls, he said, the "greatest economist in America, the American housewife" will see that a Congress is selected in November "which will solve them."

JUL 16 1946

Friends, Foes Of OPA Gird For Battle In The House

JUL 16 1946

30.24-4151

Washington, July 15 (AP)—OPA's friends and foes in the House sharpened their legislative sabers today for a duel over the price-control revival bill which President Truman declared "couldn't be any worse."

The Chief Executive's comment on the Senate-passed measure added the strongest hint yet that a second veto is in the offing unless something more to the Administration's liking can be worked out by a joint committee of the two chambers.

Barring a last-minute change in plans, the first test will take place on the House floor tomorrow.

The issue is whether any controls at all shall be imposed again on a dozen or more items.

Exempted In Senate Bill

The Senate, by top-heavy majorities, ordered these things kept free of any future price ceilings:

Meat, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and all other livestock and dairy products; cottonseed, soybeans and their products; grain and feedstuffs; tobacco products and gasoline and other petroleum products, so long as oil supplies do not drop below domestic demand.

It undoubtedly was this list of exemptions that prompted Mr. Truman to say the OPA bill "is in terrible shape." He used that phrase in reporting on the status of price controls to Secretary of State Byrnes and Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) upon their return yesterday from the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The measure which emerged from the Senate on Saturday was a substitute for the OPA bill Mr. Truman vetoed June 29.

Some Would Pass It "As Is"

However, a formidable group of Republicans who claim some Democratic support want to accept the Senate bill "as is" and send it along to Mr. Truman without following the usual procedure of referring it to a Senate-House conference.

"I believe the bill as passed by the Senate is just about as good a bill as you can get from the Senate," Representative Halleck (R., Ind.) said. "We might as well send it to the President and leave it up to him."

However, Administration leaders, hopeful of rewriting the measure almost completely, at at least knocking out all or most of the exemptions, want the bill sent to conference.

Called "Decontrol" Measure

"You might as well not have any price controls at all if you're going to take all the important things out from under controls," asserted Representative Monroney (D., Okla.). "This is not a price-control bill. It is a price-decontrol measure."

Three courses lie open for the House when it votes tomorrow:

1. It may send the Senate bill directly to the White House.

2. It may simply send the bill to conference without specific recommendations to the conferees, or,

3. It may send it to conference, with instructions to fight against some of the Senate proposals and to accept others.

In the event the second course is decided upon, some lawmakers said they would try to arrange a meeting between conference committee members and Mr. Truman in an effort to reach an advance understanding on just what would be necessary to assure a new price-control law.

Matters Believed Acceptable

Under either conference procedure, little difficulty was expected in reaching an agreement on these other provisions of the Senate bill:

Continuance of rent controls except in states having their own control machinery.

A section under which price ceilings for manufactured articles must reflect 1940 industry-wide averages, plus the industry's average increase in production costs since then, with the OPA having power to deny such increases under certain conditions.

Transfer of control over farm commodity prices from OPA to the Secretary of Agriculture, except those specifically removed from controls.

Creation of an independent decontrol board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, which could override both the OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture in pricing matters.

Allowance of prewar margins and discounts for automobile and appliance dealers.

Truman Sees Long Famine

JUL 16 1946

Asserts U. S. May Have to Help Prevent Starvation for Another Three Years.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—President Truman told a youth food conference today that the United States may have to help prevent starvation in war-torn areas for another three years.

"It is going to take another year or two—maybe three—before those countries can get back on a production basis so that they could even contribute their own support," the President declared. "We are going to help them all we can with machinery and tools and the wherewithal to raise food, but it will be some time before those destroyed countries can get back on a basis where they can feed themselves."

Opening the meeting of the National Youth Conference on Food in the East Wing of the White House, the President told the delegates that the United States had furnished to date 417,000,000 bushels of food grains as compared with commitments last November for 225,000,000 bushels.

"But that is nothing for us to brag about," he said. "We furnished those food grains because we happened to be the country that had them. That doesn't mean that everybody, while he didn't starve, received enough to eat."

He told the young people that he wished they could see "the situation as it really is" in Poland, Greece, Hungary, Austria, Germany and China.

"You would understand then just exactly what it means, and what war and pestilence really mean. You would know what the four horsemen look like."

Wallace Addresses Group.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace told the youth group that "fully one-fourth of the world's population is now at the starvation level."

"It may be another year or possibly two years before the people of the world have enough food to free them from the fear of death by starvation," he said in a speech prepared for the conference on food.

Despite reports that harvests were bigger than expected, he said: "We cannot allow ourselves to be misled by appearances in the season of plenty. If we are to produce the one world that we like to talk about, all nations must make an effort to think in terms of the desires and problems of other nations. Only then will it be possible to arrive at reasonable agreements and build a world free from the fear of war."

The thirty-four teen-age boys and girls are from farms and cities in sixteen States and represent seventeen national youth agencies with a combined membership of 32,000,000 children. Among the delegates were Isaac Alcabes and Gertrude Mason of New York, Allan D. Nacht of East Orange, N. J., Marjorie Croot of Morristown, N. J., John Barton of Summit, N. J., and Clifford F. De Wolfe of East Haven, Conn.

Senate Kills Truman Plan To Merge Housing Groups

JUL 16 1946

Two Other Reorganization Proposals Approved, Become Law.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Congress tonight killed off President Truman's order consolidating all housing bureaus into a single, permanent National Housing agency.

After giving lukewarm assent to two other White House reorganization plans, the Senate voted 45 to 31 to disapprove the more important "Plan No. 1."

This scuttled the housing proposal. The House previously had voted down all three plans issued by the White House May 16.

Two Plans Approved

The other two plans—one of them strengthening the Federal Security agency, the other making several minor consolidations of government agencies—become law at midnight tonight, under terms of the 1945 Reorganization act.

A housing consolidation still may become law, however, for such a plan is provided in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill, a measure which already has gained sweeping Senate approval. Either plan would give permanent status to a set-up similar to the one now functioning under NHA Administrator Wilson Wyatt.

Taft Leads Opposition

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), a co-sponsor of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure, led the opposition to the President's plan. He said it went farther than, and "completely disregarded," the Senate- approved bill which bears his name.

Under Mr. Truman's plan, he said, a housing administrator might be "public-housing minded," to the detriment of privately-financed housing which would also be under his wing.

Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky), said Taft's claim simply "wasn't true."

The only difference between the two plans, he said, was use of the word "supervise" in the Senate bill and "control" in the White House plan.

"How can I supervise you unless I can control you," Barkley asked, turning to Taft, and then won a laugh with this: "And the Lord knows I wish I could do that at times."

Scrapped along with housing features of "Plan No. 1" were clauses which would have:

Put the Farm Credit administration under the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation; merged the Office of Contract Settlement into the Office of Reconversion; set up a consolidated Agricultural Research administration under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Vote Is 40 to 37

Earlier the Senate decided, by a scant vote of 40 to 37, to reject a House resolution blocking Presidential "Plan No. 2." This merges the Children's bureau and other social agencies into the Federal Security agency.

This cancelled out the House's veto, for the reorganization act makes such orders law in 60 days unless both Senate and House reject them.

The FSA reorganization is widely regarded as the Administration's preliminary move toward creating a new department of welfare with cabinet rank.

Taft leaped on this point in criticizing the plan, saying it was a first step in making FSA Administrator Watson Miller "an overall adminstrator of health, welfare and educational programs of the government."

Barkley said most of the complaints came from government employes who "have no right to complain" of moves intended to promote "efficiency and economy."

ARMY AND NAVY TO SPEED STEEL SCRAP TO MILLS

JUL 16 1946

Emergency Plan to Relieve Critical Shortage Which Threatens Industry.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—Reconversion Director John R. Steelman today announced a ten-point emergency program aimed at speeding the flow of scrap metal to steel mills.

He acted after receiving a report that steel mills had less than two weeks' supply of scrap on hand and that urgently needed steel production might soon have to be curtailed.

Steelman's statement said that surplus ships, guns, tanks and ammunition would be broken up and made available to the steel mills for ultimate production of peacetime goods.

The report of the steel emergency came from the Civilian Production Administration, Steelman said, adding that the program to meet it was formulated at an inter-agency meeting at the White House.

Under the program:

1. The CPA will authorize the War Assets Administration to lease surplus Navy and maritime ship yards and other ship scrapping facilities to private operators.

2. The Navy and Maritime Commission will immediately list all facilities suitable for ship scrapping operations, "including those being retained in stand-by condition, which can be turned over to the WAA on twenty-four hours' notice for temporary release."

3. The Navy and Maritime Commission will make several hundred surplus ships immediately available for scrap salvage.

4. The Army will notify overseas commanders of the "urgent need for scrap on this country and instruct them to speed up the return of military scrap wherever this is possible."

5. The Navy Department has directed Navy yard and other installation commanders "to place all available scrap on sale immediately," and ship- breaking operations will be pressed where this can be done without interfering with other urgent work. All Navy-owned machine tools which are no longer useful and have no commercial values will be scrapped and sold.

6. The Maritime Commission will urge operators of ships returning empty to this country to load as much military scrap or ballast as they can maintain in foreign ports.

7. The Army "will endeavor to expand its current program of demilitarizing live ammunition and equipment."

8. A joint War Department CPA study "will be started immediately to determine the extent to which alloy steel in guns, tanks and other armor plate can be used in civilian production."

9. All agencies of the Government will institute "an intensive scrap housecleaning drive" and the practice of accumulating piles of scrap before calling for bids "will be discontinued during the emergency."

10. The War Assets Administration "will accelerate the sales as scrap certain machine tools which are obsolete or otherwise unsuitable for civilian production."

Mills Face Shutdown.

Steelman said that the CPA reported that some steel mills "have less than one day's supply of scrap on hand and that urgently needed steel production might drop as much as 30 per cent within two weeks unless that flow of scrap is speeded up."

Industrialist Cuts Ties With Garsson Brothers

JUL 16 1946

Waives Immunity, Tells Probers He Did Not Know of Aid from Rep. May.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Munitions maker Allen B. Gellman, describing himself as "deeply humiliated," testified today that he had cut loose from his wartime associations a few days ago upon learning of their past, "so that I could fight my own battle."

"I'd rather be dead," he cried out when Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate War Investigating committee asked him whether he would have embarked upon a war contract association with Henry and Murray Garsson had he known their background.

Waives Protection

Agreeing to waive constitutional protection against being forced to testify, Gellman denied any knowledge that Rep. May (D-Ky) had gone to the aid of the midwest industrial combine of which he and the Garssons were officials.

He said that he had "left the selling end of the business" to the Garsson brothers while he concentrated on production, working hard "for every dollar."

He denied, too, any knowledge of the activities of press agent Benjamin Franklin Fields, a former convict, on behalf of the combine. Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) has charged that Fields linked an offer of a $5,000 "campaign contribution" to a plea that he persuade his colleagues to "lay off" the inquiry.

As Gellman professed his ignorance of the Fields matter, Mead broke in to characterize Fields as a "conman" and "professional, high pressure lobbyist" and to assert that he "ought to be run out of town."

Consults Own Attorney

Gellman said that upon hearing of the testimony concerning Fields and the Garssons he decided to "cut loose" and consult his own attorney. Previously he had been represented by the same lawyer as the Garssons.

Committee Counsel George Meader has put into the record FBI reports identifying Henry Garsson as a dismissed Internal Revenue agent and brother Murray as a one-time associate of Dutch Schultz and Owney Madden, and a former employe of the Department of Labor in the Hoover administration.

Gellman told the committee that Murray Garsson was "a very sociable sort of an individual" who boasted frequently of knowing "practically every important person in Washington" and of seeing them frequently over pinochle games and at cocktail parties.

He paid tribute to Henry Garsson's engineering ability and, at one point, heaving a heavy sigh, declared that he had thought during their wartime operations that everything was "on the up and up."

"I feel very sorry for you," said Mead, after declaring that Gellman and the family of J. T. Weiss had a "good record" and good name before their association with the Garssons and the development of the combine.

Studies Corporate Structure

As Mead went with Gellman through the corporate structure of the 19 closely-linked concerns, the munitions maker at times had trouble recalling whether he had been an official of companies or what his title had been.

Gellman testified that he and J. T. Weiss had sold their 70 per cent interest in Batavia Metal Products company to Henry Garsson in 1944 for $350,000 in cash, part of which Garsson obtained by borrowing $75,000 from the associated Erie Basin Metal Products company.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) drew from Gellman testimony that Erie made this loan at a time when it was beseeching the government for advance payments on war contracts in order to keep operating.

Gellman said he had nothing to do with the purchase of $48,000 worth of lumber from the Cumberland Lumber company for which May was listed as the Kentucky agent, beyond advancing $33,400 to Garsson as a loan. Testimony has been introduced previously that the lumber was never delivered.

Questioned Lumber Deal

He declared that he had asked Garsson at one point why the lumber had not been delivered, and was told that it was being stored because it was "green."

In Frankfurt, Ky., Revenue Commissioner O. M. Howard said that Kentucky is at work on a complete check of the Cumberland Lumber company. He said the company has never filed its corporation, property or state income tax report, and said that his department has no record of the company's existence.

Gellman dismissed as "just a misunderstanding" a transaction which the Justice department is investigating, involving the Interstate Machinery company, another in the combine. The committee did not develop details of that transaction beyond putting into the record a copy of an Army negotiator's letter to Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Claudle which referred to "false claims."

Gellman acknowledged that both Erie Basin and Batavia let out subcontracts to other companies in the combine, but denied that this was done for the purpose of increasing profits from the government.

Freeman Testifies

Gellman was called to the stand after Joseph Freeman had told the committee that he took problems of the combine to Rep. May for help.

Freeman, the group's Washington representative whose salary skyrocketed from $5,841 in 1941 to $70,000 four years later, told the Senate committee that he called upon May "six or eight times" for aid.

He denied flatly, however, that he ever had paid May, chairman of the House Military committee, any money for that help, or that he had ever discussed "funds" with the Kentucky legislator.

He said, mopping his brow repeatedly during testimony, that he "didn't know" whether May had ever visited his office. The answer came after Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) had cautioned him to "think long and hard and remember that you are under oath."

Invitation to May Stands

Freeman was called to the witness stand after the committee formally announced that its invitation to May to appear personally to testify "still stands, but there will be no further written informal invitation."

"The committee," said Chairman Mead, "at its executive session on Saturday, instructed counsel to examine the law as to bringing Congressman May before the committee by legal process. It postponed decision as to further steps pending an examination of the law and until completion of the testimony of other witnesses."

This left the question of May's voluntary appearance at an impasse. May has insisted that he be given the right to have counsel present, cross examine witnesses, call witnesses of his own, and summon records from the War department.

"As an arm of the Senate," answered Mead, "we are under a mandate to obtain facts. In doing so, we are obliged to control and conduct our proceedings ourselves. It would not be right to delegate that power and that responsibility to a third party—least of all to a witness before the committee."

As the committee pressed into the wartime profits and operation of 19 closely-linked munitions concerns, Freeman testified that he had been made a "dummy" director of the Cumberland Lumber company although he knew nothing about its operations and owned none of its stock.

The committee has received testimony that May was listed as the Kentucky agent for Cumberland and that the Illinois combine paid $48,000 to Cumberland for lumber which was never delivered.

Under a sharp examination by members of the committee, Freeman denied any knowledge of Cumberland's financial affairs, but acknowledged that he had relayed on to Henry Garsson, promoter of the combine, a sealed envelope containing its papers.

Tells of Timberland Deal

Freeman said the timberland deal, for which Cumberland was organized, grew out of a call by Freeman to inquire whether May knew of lumber for sale in Kentucky. Later, the witness said, he took to the congressman a request from Henry Garsson that an effort be made to obtain options on land which May had mentioned to him.

Asked whether he always found May cooperative when asked for aid, Freeman said "not always." He added that he sometimes had to wait as much as a week before he got the requested lift.

Committee Counsel George Meader asked whether Freeman requested help from anyone else on problems of Erie Basin and Batavia Metals companies, two members of the munitions group.

"There was no reason," the witness responded.

Freeman also:

1. Described Benjamin Franklin Fields as "a very dear friend of mine" but denied prompting him to an effort to halt the committee's inquiry.

2. Waived the constitutional immunity which Garsson claimed after being informed by Mead that he could not be required to testify concerning matters which would "incriminate or degrade" himself.

3. Said that he never had referred to May as Yiechel—Yiddish, he explained, for Jacob — "because I had too much respect for the congressman."

4. Said that he had turned a certain $46,000 in checks over to his attorney to cash because he had no bank account himself and was having "marital trouble." (Testimony has been given that the checks were ultimately cashed by Sam Beard, self-styled gambler).

5. Denied that he, himself, had ever "played the horses," gambled, or given presents in return for favors, or spent "five cents" for entertainment in connection with war contracts.

6. Acknowledged that he had obtained an air priority for himself and his wife for a trip to California shortly after being married. Mead referred to the journey as a "honeymoon trip."

JUL 16 1946

Manpower Lack Is Approaching, Officials Think

Washington, July 15 (AP)—A new manpower shortage by fall is looming larger in the eyes of some Federal economists.

Officials of the Civilian Production Administration, who first reported the possibility in May, say now they are "even more convinced" by latest census reports.

The Census Bureau found the civilian working force had risen to 56,740,000 in June, approaching the "sixty million jobs" level which Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace calls "full employment."

Three Factors Cited

CPA officials said the manpower pinch might be felt as early as October or November, growing out of three factors:

1. Demands for perhaps 1,000,000 men in construction and building materials.

2. Sizable expansion in the retail trades and services.

3. Continued but smaller new hiring by factories.

Some analysts in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion say there is "better than a 50-50 chance" for a manpower shortage this fall; others believe it will be severe in some industries and localities but not general.

USES Opinion

The United States Employment Service holds mainly to the latter view, but its current official report, "The Labor Market," gives this forecast:

"A period of economic activity unparalleled in peace-time appears in the immediate offing. The labor market will consequently become even tighter than it has been in recent months."

Throughout the Government, officials voice surprise over the rate at which private industry has absorbed discharged veterans—almost 10,000,000 in the last ten months, USES says. Five of every six service men released up to June were at work or in school.

Wary About Predicting

Government officials are wary about predictions, in view of the celebrated error of the old War Manpower Commission in predicting 8,000,000 unemployed this spring. Few are willing to be quoted by name or to guess which industries will be hardest hit.

The consensus, however, is that housing construction will run into serious manpower troubles as the homes-for-veterans drive gets into full swing; that the lower-paid industries like textile mills and brickyards will encounter a recurrence of their wartime difficulties, and that "unpopular" occupations like foundry work and the needle trades will have difficulty recruiting workers.

Alleviating factors, some officials hold, will be a tendency of women and others who have retired from the labor market to go back into it if jobs are plentiful and wages good.

$1,250,000,000 Debt Cut Is Planned by Treasury

JUL 16 1946

By [illegible] United Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—The United States Treasury will slash the national debt to $267,000,000,000—a cut of $1,250,000,000—on Aug. 1 by retiring short-term obligations for cash, it was disclosed today.

When the Aug. 1 redemption is completed, the debt will have been cut about $13,500,000,000 since March 1, in line with President Truman's goal for economy in government.

The short-term obligations will be redeemed for money from the Treasury's high cash balance, which totaled $12,281,789,442 on July 12. This is about two and one-half times that of normal peacetime years.

Patterson to See Omaha Air Fair

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson plans to leave Thursday on a visit to a world's fair of aviation at Omaha, Neb., and to the White Sands, N. M. proving grounds to witness the firing of a Nazi V-2 weapon rocket.

JUL 16 1946

House Votes Aid to Hawaii

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The House today passed unanimously without debate legislation to authorize Federal financial aid in rehabilitation of damage, estimated at $25,000,000, caused by the tidal wave which struck Hawaii April 1. The bill now goes to the Senate. The bill, by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, Republican, of Hawaii, provides $10,000,000 of Federal funds for repair of roads and bridges, $1,300,000 for reconstruction of public buildings, schools, docks and other structures, and $5,000,000 for loans to individuals at 3 per cent interest for reconstruction of homes and stores. The territory has agreed to match Federal money on a 50-50 basis.

Awards for Red Cross Workers

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Nearly 8,000 American Red Cross workers who have served satisfactorily with the armed forces outside the continental United States for six months or longer will receive special civilian awards from the War Department, Red Cross national headquarters announced today. Special theater ribbons have been issued by the War Department for all qualified civilians who aided in the war effort overseas from December, 1941, through January, 1946. Civilians must have been in service overseas on or after Oct. 5, 1943, to be eligible.

JUL 16 1946

COL. LOVE, WIFE RECEIVE AWARDS

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Col. Robert M. Love, Boston, and his wife, Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, received medals today for war services with the Army Air forces.

They were the first man and wife in Army history, officials said, to be decorated simultaneously.

30.24-4153

Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the Air Transport command, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Love for "exceptionally meritorious" service as deputy commander of the European ferrying division of the ATC, and later commander of the ATC west coast wing.

Mrs. Love received the Air Medal from Gen. George, along with an accompanying citation signed by President Truman noting her "operational leadership in the successful training and assignment of over 300 qualified women fliers in the flying of advanced military aircraft."

She was executive officer of the Women's Air Force Service pilots from March, 1942, to December, 1944.

JUL 16 1946

MRS. TRUMAN'S PARTY TO SKIP REFRESHMENTS

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (AP) Mrs. Harry S. Truman will have a garden party at the White House tomorrow afternoon but the usual ice cream, cookies and punch will be missing.

The guests will be the volunteers of the War Hospitality committee, a group of about 1,000 women. Their officers suggested no refreshments be served in view of the critical world food situation.

Bill Helps Veterans To Buy Farm Lands

Washington, July 15 (AP) — War veterans and present occupants would get a three-year preference in buying certain Government farm lands under legislation approved by the Senate today and sent to the President.

The land includes that formerly devoted to rural resettlement and rehabilitation projects of the early New Deal days.

DEATH IN SPY TRIAL OF RUSSIAN BARRED

JUL 16 1946

Judge Rules Against Capital Penalty—Seattle Jury Gets Case Today

SEATTLE, July 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black ruled out the death penalty as a sentence for a possible conspiracy conviction of Russian Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin in his espionage conspiracy trial after Government and defense attorneys had finished two days of closing arguments.

After the jury had left the room, Judge Black commented briefly that the young naval officer had been tried on the theory that it was a capital case. He said that under the indictment it could have been. Tracy E. Griffin and Irvin Goodman, defense counsel, stated that Lieutenant Redin was on trial for his life.

Judge Black said that in time of war an espionage conspiracy conviction could carry death, but added: "The evidence would not satisfy me that any conspiracy existed beyond all reasonable doubt before V-J Day. I am satisfied that the statute contemplated a 'shooting war.'"

His instructions will be given tomorrow morning to the jury of seven men and five women.

The chief Assistant United States Attorney, Allan Pomeroy, reviewed the evidence in his closing argument, mentioning the prominent part Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had played in working with Herbert S. Kennedy, who had testified that he had sold naval secrets to Lieutenant Redin.

Cattle Bringing Record $25 at Chicago Yards

JUL 16 1946

Hogs Highest Since 1919; Analyst Says Consumer May Pay 70 to 75% More

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 15.—Vigorous buying today sent cattle prices to a new top and ran hogs up to the highest level since 1919—$25 and $19 a hundred pounds, respectively.

The new cattle pinnacle was accompanied by a rise in the price range on steers to the highest in history, running from $22.50 up to $24.50. Such activity came in spite of delivery of the second largest receipts at Union Stockyards since last October.

One market analyst said the new top price represented an increase in cost to the packer of 66 2-3 per cent since lifting of Office of Price Administration price controls. He explained that before July 1 the ceiling was $18 and the packer received a $3 government subsidy on the average, reducing his cost to $15 a hundred pounds. This is now two-thirds higher, but it was pointed out that the proportion is raised as the meat goes through processing to reach the consumer and by that time the increase likely will be 70 to 75 per cent over former price ceilings.

Seven car loads of strictly choice steers brought the $25 limit. Choice heifers also made a climb to $23.25, the Friday level for steers, from the $22.50 last quoted.

The new price on good and choice hogs toppled the previous recent high of $18.50 established July 1, but still was under the $23.60 a hundred pounds paid in 1919.

Trade was more than for a week ago, an estimated 14,000 total compared with 25,500 last Monday, leading some traders to consider the big market rush was slowing up.

Other marketts across the country showed similar results from the day's trading.

At St. Paul, steers reached a new all-time high of $23. Jersey City had a market top of $24, and a $23 peak also was reached at St. Louis.

Hog prices reached $19.25 at St. Louis; $20 at Buffalo and $19 at Indianapolis, and Omaha, Neb.

Wholesale Butter Off 3 Cents

The wholesale price of butter dropped three cents a pound yesterday. It was the first break noted in the commodity on the New York Mercantile Exchange since July 1, when ceiling prices ended.

The highest grade butter—AA 92 score—closed at 71½ cents yesterday, compared with 74½ cents on Friday. Similarly, grade B butter was down to 70½ cents. The effect of the drop, dealers said, would not be felt in the retail market for a while because present supplies were bought at a higher wholesale price.

Meanwhile, in retail stores throughout the city butter continued to sell at 79 to 99 cents a pound.

Meat prices, however, continued to rise. Eugene C. Schulz, Commissioner of Markets, reported yesterday that retail prices have increased 10 to more than 50 per cent since the death of the Office of Price Administration.

Supplies Quite Good

The smallest percentage increase, a survey by his office showed, was on calves' liver, which has gone from 82 to 90 cents a pound. The largest rise was in beef chuck steak, which went up from 32 to 49 cents a pound.

Other beef prices showed rib roasts up from 39 to 55 cents a pound, porterhouse steak from 56 to 65 and beef liver from 42 to 55 cents a pound.

Meat supplies in the city yesterday ranged from "moderate" for veal and lamb to "fairly liberal" for pork, Clyde F. House, market news analyst for the United States Department of Agriculture, reported. Beef, he said, was normal about the 1940-'41 average.

Good beef was offered yesterday by independent packers for $31.50 to $50 a hundredweight, compared with $22.80 under the O. P. A., he said. Veal ranged from $28.80 to $50, as opposed to the O. P. A. ceiling of $22.80, while pork, which had a ceiling price of $19.75, was selling at $32 to $50.

Chinese U. N. Aid Wants Japan To Be Prosperous

JUL 16 1946

Says Sound Industry There Is Vital to a New Asia

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 14 (AP).—T. Z. Koo, an adviser to the Chinese United Nations delegations, declared Sunday that Japan should be rebuilt with a healthy peace-time industrial structure and not be left a pauper nation.

"We cannot think of a New Asia without a prosperous Japan," he told the Antioch Institute of International Relations on the ninth of its ten-day discussion series.

Turning to China's role in international politics, he said that his country did not want to be drawn into either the "Russian or the American orbit."

"Russia," he said, "was no residue of good will in China to build on. And America's good will was strained in the war years, particularly by the secret Yalta agreement on Manchuria."

Mr. Koo, who spent three years in occupied China, asserted that political authority had been destroyed in many parts of his country during nine years of occupation.

STATE FACES DROP IN WINTER WHEAT

JUL 16 1946

Albany, July 15 (A. P.).—The estimated New York winter wheat crop of 5,064,000 bushels totals little more than half of the 1945 crop and nearly 2,000,000 bushels under the ten-year average, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported today.

The department blamed the decrease on the reduced number of acres for harvest this summer, caused by rainy weather last fall which curtailed sowing and brought the 1946 acreage to 211,000, less than two-thirds of the 1945 harvest of 358,000 acres.

Spring wheat, which, the department said, was relatively unimportant in the State, was estimated at 162,000 bushels on 9,000 acres, as compared with 57,000 bushels on 3,000 acres last year. Stocks of old wheat remaining on New York farms on July 1 totaled 702,000 bushels, as compared with 715,000 bushels on July 1, 1945, and 836,000 bushels, the ten-year average for that date.

However, July corn estimates indicate a crop of 18 per cent above last season and 12 per cent above average. Oats were forecast at 29,036,000 bushels on 854,000 acres in contrast to 20,822,000 bushels last season and a ten-year average of 23,964,000.

JUL 16 1946

Carrier Saipan, First Of Class, Joins Navy

Philadelphia, July 15 (AP)—The new 20,000-ton aircraft carrier Saipan is the newest addition to the United States Navy.

The Saipan, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J., was commissioned yesterday. It is the first of a new class of experimental carriers embodying special desgin for operations with the Atlantic Fleet.

Sixth Regiment Marines Home

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 15 (AP). —More than 1,700 cheering marines of the 2d Division's 6th Regiment, many of them veterans of two years or more of war and occupation duty, arrived from Sasebo, Japan, today aboard the transport Charles Carroll. Those of the regiment remaining in the service will be sent to Camp Pendleton, Calif. Other elements of the 2d Division, which participated in Pacific fighting from Guadalcanal to Okinawa, are being returned to Norfolk, Va.

Ships With 11,000 Vets Arrive

JUL 16 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 11,000 returning service veterans and 435 war brides and civilians are scheduled to arrive today on ten transports due at New York, San Francisco and San Diego.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Sheepshead Bay Victory, from Bremen, 1,268 troops; Tufts Victory, from Le Havre, 902 troops; Alhambra Victory, from Le Havre, 822 troops; Norway Victory, from Southampton, 520 troops; Willard A. Holbrook, from Le Havre, 353 troops, 435 war brides and civilians.

At San Francisco

War Hawk, from Tsingtao, 1,432 navy, 340 Marines; Marine Swallow, from Shanghai, 503 navy, 1,786 army; Renville, from Pearl Harbor, 485 army, 535 navy, 107 Marines; Great Republic, 10 army.

At San Diego

Charles Garroll, from Sasebo, 1,900 Marines.

LONDON, JULY 15--(AP)--THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC TODAY A BELGRADE COMMUNIQUE CHARGING THAT U.S. TROOPS FIRED FIRST IN THE SKIRMISHES IN VENEZIA GIULIA FRIDAY IN WHICH TWO YUGOSLAV SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND THAT THE AMERICANS, NOT THE YUGOSLAVS, HAD CROSSED THE DEMARCATION LINE.

THIS WAS AT VARIANCE WITH THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE U.S. 88TH DIVISION SATURDAY, WHICH SAID THE AMERICAN PATROL FIRED ONLY AFTER IT WAS FIRED UPON WHILE APPROACHING A YUGOSLAV PATROL WHICH HAD PENETRATED THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONE SOUTHEAST OF CAPORETTO. THERE WERE NO AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

JUL 16 1946

The Yugoslav communique said a company of American soldiers moving in the direction of Brzno-Krn crossed the demarcation line.

"After being ordered to stop by our frontier detachment," the communique said, "the American soldiers replied by opening fire. After firing which lasted about 10 minutes, the American soldiers withdrew westwa toward the demarcation line under cover of a machinegun which kept firing from the region of Brzno for another half hour. Two of our frontier guards were killed."

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO DEFENDED SOVIET USE THE VETO IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY AND CHARGED CRITICS WITH SEEKING TO SABOTAGE POSTWAR COLLABORATION.

IN A COMMENTARY BY DR.LEMIN, THE BROADCAST SAID THE IDEA OF UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT OF THE BIG POWERS WAS BORN OF THE DESIRE TO APPLY WAR EXPERIENCE TO WIN THE PEACE.

"THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION CAN BE EFFECTIVE ONLY IF THE MAJOR POWERS ACT IN HARMONY ON THE BASIS OF CO-OPERATION AND EQUALITY," SAID LEMIN, "AND IF NO GROUP OF GREAT POWER OR GROUP TRIES TO MAKE THE ORGANIZATION A TOOL OF ITS OWN."

LEMIN SAID THAT ATTACKS ON THE RIGHT OF VETO "ACTUALLY ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND CONCORD ON WHICH INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IS FOUNDED."

HE ADDED THAT THE VETO PRINCIPLE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL DIFFERED FUNDAMENTALLY FROM TTHAT IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHERE APPROVAL OF ALL POWERS WAS REQUIRED AND ONE SMALL NATION COULD PREVENT ACTION AGAINST AN AGGRESSOR.

"THE PEOPLE MAKING THESE ATTACKS WANT TO CONVERT THE U.N. AND ANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION INTO A WEAPON FOR ISOLATING A GIVEN POWER OR GROUP OF POWERS," SAID LEMIN.

JJ950AED

JUL 16 1946

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-DR.E.N.CLINCHY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN AMERICA, PREDICTED TODAY THE FORMATION OF A PERMANENT WORLD COUNCIL OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.

ARRIVING IN LONDON WITH UNITED STATES DELEGATES FOR THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS AT OXFORD JULY 30, DR.CLINCHY SAID ORGANIZATION OF A PERMANENT WORLD COUNCIL WAS ONE HOPE OF THE AMERICAN GROUP.

"I FEEL," HE SAID, "THAT THE PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE MORAL WELFARE OF CIVILIZATION HAVE AS GREAT A RESPONSIBILITY TO GET TOGETHER AS HAVE THE LEADERS IN THE POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FIELDS."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, DR.HENRY MACCRACKEN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE, ALSO ARRIVED.

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JUL 16 1946

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LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-POLAND'S SUPREME MILITARY COURT, ACCORDING TO THE MOSCOW RADIO, HAS REJECTED THE APPEALS OF NINE DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO DEATH LAST THURSDAY ON CHARGES OF TOUCHING OFF THE BLOODY POGROM IN WHICH 41 PERSONS WERE KILLED AT KIELCE ON JULY 4.

THREE OTHER DEFENDANTS, CONVICTED AT THE SAME TIME, HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM SEVEN YEARS TO LIFE.

JUL 16 1946

JJ856AED

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SEDATE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONCERNED ITSELF TODAY WITH THE MYSTERY OF 92,000 MISSING BOTTLES OF RUM.

SIR GIFFORD FOX ASKED THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY WHAT HE INTENDED DOING WITH THE RUM, WHICH WAS LISTED AS ACQUIRED FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

"I REGRET THAT DESPITE A LONG AND THIRSTY SEARCH, I HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO TRACE THE TRANSACTION," THE MINISTER, JOHN WILMOT, REPLIED, "NOR HAVE I FOUND THE RUM. I SHOULD BE GLAD OF ANY CLUES."

SW502PED

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-MISS NORA WOOD, 23, A SCHOOL TEACHER, FLEW TOWARD CHICAGO TODAY FOR HER MARRIAGE TUESDAY TO FORMER SGT. DAVID ECKSTEIN.

HER RENDEZVOUS ALMOST WAS DELAYED BY THE GROUNDING OF CONSTELLATION PLANES BUT THE AIRLINE GAVE HER A PRIORITY ON A SUBSTITUTE SKYMASTER.

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO GET MISS WOOD TO CHICAGO IN TRIM FOR HER WEDDING," A PAN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID, "WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER TO FLY IMMEDIATELY FROM NEW YORK" WHERE HER PLANE IS SCHEDULED TO LAND AT NOON TOMORROW.

(EDS: ECKSTEIN STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).

JUL 16 1946

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OXFORD, ENGLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO STRIP THE GENEVA INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE OF ITS AUTHORITY WON UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF TWO COMMISSIONS AT A CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES TODAY.

THE PROPOSAL, TO VEST SUPREME WORLD AUTHORITY IN THE LEAGUE, WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE'S BOARD OF GOVERNORS TOMORROW.

"AT PRESENT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE, MADE UP EXCLUSIVELY OF SWISS CITIZENS, HAS OCCUPIED THE ROLE OF SUPREME ARBITRATOR," A LEAGUE SPOKESMAN SAID.

"A MOVEMENT IS DEVELOPING IN THE LEAGUE, WHICH IS MADE UP OF 60 INDIVIDUAL SOCIETIES, TO MAKE THE LEAGUE THE SUPREME AUTHORITY. THIS RESOLUTION, IF PASSED BY THE BOARD, WILL GIVE THE LEAGUE A JOB HITHERTO DONE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE SWISS."

THE RESOLUTION WAS APPROVED BY THE LEAGUE'S JOINT COMMISSIONS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND REVISIONS OF STATUTES.

JJ1125AED

JUL 16 1946

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, JULY 15-(AP)-MISS LILLIAN MAUREEN CHAMBERLIN (CORRECT) 17-YEAR-OLD SALISBURY CASHIER, WAS MARRIED TODAY BY TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE TO DAIRY FARMER WINFRED JAMES GRIDER, EX-GI, 5,000 MILES AWAY IN CLOVIS, N.MEX.

A DIAMOND AND GOLD WEDDING RING SENT BY GRIDER WAS PLACED ON MAUREEN'S FINGER BY HER FATHER IN THE PRESENCE OF HER MOTHER AND HALF A DOZEN FRIENDS GATHERED AROUND A TABLE ON WHICH LAY A PRAYER BOOK OPENED AT THE MARRIAGE SERVICE. THE CEREMONY LASTED SIX MINUTES. AN ACQUAINTANCE OF THE BRIDEGROOM OFFICIATED IN NEW MEXICO.

THE COUPLE HAD MET AT A SALISBURY DANCE WHEN GRIDER WAS A SERGEANT IN THE SIGNAL CORPS. IT WAS "LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT," SHE SAID. GRIDER, WHO RETURNED HOME LAST NOVEMBER, HAD PLANNED THE TRANS-ATLANTIC NUPTIALS TO EXPEDITE HER PASSAGE.

MAUREEN TOLD HER HUSBAND SHE EXPECTED TO REACH HIM IN LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER.

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JUL 16 1946

JUL 16 1946

THE FIVE APPLICANTS ARE ALBANIA, WHOSE PAPERS HAVE BEEN IN FOR MONTHS; SIAM, THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (OUTER MONGOLIA), AFGHANISTAN AND TRANSJORDAN.

THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDED LAST MAY 17 THAT MEMBERSHIP PAPERS SUBMITTED NOT LATER THAN JULY 15 SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL IN AUGUST FOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON SEPT. 3. ~~So new deadline~~ (Security Council meeting)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL DEADLINE STILL HOLDS EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE ASSEMBLY WILL NOT MEET UNTIL SEPT. 23. PERHAPS THE COUNCIL MAY SEE FIT TO SET A NEW DEADLINE, BUT THERE IS NO HINT OF A COUNCIL MEETING UNTIL JULY 24.

YUGOSLAVIA IS SPONSORING ALBANIA, WITH SOVIET RUSSIA LOOKING LARGE IN THE BACKGROUND FAVORING THE REQUEST OF ALBANIA'S PREMIER, ENVER HOXHA. STANDING SQUARELY AGAINST THE ALBANIAN REQUEST IS GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH HAS NOT YET RECOGNIZED HOXHA. THE PROSPECT OF ARGU-

JUL 16 1946

MENT BETWEEN RUSSIA A BRITAIN OVER THE APPLICATION MAKES IT THE ONE MOST LIKELY TO CAUSE T[illegible] GREATEST HEADACHE TO THE COUNCIL.

THE SECOND APPLICATION LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE, ACCORDING TO U.N. OBSERVERS, IS THAT OF SIAM. FRANCE IS SAID TO BE THE PRINCIPAL THREAT TO THE SIAMESE APPLICATION.

JUL 16 1946

SIAM HAS PROTESTED TO THE U.N. AGAINST FRENCH "AGGRESSION" IN INDOCHINA AND HAS DECIDED TO SUBMIT THAT CASE TO THE COUNCIL. ALTHOUGH NOT A MEMBER, SIAM MAY DO SO BY AGREEING IN ADVANCE TO ACCEPT THE COUNCIL'S DECISION.

MEANWHILE, MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WERE STUDYING THE LATEST UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM ON ATOMIC CONTROL, SUBMITTED BY BERNARD M. BARUCH TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION LAST FRIDAY AND MADE PUBLIC SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED THAT THE VETO ON ATOMIC QUESTIONS BE ELIMINATED BY TREATY RATHER THAN BY AMENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. IT WOULD PROVIDE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL TAKE JURISDICTION OVER ATOMIC MATTERS ACTUALLY THREATENING WORLD PEACE. THIS IS IN KEEPING WITH THE RUSSIAN CONTENTION THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS THE AGENCY CHARGED BY THE CHARTER WITH MAINTAINING PEACE.

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BUT IT WOULD PROVIDE ALSO THAT THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HOLDING THE VETO WOULD AGREE VOLUNTARILY NOT TO USE THEIR VETO RIGHTS ON ATOMIC MATTERS.

THE MEMORANDUM IN THAT RESPECT RAN COUNTER TO THE EVIDENT RUSSIAN COURSE OF UPHOLDING THE VETO RIGHT.

THE UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM OUTLINED THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING DECISIONS ON ATOMIC QUESTIONS:

1. THE PROPOSED ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WOULD HAVE THE FINAL SAY IN ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

2. AUTHORITY DECISIONS ON QUESTIONS NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH TO ENDANGER PEACE MIGHT BE APPEALED TO A SPECIAL BOARD OR BE ENFORCED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS "PROCEDURAL MATTERS" IF A NATION REFUSED TO OBEY THE AUTHORITY. PROCEDURAL MATTERS IN THE COUNCIL ARE DECIDED BY SEVEN VOTES OF THE 11 MEMBERS. SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS ARE SUBJECT TO THE VETO OF ONE OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS.

3. OFFENSES ENDANGERING PEACE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE COUNCIL BUT THE VETO POWERS WOULD AGREE NOT TO USE THE VETO ON THESE ATOMIC AFFAIRS.

HJ329AED

JUL 16 1946

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION AS TO WHEN THE COUNCIL WOULD MEET TO TAKE UP THE SIAMESE CASE, BUT IT MUST HOLD ITS NEXT SESSION BEFORE JULY 24.

WHILE BRITAIN NEGOTIATED A PEACE WITH SIAM SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, WHICH INVOLVED THE RETURN OF BRITISH TERRITORIES SIAM SEIZED WITH JAPANESE SUPPORT IN MALAYA AND THE SHAN STATES, FRANCE HAS MAINTAINED A TECHNICAL STATE OF WAR WITH THE BANGKOK GOVERNMENT. THE UNITED STATES NEVER ACCEPTED SIAM'S JAPANESE-DICTATED CHALLENGE TO WAR. ADD New York (SIAM) XXX INTERVENTION

THE SIAMESE IN PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ACCUSED THE FRENCH OF "UNJUSTIFIED AGGRESSION," LOOTING AND THE SEIZURE OF SIAMESE NATIONALS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER FRONTIER.

THE TERRITORY INVOLVED IS SOME 20,000 SQUARE MILES OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS PROVINCES WHICH SIAM SEIZED IN 1940-41 AND KEPT BY A TREATY NEGOTIATED UNDER JAPANESE "MEDIATION" IN MARCH, 1941.--LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

BASTILLE DAY (290)

PARIS, JULY 15-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL, SPEAKING IN METZ YESTERDAY AT A BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION MARKING THE 157TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, CALLED ON EUROPE TO "RISE FROM HER RUINS AND SPARE THE WORLD A THIRD AND POSSIBLY FATAL HOLOCAUST," A GOAL WHICH HE SAID NECESSITATED A "STRONG FRANCE."

MEANWHILE FRENCH PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT, SPEAKING AT A SIMILAR CELEBRATION IN PARIS, VOICED "THE GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE" TO THE UNITED STATES FOR HER ROLE IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE FROM THE NAZIS AND SAID DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE LIKE "OLD FRIENDS' QUARRELS."

FROM WASHINGTON PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A RECORDED SPEECH SHORT-WAVED TO FRANCE, SALUTED THE NATION ON HER FIRST PEACETIME BASTILLE DAY IN SEVEN YEARS.

"IN SPITE OF HER LOSSES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF HER TERRITORY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 25 YEARS, FRANCE REMAINS IN THE FRONT LINE OF THE FREE NATIONS OF THE EARTH, PROCLAIMING TODAY THE SAME PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND OF RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AS THOSE IN WHOSE NAME HER PEOPLE SPOKE 157 YEARS AGO," PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID.

JUL 16 1946

CHURCHILL, WHO SPOKE AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF METZ, REFERRED TO RUSSIA AS "OUR HEROIC ALLY."

"TWICE," HE SAID, "HAVE THE UNITED STATES SPENT BLOOD IN COMING TO EUROPE. TWICE HAVE GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH DONE THE SAME, AND TWICE HAS OUR HEROIC ALLY, RUSSIA. THERE MUST BE NO THIRD TIME."

THE FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THERE COULD BE "NO REVIVAL OF EUROPE OR ITS CULTURE WITHOUT A STRONG FRANCE."

"EUROPE MUST TAKE FIRST PLACE IN OUR THOUGHTS," HE SAID. "MAY THERE BE A DECENT LIFE ACHIEVED AND SET UP FOR EUROPEANS. 'EUROPE' IS MY FIRST WATCHWORD. MY SECOND WATCHWORD IS 'FRANCE'".

EMPHASIZING THE NECESSITY FOR BRITISH-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING, CHURCHILL ASSERTED: "YOU MUST NEVER ALLOW THE SLIGHTEST RECRIMINATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE."

THE VETERAN BRITISH STATESMAN MADE HIS ENTIRE SPEECH IN FRENCH, AN ACT WHICH WON THE LARGE AUDIENCE.

BIDAULT IN HIS SPEECH ACKNOWLEDGED TRUMAN'S ADDRESS, COMPARED THE BIRTHS OF THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS AND DESCRIBED HOW EACH NATION HAD HELPED THE OTHER TO GAINING HER FREEDOM.

IN BERLIN FRENCH OCCUPATION TROOPS OBSERVED BASTILLE DAY WITH A PARADE ON THE CHARLOTTENBURGER CHAUSSEE.

HJ352AED

JUL 16 1946

PARIS, JULY 15-(AP)-VLADMIR PORCHE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FRENCH BROADCASTING SYSTEM, SAID TODAY A BROADCAST AT 11:30 P.M. LAST NIGHT DEVOTED NINE MINUTES TO REPEATING SALIENT PORTIONS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BASTILLE DAY SPEECH AT METZ.

HE SAID A SPOT BROADCAST HAD NOT BEEN PLANNED AND NO TEXT WAS DEMANDED FROM CHURCHILL BEFOREHAND.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM LUXEMBOURG LAST NIGHT SAID THE FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO REFUSED TO BROADCAST CHURCHILL'S SPEECH BECAUSE IT HAD NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE TEXT BEFOREHAND. THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO BROADCAST THE ENTIRE TEXT.

B528PED

30.24-4157

BERLIN--FOURTH AND SECOND (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD, HARRISONS X X X OUR BEEP.

WHILE WAITING WORD FROM GEN.ALEXANDER KOTIKOV, RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN BERLIN, TO JOIN HIM AT HIS OFFICE TO PICK UP THE HARRISONS, KEATING TOLD THIS STORY OF NEGOTIATIONS TO RELEASE THE PAIR:

ON JULY 1, CERTAIN HIGH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ACCUSED THE AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT OF TAKING INTO CUSTODY RED ARMY PERSONNEL. THIS ALLEGATION CAME TO KEATING'S ATTENTION ABOUT THE SAME TIME KEATING FIRST LEARNED OF THE HARRISONS' DISAPPEARANCE.

KEATING THEN REQUESTED THE RUSSIANS TO RELEASE THE AMERICANS IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE IN GOING OUT TO BUY A DOG, THEY INADVERTENTLY WENT ONLY ABOUT 500 YARDS INTO SOVIET-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

FOR EIGHT DAYS THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD, DESPITE FREQUENT EFFORTS TO START NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

MEANWHILE, COBIN AND WYATT DISAPPEARED ON JULY 4.

"NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD IN EVEN THE REMOTEST WAY ABOUT THEM," KEATING SAID.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID IT WAS RUMORED THAT COBIN WAS GATHERING INFORMATION FOR A BOOK AND HAD MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO ORANIENBURG WHERE THE RUSSI

JUL 16 1946

ANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE INTERNMENT CAMPS. IT WAS DENIED THAT THE TWO OFFICERS WERE ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION.

U.S.SOURCES HAD HINTED THAT IF THE HARRISONS, MISSING SINCE THEY ENTERED THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREA JULY 1, WERE NOT PRODUCED BY TONIGHT, THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PRESS. THIS INFORMATION HAD BEEN WITHHELD BECAUSE ITS PUBLICATION MIGHT JEOPARDIZE CHANCES OF GETTING QUICK ACTION FROM THE RUSSIANS.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, KEATING MET WITH HIS RUSSIAN OPPOSITE NUMBER, GEN.ALEXANDER KOTIKOV, AND IT WAS THEN THAT HE SAID HE RECEIVED A CLEAR-CUT REPLY THAT THE HARRISONS WOULD BE RELEASED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

IF THE HARRISONS WERE NOT RELEASED THIS TIME AS PROMISED, KEATING SAID, HE WAS PREPARED TO TAKE "VERY DEFINITE ACTION." HE DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT ACTION HE CONTEMPLATED.

B509PED JUL 16 1946

FOLO BERLIN

HARRAH,OKLA., JULY 15-(AP)-FIFTEEN DAYS OF ANXIETY ENDED TONIGHT FOR MR. AND MRS. JAMES M.HARRISON WHEN THEY WERE ROUSED FROM BED TO BE TOLD OF THE RELEASE BY THE RUSSIANS OF THEIR SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, WARRANT OFFICER AND MRS. SAMUEL L.HARRISON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE HARRISONS READ BY LAMPLIGHT AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH HANDED THEM BY A REPORTER TO GET THE FIRST NEWS OF THE LIBERATION OF THEIR SON AND HIS WIFE.

HEIGHTENING THE ANXIETY OF THE FARM COUPLE FORTHE LAST TWO WEEKS, THEIR RADIO WAS BROKEN DOWN AND THEY HAD NO TELEPHONE. THEY HAD DEPENDED UPON NEWSPAPERS AND RADIOS OF NEIGHBORS FOR NEWS OF THE YOUNGER HARRISONS, HELD BY THE RUSSIANS SINCE JULY 1 WHEN THEY ENTERED THE SOVIET ZONE FROM GERMANY TO VISIT A PET SHOP.

"WE SURE ARE GLAD TO SEE THIS," SAID HARRISON. "THESE PAST TWO WEEKS HAVE BEEN PRETTY ROUGH ON US. WE'VE BOTH BEEN A LITTLE WOBBLY. HE SIGNED UP TO STAY OVER THERE FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS. NOW THAT THIS HAS HAPPENED, MAYBE THEY'LL SEND HIM HOME SOONER. WE SURE HOPE SO."

P1125PCS NM

by richard a. o'regan

frankfurt, germany, july 15-(ap)-german assemblymen today began the task of drafting democratic constitutions for bavaria, wuerttemburg-baden and greater hesse.

the 370 freely elected members of the assemblies, elected in recently balloting throughout the united states zone, must complete their recommendations by sept. 15 their finished drafts will be submitted to state-wide referendums in november or december.

JUL 16 1946

simultaneously with these referendums, the voters in the american zone will choose the legislatures which will govern the three states.

committees already have been set up to discuss recommendations for the constitution drawn up by american-appointed preparatory commissions. the commissions in bavaria and wuerttemburg-baden, both strongly conservative, presented their assemblies with plans for two-house legislatures modelled after the american system.

the church-supported christian social union holds most of the assembly

seats in these two states.

JUL 16 1946

in industrial greater hesse, the dominant left of center social democrats were expected to lead the assembly into approving drafts for a ~~mine~~ one-house legislature.

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DOANES 01347 FRANKFURT , JULY 16-(AP)-

INFORMATIVELY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CASUALTY SECTION

JUL 16 1946

CONFIRMS PFC RAIA SHOOTING, SAYS NOTIFICATION NEXT OF KIN SENT JULY7. NOTHING NEW INVESTIGATION.

(Note--Query was sent to Frankfurt when Raia's family phoned in to say War Dept. had no word of Raia's death. JC July 16, 1946

(This message was relayed to the Raia family.)

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JUL 16 1946

NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMES X X X DIX SAID.

SCHACHT'S LAWYER SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE A CONSPIRACY IN HITLERIAN GERMANY EXCEPT BY "OPPOSITION AGAINST HITLER." HE SAID SCHACHT WAS A PACIFIST DURING THE EARLY YEARS UNDER HITLER WAS FINANCE MINISTER.

HE DENIED THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THAT SCHACHT HELPED HITLER PREPARE AN AGGRESSIVE WAR AND THAT HIS CLIENT QUIT ONLY BECAUSE OF CONFLICT WITH HERMANN GOERING, ALSO A DEFENDANT.

"THIS KIND OF EVIDENCE WOULD CONDEMN AN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER BECAUSE THE DRIVER OF A CAR, WHILE DRUNK, RAN OVER A PEDESTRIAN," DIX CONTENDED.

THE LAWYER SAID HITLER CALLED ON SCHACHT'S KNOWN ABILITIES, AS WELL AS MEN "OUTSIDE THE GERMAN FRONTIER," WHOM HE DID NOT NAME. DIX SAID TO MENTION FOREIGNERS WHO HELPED HITLER IN HIS EARLY YEARS WOULD CAUSE "DISCOMFORT."

JUL 16 1946

THE ATTORNEY SAID SCHACHT WAS NOT AWARE OF THE INTENTIONS OF HITLER, "A HALF EDUCATED LITTLE BOURGEOIS," NOR OF GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER, "TO WHOM SOCIETY WAS A HERD OF CATTLE."

JJ955AED

SOVIET PUBLICATIONS LEVELLED NEW BROADSIDES OVER THE WEEKEND AT UNITED STATES PROPOSALS FOR ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AND U.S. OCCUPATION POLICIES IN BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

M. MARININ, COMMENTING IN THE COMMUNIST ORGAN, PRAVDA, ASSERTED THAT "RULING CIRCLES" IN AMERICA IN GENERAL HAVE NO INTENTION OF RENOUNCING THE ATOM BOMB AND DECLARED:

"THE ATOMIC BOMB CALLED INTO BEING 'ATOMIC DIPLOMACY' AND FROM THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE UNITED STATES THE CONCLUSION IS REACHED THAT RULING CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL DO NOT INTEND TO RENOUNCE THE ATOMIC WEAPON". ADD MOSCOW (DAY PRAVDA) XXX ADDED

ON THE GERMAN QUESTION Y. A.VIKTOROV, PRAVDA'S INTERNATIONAL REVIEWER, WROTE THAT "THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR A TREATY OF DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, DESPITE ITS BALLYHOOED NAMES. PRESENTS A STEP BACKWARD FROM THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) CONFERENCE DECISIONS AND IGNORES ENTIRELY THE GUARANTEE OF REPARATIONS DELIVERIES."

VIKTOROV SAID THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF GERMANY WAS "NOW AN ORDER OF THE DAY" AND ADDED THAT THE SOVIET UNION FAVORED SUCH A PLAN, BUT THAT IT COULD BE ACHIEVED ONLY BY A UNITED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, WITH GENUINE "DEMOCRATIZATION" OF GERMANY AS A FORERUNNER.

MEANWHILE THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER, TRUD, LASHED OUT AT AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN JAPAN, DECLARING THEY WERE SUPPORTING "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS" AND PLACING OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONISTS.

THE TRUD WRITER ASSERTED THAT AN ORDER BY GEN. MACARTHUR, BANNING MASS DEMONSTRATIONS, WAS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUPPORT GIVEN REACTIONARY ELEMENTS.

JK400AED

JUL 16 1946

WITH CHINESE (250.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 15-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE CHINESE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ASSERTED TODAY THAT CHINA IS HEADING FOR A CIVIL WAR ON SUCH AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE THAT IT CERTAINLY WILL BRING ABOUT HER ~~FINANCIAL~~ COLLAPSE. FINAL

THE LEAGUE LEADERS, NOW IN CONFERENCE HERE, MADE THEIR PREDICTION IN A STATEMENT WHICH OBSERVED THAT THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PARTY) AND THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO COME TO TERMS AFTER PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS AND "AN APPEAL TO ARMS SEEMS TO BE THEIR ONLY ALTERNATIVE" NOW.

THE STATEMENT CONTENDED THAT IF THE DECISIONS OF THE JANUARY INTER-PARTY POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT THE PRESENT CRISIS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED. IT ASSERTED ALL THE LEAGUE'S EFFORTS TO SEE THAT THE AGREEMENTS WERE ENFORCED, AND ITS REPEATED PROPOSALS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND NORTH CHINA WERE FLATLY REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LEAGUE PROPOSED THAT CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE DECISIONS BE IMMEDIATELY AND HONESTLY PUT INTO EFFECT AND THE 10-MAN INTER-PARTY STEERING COMMITTEE BE REACTIVATED.

THE STATEMENT LIKEWISE STRESSED AS VITALLY IMPORTANT THE NECESSITY OF FORMING A CHINESE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

LO LUNG-CHI, THE LEAGUE'S SPOKESMAN WHO RELEASED THE STATEMENT, ASSERTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS MORE TO BLAME THAN THE COMMUNISTS FOR THE FAILURE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SINCE THE GOVERNMENT HAD NSISTED ON DISCUSSING ONLY MILITARY RATHER THAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL SUBJECTS.

THE STATEMENT DEPLORED THE ASSASSINATION OF LEAGUE LEADER LI KUNG PU LAST FRIDAY AT KUNMING, VIEWING IT AS THE CULMINATION OF A LONG STRING OF OUTRAGES PERPETRATED BY "GESTAPO ELEMENTS."

CY614APS NM

JUL 16 1946

SHANGHAI, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SHANGHAI HIGH COURT TODAY ACQUITTED FELIX BOUVIER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CITY'S FAMED FRENCH CLUB, OF CHARGES OF COLLABORATION DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

AN ASSOCIATE, B.BOLAND, HOWEVER, WAS SENTENCED TO TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN PRISON AND CONFISCATION OF ALL HIS PROPERTY, WITH EXCEPTION OF ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN HIS DEPENDENTS, WAS ORDERED.

JQ842PCS NM

Melbourne, Australia, July 15-(AP)-Sen. Saltonstall (R-Mass) said tonight the United States was learning how to defend itself with its atom bomb test at ~~[redacted]~~ Bikini atoll, ~~and not just showing off.~~

Saltonstall was a congressional observer at Bikini. JUL 16 1946

"After what I saw, no one can tell me that the atom bomb is not a tremendous destructive force," he told the Australia-American association and the American club, "I prefer to call the test an experiment of atomic energy. We want it for peace, not for war. We have been criticized because of the expense of the tests but it is the only way we can find out how to deal with atom attacks."

JUL 16 1946

apr 02350 rm 1341

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG.

TOKYO, JULY 15-(AP)-~~THE PEOPLE OF~~ ENGLAND STILL ARE "EXTREMELY INCENSED" WITH THE JAPANESE, ALVARY D.F. GASCOIGNE, NEWLY ARRIVED BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ASSERTED TODAY.

THE TALL VETERAN OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE TOLD AN ALLIED PRESS CONFERENCE THAT BRITISH FEELING AGAINST THE JAPANESE WAS BASED NOT SO MUCH ON THE ASSAULTS AGAINST THE FAR EASTERN SEGMENTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS ON THE "AWFUL ATROCITIES" AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND METHODS OF WAGING WAR.

HOWEVER, HE ADDED, SHIPMENTS OF FOOD TO JAPAN HAD NOT BEEN CRITICIZED IN ENGLAND.

GASCOIGNE, WHO UNTIL RECENTLY WAS MINISTER DESIGNATE AND CHIEF BRITISH POLITICAL OFFICER IN BUDAPEST, REPORTED HE HAD RECEIVED A "VERY DELIGHTFUL WELCOME" FROM SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER GENERAL MACARTHUR THE DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL HERE. HE SAID HE CONSIDERED GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DOING "A VERY FINE JOB--EVERYONE IS OF THAT OPINION."

EARLIER, AT A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR THE JAPANESE PRESS, THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE HOPED THAT "DEMOCRACY HAS COME TO JAPAN AND THAT IT WILL STAY HERE AND THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WILL FOREVER GIVE UP AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY."

GASCOIGNE WAS WITH THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE FROM 1931 TO 1934, SERVING AS SECOND AND FIRST SECRETARY. HE RECALLED THAT WHEN HE WAS A SECRETARY AT THE BRITISH LEGATION IN PEIPING IN 1923, SHIGERU YOSHIDA, PRESENT JAPANESE PREMIER, WAS A CONSULAR OFFICER AT THE JAPANESE LEGATION.

JUL 16 1946

HF418APS

C O R R E C T I O N

TOKYO-BRITISH AMBASSADOR (A91FX) FIRST GRAF READ X X X GASCOIGNE, NEWLY ARRIVED HEAD OF THE BRITISH LIAISON MISSION WHO HAS THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, ASSERTED TODAY. (TO CLARIFY AS ARE NO FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.)

THE AP

JW113PCS JUL 16 1946

TOKYO, JULY 15-(AP)-A JAPANESE REPATRIATE FROM MANCHURIA ASSERTED TODAY THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR JAPAN WAS PREPARING TO INVADE THE UNITED STATES FROM MANCHURIA WITH BALLOON BRIGADES FERRIED ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN MAN-CARRYING FREE BALLOONS.

LANCE CPL. ISAMU TAKAGI, WHO SAID HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND ESCAPED, TOLD THE STORY TO KYODO NEWS AGENCY, ADDING THAT THE MAN-CARRYING BALLOONS, SIMILAR TO THE EXPLOSIVE CARRIERS WHICH WERE LAUNCHED IN GREAT NUMBERS, WERE PERFECTED TOO LATE FOR USE.

THE MAN-CARRYING BALLOONS, TAKAGI SAID, WERE IN REALITY DOUBLE UNITS, ONE OF WHICH WAS TO BE DETACHED TO PERMIT THE SOLDIER TO LAND ON UNITED STATES SOIL TO CARRY OUT SABOTAGE.

TAKAGI SAID HE WAS WITH THE 2522ND BALLOON BRIGADE AT KIRIN, MANCHURIA, WHERE 5,000 OF THE EXPLOSIVE-CARRYING TYPE WERE RELEASED TO BE WINDBORNE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF THE WAR.

A FIVE-SQUARE MILE, UNDERGROUND PLANT AT KIRIN WAS USED FOR THE BALLOON MANUFACTURE, HE ASSERTED.

HE SAID THE BALLOONS, CRUISED AT FROM 20,000 TO 40,000 FEET.

UM734APS JUL 16 1946

TOKYO, JULY 15-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO THIS YEAR WERE PREPARING FOR "OPERATION CORONET"--A MAJOR ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE BEACHES WHICH PEACE MADE UNNECESSARY--ARE GOING TO STORM THOSE BEACHES ANYWAY.

BUT WHEN THE BEACHES ARE STORMED--IN EXERCISES BEGINNING OCTOBER 1--IT WILL BE MERELY PRACTICE. THERE WILL BE NO SHOOTING BACK.

MARINE COL. E. HAYDEN PRICE OF BALTIMORE, MD., WHO WILL TRAIN OCCUPATION TROOPS FOR THE AMPHIBIOUS EXERCISES BELOW YOKOHAMA AND ALONG THE HONSHU PLAIN, SAID THE MANEUVERS WERE A PART OF A POSTWAR TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH WOULD ALSO BE CARRIED OUT ALONG

JUL 16 1946

3024.459

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THEY WILL EXTEND FROM THE FIRST OF OCTOBER TO THE END OF THE YEAR.
PRICE, A VETERAN OF THE GUADALCANAL LANDING,

IFOW
AMPTIBOTM JUL 16 1946

PRICE, A VETERAN OF THE GUADALCANAL LANDING, SAID THE AMPHIBIOUS MANEUVERS WILL FEATURE THE VERY LATEST OF LAND-WATER FIGHTING THEORIES INCORPORATING ALL THAT WAS LEARNED DURING THE YEARS OF PACIFIC WARFARE.

AS IN WARTIME, THE OPERATION TROOPS WILL BE TRAINED ON "MOCK-UPS" PRIOR TO EMBARKING ON THE TRANSPORTS. ARRIVING OFF THEIR LANDING SITES, THEY WILL CLAMBER DOWN CARGO NETS TO THE LANDING CRAFT AND HEAD FOR THE BEACHES, WHERE THEY WILL SPLASH ASHORE THROUGH THE SURF. PRICE SAID THAT FEW, IF ANY, TRACKED LANDING VEHICTES WOULD BE USED AMONG THE BOATS OF THE "INVASION" FLEET.

A STAFF OF SOME 80 VETERAN MARINE AND ARMY OFFICERS WHO SPECIALIZED IN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS WILL WORK WITH PRICE IN DIRECTING THE TRAINING.

BESIDES THE VITAL FACTOR THAT THE BEACHES WON'T SHOOT BACK, THE OPERATION WILL BE MARKED AS A STRICTLY TRAINING PROPOSITION BY THE ABSENCE OF THE PRE-()-,$8,& '9153,8,& 70 049:3'' OF FLEET BOMBARDM

ABSENCE OF THE PRE-LANDING SOFTENING UP PROCESS OF FLEET BOMBARDMENT, AND AERIAL BOMBINGS, ALTHOUGH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WILL SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRAIN ITS PILOTS IN INVASION SUPPORT MANEUVERS.
UM720APS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-JAPANESE POLITICAL WRITERS DISCUSSED TODAY A POSSIBLE MERGER OF THE NATION'S TWO LEADING PARTIES--LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE--INTO A POWERFUL SINGLE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

THEY SAID THE IDEA HAD GROWN FROM A RECENT STATEMENT BY FORMER PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA, PRESIDENT OF THE PROGRESSIVES, URGING A UNITED FRONT AMONG THE NATION'S CONSERTATIVE FORCES.

NO PARTY HAS A WORKING MAJORITY IN THE PRESENT DIET. THE LIBERALS SEATED 142 REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PROGRESSIVES 98. THERE ARE 466 SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

MEANWHILE, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THIRD RANKING IN THE DIET WITH 95 REPRESENTATIVES, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED TO REJECT A COMMUNIST PARTY OFFER TO COOPERATE IN ORGANIZATION OF A "DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION."
BA906PPS NM JUL 16 1946

TOKYO, JULY 15-(AP)-U.S. NAVY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY THAT 250 NAVY OFFICERS LOANED TO THE ARMY FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT WORK AFTER THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN WOULD BE RECALLED FROM THAT DUTY AUGUST 1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF THEIR LOAN.

CAPT. NATHAN W. HARD OF WASHINGTON, D.C., NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF IN JAPAN, SAID THE NAVY WOULD CONTINUE ITS OWN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AT YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE AND IN THE MARIANNAS, MARSHALLS AND CAROLINE ISLANDS.

KYOTO, JAPAN, MONDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE JAPANESE HAD BEEN GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES TOTALLING THREE YEARS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

A FOURTH JAPANESE WAS PAROLED AFTER BEING CONVICTED OF STEALING ARMY FOOD, AUTHORITIES SAID, AND A FIFTH WAS GIVEN A SUSPENDED SENTENCE AFTER PENICILLIN WAS FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION. THE DRUG DID NOT BEAR ANY MARKINGS.
HF825PPS JUL 16 1946

"I TOLD MY GOVERNMENT THAT THE SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT WOULD RESULT IN THE UNITED STATES' ANGER," HE SAID. "I ASSERTED THAT 'JAPAN COULD NOT GET AWAY WITH IT.'"

ASKED IF HE FELT THAT JAPAN MIGHT HAVE DONE AS IT PLEASED IN MANCHURIA WITHOUT INCITING THE UNITED STATES TO WAR, NOMURA REPLIED "I NEVER SAID THAT."

HE ADMITTED FEELING HOWEVER, THAT HAD JAPAN NOT ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICIES, MIGHT HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT WITHOUT WAR FROM AMERICA BECAUSE OF THE SLOWNESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PLUNGE INTO COMBAT.

THE THREE THINGS WHICH PRECIPITATED THE PACIFIC CONFLICT, THE FORMER DIPLOMAT ASSERTED, WERE THE TRI-PARTITE PACT, THE CHINESE PROBLEM AND THE SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMIES INTO INDOCHINA.
A90FX JUL 16 1946

HE REMARKED, WITH A GRIN, THAT SIGNING THE PACT AND TRYING AT THE SAME TIME TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS MUCH "LIKE TRYING TO HUNT TWO RABBITS AT THE SAME TIME."

WHEN HE AND SABURO KURUSU WERE NEGOTIATING IN WASHINGTON HE REALIZED THE BREAKING POINT WAS NEAR, NOMURA ADDED, AND ASSERTED THAT HE HAD MESSAGED TOKYO "IS THERE ANY WAY OF SAVING THIS CRITICAL SITUATION?" HE SAID TOKYO DID NOT REPLY.

HE ASSERTED THAT WHEN THE KONOYE CABINET FELL AND TOJO TOOK THE REIGNS OF GOVERNMENT HE SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION, BUT HAD BEEN PREVAILED UPON TO CONTINUE AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. HE ATTEMPTED TO RESIGN, HE SAID, BECAUSE NOT BEING IN TOKYO HE NEVER WAS SURE OF TOJO'S POLICIES.
HF513APS

3024-4161

ADD TOKYO (WAR TRIAL) XXX LOWERY

RECORD TEMPERATURES HAVE AFFECTED EFFICIENCY IN MANY TOKYO OFFICES, WHICH ARE ILLEQUIPPED FOR SUMMER. BUT GENERAL MACARTHUR, A VETERAN OF TEMPERATURES IN THE PHILIPPINES, ALWAYS APPEARS COOL AND COMFORTABLE IN HIS PLAIN KHAKI UNIFORM, DESPITE THE FACT THAT HIS OFFICE IS ONE OF THE STUFFIEST IN THE DAI ICHI BUILDING, WITH LIMITED CIRCULATION AND NO FANS.

AS A PARTIAL CONCESSION TO THE HEAT, THE ARMY HAS AUTHORIZED OPEN, TIE-LESS COLLARS AS THE OFFICIAL UNIFORM IN TOKYO. ROLLED SLEEVES ARE PROHIBITED, HOWEVER.

THE JAPANESE ARE SOLVING THE PROBLEM IN THEIR USUAL WAY. MEN WEAR WHAT APPEARS TO BE BAGGY UNDERWEAR FOR LABORING JOBS, EVEN IN DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS, AND CHILDREN RUN AROUND WITH PRACTICALLY NOTHING ON. SMALL HAND FANS ARE EVERYWHERE.

UM222APS

JUL 16 1946

SEOUL, KOREA, MONDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE ASSURED KOREANS TODAY HE WOULD NOT TOLERATE "THE EXPLOITING OF SOUTH KOREA BY LARGE FIRMS OR MONOPOLIES."

THE COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMY FORCES IN KOREA SAID IN A STATEMENT HE WAS CONCERNED BY PRESS REPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES THAT AMERICAN COMPANIES WOULD ENAGAGE IN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH KOREA WITHIN 30 TO 60 DAYS.

THE STATEMENT, CARRIED BY THE KOREAN PRESS AND RADIO, DECLARED THAT UNTIL A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS SET UP, ALL TRADE ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC BOARD "AND WILL BE FOR ONE PURPOSE ONLY, NAMELY, THE BENEFIT OF KOREA, KOREANS AND KOREAN ECONOMY."

BA902PPS

HE SAID THE PROJECT FOLLOWED THE GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR RETURN OF THE LAND TO THE PEASANTS.

MEANWHILE, BUENA VISTA TENANTS STAGED A MASS MEETING AND PLANNED ANTI-BURT DEMONSTRATIONS IN MANILA NEXT WEEK. CABLES OF PROTEST TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, POPE PIUS AND THE UNITED NATIONS WERE BEING DRAFTED.

ADD MANILA (ESTATE) XXX DE S.T.1078

BURT RETIRED FROM THE ARMY JULY 14 AFTER 29 YEARS' SERVICE. HE NOW IS ON TERMINAL LEAVE.

BA830PPS

JUL 16 1946

PEARL HARBOR,JULY 15-(AP)-TWO U.S. SEAMEN ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA--NOW AT THE BOTTOM OF BIKINI LAGOON--CHANGED THEIR PLEAS TODAY TO GUILTY ON CHARGES OF "SCANDALOUS CONDUCT TENDING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF GOOD MORALS."

FIREMAN 1/C STANLEY J.BERRENT OF BALTIMORE AND FIREMAN 2/C LARRY W.LAJOIE OF CHICAGO PLACED THEMSELVES AT THE MERCY OF THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

BERRENT TESTIFIED THAT WHILE BRINGING THE SHIP TO BIKINI FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS, MEN WORKED AS MUCH AS 16 HOURS A DAY BECAUSE OF A CREW SHORTAGE. THEY WORKED IN TEMPERATURES AS HIGH AS 120 DEGREES, HE ASSERTED, FREQUENTLY STANDING IN OIL UP TO THEIR ANKLES.

BERRENT CHARGED THAT TWO CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS AND A WARD ATTENDANT BEAT HIM TO FORCE HIM TO SAY HE HELPED IN DISABLING THE SHIP, WHICH WAS SUNK IN THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST JULY 1. HE SAID HE WAS PUT ASHORE AT ENIWETOK AND CONFINED TO THE SICK BAY FOR THREE DAYS AS A RESULT OF THE BEATING.

HH839PCS NM

JUL 16 1946

ATOMIC (300)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, JULY 15-(AP)-OBSERVERS OF THE SECOND ATOMIC BOMB TEST EXPLOSION SCHEDULED IN BIKINI LAGOON FOR JULY 25 WILL HAVE A MUCH CLOSER VIEW THAN THEY DID FOR THE AERIAL DROP TWO WEEKS AGO.

ON THE PREVIOUS OCCASION THE FLAGSHIP MT.MCKINLEY WAS TEN NAUTICAL MILES DISTANT AND THIS PRESS SHIP WAS 20 MILES AWAY. PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT THIS TIME THEY WILL BE CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE INSIDE THE LAGOON WHEN THE UNDERWATER EXPLOSION OCCURS.

THE NAVY WANTS OBSERVERS TO BE AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SAFETY TO AVOID LIKELIHOOD OF ANYONE UNDERRATING THE BOMB. IN THE AIR-DROP TEST OF JULY 1 MANY EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT BECAUSE THE SPECTACLE AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE WAS NOT DAZZLING.

(EXACT DISTANCES FOR THE NEXT OBSERVATION HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.)

WEATHER, WHILE IT STILL COULD DELAY THE TEST, WILL NOT BE AS GREAT A FACTOR AS BEFORE, WHEN FULL VISIBILITY WAS REQUIRED FOR THE BOMBING PLANE.

THIS TIME THE BOMB WILL BE ANCHORED IN THE LAGGON, POSSIBLY 18 FEET UNDER THE SURFACE, AND DETONATED BY A RADIO TRIGGER MECHANISM. HOWEVER, MANY AIRCRAFT WILL BE IN THE AIR, INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANES AND RADIO-CONTROLLED "DRONES," JUST AS BEFORE.

JUL 16 1946

THE OLD BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WHICH WAS THE BULLSEYE TWO WEEKS AGO, HAS WON A PARTIAL REPRIEVE FOR THE NEXT TEST, AND WILL NOT BE ON THE HOT SPOT AGAIN.

NAVY CAPT.FITZHUGH LEE, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, SAID PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS WERE TO PLACE THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH, JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, U.S.BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, CARRIER SARATOGA, AND THE FIRE-GUTTED CARRIER INDEPENDENCE IN THE SACRIFICE CENTER POSITIONS.

HE SAID THE NAVY ALSO ANTICIPATED THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAVE SWEEPING OVER LOW-LYING BIKINI ISLAND. FOR THAT REASON, THE CLUB WHERE THOUSANDS SLAKED THEIR THIRST BENEATH THE PALMS WILL BE EVACUATED THREE DAYS BEFORE THE TEST. OTHER INSTALLATIONS WILL BE MOVED TO THE HIGHEST POINT OF LAND--LESS THAN 12 FEET IN ELEVATION.

KK920PCS NM

JUL 16 1946

ABOARD U.S.S. MC.MCKINLEY,TUESDAY,JULY 16-(AP)-VICE ADM.WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 84.7 PER CENT OF THE ANIMALS EXPOSED ABOARD TARGET SHIPS DURING THE JULY 1 ATOMIC BOMB TEST WERE STILL ALIVE ABOARD THE ANIMAL SHIP BURLESON.

(THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DISAGREED WITH A STATEMENT MADE AT KWAJALEIN MONDAY BY AN OFFICER WHO HAD VISITED THE BURLESON. HE REPORTED THE TEST ANIMALS HAD BEGUN "FYING LIKE FLIES" AND SAID THAT ANIMALS THAT APPEAR HEALTHY ONE DAY "DROP OFF THE NEXT DAY.")

THE COMMANDER OF THE ATOMIC TEST OPERATION SAID THE LATEST REPORT SHOWED 15.3 PERCENT OF THE EXPOSED ANIMALS HAD DIED SINCE JULY 1--INCLUDING AN ESTIMATED 10 PERCENT KILLED OUTRIGHT BY THE BOMB.

ADMIRAL BLANDY'S REPORT SAID THAT, OF THE 3,519 ANIMALS USED IN THE TEST, 2,982 WERE STILL ALIVE. HOWEVER, HE ADDED THAT OTHER DEATHS WERE EXPECTED TO OCCUR OVER A PERIOD OF AT LEAST THREE MONTHS. DEATHS FROM RADIATION SO FAR, HE SAID, WERE AT THE "EXPECTED RATE."

ABOUT 750 ANIMALS WILL BE USED IN THE SECOND, UNDERWATER TEST JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S. TIME). A HIGHER TOLL IS EXPECTED BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATED WATER.

HH1020PCS NM

JUL 16 1946

KWAJALEIN, JULY 15-(AP)-ATOMIC BOMB VIOLENCE AT BIKINI WAS CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN AT FIRST PICTURED, IT WAS INTIMATED TODAY BY AN OFFICER WHO REPORTED THAT ANIMALS WHICH WITHSTOOD THE CONCUSSION OF THE BLAST NOW ARE "DYING LIKE FLIES."

THE OFFICER, WHO VISITED THE HIGHLY SECRET ANIMAL SHIP BURLESON, SAID THE ANIMALS MAY APPEAR HEALTHY AND HAVE A NORMAL BLOOD COUNT ONE DAY AND JUST "DROP OFF THE NEXT DAY."

WHEN ASKED WHETHER THE ANIMALS WOULD BE TAKEN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF RADIATION, AS HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED, THE OFFICER ASKED IN RETURN, "WHAT ANIMALS?"

THE INFERENCE WAS THAT THE STUDIES MIGHT ALL HAVE TO BE POST-MORTEMS.

AMAZING PIG 311, FISHED FROM THE WATERS OF THE LAGOON AFTER THE BLAST, IS STILL ALIVE, AN OFFICER REPORTED. HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE UNDERSTOOD THE PIG WAS BEGINNING TO SHOW SIGNS OF RADIATION DAMAGE, AND WAS BEING GIVEN PENICILLIN AND OTHER TREATMENTS.

HF536APS NM

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ESPIONAGE X X X BEEN CONVICTED.

WHILE MUCH OF THE REPORT WAS A SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY MADE PUBLIC, THE COMMISSIONERS WENT INTO GREAT DETAIL TO SUBSTANTIATE THEIR CHARGES THAT "THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WAS THE PRINCIPAL BASE WITHIN WHICH THE ESPIONAGE NETWORK WAS RECRUITED, AND THAT IT NOT ONLY SUPPLIED PERSONNEL WITH ADEQUATELY DEVELOPED MOTIVATION, BUT PROVIDED THE ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK WHEREIN RECRUITING COULD BE AND WAS CARRIED OUT SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY."

JUL 16 1946

THE COMMISSIONERS QUOTED GOUZENKO AS TELLING THEM THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN WAS PROBABLY THE GREATEST FARCE OF THE COMMUNISTS IN RECENT YEARS," AND THAT "ONLY THE NAME WAS LIQUIDATED, WITH THE OBJECT OF REASSURING PUBLIC OPINION IN THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES."

"ACTUALLY THE COMINTERN EXISTS AND CONTINUES ITS WORK" GOUZENKO SAID, AND TO THIS THE COMMISSIONERS ADDED SIMPLY: "THE DOCUMENTS WHICH GOUZENKO BROUGHT WITH HIM CORROBORATE THIS TESTIMONY."

"IN EVERY INSTANCE BUT ONE," THE COMMISSIONERS SAID, "ZABOTIN'S CANADIAN ESPIONAGE AGENTS WERE SHOWN TO BE MEMBERS OF OR SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

"THE EVIDENCE ALSO DISCLOSES," THE REPORT CONTINUED, "THAT SECRET MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN PLACING OTHER SECRET COMMUNISTS IN VARIOUS POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE WHICH COULD BE STRATEGIC NOT ONLY FOR ESPIONAGE BUT FOR PROPAGANDA OR OTHER PURPOSES."

IN DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OF THE "AGENTS" AND "CELLS," THE REPORT SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS EXPLOITED SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, AND THAT THEY FOLLOWED THE NAZI PATTERN OF WORKING THROUGH THEIR NATIONALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN THIS INSTANCE THROUGH THE LARGE UKRAINIAN GROUPS IN CANADA.

IN THIS CONNECTION ANOTHER QUOTATION FROM GOUZENKO WAS PRODUCED IN THE REPORT: "THEY TRY TO DEVELOP THOSE PEOPLE AS A COMMUNIST-MINDED POPULATION. IF THEY CONSIDER IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP SOME OF THEM THEY CAN USE THE FEAR THAT THEIR RELATIVES WILL BE PERSECUTED IN THE HOME COUNTRY. THAT IS NO JOKE. IT IS THE REAL THING. THEY MAY SAY TO A MAN: "IF YOU DO NOT AGREE TO WORK, YOUR SISTER OR BROTHER MAY BE LIQUIDATED."

JUL 16 1946

A83

SECRET MEMBERS ARE RECRUITED INTO THE PARTY, THE REPORT SAID, FROM AMONG STUDENTS, SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, TEACHERS, OFFICE AND BUSINESS WORKERS, "PERSONS ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY AND ANY GROUP LIKELY TO OBTAIN ANY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT."

THE COMMISSIONERS THEN CONTINUED: "ONE OBJECTIVE, WE CONCLUDE, IS THAT THIS TECHNIQUE FACILITATES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A BASIC POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, VIZ, TO GET CONTROL, THROUGH THE ELECTION OF SECRET MEMBERS TO THE DIRECTING COMMITTEES, OF AS MANY TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AS POSSIBLE, INCLUDING TRADE UNIONS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND BROAD NON-PARTY ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES UNIONS. X X X

"BY THESE MEANS THE TECHNIQUE OF SECRET MEMBERSHIP IS CALCULATED TO FACILITATE ESSENTIALLY DISHONEST BUT NOT INEFFECTIVE METHODS OF PROPAGANDA IN THE INTERESTS OF A FOREIGN STATE."

THE COMMISSIONERS IN SUMMARIZING THE MEANING OF THE EVIDENCE ON THE MILITARY ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS SAID:

"THE EVIDENCE WE HAVE SHOWS THAT ZABOTIN'S ORGANIZATION WAS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN TECHNICAL INFORMATION REGARDING DEVICES WHICH WOULD BE USED IN THE POST-WAR DEFENSES OF CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES;

"SECRET INFORMATION REGARDING POLITICAL PLANS AND POLICIES OF THESE COUNTRIES; ECONOMIC INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BE USEFUL IN ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY POTENTIAL OF CANADA; DETAILS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF CANADIAN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES;

"INFORMATION ON CERTAIN TELEPHONE LAND-LINES AND TAPPING DEVICES; AND DOCUMENTS WHICH COULD BE USED BY RUSSIAN AGENTS "PLANTED" IN CANADA OR ELSEWHERE, PLUS INFORMATION WHEREBY SUCH AGENTS COULD ENTER CANADA AND ACQUIRE A BASE OF OPERATIONS HERE."

EJ852PED

JUL 16 1946

30.24-4163

WITH OTTAWA

WASHINGTON, JULY 15-(AP)-ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "ENTIRELY ON TOP OF THE ESPIONAGE SITUATION" AND THAT WHEN SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE IS FOUND, PROSECUTIONS WILL START.

CLARK ISSUED A STATEMENT AFTER REPORTERS HAD REQUESTED COMMENT ON A STORY OUT OF OTTAWA ON A CANADIAN SPY RING.

THE SPECIAL ROYAL CANADIAN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING SPY ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATORS IN CANADA OBTAINED TOP SECRET POLITICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS.

A59WX

CLARK'S STATEMENT:

"WE ARE ENTIRELY ON TOP OF THE ESPIONAGE SITUATION IN THIS COUNTRY AND WHERE EVIDENCE IS DEVELOPED TO WARRANT PROSECUTION WE WILL ACT.

"WE HAVE BEEN IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AS IT PREPARED ITS SPY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT.

"WHEREVER FEDERAL VIOLATIONS ARE NOTED, WE ARE PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION."

AB613PES

BY FRANK CAREY
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

JUL 16 1946

WASHINGTON, JULY 15-(AP)-PIERRE AUGER, FRENCH SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SUGGESTED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES IMMEDIATELY STOP "THE PRODUCTION OF (ATOMIC) BOMBS" AS A GESTURE OF "GENEROSITY" TO IMPLEMENT THIS COUNTRY'S PROPOSAL FOR WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

DECLARING THAT WHILE THIS COUNTRY'S PLAN AS OUTLINED BY BERNARD BARUCH "IS ESSENTIALLY GENEROUS--BUT YOU DON'T SEE IMMEDIATELY WHAT IS GENEROUS ABOUT IT," AUGER TOLD A DINNER MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE ON WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY:

"STOPPING THE PRODUCTION OF BOMBS NOW WOULD BE A GESTURE WHICH I AM SURE WOULD BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED (BY THE OTHER NATIONS.)"

AUGER ADDED THAT "RELEASE OF SOME OF THE FUNDAMENTAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE (ON ATOMIC ENERGY) WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT THING."

HE SAID THAT HE HAS FOUND OUT THAT THIS COUNTRY ACTUALLY HAS RELEASED SOME BASIC INFORMATION BUT HE ADDED "IT HASN'T BEEN ADVERTISED."

HE SUGGESTED THAT THIS NATION GIVE SUCH BASIC INFORMATION "OPENLY AND GET THE ADVANTAGE OF IT."

HE SAID HE WAS NOT SUGGESTING THAT THIS NATION GIVE OUT TECHNICAL DETAILS ABOUT THE BOMB "BUT JUST PURE SCIENCE," AND HE ADDED THAT THE SPREADING OF SUCH FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO SCIENTISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD AND WOULD STIMULATE RESEARCH.

"ON THE WHOLE," HE SAID, "I AGREE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AGREES FUNDAMENTALLY WITH THE SO-CALLED BARUCH PLAN."

"IT IS A SERIOUS ATTEMPT," HE SAID, "TO GET PEACE FOR ALL. IT WOULD BE WELL TO ADD TO THAT PLAN A GESTURE OF GENEROSITY THAT WOULD CLEAR UP THE ATMOSPHERE."

JUL 16 1946

HE SAID THAT HE DID NOT THINK "THE VETO QUESTION IS AS FUNDAMENTAL AS IT LOOKS."

-AN INDICATION THAT THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE WILLING TO GO OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IF NECESSARY TO NULLIFY THE GREAT POWER VETO ON ATOMIC CONTROL MATTERS WAS GIVEN TODAY BY JOHN HANCOCK, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC COMMISSION.

"IT WOULD SEEM DESIRABLE, IF POSSIBLE, TO ACCOMPLISH EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WITHIN THE FRAME-WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER," DECLARED HANCOCK, AN INTIMATE ASSOCIATE OF BERNARD BARUCH, WHO PRESENTED THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC CONTROL TO U.N.

"BUT NO NATION, AND NONE OF ITS NATIONALS," HANCOCK ADDED, "CAN BE PERMITTED, BY HIDING BEHIND THE SHIELD OF ANY PROVISION IN THE CHARTER, TO CLAIM IMMUNITY FOR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF A SOLEMN AGREEMENT VOLUNTARILY ENTERED INTO, OR TO PREVENT THE EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE TWO-DAY INSTITUTE ON WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY BEING CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC INFORMATION WHICH REPRESENTS 72 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

HANCOCK WAS OUTLINING REASONS FOR AMERICAN OBJECTIONS TO A VETO POWER OVER ATOMIC ENERGY MATTERS IF THE NATIONS SHOULD AGREE ON A TREATY FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"THE LEAST THAT MUST BE INSISTED UPON," HE SAID, "IS THAT (1) ONCE VIOLATIONS OF THE TREATY HAVE OCCURRED, PUNISHMENT MUST BE SWIFT AND CERTAIN, AND (2) THE OPERATIONS OF THE ADA (ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY PROPOSED IN THE AMERICAN PLAN) CANNOT BE INTERFERED WITH BY THE DEVICE OF THE UNANIMITY RULE."

(THE "UNANIMITY RULE" REFERS TO THE VETO POWER.)

IN THE SAME SPEECH, HANCOCK DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD DISPOSE OF ITS STOCK OF ATOMIC BOMBS "ONLY WHEN WE AND ALL OTHER NATIONS CAN BE FULLY ASSURED THAT NO ONE CAN TURN ATOMIC ENERGY TO WARLIKE USES."

JUL 16 1946

A103WX

OTHER SPEAKERS, INCLUDING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY WALLACE, CALLED FOR "WORLD CONTROL" OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"HUMANITY MIGHT STAGGER THROUGH ANOTHER WAR LIKE THE LAST -BUT IT COULD NOT SURVIVE AN ATOMIC WAR," WALLACE SAID.

THE INSTITUTE WAS TIMED TO BE HELD ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC FIRST DETONATION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN NEW MEXICO, JULY 16, 1945.

"WE HAVE WASTED MUCH OF THIS FIRST YEAR," DECLARED WALLACE. "WE "WE HAVE WASTED TIME IN CONGRESS--AND WE STILL DO NOT HAVE THE LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR THE PEACETIME DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY UNDER CIVILIAN CONTROL. AND NOT UNTIL LAST MONTH DID THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION GET DOWN TO WORK."

NOTING A "PUBLIC UNWILLINGNESS" TO FACE THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY, DR.PHILIP MORRISON, OF THE LOS ALAMOS, N.M.ATOM BOMB LABORATORY, SAID THE PEOPLE MUST WORK TO UNDERSTAND AND HELP SOLVE DIFFERING VIEWPOINTS

JUL 16 1946

INCLUDING "THE UNILATERAL UNITED STATES MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS AND THE U.S.S.R. DESIRE FOR THE RULE OF GREAT POWER UNANIMITY."

AB/LT910PES

WASHINGTON, JULY 15-(AP)-EARL BROWDER, DEPOSED HEAD OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY, DECLARED TONIGHT THERE WAS NO NEED FOR ANY FUTURE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

HE MADE THE STATEMENT ON THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S "MEET THE PRESS" PROGRAM. A QUESTIONER HAD ASKED IF BROWDER AGREED WITH A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN THAT IT WOULD BE "INCONCEIVABLE" FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO EXIST SIDE BY SIDE FOR A LONG PERIOD WITH "IMPERIALIST STATES."

BROWDER, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION, SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT WAR BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS COULD BE AVERTED.

HE SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO HAVE ANY MORE RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND WAS "THROUGH WITH POLITICS."

JUL 16 1946

J1205AES

A PRESIDENTIAL TEXT FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY ON THIS WIRE. BUREAUS NEEDING EXTRA COPIES, PLEASE ARRANGE.

BRITISH LOAN

JUL 16 1946

WASHINGTON, JULY 15-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT IN SIGNING THE BRITISH LOAN AGREEMENT: (ABOUT 250)

THE APPROVAL BY THE CONGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN IS A MAJOR STEP IN CARRYING OUT OUR PROGRAM FOR REVIVING AND EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE. THE WIDE DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC EMPHASIZES ITS IMPORTANCE. FULL AND FRANK DEBATE IS A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, AND I BELIEVE THAT THE TIME AND CARE GIVEN TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE AGREEMENT ARE INSURANCE THAT OUR APPROVAL RESTS ON FULL UNDERSTANDING.

THE LOAN SERVES OUR IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE INTERESTS BY HELPING TO RESTORE WORLD TRADE. AT THE SAME TIME IT ENABLES GREAT BRITAIN TO COOPERATE IN CREATING A PATTERN OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. IT GOES FAR TO REMOVE THE DANGER OF RIVAL AND ANTAGONISTIC ECONOMIC BLOCS. NO ONE SHOULD THINK THAT THIS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IS DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY. IT IS NOT. THE SYSTEM OF TRADE WE SEEK IS OPEN ON THE SAME FAIR TERMS TO ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

WHILE CONSIDERATIONS OF BROAD SELF-INTERESTS UNDERLY OUR ACTION, THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH GAVE RISE TO BRITAIN'S PRESENT PROBLEM. IT IS FORTUNATE AND GRATIFYING THAT THIS ACTION BOTH SERVES OUR OWN INTERESTS AND HELPS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WHICH BRITAIN FACES AS THE DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING DEVOTED HER HUMAN, SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES SO FULLY TO THE COMMON CAUSE.

(END TEXT)

JUL 16 1946

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43 Germans Sentenced To Die For 'Battle Of Bulge' Killings

JUL 17 1946

JUL 17 1946

JUL 17 1946

30 Others Get Long Terms For Bulge Slaughter

O. Odds

Dachau, July 16 (AP)—Forty-three Nazi Elite Guard veterans were doomed to die, and 30 others, including three generals, were given long prison terms today for the slaughter of 900 American prisoners of war and Belgian civilians during the Battle of the Bulge.

The formal death sentence prescribed hanging, but the 30 doomed officers and men asked permission to face firing squads instead. The U. S. military court announced that a recommendation to that effect would be made to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. commander in Europe.

NIGHT

Top Six Condemned

Among those condemned to die was Col. Joachim Peiper, daredevil commander of "Task Force Peiper," an armored formation which included his own 1st S.S. panzer regiment and which participated in the bloody massacre of unarmed American prisoners at Malmedy, Belgium.

Gen. Joseph (Sepp) Dietrich and 21 others were sentenced to life imprisonment. Dietrich, a veteran of Hitler's 1923 Munich beer hall putsch, commanded the 6th panzer army spearheading the German winter counter-offensive in December, 1944.

Of the others sentenced to prison, two were given terms of 20 years, one 15 years, and five 10 years by the court which last Thursday returned a verdict of guilty in the largest mass conviction yet obtained in any war crimes trial.

Gets 20 Year Term

One of those sentenced to 20 years was Lt. Gen. Hermann Priess, commander of the First S.S. panzer corps. Brig. Gen. Fritz Kraemer, chief of staff to Dietrich during the Ardennes battle, was sentenced to 10 years.

All the prisoners received the pronouncement stoically. The only signs of emotion in most cases were slight smiles of relief when defendants learned their lives would be spared.

But Peiper, highest ranking officer among those condemned to die, laughed outright when a photographer's flash bulb exploded in his face as the sentence was read to the tense courtroom by the court president, Brig. Gen. Josiah T. Dalbey.

Some German women among the German civilians who crowded into the courtroom broke into sobs when the sentences were read.

The mass conviction was another in a series of similar verdicts in recent months. Last May United States authorities sent to the gallows 28 Nazis in atonement for the deaths of more than 300,000 persons in the notorious Dachau concentration camp. Thirty-three had been convicted in that case last December, but Gen. McNarney commuted five of the sentences.

Fifty-eight Nazis were sentenced to death in May for atrocities at the Mauthausen concentration camp death mill, and these sentences still are under review.

The prosecution in the Malmedy trial concentrated much of its fire on Col. Peiper and produced numerous statements from the ranks of the defendants themselves to show that members of his elite guard regiment were instructed to kill prisoners of war during the last desperate German effort in the west. The Nazis were accused of the wanton killing of 750 Americans and 150 Belgian civilians.

There were 75 defendants before the bar when the trial opened. At the last minute, the prosecution dropped its charges against one, an Alsatian gunner who testified against the others. Of the remainder, only one was acquitted when the verdict was returned Thursday.

DAY

43 SS MEN TO DIE FOR MASSACRE OF YANK PRISONERS

JUL 17 1946

30 Other Nazi Veterans of Bulge Battle Get Jail Sentences.

Dachau, July 16 (A. P.).—An American military court sentenced forty-three veteran German SS troops to death today for the slaughter of 900 American soldiers and Belgian civilians during the winter Battle of the Ardennes Bulge.

Prison sentences ranging up to life were given the other thirty of the seventy-three officers and men convicted last Thursday. They included twenty-two for life terms, two for twenty years, one for fifteen and five for ten years. All prisoners took the sentences calmly. The only signs of emotion were slight smiles of relief by those who received less than death sentences.

Col. Joachim Peiper, who gave the order that the SS troops were to take no prisoners, was one of those doomed. Testimony was that he ordered frozen, exhausted and disarmed American prisoners shot during the battle and that the Germans sang songs of massacre on the eve of the offensive.

Two Generals Imprisoned.

Col.-Gen. Josef (Sepp) Dietrich, veteran of Adolf Hitler's abortive beer hall putsch in 1923 in nearby Munich and commander of the German Sixth Panzer Army, was sentenced to life imprisonment. His troops spearheaded the battle in December, 1944.

Lieut.-Gen. Hermann Priess, commander of the First SS Panzer Corps, was sentenced to twenty years in prison. Brig.-Gen. Fritz Kraemer, chief of staff to Dietrich, was given ten years.

Testimony at the trial showed that 750 American prisoners were slaughtered and 150 Belgian civilians also were put to death.

Peiper, the highest ranking officer among those sentenced to die, laughed when a photographer's flash bulb exploded in his face as the sentence was pronounced. Peiper was the daredevil commander of the "Task Force Peiper," an armored formation which included his own First SS Panzer Regiment. It was his men who participated in the massacre of American prisoners of war at the Belgian town of Malmedy, a key in the decisive battle.

Ask To Be Shot.

The formal death sentense provided for hanging. The doomed men asked the court for permission to be shot, instead. The court announced that a recommendation to that effect would be made to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of American forces in Europe.

Some women wept as the sentences were read in the crowded court room. About three-fourths of the spectators were German civilians and the rest were American soldiers.

The prosecution introduced statements from the defendants at the trial to show that the Germans had been instructed to wage ruthless warfare and kill their captives. Several Americans who escaped death at Malmedy testified.

The trial resulted in the largest mass conviction yet handed down by an American court against German war criminals.

The sentences were pronounced by the court president, Brig.-Gen. Josiah T. Dalbey. Only one of the seventy-four accused officers and men, an enlisted man who testified for the prosecution, was freed in the eight-week-long trial, held in this former Nazi concentration camp where thousands of prisoners died.

JUL 17 1946

U.N. ATOMIC GROUP TO WORK ON PACT

D. Harrelson

NEW YORK, July 16—(AP) A newly-created atomic committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow to begin drafting an atomic control plan, despite Russian insistence that no control system be set up until the atom bomb has been outlawed.

NIGHT

This committee was created last Friday by the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission after a month of discussions in which the 12 member nations outlined their general views on the atomic question.

Will Propose Controls

Designated as Committee No. 2, the group was charged with making specific recommendations on questions dealing with atomic control, including possible conventions, sanctions and enfofcement.

Tomorrow's meeting marks the opening of a new phase of the atomic commission's work—the actual drafting of definite proposals. Two other committees, the legal and the scientific and technical, will start work later in the week.

Although discussions during the past month have disclosed that a majority of the atomic experts were agreed that any atomic control plan should follow the general line laid down by the United States, there were no indications that Russia would alter her stand.

Some of the delegates have expressed concern privately over the attitude of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko in recent closed meetings. A particular instance was his opposition at last Friday's meeting to the creation of Committee No. 2 and the legal committee.

Opposed By Gromyko

Gromyko voted against the establishment of both committees. His position was that the primary problem was the outlawing of atomic weapons and that there was no need for a control system until this was done.

The concern of the delegates was not so much over what might happen at the present stage, for in the committees and in the atomic commission itself only a simple majority is necessary to approve a plan.

But, it was pointed out, if any control plan is adopted over Russian opposition, the Russians have the power either to veto it in the Security council or to refuse to ratify the treaty making the plan effective.

Thus, the atomic commission faces the possibility of working for months on a control plan and then having the entire plan discarded unless it can meet Soviet objections.

JUL 17 1946

Siam Asks U.N. To Intervene

C Grupich

New York, July 16 (AP)—The Kingdom of Siam has asked the United Nations Security Council to step into its complicated frontier dispute with France over parts of Indo-China which were seized by the Siamese with Japanese support and Vichy French collaboration months before Pearl Harbor.

The territories involved constitute some 20,000 square miles shown on prewar maps as parts of Cambodia and Laos, bordering the Mekong River in Indo-China.

The Siamese contend, however, that the disputed areas are historically their own and that they are only part of the territory they were forced to cede to French empire builders in 1907.

DAY

Request Circulated

Siam's request has been circulated among the Council delegations and will be taken up at their next meeting, which must be held not later than July 24.

The Siamese legation in Washington filed the mediation request yesterday under a charter article providing that a nonmember of the United Nations may submit a dispute to the Security Council if it agrees in advance to abide by the Council's terms for settlement.

The United States, Great Britain and China have already announced their support of a full hearing in the Council and those three and India have joined as sponsors of Siam's pending application for United Nations membership.

Delegation From Bangkok

The Siamese said a delegation from Bangkok would arrive in New York shortly to support their

charges that French forces from Indo-China had recently violated the Mekong River frontier, seized Siamese nationals, fired "wanton fussilades" into Siamese territory and engaged in plunder and looting. Those charges were transmitted to Siam to the United Nations on two occasions in May.

Yesterday's communication said continued frontier troubles "threaten the preservation of peace" between France and Siam.

Siam and Indo-China fought an undeclared border war along the Mekong in 1940-41. Indo-China, under remote control of Vichy France, had capitulated to undeclared Japanese aggression southward, which was ostensibly undertaken to outflank China, and Siam was let into the shortlived Japanese coprosperity sphere.

JUL 17 1946

U.N. SPEEDS WORK ON NEW QUARTERS AT LAKE SUCCESS

L. Hauck

NEW YORK, July 16—(AP) The United Nations will move to its new home at Lake Success, on Long Island, the weekend of Aug. 10, an official said today.

Work has been progressing speedily at the interim headquarters at the former Sperry Gyroscope plant, and David B. Vaughan, director of conferences and general services, said it would be ready for occupancy by tha tdate.

Lease Expires Aug. 15

The UN lease on Hunter college in the Bronx expires Aug. 15, and assurances have been given city and college officials that the premises will be vacated completely in advance of the deadline.

Moving UN from its first United States home at Hunter to the interim headquarters will require about three days, Vaughan said.

Under present plans the world organization will remain at Lake Success, a small town in Nassau county, for three to five years before going to a permanent site.

The UN Headquarters commission, under instructions from the General assembly to select a permanent home in the Westchester, N. Y.-Fairfield County, Conn., area, has been at work for several weeks. A preliminary report of one of its committees indicated the UN would require 3.5 square miles with 2,240 acres, but no definite site has been nominated.

Maximum employment of the UN was set in the report at 2,654 persons, with housing accommodations needed for 7,000, including delegations.

New York Prepares Bid

Meanwhile, there were reports that the City of New York was quietly preparing a proposal to have the United Nations locate permanently at the old World's Fair site in Flushing, where the General assembly will meet in September.

There have been previous reports that efforts would be made in the assembly to change the decision on the headquarters from the New York-Connecticut area to San Francisco or even Europe.

Vaughan said it was possible that the new Security council chamber at Lake Success might not be ready on the date of the move, but that arrangements would be made to hold the council in a large committee room temporarily.

Efforts will be made to have the council hold a final meeting at the Henry Hudson hotel, where it has been convening for the past month, just before Aug. 15, and thus pave the way for a two-week recess at the time of switching headquarters.

The Atomic Energy commission and all other UN bodies except the General assembly itself will be housed at Lake Success.

JUL 17 1946

U.S., Britain To Confer On Reich Co-Operation

London, July 16 (AP)—British-American discussions will open shortly in Berlin in an effort to establish closer economic relations between the British and American zones of occupation in Germany, the Foreign Office announced today.

A spokesman said there was no confirmation in Whitehall of New York reports published in the London *Evening News*, that former United States Ambassador John G. Winant was in London to negotiate directly with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on co-operation between the occupation zones.

"On Personal Business"

The Foreign Office, he said, was aware of Winant's presence in London, but was not expecting him to enter the discussions. The American Embassy said Winant was in London on personal business and had not been in contact with the Embassy.

The British spokesman expressed belief the talks would not be long delayed. He observed that there was full agreement in principle between the United States and Britain on the necessity for a free now of food, raw material and processed goods between the zones. He said the American proposals were welcomed by the British.

It was disclosed that Bevin will lead the British delegation to the European peace conference opening in Paris July 29.

Oil Strike In Iran Brings Martial Law

London, July 16 (AP)—Tass reported today that martial law had been proclaimed in Ahwaz, Iran, where troops occupied union and company offices during a strike of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company workers.

The report from Tehran, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the workers struck July 14 for improved working conditions, dismissal of an oil company agent, cessation of alleged company interference with Iranian political affairs and "transformation of the company into a purely commercial enterprise."

JUL 17 1946

British 'Gas' Ration Up 50 P. C. on Aug. 1

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, told the House of Commons today that the basic British gasoline ration would be increased 50 per cent on August 1 because of purchases enabled by the $3,750,000,000 loan from the United States.

This will allow pleasure cars to be driven about 270 miles a month instead of the present 180 miles. He said also that a "rather more generous allowance" would be made for essential industrial users.

Best Wishes Sent To Bidault by Stalin

Paris, July 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Stalin of Russia has sent "best wishes" to President-Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who led his Popular Republican Movement party into power in France by trouncing the Communist party in the recent election.

Stalin's message, sent for the French independence day celebration, but announced belatedly only today, said:

"My best wishes for you and for the French people."

U.S. To Release Russ In Berlin

JUL 17 1946

D. DeLuce

Berlin, July 16 (AP)—The Russians handed over a missing American warrant officer and his wife to United States army authorities early today, and soon afterward the Americans announced that they were releasing three Russian espionage suspects to the Red Army.

The civilian-clad Russians, two of whom claimed to be Red Army officers, were arrested two weeks ago in the United States zone, it was announced.

The Americans, Warrant Officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison, of San Antonio, Texas, disappeared fifteen days ago when they ventured 500 yards into the Russian occupation zone to seek a pet shop dog kennel.

Two Still Missing

Two other Americans still were missing somewhere in the Russian zone. Gen. M. A. Gruvin, Russian deputy military governor, advised United States Army authorities that the Red Army still was "collecting data" on the men in the neighborhood of Oranienburg, a Russian army district headquarters.

The missing men were Capt. Harold Cobin, of Newark, N.J., and Lieut. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, who were last seen July 4 boarding a train for Oranienburg, 20 miles north of Berlin.

Maj. Gen. James A. Keating, American commander in Berlin, said strenuous efforts were being made to obtain their release. Harrison and his wife Helen were released to Keating at 1.45 A.M. at Russian headquarters.

American intelligence officers said they had no trace of Cobin and Wyatt since the driver of their jeep left them at a northern Berlin railway station.

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of the United States headquarters intelligence division, said the three Russians had been held on suspicion of espionage in the United States zone of Berlin.

"The arrest of these civilian-clad, foreign clandestine operatives in the United States zone of Berlin in no wise violated any written, oral or implied quadripartite agreement in that city," his statement said. "Our policy in the future must be the same or more severe, depending on the circumstances."

Identified By Name

The Russians are "being turned back" to the Soviet zone at the request of Russian authorities, who identified the three by name, the statement said.

The Harrisons, at a press conference in the United States sector, said they had been questioned repeatedly during their captivity.

Harrison said they were arrested by two motorcyclists wearing civilian clothes but carrying pistols.

"We were not roughly treated," he added.

Tears Scare Russians

Mrs. Harrison, who came to Berlin May 15, said that at one point during her questioning she began to weep and "I guess I scared the whole darned bunch of them."

"When the Russians set us free they promised to get me a dog."

United States security agents, in commenting on the arrests of Russians, said that for the most part those picked up were merely booked and released.

They said that since January 1 American military police had arrested 365 Russians, mainly for traffic violations and shootings. During the same period, the Russians are known to have arrested 25 Americans.

AMG TO TURN OVER CAMPS TO GERMANS

JUL 17 1946

Berlin, July 16 (A. P.).—The American Military Government announced today that it was turning over to German civil authorities the administration of internment camps in the United States zone containing persons awaiting trial under denazification laws.

There are eighteen such camps. The inmates are charged with having fostered Nazi ideology and otherwise having furthered the aims of the Nazi party.

The Military Government will, however, continue to retain custody over camps containing internees held as war criminal suspects and witnesses, and persons regarded as dangerous to the occupation forces.

NEW CRY OF CASTE ON SHIP IS RAISED

JUL 17 1946

Berlin, July 16 (A. P.).—Several civilian Military Government employees, including a former brigadier-general, have indicated their intention to complain to the War Department against what they called a "caste system" governing the accommodations given their families on dependents' ships operated by the Army.

The issue came to a head when a group of civilian dependents arriving aboard the President Tyler complained that during the voyage the wives of Army officers got top-deck accommodations and civilians were placed below in overcrowded and poorly arranged quarters.

Mrs. Henry Parkman of Boston, Mass., whose husband, recently a brigadier-general, is now head of the MG Civil Administrative Section, said that she and her four children had been put in an overcrowded compartment on C deck along with the dependents of enlisted personnel, while officers' wives had the promenade above. Mrs. Parkman said her husband planned to protest to the War Department.

Mrs. A. E. Bevier of Rochester, N. Y., whose husband, a former Lieutenant-Colonel, is chief of the MG Public Welfare Section, said that she had already protested to the Army health authorities over the accommodations given her and her two children.

JUL 17 1946

RAEDER INNOCENT, DEFENSE ASSERTS

L. Beery

NUERNBERG, Germany, July 16 (AP) Dr. Walter Siemers declared today that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and, in effect, all the German high command, were innocent of wrongdoing in Germany's war because Hitler was entirely responsible and the Fuehrer's suicide proved he knew it.

"Hitler admitted this and evaded the responsibility for committing suicide by showing the slightest regard even for the life and well-being of the German people," the attorney declared in his defense summary for the 70-year-old one time chief of the German navy.

Earlier, the war crimes tribunal was told that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who was chief of the German state for eight days after Hitler's demise, did nothing to start the war but took decisive steps to end it.

In presenting a defense for Raeder, Siemers said Raeder helped rebuild the German navy but with the approval of the Reichstag and the cabinet before Hitler came to power. This he regarded as lawful and eventually proper because Britain extended her stamp of approval by negotiating a naval treaty in 1935.

Doenitz 'Didn't Help Fuhrer Start War'

JUL 17 1946

L. Beery

Nuernberg, July 16 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal was told today that former Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz did nothing to start the war but took decisive steps to end it.

With this plea, Dr. Otto Kranzbuehler, defense counsel for Doenitz, sought to prove the innocence of the fleet commander and final head of the German state, who took over from Adolf Hitler May 1, 1945, and surrendered the battered nation eight days later.

Defense Summed Up

The attorney presented the following version of Doenitz's role in the wartime Reich:

At the beginning of the war he was an obscure U-boat commander, without influence.

He opposed Hitler's effort to withdraw from the Geneva Convention and ordered the discontinuance of rescues of shipwreck survivors, only to save the lives of submarine personnel.

He never ordered the destruction of ship's crews.

"A survey by a British minister showing 87 per cent of the crews saved simply is not compatible with an order of destruction," he said.

Calls Crews Combatant

Kranzbuehler said that ships' crews were genuine combatants and asserted that the Allies apparently took the view that the German civilian population was in that category, too.

"I am surprised at the indignation of the prosecution about the loss of about 30,000 men on ships which were armed and carried war material and, often enough, bombs destined for use in attacks on German cities," the counsel said.

He quoted Admiral Chester Nimitz as saying in a statement that American submarines did not rescue survivors "if it meant unusual additional danger for the submarine."

JUL 17 1946

30.24-4167

U. S. Releases Three Russians Described as Spies in Berlin

JUL 17 1946

R. O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 16 (AP)—American and Soviet armies in Germany engaged in a strange undercover clash of intelligence services tonight.

The Russians were believed to be holding two American officers incommunicado in Soviet territory and the U.S. Army said it was releasing to the Red army three Russians, officially described as "clandestine operatives in the U.S. zone of Berlin."

NIGHT

The two Americans believed held in the Russian zone are Capt. Harold Cobin of New York and Newark, N.J., and Lt. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City, Okla., missing since they were seen boarding a train for Oranienburg in the Soviet zone July 4.

U.S. officers declined to deny there was any large-scale espionage activity in Germany. As speculation grew on the extent of spy activity, officers at Army headquarters in Frankfurt refused to say wether they suspected extensive Russian intelligence operations in the American zone.

Likewise, they refused to deny or confirm rumors that arrests were made in addition to the three suspected Russian operators, who, dressed as civilians, were picked up two weeks ago in the American zone of Berlin.

Asked if there was any truth in the rumor that Germans have reported to American authorities that Russian agents were infiltrating the U.S. zone in Berlin, officers at headquarters refused to comment.

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, U.S. intelligence chief, said the three Russians now being turned back to the Red army were held on suspicion of espionage, and that the three were known by name both to Soviet and American authorities. It was reported here that their arrest was part of a carefully-planned counter intelligence trap.

The decision to release the Russians, reported to be two officers and a driver, followed the return by Soviet authorities of Warrant officer Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex., and his wife, Helen, who had been held in the Russian zone since July 1. However, no progress was made in the case of Cobin and Wyatt.

A statement from Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters announced that the three Russians were being "turned back" to Soviet occupation authorities at the latters' request after they had been identified by name.

A formal statement said two of the Russians claimed to be Red army officers and all three were wearing civilian clothes.

"The arrest of these civilian-clad, foreign clandestine operatives in the U.S. zone of Berlin in no wise violated any written, oral or implied agreement in that city," said the statement issued by Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of headquarters intelligence division.

Food Lack Stirs Ruhr Disorders; Police Attacked

JUL 17 1946

Essen, Germany, July 16 (AP)—An unruly Dortmund crowd attacked German police today, freeing a prisoner accused of black market operations, and evidences of unrest increased elsewhere in the industrial Ruhr.

British officials are well aware that the population of this coal mining-industrial area are growing restive as the months pass without an increase in food rations.

Miners get heavy worker rations of 3,000 calories, but family members get only 1,000 and claim this sometimes is actually only 700 because of the scarcity of potatoes and cereals.

"Next winter will be interesting," one officer said.

WARNING ON MAIL

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 16—(AP) Americans who use the Army postal service to send or receive unauthorized communications for Germans were warned of court martial prosecution by U. S. Army headquarters today.

Russia's Ace Writer Baffled by America, Has High Praise for Literature in U. S.

JUL 17 1946

R. JAMES

MOSCOW, July 16—(AP)—Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet Russia's ace newspaperman, reported today he found a group of "provincial dummies" in the United States "who were convinced that with the help of Esperanto they could make the atomic bomb harmless."

This was one of the many "peculiarities" gleaned from his recent American tour and noted for the readers of the official government newspaper Izvestia.

NIGHT

The writer professed bafflement at a number of other things he observed in the United States—among them "the cult" of the American dollar and the goings-on at American dinners.

"I was present at dinner meetings," he wrote. "At first everybody hurriedly chews chicken. Then orators make long speeches. Next comes a sentimental song by a lady singer, and finally a clergyman takes up a collection for charity."

Ehrenburg devoted much of his article to his observations of the lot of the American negro.

He said that in Mississippi he met a plantation owner who tried to convince him that "blackskinned people in general are not human beings," adding that "neither the radio nor ventilators have in the least affect the mental development of this slave owner."

Groups Defend Negroes

The Russian newspaperman said he found everywhere "organizations for defending the rights of Negroes," adding:

"Every year innocent Negroes are sentenced to the electric chair and yearly the best people in America protest against this barbarism."

Ehrenburg had high praise for contemporary American literature, declaring that "it would be difficult today to find in western Europe writers equal to Hemingway, Faulkner, Steinbeck and Caldwell, and I could add a few other names."

New York skyscrapers, he said, justified their geography.

"This is an enormous city built on a little island," he wrote, "but in the smallest provincial town one may find a few small skyscrapers built around one-storied buildings. Such are the contrasts of America."

Writes of Contrast

The article continued:

"There is nothing more contrasting to the English character than the common American. Englishmen are courteous, phlegmatic, love to live their life at home, order their suits from good cloth and wear them until death or at least until the next election. But Americans love everything new. They seldom become used to one apartment until they begin hunting for a new one which they want to furnish with everything new, throwing away all the old furnishings."

Ehrenburg observed that "it is impossible to understand the modern world without understanding America," but added:

"It is difficult to understand it. Intricate technical achievements often conceal a simple heart and the simplicity in turn conceals an unexpected intricacy."

"Everything New"

Ehrenburg declared that there was "nothing more in contrast to the British character than the average American."

"Englishmen," he said, "are more courteous, phlegmatic, love to live their lives at home, order their suits from good cloth and wear them until death, or at least until the next elections. But the Americans love everything new. They seldom become used to one apartment until they begin hunting for a new one, which they want to furnish with everything new, throwing away all the old furnishings."

Ehrenburg declared that in all sections of the country he found "organizations for defending the rights of Negroes," but that he had encountered in Mississippi a plantation owner who told him that "black-skinned people in general are not human beings."

"Neither the radio nor the ventilating system had an effect on the mind of this slave owner," Ehrenberg said.

America Is A Land Of Strange Contrasts, Red Author Says

JUL 17 1946

R. JAMES

Moscow, July 16 (AP)—Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet journalist who has just returned from a tour of the United States, described America in an article in *Izvestia* today as a nation of strange contrasts.

"New York's skyscrapers justify their geography," Ehrenburg said. "This is an enormous city built on a little island. But in the smallest provincial town one may find a few small skyscrapers built around a portions of America. He said he came across one group of provincial "dummies" who were "convinced that with the help of esperanto they could make the atomic bomb harmless."

DAY

Turning to the race question, few thousand one-storied buildings. Such are the contrasts of America."

"Provincialism" Cited

Ehrenburg also was impressed by the "provincialism" of large

suits from good cloth and wear them until death, or at least until the next elections. But the Americans love everything new. They seldom become used to one apartment until they begin hunting for a new one, which they want to furnish with everything new, throwing away all old furnishings."

Discussing American literature Ehrenburg said:

"It would be difficult to find today in Western Europe writers equal to Hemingway, Faulkner, Steinbeck or Caldwell, and I could add a few other names."

"Intricacy Concealed"

The Moscow radio broadcast Ehrenburg's story, recorded in London, including these additional comments:

"It is impossible to understand the modern world without understanding America.

"It is difficult to understand it. Intricate technical achievements often conceal a simple heart and the simplicity, in turn, conceals an unexpected intricacy."

Quotes Professors

Adjoining railroad station coinslot baggage lockers in Atlanta, he said, was "a dark, stinking room with the inscription 'for colored people.'"

In Tennessee, there were excellent libraries and laboratories . . . but "professors told me that they do not have the right to teach the theory of evolution in the schools."

Ehrenburg said he discovered in America "yet another cult—that of the dollar."

Chicken And Speeches

"I was present at dinner meetings," he wrote. "At first everybody hurriedly chews chicken. Then orators make long speeches. Next comes a sentimental song by a lady singer and finally a clergyman takes up a collection for charity."

The Russian said he discovered all the states did not teach the same history and that "topicality here often overshadows the historical sense."

"For the average American almost an epoch elapses between the morning and the evening newspaper, and later in the day he cannot always remember what exactly he got excited about in the morning."

MIKHAILOVICH'S PLEA FOR MERCY IS TURNED DOWN

JUL 17 1946

Ten Other Chetniks Also Appeal in Vain to Tito's Presidium.

G. PALMER

Belgrade, July 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Draja Mikhailovich and his ten co-defendants sentenced to death on charges of treason have lost their appeal for mercy. The Presidium of the Yugoslav Parliament, it was officially announced today, has rejected the pleas.

The bearded Chetnik leader, once the War Minister as well as field commander for the exiled Government of King Peter, was convicted yesterday by a military tribunal of treason and collaboration with the Germans and was sentenced to be shot. Convicted with him were twenty-three others, of whom ten were ordered shot and thirteen were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eighteen months to twenty years.

All requests to the Presidium for mercy were made personally with the exception of those of two absentee defendants—Mladen Zujevich and Peter Zhivjovich, who appealed through their defense attorneys. When the court president informed the accused men yesterday that they had the right to appeal for pardons he told them they could apply personally, through attorneys or through relatives.

Only eight and a half hours were given for the completion of these appeals.

The authorities refused to say whether the executions would be carried out publicly or privately. It was reported yesterday that they would be private, with only the firing squad and official witnesses present.

Mihailovic's Plea Denied

JUL 17 1946

London, July 16 (AP)—The Belgrade radio reported today rejection of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's appeal for mercy after his sentence to death yesterday on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

The broadcast, recorded by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said appeals by his 23 colleagues who also were found guilty of collaboration and treason had been rejected too.

Ten of them were condemned to death along with Mihailovic, the Chetnik leader who rallied Yugoslavs against the Germans in the early days of the war in the Balkans and later was accused of joining the Germans in fighting the partisans of Premier Marshall Tito.

U. S. Plans No Action

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A State Department official said today that as far as he knew the United States was not planning to intercede with Yugoslavia to prevent the execution of General Mikhailovitch.

Lincoln White, department press officer, gave that answer at a news conference when questioned whether the American Government contemplated any such move.

He also expressed doubt that the United States would turn over to Yugoslavia Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador to this country.

50,000 DEMAND TRIESTE

JUL 17 1946

Gather in Belgrade to Protest Big Four's Decision

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 16 (AP)—A crowd of approximately 50,000 persons, chanting the names of Premiers Tito and Stalin, protested

tonight against the decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to internationalize Trieste.

Members of all Yugoslav trade unions and other groups marched to Terazije Square in the heart of Belgrade. They carried banners that read: "We ask for a revision of the Paris decision on Trieste," "Trieste to Yugoslavia is justice to Yugoslavia" and "Yugoslavia as an Ally demands justice from the Allies."

On the speakers' balcony of the Hotel Moscow, orators demanded that Trieste be given to Yugoslavia. The crowd, led by shouts from persons on the balcony, repeated: "Istria is ours, Trieste is ours."

NINE JEWS SEIZED BY POLISH OUTLAWS

JUL 17 1946

NIGHT

WARSAW, July 16—(AP) Nine Jews were reported today to have been seized by outlawed NSZ bands as hostages for nine Poles executed Sunday for participating in the July 4 pogrom at Kielce.

The reports did not indicate the fate of the nine Jews, although advices from Kielce, where they were abducted, said they were threatened with death at the time of their seizure if the lives of the nine Poles were taken.

A firing squad executed the Poles in secret, and news of the executions was not widespread in Kielce since newspapers there have not published it.

The government announced today that a Maj. Sobczynski, head of the Kielce security forces, and three of his assistants were arrested after a special investigating committee reported they had not been "energetic enough" in intervening to halt the pogrom, which cost the lives of 41 persons, mostly Jews.

threatened with death at the time of their seizure if the lives of the Poles were not spared.

The nine Poles were executed in secret on Sunday by a firing squad for their part in the pogrom, which cost the lives of 41 persons, mostly Jews. News of the executions was not generally known in Kielce, however, since newspapers have not published it. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced the shootings yesterday.

Refutes Charges In Polish Voting

JUL 17 1946

Warsaw, July 16 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman declared today that Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's charges of fraud in connection with the national referendum proved "unsubstantiated." The spokesman added that no further action was contemplated on Mikolajczyk's demands that the voting be declared invalid.

Poles Take Steps For Internal Security

JUL 17 1946

WARSAW—(AP) Buildings housing all Polish ministries are under armed guard. Soldiers let no one enter or leave a ministry without "legitimacja."

The move is believed to have been orderd because of the presence of "subersive elements" in Poland and frequent killings by members of the outlawed NSZ—national armed forces, opposed to the provisional government as well as to "Jews and Communists."

The government sends secret police agents into Warsaw's nightclubs to demand that patrons show their "legitimacja."

9 Jews Held As Hostages Poles Report

JUL 17 1946

DAY

Warsaw, July 16 (AP)—Outlawed NSZ bands operating in the Kielce district were reported today to have seized nine Jews as hostages for nine Poles who were convicted of setting off the July 4 pogrom at Kielce and executed.

The nine Jews, according to reports from the troubled city of 60,000, south of Warsaw, were

SOVIET IS URGED TO OPEN DANUBE TO ALL TRAFFIC

JUL 17 1946

NIGHT

VIENNA, July 16—(AP) American military transportation officers have proposed to Soviet officials the resumption of navigation over the entire course of the 1,175-mile Danube river but thus far have received no reply from the Russians, U. S. headquarters announced today.

The proposal, made in writing May 16, asked that the most important inland waterway in Europe be opened to traffic as soon as obstructions are removed. The river now has been cleared for navigation between points in the U. S. zones in Austria and Germany, and passenger, express and freight services have been resumed over limited stretches in other zones.

"It is believed," said the American announcement, "that navigation beyond the United States zones is probably hazardous in many stretches of the river."

American military transportation officials said nazards in the Danube outside the U. S. zone were believed to be fallen bridges, wrecks and pontoon bridges.

The Russians claim the Danube Steamship company's assets under the Potsdam agreement, but many of the company's vessels remain in American hands.

U. S. headquarters said that approximately one-third of the Danube river fleet, as it existed at the end of the war, was taken over by U. S. forces in Austria and "has been put in good repair, pending an agreement which would assure free and secure navigation."

Meanwhile, the Soviet-controlled newspaper Oesterreichische Zeitung said U. S. military authorities in Austria were just beginning to relinquish control of Austrian industry but that the Russians had begun the process last autumn.

The comment came even as Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. commander in Austria, officially turned over to the Austrian government the huge United Iron and Steel works at Linz, which, under the name of "the Hermann Goering works," produced German Tiger tanks during the war. Clark remarked that he hoped other nations would follow suit.

Paper Hits U.S. Austria Policy

JUL 17 1946

DAY

Vienna, July 16 (AP)—The Russian-controlled *Oesterreichische Zeitung* said today that United States military authorities were just beginning to relinquish control of Austrian industry, whereas the Russians had started the process last autumn.

The newspaper declared in a front-page editorial that Americans were "making a lot of noise" about turning over to other German industries to Austria.

In the Soviet occupation zone there was never such a system of military administration as that which exists today in the Western zone," the newspaper said.

Release Of Steel Plant

The editorial appeared while Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of United States forces in Austria, prepared to release to the Austrians administration of the United Iron and Steel Works at Linz. A report by Clark's headquarters said the transfer "marks the beginning of Austria's economic independence."

Meanwhile, American military transportation officers have made proposals to Soviet officials for the resumption of navigation over the whole course of the Danube River as soon as obstructions are removed, United States Headquarters announced today.

The proposals, made in writing last May 16, have not been answered by the Russians, the announcement said. Details were not disclosed.

Italy Oil Strike Handicaps UNRRA

Rome, July 16 (AP)—Petroleum workers throughout Italy struck today, tying up vital operations and paralyzing UNRRA transport.

The strike was called by the Petroleum Syndicate after negotiations with the Government's petroleum distribution organization for a 30 per cent wage increase and other benefits were stalemated.

Some 7,000 workers walked out, halting unloading of tankers at ports and affecting—in addition to UNRRA transport—the country's fire and police departments and railway movements, military transport and movements of the diplomatic corps in Italy and Vatican City.

In Rome only one small plant supplying Allied military vehicles was operating.

Communists Attack Greek Police Again

DAY

Athens, July 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order today reported a third Communist attack on a gendarmerie station and a monarchist band attack on a village in central Greece.

A royalist band of 150 Saturday surrounded the village of Laspi in a mountainous section in the Agrinion region and opened fire, killing two and wounding twenty.

The newest left-wing attack was said to have been made with mortars and heavy machine guns on a gendarmerie station in the Elasona area, where two previous attacks occurred in the last forty-eight hours. The Ministry said it was believed the same communist band perpetrated all three attacks. Two of seven gendarmes at the station were reported missing and two wounded. The communists were accused of kidnaping a doctor and a schoolmaster and of setting the station afire.

Reports Region Terrorized

SALONIKA, Greece, July 14 (Delayed) (AP)—Macedonian Gov. Gen. Nicholas Kottas said today that scores of well-armed "Communist bands" were terrorizing villages and towns in northern Greece in a "guerrilla civil war." Troops and the police are combatting the outlaws, who operate in groups of 150 to 500 with mortars and machine guns.

Gen. Constantine Ventiris, commander of the Second Army in Central Macedonia, said the Communist raids were the second phase of a full revolution. The third phase, he said, will be a declaration of war against the constituted authority. The initial phase was the organization of armed units, he said.

Gen. Anastasiou Dalipis of Central Macedonia said in an interview in Kozani that a plot for a full-scale revolution scheduled for June 15 had been discovered and frustrated.

FORRESTAL IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, July 16 — (AP) Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal arrived in Stockholm by plane today on his way back to Washington from the atom bomb test at Bikini atoll. He planned to leave for Amsterdam tomorrow morning.

ARABS TO EXPAND THEIR BOYCOTT OF JEWISH ECONOMY

JUL 17 1946

NIGHT

JERUSALEM, July 16. — (AP) The Arab Higher Executive committee announced tonight an expansion of its ban on all Jewish goods in Palestine to a "full boycott of all economic, cultural and social Jewish activities."

The announcement came as Jews throughout Palestine prepared for a general strike, beginning at 9 a. m. tomorrow, in sympathy with 1,600 Jews reported to be on a hunger strike at the Rafiah detention camp. Police denied that any such hunger strike was in progress.

In sympathy with the Rafian inmates, all Jewish inmates in the Latrun prison camp, including Jewish executive agency members Moshe Shertok and Dr. Bernard Joseph, began their own hunger strike this afternoon. The Latrun inmates include several hundred of the Jews rounded up by the British June 29.

The Arab committee ordered Arab merchants not to buy from Jewish merchants or factories; not to import foreign merchandise except through Arab agents, and not to exploit the "sacrifice" of Arab consumers in this boycott by raising prices unnecessarily. The Arab consumers were told to buy solely from Arabs and to satisfy themselves that the goods they buy do not originate from Jewish industry or are not imported through any Jewish agent.

Jews, except those employed by the government in essential services, will stay away from work throughout Palestine tomorrow, said an announcement of the Jewish National Council (Vaad Leumi), and no urban or interurban transport will be operated in the Jewish sector of the country.

PALESTINE JEWS TO GO ON STRIKE

JUL 17 1946

DAY

Jerusalem, July 16 (A. P.).—The Jewish National Council, Vaad Leumi, announced today that a general strike would be staged throughout Palestine tomorrow, from 9 A. M. to midnight, in sympathy with 1,600 Jews whom Jewish informants reported on a hunger strike at the Rafiah detention camp. The police denied that there was such a hunger strike.

There will be no work in towns or villages except by Government employees and in maintenance of essential service, the announcement said, and no urban or interurban transport in the Jewish sector of the country.

Jewish restaurants will open for two hours at lunch time and one hour at night, but all other Jewish shops and places of entertainment will be closed.

Jewish informants, insisting the hunger strike was in progress and would continue, said it was "in protest against the authorities' failure to speed up releases."

Truman Silent on Palestine

JUL 17 1946

Has No Comment on Proposal for a Division of Jews

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The White House said today President Truman had no comment on a proposal of Jewish war veterans to recruit a division of Jews for service in Palestine.

A delegation of Jewish veterans offered yesterday to organize the division if Mr. Truman felt that it would halp to facilitate the entry of 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land. They said Britain had demanded American troops to preserve order in the event the Jewish refugees were admitted.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, when asked about the veterans' proposal at a news conference, said there was no comment available from the President.

Mr. Truman told his last news conference he would have nothing to say on the Palestine question until American and British Cabinet committees concluded discussions on immigration proposals.

Saudi Arabia Bars Political Activities

JUL 17 1946

Warning Follows Arrest of Alleged Reds in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, July 16 (AP).—The government of Saudi Arabia has warned the people of that nation against any political activity or propaganda.

A Saudi Arabian communique published here today declared that the government will not permit the holy land of Islam to become a place for such activities and will take "all measures" against offenses.

The publication of the communique came soon after the wholesale arrest of alleged Communists in Egypt and the suppression of several Egyptian newspapers, including the opposition Wafd party organ, which were critical of negotiations for a new Egyptian-British alliance.

[The Iraq government also has suppressed twelve Leftist newspapers for criticizing the administration, and arrested twenty members of the unauthorized National Democratic party on charges of Communism.

30.24-4169

[Commenting on the apparent general action against Leftist movements and newspapers in the Middle East, a British Foreign Office spokesman said at London that Great Britain regards the incidents as "internal matters of the nations concerned." He said it should not be assumed that Great Britain was consulted, or that London had approved the anti-Communist actions.] (ADD)

La Guardia Arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, July 16 (AP)—F. H. La Guardia, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived by plane today on an inspection trip. He is en route to the council session of the international relief agency in Geneva.

JUL 17 1946

Gen. Chou Bids Marshall Halt China Civil War

Communist Accuses Rivals of Ordering an Offensive in North Kiangsu Area

NANKING, July 16 (AP).—General Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, made a special appeal tonight to General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, to halt the spreading civil strife in China.

NIGHT

Even as Chou made his appeal, Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan said the "present situation is heading directly into a full-scale civil war."

Chou went directly to see Marshall after returning from Shanghai to present what he described as war orders captured by the Communist New 4th Army directing seven Kuomintang (government) units to start a general offensive against the north Kiangsu area.

Wang described the military situation as "very critical." He said it had deteriorated rapidly since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek left Sunday for the summer capital at Kuling.

He warned that the Communists "are still on the defensive, but if the government attacks continue, we must answer them."

600 MARINES JOIN SEARCH FOR SEVEN HELD BY KIDNAPERS

JUL 17 1946

PEIPING, July 16.—(AP) Search was pressed in vain today for seven United States Marines kidnaped by Chinese near Cinwangtao Saturday.

Six hundred Marines, an equal number of Chinese Government troops, and seven planes were participating.

NIGHT

Chinese newspapers attributed the abduction to Chinese Communists, but numerous bandit gangs are known to operate in the neighborhood. The Marine corps said merely that 80 unidentified Chinese were responsible.

Names of the Marines have not been disclosed.

Pro-Government press reports continued to detail widespread fighting between Communists and Government troops.

The paper Yi Shih Pao said 80,000 Communists were besieging Tatung in Shansi province 170 miles west of Peiping, and the paper Hsin Min Pao said a cease-fire team had been sent there by truce headquarters.

The Government's Central News agency said the Communists had ceased attacking the railway to Tientsin in Hopeh, province after a week of futile attacks.

Other Government accounts said 5,000 Communists were attacking 14 miles north of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, but that Government troops had cleared the railway running southward from Tsinan to Tsingtao.

The Communists, in a broadcast from their Yenan headquarters, asserted the Government was pursuing an extermination campaign against 60,000 Communists war veterans in central China, but that in hard fighting and by means of a 150-mile forced march the Government plan had thus far been thwarted. (ADD)

Chinese Envoy Approved

Nanking, July 16 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today the British Government had approved the appointment of V. T. Cheng, London-educated Chinese jurist, as Ambassador to London.

Airmen Hunt U.S. Marines

Peiping, July 16 (AP)—More than 1,000 men and seven aircraft pressed the search today for seven United States Marines kidnapped Saturday by a band of 80 Chinese.

Marine Corps headquarters here said no trace had been found of the missing men, who were taken prisoner in a village near Chinwangtao. An eighth Marine escaped capture.

DAY

All Marines in the area of North China have been alerted, a Marine Corps officer said. Two companies of 600 Marines and a similar number of Chinese Government soldiers have been detailed for the search.

Chinese papers said the kidnappers were Communists, but there was no confirmation. Numerous bandit gangs operate in the area.

80,000 Attack Tatung

Meanwhile, Chinese press dispatches said a force of 80,000 Communists was attacking strategic Tatung in Shansi province, a weakly defended city famed for its huge stone Buddhas.

A cease-fire team was reported en route there.

The Government-controlled Central News Agency said the Communists had halted their attacks on the Tientsin-Pukow rail line in Hopei province after more than a week of fighting, and that the Tsinan-Tsingtao line had been cleared of Reds.

Five thousand Communists were reported attacking Government positions fourteen miles north of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

CHINA'S HARVEST WILL FALL BELOW PRE-WAR LEVELS

JUL 17 1946

SHANGHAI, July 16.—(AP) A survey of China's 1946 crop expectancy by UNRRA's agricultural rehabilitation division shows severe deficits compared with the 1931-1937 average yield.

On estimates based on the best information available to UNRRA, China should produce this year about 39,500,000 metric tons of rice compared with a pre-war average of 45,300,000 tons.

The 1946 wheat crop, estimated at 22,400,000 metric tons—a sharp gain over last year's production of 18,600,000 tons—will, it is believed, closely approach the pre-war figure of 22,640,000 tons.

Food Reserves Depleted

Although the actual figure estimate of the 1946 rice crop is only about 10 per cent under the 1931-1937 average, and the wheat estimate only slightly below the pre-war norm, the deficit becomes larger when the rise in China's population and the drastic reducton of reserve food stocks due to war, are considered.

During the war years, vast agricultural areas were not cultivated because of enemy occupation and the scarcity of farm animals, thousands of which were confiscated by the Japanese.

Two million rice and wheat producing acres in the north were flooded as a war measure and will not be productive until 1947 after completion of the Yellow river dyke repair project to drain the land.

Drought Cuts Crop

In the south, drought and wartime lack of fertilizer have reduced crop yields still further. In both north and south the lack of reserve grain stocks has added to the current famine.

Arthur Grove of Roosevelt, Minn., UNRRA agricultural analyst who compiled the crop estimates from available sources, said the figures were only approximate.

Plans now being worked out by UNRRA and the Ministry of Agriculture should result in a better system for future crop estimates.

Dr. T. H. Chien, vice minister of agriculture and forestry, is now in the United States studying the latest methods of crop reporting which he will introduce in this country upon his return.

Prospects for substantially increased food production next year are bright, Grove said. He cited the Yellow river project, now nearing completion, UNRRA's introduction of imported fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, farm tractors and modern farming methods as examples of efforts being directed toward expanded crop yields in 1947 and heading off future famines.

JUL 17 1946

Siam Reviews King's Death

Bangkok, July 16 (AP)—Siamese police officials announced today a plan to re-enact their version of King Ananda Mahidol's death before a commission of inquiry.

They said the King's bed and mosquito net would be used in the reconstruction of the royal bed cham... before a commission hearing in t... Ministry of Justice.

The re... was scheduled to conclude the commission's inquiry. It will follow testimony by the queen mother and present King Phumiphon.

Murder Theory Attacked

Police officers interrogating doctors before the inquiry commission vigorously attacked a murder theory advanced by twelve physicians serving on the twenty-man medical commission which conducted an autopsy on the King's body.

Under police questioning, the doctors agreed that a murderer could not have shot from the right or left side of the bed and, therefore, must have shot from the head of the bed.

Police officials then sought to demonstrate the improbability of shooting from that position.

JUL 17 1946

Dutch Ships Slip Out Of Australia

Sydney, July 16 (AP)—Six Dutch ships that have been tied to Australian wharves for six to ten months by a waterside workers ban on loading material that might be used against Indonesian nationalists cleared Sydney and Brisbane today for the Netherlands East Indies.

Three of the ships slipped their moorings at Brisbane and sailed under steam raised by wood fuel gathered in the city during the past few weeks.

Later the other three left Sydney with one of them, the Stagen, carrying sufficient coal to fill the bunkers of the three ships from Brisbane at sea for the voyage to the NEI. No dockside union labor was used in preparing the vessels for sea and they carried no cargo.

JAP NEWSPAPER STRIKERS EJECTED

JUL 17 1946

Tokyo, July 16 (A. P.).—An estimated 1,325 non-striking employees of the newspaper Yomiuri today ejected 600 strikers who had built barricades and prevented publication for four days. They then proceeded to put out an edition.

A company representative said that no violence occurred. The strikers, however, said that ten of their number were injured at the hands of non-strikers. Thirty Japanese policemen stood by outside the plant but did not interfere. The strikers had demanded a 500-yen subsistence allowance and other benefits as well as the reinstatement of employees discharged or transferred during an earlier dispute over policy.

A spokesman for the publisher, Tsunego Baba, said the company had agreed to the subsistence allowance but refused to reinstate personnel ousted, he said, for attempting to force a communistic policy on the newspaper.

JUL 17 1946

War Dept. Exacts No-Strike Oath

Tokyo, July 16 (AP)—Civilian employes of the United States War Department here were ordered today to sign a no-strike affidavit.

The directive from Washington ordered workers to swear they would not strike against the Government of the United States, that they are not members of an organization of Government workers that asserts it has a right to strike against the Government, and that they will not join such an organization while working for the Government.

Such affidavits must be signed before employés receive their first pay checks for the 1946-47 fiscal year.

One civilian worker asked the Office of Civilian Personnel, directed by Lieut. Col. L. G. Alexander, what would happen if he failed to sign such an affidavit. He was told he probably would be discharged.

Reds Explain Jap Labor Legislation

Tokyo, July 16 (AP)—Russia's proposals for Japanese labor legislation are based on precepts long recognized in England, France, "and to a great extent in the United States," the Russian Embassy said tonight in an eighteen-point statement.

The proposals submitted by the Soviet member of the Allied Council for Japan, the Embassy statement said, were considered important because they would "assist in the speediest enforcement in Japan of progressive labor legislation based on the rich experience of democratic countries."

The embassy said that the Allied powers' economic and scientific section in its review of the proposals "fully confirms the opportuneness of the well-grounded recommendations for labor legislation in Japan made by the Soviet member of the Allied Council."

JUL 17 1946

Jap Legislators Thank MacArthur

Tokyo, July 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese House of Representatives voted thanks to Gen. MacArthur today for releasing United States foodstuffs to relieve "unparalleled famine" in Japan. The resolution said MacArthur's "humanitarian spirit . . . moves us to a deeper sense of fellow love."

JUL 17 1946

Rabbi Gordis In Tokyo

Tokyo, July 16 (AP)—Rabbi Robert Gordis, of New York, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, arrived today to visit Jewish chaplains serving occupation troops. Gordis will visit Manila, Shanghai, Guam and Honolulu before returning home.

400 Homes Burn in Japan

Tokyo, July 16 (A. P.).—Fire that started in an inn destroyed 400 dwellings today at Iida, in Nagano Perfecture, the Kyodo New Agency reported.

JUL 17 1946

Army Freeing Two Utah Men

TOKYO, July 16 (AP).—All non-volunteer enlisted men in the American Army with twenty-four months' service by Aug. 30 will be called to disposition centers by July 30, the Army announced today. They will be sent nome in order of their length of service with fathers given a priority

Food Rations And Disease

Yokohama, July 16 (AP)—Wartime food rations were so severe in Japan that the beriberi rate rose 300 per cent among soldiers and civilians and malnutrition increased by 200 per cent, Lieutenant Colonel Inouye, one-time head of the Japanese Army hygiene section, told a war-crime court today.

JUL 17 1946

HEIRS CLAIM NORTH BORNEO

Kin Of Sultan Of Sulu Challenge Crown Colony Status

Manila, July 16 (AP)—Nine heirs of the late Sultan of Sulu laid claim to British North Borneo today.

The Sultan's heirs contended Britain's current steps to make

North Borneo a Crown colony is improper and that the 31,000 square miles of land reverted to them through non-payment of rents by the British.

Nick Osmena, attorney for the heirs and a son of former President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth, said he was prepared to carry the case to the United Nations tribunal if necessary.

Some Philippine Citizens

The Philippines Government, while not officially participating in any way, is known to be making quiet inquiries concerning validity of the claim, since the claimants are Philippines citizens.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said nothing had been heard of the claim there as yet, but remarked that it was "pretty quick work," inasmuch as Philippines had been independent only since July 4.

Actually, disclosure of the claim was timed not by Philippines independence but by the fact that Britain planned formally to convert North Borneo into a Crown colony on or immediately after July 15.

Throughout its previous existence as a separate entity, North Borneo has been a so-called "protected state" of Britain, administered by the British North Borneo Company under royal charter.

The territory, in the northeast part of Borneo, is not to be confused with the British Borneo states of Sarawak and Brunei, which total about 53,000 square miles, or with Dutch Borneo, which embraces the remaining 208,000 square miles of the big island.

The nine heirs, represented by Nick Osmena, son of the former Philippine president, produced copies of a lease executed January 22, 1878. It gives the British North Borneo chartered company perpetual rights to the territory plus fourteen islands between Borneo and the southernmost Philippines for an annual payment of 5,300 Borneo dollars (about $2,500).

Lease Abrogated, Claim

The heirs claim the lease was abrogated by the company's failure to pay the annual grant since 1936, when the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram died, despite a ruling by Borneo Justice C. F. C. Macaskie on December 18, 1939, that the heirs were legally entitled to payment. Macaskie ruled "it is abundantly plain that the successors in sovereignty are the Government of the Philippine Islands."

Lease Called Great Bargain

Economic experts here say the original lease was one of the greatest bargains in history. Profits of the North Borneo chartered company averaged $9,000,000 annually in return for a $2,500 lease payment.

FILIPINO URGES TAX ON BACHELORS

Manila, July 16 (A. P.).— An annual tax of 10 pesos ($5) on bachelors was proposed in the Philippine Congress today by Representative Manuel Cases, unmarried himself. He suggested the levy on unmarried men and childless widowers between the ages of 30 and 50, exempting diplomats and members of the United States armed forces.

Sultan Of Sulu's Heirs Challenge British Rule

Manila, July 16 (AP)—British incorporation of North Borneo as a crown colony may have international repercussions.

Nine Philippine citizens, heirs of the late fabled Sultan of Sulu, declared through an attorney today that Britain has no right to the 31,000 square miles of oil, mineral and timber domain they claim is rightfully theirs.

North Borneo yesterday formally became a part of the British Empire, ending 64 years of administration by the British North Borneo Company.

May Appeal To U.N.

The heirs are prepared to carry the case to the United Nations.

The newly sovereign Philippine Republic, while not officially in the picture, also is known to be making quiet inquiries about the claims.

Only 15% Of Bikini Animals Died From Blast, Blandy Says

Aboard U.S.S. Mt. McKinley, July 16 (AP)—The atomic bomb which burst over Bikini lagoon July 1 has taken the lives so far of only 15.3 per cent of the animals exposed to its blast and radioactivity, Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, atom-test commander, said today.

Ten per cent of the animals, he said, were killed outright. He added that other deaths from radiation were expected to occur during the next three months and commented that mortality so far was at the "expected rate."

2,982 Of 3,519 Alive

His report said 2,982 of the 3,519 animals used in the test were still alive.

[Blandy's statement was in sharp contrast with that of an officer who reported at Kwajalein on Monday that the animals were "dying like flies." The officer indicated there soon would be no animals left to take to the United States for further study.]

King Invited To Test

Juda, King of the nation of Bikini, may see the second atomic bomb shake the island where he and his people once lived in peaceful obscurity.

King Juda received an invitation today after he had been paid a courtesy visit by Blandy and other American notables, at his present abode, Rongerik Island.

Blandy and his staff went by plane to Rongerik, 130 miles from Bikini, to see the King. He was introduced by Commodore Ben Wyatt, Marshall Island commandant, who explained through an interpreter that "this man commands thousands of men and hundreds of ships," and is responsible for the whole project.

Speaks Through Interpreter

Admiral Blandy, speaking slowly to an interpreter, said it was a great honor to visit Juda and his people and thanked them for their "kindness and co-operation in making this experiment possible."

Wyatt then introduced Senator Hatch, of New Mexico, a member of the President's evaluation board.

Gifts Presented

The task force chiefs went to the new land of Juda bearing gifts. Blandy personally explained the operation of a new design air-conditioned pipe and gave the King tobacco and cigarettes.

For others there were 200 bars of chocolate, soft drinks and salted nuts. Wyatt presented to Josiah, the village schoolteacher, a geographical globe, and found himself involved in an attempt to explain it.

Admiral Blandy gave the people a set of a half dozen photographs of the first bomb test, showing the bomb cloud over Bikini. He also tried to explain what a weather balloon was: "It shows how strong the wind blows and in what direction."

TO BE CLOSER TO ATOM BLAST

Observers Will Be Moved Up for Second Test.

Aboard U. S. S. Appalachian, July 16 (A. P.).—Observers of the second atomic bomb test in Bikini Lagoon scheduled for July 25 will have a much closer view than they did for the aerial drop two weeks ago.

On the previous occasion the flagship Mt. McKinley was ten miles distant and this press ship was twenty miles away. Present indications are that this time they will be close enough to see inside the lagoon when the underwater explosion occurs.

The Navy wants observers to be as close as possible within the limits of safety to avoid likelihood of any one underrating the bomb. In the air-drop test of July 1 many expressed disappointment because the spectacle as seen from a distance was not dazzling.

Weather, while it still could delay the test, will not be as great a factor as before, when full visibility was required for the bombing plane. This time the bomb will be anchored in the lagoon, possibily 18 feet under the surface, and detonated by a radio trigger mechanism. However, many aircraft will be in the air, including photographic planes and radio-controlled "drones," just as before.

Navy Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, public information officer, said the Navy anticipated the possibility of a wave sweeping over low-lying Bikini island. For that reason, the club where thousands slaked their thirst beneath the palms will be evacuated three days before the test. Other installations will be moved to the highest point of land—less than 12 feet in elevation.

15.3 Per Cent of Animals Dead.

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Ten per cent of the animals, he said, were killed outright. He added that other deaths from radiation were expected to occur during the next three months and commented that mortality so far was at the "expected rate." His report said 2,982 of the 3,519 animals used in the test were still alive.

TWO RED OFFICIALS TO LEAVE CANADA

Embassy Aides Begin Packing as Spy Report Is Issued.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 16.—(AP) Two top officials of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa are leaving hurriedly for Russia following publication of official charges that they had been engaged in directing under-cover espionage operations in Canada, it was learned today.

They were Vitali G. Pavlov, whose official position was second secretary but who was described as the head of an NKVD (Soviet secret police) espionage network; and Ivan T. Krotov, with the official position of commercial counsellor but also accused of spying for Moscow.

Packing Started

The pair began packing hurriedly yesterday as a special Royal commission issued a final report on Soviet espionage in Canada, according to best available information here. They are believed to be the last to leave Canada of 17 Soviet embassy officials and employes named as engaging in spy networks.

These departures began last fall soon after 27-year-old Igor Gouzenko, a code clerk, fled the embassy and turned over to Canadian authorities a mass of documents on an espionage system which the Royal commission said was directed from Moscow by the director of military intelligence.

Two of the first to go were Col. Nicolai Zabotin, military attache and head of one espionage system, and Nicolai Zheveinov, head of the Ottawa bureau of Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Zheveinov also was accused of taking part in such activities. Zabotin, who left "clandestinely," in the words of the Royal commission report, is rumored to have been shot to death on the way home aboard the Soviet ship Alexander Suvorov. Moscow had announced his "recall" for "inadmissible" activities.

It is not clear whether Pavlov and Krotov were called home, or whether they were requested to leave by the Canadian government.

The Royal commission's 250,000-word report accusing the Russians of using secret rooms in the embassy for espionage activities created a sensation in diplomatic quarters in the Canadian capital. While the main outline of the spy operations had been known through previous commission reports and through trials of Canadians involved, the detailed documentation published yesterday was of deep interest to every government which has a Soviet embassy or legation in its own capital.

Using the Communist party as a "base" for recruiting and "developing" Canadians for the espionage work, the Russians, according to the report, directed these activities through the embassy.

"Several parallel under-cover systems, or networks" were employed, the agents of one system often not knowing what was being done in another and often being spied upon by their own countrymen, the report said. It was added that these parallel systems "may still have their own under-cover agents operating in Canada."

Gouzenko was quoted in the report as saying, after mentioning the parallel intelligence systems, that "the same thing was true in the United States, according to a telegram I saw." The telegram was not produced by Gouzenko, and the report made no elaboration on its contents.

The following excerpts from the report give a picture of the Russian operations as seen by the commissioners:

"Gouzenko [whose testimony the commissioners repeatedly said they accepted as true] testified there was a five-man committee in Moscow which passes on Soviet officials who are being sent to foreign countries. The committee consists of representatives of the NKVD, the military intelligence, the naval service, the commercial service and the diplomatic service.

* * *

"There can be little doubt that the NKVD, previously called the OGPU, and which is the secret political police of the Soviet Union, have a powerful organization in Canada. * * * While Gouzenko's evidence and the documents establish the existence of the NKVD organization in Canada, we have been unable to ascertain the extent of its infiltration and the identity of its Canadian and other agents.

"In rooms of this secret wing [of the Russian Embassy in Ottawa] the cipher clerks of the various branches of the Soviet mission in Ottawa were located. They numbered five in all, the NKVD, the Embassy proper, the political section, the commercial section and the military. * * *

"All these cipher clerks operated independently and each one used a different cipher which was unknown to the others."

Talks On Soviet Spies Seen

Ottawa, July 16 (AP)—Indications that the three nations which hold the atom-bomb secret may confer on Russian spy activities were seen today following publication of an official Canadian report that Soviet agents, who "may still" be operating in Canada, had flown samples of Uranium 235 to Russia.

The report, issued by a royal commission composed of two of Canada's seven Supreme Court justices, asserted that many top secret military developments had already been compromised because of Russian spies, and that Moscow was seeking information on post-war defenses of the three countries—the United States, Britain and Canada.

After repeating previous charges that the Soviet spy operations had ramifications in the United States and Britain, the commission recommended that Canada consider whether to communicate her findings "to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom and the United States."

Samples To Moscow

The 250,000-word report said that Dr. Alan Nunn May, British scientist who worked on atomic research in Montreal, had given samples of Uranium 235 enriched and Uranium 233, essential elements in the manufacture of atom bombs, to a Lieutenant Angelov, assistant military attaché in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa. The materials then were flown to Moscow by a Lieutenant Colonel Motinov, the commission asserted.

May was sentenced by a British court last spring to ten years in prison.

"Information of the greatest importance" on radar was obtained by Russian spies, the report said. Also compromised were a wiring diagram on a type of fuse, information on a submarine-detection device and secret data "of great value" on propellants and explosives, the report added.

Balked On Atom Secrets

The commission said the Russians had been largely balked, however, in their efforts to ferret out details of atomic secrets.

The report summarized four months of work in which 115 wit-

JUL 17 1946

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nesses were heard and 6,000 pages of evidence taken.

The report dealt primarily with Canada and mentioned the other two countries only incidentally in instances where Soviet activities in the Dominion had ramifications abroad. The chief type of such ramification was Moscow's efforts to get scientific secrets shared by Canada, Britain and the United States.

The report would seem to indicate that, whatever the United States and Britain might do about the matter domestically, the United States and Canada would have to discuss it in the course of their defense talks which are carried on regularly through the Permanent Joint Board of Defense. The commissioners mentioned several times that post-war defenses of Canada were involved, and said that it is obvious that the Russians planned "a large post-war expansion of the network of Canadians in the military espionage system."

A big part of Canada's effort to combat this threat to the safety and interests of the state is to be a program of "publicity, education and full understanding" regarding the evidence laid before the commission, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told Parliament. He said that the report itself is a very important instrument to this end, an apparent reference to the detailed accounts of just how Canadians were taken into the network through Communists in the Dominion and through agents direct from Moscow.

This afternoon Miss Agatha Chapman, 29-year-old economist employed by the Bank of Canada, said in a statement that she had been shocked to learn that she had been accused in the Royal Commission's report of serving as a contact between two of the Russian agents in Ottawa. "I have had no connection with espionage or anything related to it," she said. She added, however, that she had "numerous acquaintances, amongst whom are some of the people named by the Royal Commission."

Only Dependable Friendship Will Preserve Peace, Says Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) called on Russia today to understand the "simple truth" that there can be no lasting world peace unless the Russians and Americans develop a dependable friendship instead of the distrust and suspicion he said now exist.

The Michigan senator painted for his colleagues a dark picture of conflicting viewpoints at the Paris meeting of United States, British, Soviet and French foreign ministers, which he attended as an adviser.

Hopes for Friendly Relations

But he brightened the canvas with the prediction that "patience, fair play, tenacity and firmness"—qualities which he said had been displayed by Secretary of State Byrnes—would make it possible "for eastern Communism and western democracy to find friendly, common ground."

Vandenberg, who heads the Republican senatorial conference, outlined in a lengthy speech delivered before a well-filled Senate and crowded galleries, three factors on which he said peace hinges. They are:

"1. The dependable and effective operation of the United Nations in behalf of justice courageously sustained by collective security.

"2. The successful outlawry of atomic bombs and kindred instruments of sudden, overwhelming mass destruction, under a tight system of total discipline which makes bad faith impossible.

"3. The development of dependable and warranted friendship between big and little nations and particularly between the great Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics and the great United States of America."

Calls on Russians

To accomplish these aims, the Michigan senator said the Russians ought to understand that the United States respects the rights of the Soviets to "rule themselves to suit themselves, precisely as we insist on this right for ourselves and others."

Moscow should understand, he continued, that the United States has enlisted "for keeps" in the effort to make sure that military aggression "shall never curse the earth again."

Further, he said, the Russians must come to know that Americans are prepared for "enlightened, progressive cooperation" with other nations but that they "cannot be driven, coerced or pressured" into decisions and "will not bargain in human rights and fundamental liberties anywhere on earth."

Finds Mutual Distrust

He said that there is between the United States, Great Britain and France on one side and Russia on the other "mutual distrust and suspicion which 'the iron curtain' between us and the insatiable Soviet appetite for proselyting and propaganda do not help dispel."

"Yet," he added, "these things must be dispelled—not in pretense but in fact—if we are to get on with the vital business of peace on earth.

"Particularly there must be dependably dispelled any distrust or suspicion on the one hand that the United States is attempting to organize the world against the Soviets; on the other hand that the Soviets are attempting to organize the world against our western civilization. War between us would be an unthinkable calamity which I am certain they, as well as we, abhor."

Vandenberg Asks Russia To End Distrust of U.S.

JUL 17 1946

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Vandenberg Reports on Big 4

JUL 17 1946

Michigan Senator Says Russia Is Creating Suspicions by Attitude on Germany.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) told the Senate today that "substantial gains" have been made toward world peace but the goal still remains "far from total achievement."

The Michigan Senator took the floor to discuss the Big Four meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris, which he attended as an adviser. He voiced full indorsement of the conference report given the nation by radio last night by Secretary of State Byrnes.

Byrnes said that Russia is creating "doubts and suspicions" by her objections to a German disarmament treaty. He announced that this country is moving toward breaking down economic barriers in Germany, even if the Soviets do not help.

Vandenberg said there is "appalling disagreement" among the Big Four powers on the question of Germany.

As one example of the failure to see eye to eye on many points, he said that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov "quotes Yalta to prove that President Roosevelt promised $10,000,000,000 in reparations to Russia."

"Mr. Byrnes," Vandenberg continued, "quotes Yalta to prove that Mr. Roosevelt did nothing of the sort."

Byrnes said in his speech that orders giving Russia a choice between co-operation or "economic paralysis" in Germany will go forward this week to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American military commander at Frankfurt.

The Gist of the Orders.

The orders will be to co-operate with any or all of the other occupying powers — Britain, France and Russia—on finance, transportation, communication, trade and industry.

Vandenberg told the Senate that Russia has construed the 1945 Moscow agreement among the big Powers to an extreme. He said this "microscopic liberalism" might carry Big Four domination "to the point of monopoly and dictatorship" if it was unchecked in the task of writing the peace.

It has become difficult, he said, to attain the "peoples' peace" toward which he contended the United States is working. But he hailed as the Paris conference's greatest achievement the calling of the 21-nation peace conference. He said the United States will be prepared to stand on the position it has made.

Before the invitations to the peace conference were issued, Vandenberg said, the Soviet "threw up another road block," demanding basic rules of procedure that would keep the conference substantially in the grip of the "Big Four."

Great Britain and the United States, he said, "rejected the straight jacket," and the outcome was that "suggestions" were offered for conference procedure. The suggstions, he said, were not binding and the conference is free to adopt its own rules.

"Thus," he declared, "it is possible for Eastern Communism and Western democracy to find a common ground."

The orders will be to co-operate with any or all of the other occupying Powers — Britain, France and Russia—on finance, transportation, communication, trade and industry.

"We will either secure economic co-operation between the zones or place the responsibility for the violation of the Potsdam agreement," Byrnes asserted.

Truman Congratulations.

President Truman listened in and telephoned congratulations to the Secretary immediately after the broadcast.

Russia declined at the Paris meeting to go along either on economic measures, guaranties for keeping Germany disarmed for a quarter of a century, or the writing of a peace treaty for Austria. On those points, Byrnes observed, the conference "made no progress at all." He pinned the blame squarely on Russia.

"I do not believe," he declared, "that the Soviets realize the doubts and suspicions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guarantee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany."

On the success side of the ledger Byrnes listed the calling of a peace conference for July 29 to consider treaties, drafted in tentative form at the Paris council, for Italy and the former Axis satellites.

Sees Prospects Bright.

Prospects are bright, he said, for treaties that will let the people of five occupied States "live and breathe as free people." He added: "We are on the road back to peace."

Leading up to his disclosure of the orders being drafted for McNarney, Byrnes said it was no secret that four-Power control of Germany on a zone basis is not working well. Under the Potsdam pact, he said, Germany was to be administered as an economic unit. Instead, he added, it is being run in four closed compartments and the country is threatened with inflation and economic paralysis.

Time Spent on Germany.

Byrnes granted that the time spent on German and Austrian questions might not have been a total loss. Experience suggests, he said, "that understandings, particularly with our Soviet friends, cannot be reached until we have gone through rounds of verbal combat, in which old complaints are repeated, past positions reaffirmed, differences accentuated and crises provoked."

My task is greatly simplified by the able report to the nation which was made last night by radio by Secretary Byrnes. I endorse that report. Further, I present my compliments to the Secretary upon his splendid performance at Paris, which was in the finest American tradition. I also present my compliments to my able friend, the Senator from Texas, who, as usual, was a tower of strength to the American position.

Excerpts From Senator Vandenberg's Report on Big Four Conference in Paris

JUL 17 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP)—Following are excerpts from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's report to the Senate on the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers:

Mr. President, the Senate of the United States has a direct responsibility in respect to the peace treaties which shall finally terminate World War II. The Senate will have to pass upon these treaties. The Senate and the country therefore should be fully informed with regard to the process from which these treaties will develop.

The treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland now are approaching final form in the Council of Foreign Ministers, upon which America, Russia, Britain and France are represented. This Council has just concluded its fourth and most successful effort in this regard at Paris.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes invited the senior Senator from Texas (Mr. Connally), who is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the senior Senator from Michigan, now speaking, to join him in this Paris mission. I propose frankly to present my view of the net result and I shall deal with the significance of what was not accomplished just as freely as I shall deal with the significance of what was.

"Substantial" Peace Gains

Mr. President, I believe that peace has made substantial gains; but it is still far from total achievement.

At the outset, Mr. President, I wish to say that I was reluctant to accept this latest important international assignment, the fourth peace mission which has taken me from my domestic duties in the Senate in the last fifteen months. * * *

One overriding consideration, however, has governed my decision. Peace with justice is the supreme necessity for America and for the world. Peace is indivisible in this atomic age. The pursuit of effective, dependable peace with justice takes priority over every other human need.

It is not for an instant to be denied that our internal problems are of utterly vital concern. A sound, sane, solvent, free America is indispensable to peace itself. A weak, a broken America would cheat the world, ourselves included, of the peace leadership which is the dearest hope of humankind.

The labors in which Congress is currently engaged are of incalculable importance. I regret my temporary absence.

On the other hand, Mr. President, every aspiration we pursue in behalf of life, liberty and happiness in our own United States is finally at the mercy of another war—and what a cruel, ironical mercy it would be in the aftermath of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. * * *

[illegible] Mr. President that I

made my choice between these obligations. Indeed, I felt I had no choice. I have responded to the urgent requests of two Presidents and two Secretaries of State to participate in this spade work for peace. Regardless of politics, which have no place in such considerations, I shall continue to make every contribution within my power to the effective organization of security, of peace with justice for us and for the world. I know of no land on earth which has a larger measure of intimate self-interest in that objective than our own. * * *

Now, Mr. President, in a preliminary way I submit a few general observations about all peace negotiations where inevitable national rivalries collide with peace ideas. The end product can never be perfection. What may be desired is limited by what may be attainable. The end result must be common ground or there is no peace. Failure is preferable to a pretense of success at the price of unsound compromise or appeasement. Munich forever personifies this warning, but the measure of failure is not the presence of compromise. Rather the measure of success is the preservation of essential principles in spite of compromise.

Did Not Have "Own Way"

Before we went to Paris I said we could compromise within principles, but that the dignity and honor of the United States of America and the world's hope of peace with justice could no longer compromise with principles themselves, as was too often done under pressure of war exigency upon too many previous occasions. I believe the American delegation at Paris did not compromise with principle in the compositions which made possible this continuing forward march toward peace. I repeat that no free international negotiation ever permits anyone to have things all his own way. We did not have things all our own way at Paris by any stretch of the imagination. But that is not the test. The test is whether we sustained the American ideals, and whether the result put us closer to peace with justice in this war-torn world.

Despite our disappointments, I believe that Paris meets this test. * * *

Ah, yes, Mr. President, there are serious disappointments here and there in the Paris record. I shall take care not to disguise them. The people are entitled to the truth. But I say again that the true test must be objective and must assess the whole. * * * A peace conference cannot allow itself the luxury of breaking down each time some favorite passion, no matter how nobly meditated, fails of total conquest. Peace itself is too desperately important.

And so, Mr. President, now let us look at the Paris record. The greatest [illegible] at the Paris conference was over the convocation of a general peace conference in which the twenty-one nations which fought the war together should have full opportunity to work together on the terms of peace with five enemy states, namely, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland. This has been the dearest dream of the Government of the United States ever since the Moscow Conference of December, 1945, when such a peace conference was promised not later than May 1, 1946. It has been the American idea of developing a people's peace.

Mr. President, it is now accomplished. To be sure, the Moscow pledge was not as broad as the American Secretary wished and sought. In the face of Soviet opposition it was impossible to lodge final plenary power in the ultimate peace conference. I have always regretted this stricture. After the peace conference the last word again reverts to the four great powers in the Council of Foreign Ministers. But the conscience of the Allied world will have spoken in the interim, and it speaks with superlative authority.

A Literal Interpretation

The promised date of May 1, 1946, came and went without the promised peace conference. The trouble was that the Moscow Agreement had also said that the four great powers, Russia, Britain, France and America, must agree upon fundamentals in the preliminary peace draft before the peace conference should be called. From start to finish the Soviets construed this requirement with microscopic literalism. In support of their contention it is fair to say that they were building upon the accepted theory that big-power unity is indispensable to world peace in the San Francisco pattern. In opposition to their contention, however, it is equally fair to say that their interpretation would carry this so-called unity to the point of monopoly and dictatorship in the big powers, to the utter derogation of the status of the smaller nations of this earth which stood shoulder to shoulder with us in the trenches of this late war, now victoriously concluded.

It was upon this rock that both recent Paris Councils nearly split. From the first hour that the Council reconvened in April, Secretary Byrnes began demanding a new date for the peace conference. At the April sessions he asked for June 15. At the start of the June session he asked for July 15. In both instances the Soviet delegation was adamant. By the end of June, however, the fundamentals were sufficiently agreed to, so that at long last, and at the end of enormous travail, we were able to celebrate the Fourth of July by a unanimous agreement to call the peace conference for July 29. I confess that I felt that it was not unlike a second Declaration of Independence. * * *

I may add parenthetically to my colleagues that unlimited debate in the Senate is quite painless when compared with unlimited debate in three languages in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Thus the twenty-one United Nations get the peace conference they long have sought; the peace conference which America has long insisted they should have; and they will enter it as free agents. Thus the world takes another long step down the thorny paths toward peace with liberty and justice.

To the citizens at a distance the points that were in controversy may seem relatively trivial; yet in the final analysis nothing is trivial which can disorganize the friendly relations of the earth. We know to our sorrow that little matches light big fires. The truth is that Paris was to stand or fall upon this one basic composition. There was a powerful lesson in it, too. Given patience, fair play, tenacity, and firmness in the American attitudes, it is possible for Eastern Communism and Western democracy to find friendly common ground.

Now I wish to speak of the problem of Trieste, because on the one hand it was the most dangerously delicate problem which the Council of Foreign Ministers confronted, and on the other hand it best typifies the extreme difficulties which are faced in mapping any sort of peace for Europe and the world * * *.

Choice Regarding Trieste

Unfortunately the Council of Foreign Ministers operates on the principle of unanimity. There could be no settlement except by mutual agreement. The Soviets clung to their [proposed ethnic] line in behalf of Yugoslavia. We clung to ours in behalf of Italy. If we both were still clinging to those lines there would be no agreement and no peace. There would be no peace conference under such circumstances. Trieste is a tinder box under any circumstances. It would become sheer dynamite if the present status of uncertainty were to continue indefinitely. Therefore the choice lay between a stalemate, which spelled inevitable disaster on the one hand, and a decent composition within the ethnic principle offering reasonable elements of hope upon the other hand. * * *

It was under these circumstances that the plan for the Free Territory of Trieste was born and ultimately accepted by all concerned. It includes the city of Trieste as a free international port and its immediate environs up and down the Adriatic coast. * * *

The settlement does not cheat Italians of their ethnic rights, because if Italians predominate in this Free Territory, as we know they do, they can predominate in their own free elections, which are under their own free control. Certainly they would be just as free as they would be under Italian sovereignty, and certainly they will be just as safe and probably much safer under the wing of the United Nations. Meanwhile, since 86 per cent of the area of Venezia Giuglia goes to Yugoslavia, there will be no real basis of Yugoslav complaint.

Solution "Far From Ideal"

Let me be entirely clear about my own view of this situation. It is far from ideal. It is my personal view that Trieste should have gone to Italy. As recently as June 30 I filed a memorandum with the Secretary of State from which I wish to quote partially for the record:

"Trieste has now become a cause celebre. It involves so many entrenched rivalries, it is freighted with so much potential hazard to the peace of Europe and the world that the only hope for a pacific acceptance of any decision respecting it is to have the greatest and the widest possible authority behind any decision respecting it, no matter what it may be.

"Four men sitting in this Council have no business making any decisions in the first instance. They should seek the unprejudiced recommendation of an immediate peace conference of the twenty-one Allies who have fought the war together and who have a right to make the peace together—either this or the advice of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

But when the Secretary of State found his valiant efforts unsuccessful, either in keeping Trieste in Italy or in referring the issue to the peace conference, and when he found that this hopeful composition was the only way to get a peace conference at all or peace itself, I think he was well justified in his approval of this design for the Free Territory of Trieste, under which human rights and fundamental freedoms are preserved beneath the seal of the United Nations.

I agree that such devices are not historically encouraging. I have no illusions that this experiment is any sort of a self-succeeding panacea. On the other hand I have no illusions as to what would happen if we could not go on with the business of at least initiating peace in Europe, and particularly in its cockpits.

Curbing [illegible] Urged

Furthermore, there are no true precedents for the Free Territory of Trieste because there are no precedents for the kind of United Nations which will take the responsibility. Therefore, melancholy prophets might well curb their gloom and give peace a chance. This plan is the best answer currently available to those who are charged with the awful responsibility of finding common ground for peace with justice and getting on with the job.

Mr. President, the Italian treaty presented very formidable problems. Not the least of them was the disposition of Italian colonies in North Africa, namely, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, which together comprise Libya. * * * The final agreement permanently separates the colonies from Italy, gives the Council of Foreign Ministers one year in which to agree upon a formula, and in the absence of any such agreement transfers the colonies automatically to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Thus, from our viewpoint, human rights and fundamental freedoms in these colonies are amply safeguarded. * * * Thus, again, a great principle is preserved.

A third major perplexity had to do with Soviet demands for reparations from Italy * * *. There was never any serious question in the Council of Foreign Ministers concerning the global sum of $100,000,000 [the amount asked by Russia], nor was there any dispute that it should come, as far as possible, from surplus war plants in Italy, from external Italian assets in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and a few incidental sources. We figured these assets at around $60,000,000. Moscow figured them at around $22,000,000. In either event, the controversial question was, whence comes the balance?

Difference on Reparations

The Soviets demanded this balance out of Italian commodities in current production. We and the British insisted that Italy's current economy must not be burdened in any fashion which interferes with her economic recovery, particularly since there is now a new, free, democratic Italy which is struggling back to independent life.

We and the British happen to be the forces in the military occupation of these points until these peace treaties are concluded. * * * We are footing the bills. Under such circumstances, to take Russian reparations out of current production in Italy would be virtually equivalent to taking them, by proxy, out of Britain and out of the United States.

There were collateral questions—as, for example, whether this Russian balance might come from surplus Italian warships. But the issue which tied the Council in a knot for many days was this question of "current production." It was finally settled by an agreement which spreads this balance of reparations over seven years, which creates a moratorium for the first two years, and which subsequently provides that Russia shall furnish Italy the raw materials for the commodities ultimately to be made and paid upon this deficit in the reparations accounts. In other words, it will not be paid from "current production." * * * Again, our principle has been preserved.

Mr. President, I have lingered in some detail upon a few of these major disputes. There were, of course, many other important decisions before the drafts of these five treaties could be concluded. Indeed, there were literally hundreds of such decisions which involved vast research and labor. The world might take some encouragement from the fact that most of them resulted in prompt and harmonious agreement, without benefit of headlines which never bother about such accords. * * *

"Least Defensible" Ruling

The South Tyrol area remains in Italy. This is the least defensible of all these decisions on ethnic grounds because the area is predominantly Austrian. The decision, however, actually was made a year ago at the London conference and Paris had no jurisdiction except over permissable "minor rectifications." Defense of the decision rests upon the fact that the area has been in Italian sovereignty for twenty-five years, and that Italy became our ally while Austria remained our enemy to the bitter end * * *.

Let it be constantly remembered that all decisions are subject to review, and to new recommendations at the hands of the peace conference, where the judgment of twenty-one nations, rather than only four, will be taken. Let it be further remembered that the forum of the United Nations is ever available, in years to come, to deal with untoward eventualities. If they threaten peace and security, or if they prove to undermine the purposes of the United Nations, any such situations, regardless of origin, fall within the jurisdiction of the General Assembly under Article 14 of the Charter.

In other words, we are not building a static world in which only force can rectify the errors of yesterday. I may be permitted to speak with deep feeling on this matter because it was my privilege at San Francisco to initiate and develop Article 14. I was happy to note that Secretary Byrnes, responding to an inquiry along these lines, confirmed this thesis when on July 5, 1946, he wrote in part as follows:

"We all know that the world does move and that, if the use of force is to be avoided, ways must be found of facilitating changes by peaceful means."

Reference to the Assembly

The Secretary warned that methods of such review must not be "too readily available" lest they invite confusion, but he specifically pointed to the forum of the General Assembly as a means "of facilitating needed changes by peaceful means."

Mr. President, I come to the final chapters of the conference. They are not encouraging, but they reflect the facts of life as we find them and not as we uld wish them to be if ours were an exclusive power of direction. But they deal with our most vital peace conundrum and they emphasize bot. the difficulty and the need for the most earnest and impartial efforts that can possibly be made to bridge the great gap between Soviet thinking and the rest of us respecting Germany and Austria, and French thinking and the rest of us respecting the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

The lesser treaties, while indispensable in a preliminary way, [illegible] on the perimeter of the problem. Germany and Austria are at the core. Fortunately there is one simple theme upon which all four of the major powers relentlessly agree, namely, that Germany must be denazified and demilitarized, this time for keeps, so she can never rise again as an aggressor to pillage and to plague the earth. We must cling tenaciously to this common purpose because, at this point, it is our only bond.

Unfortunately the pattern to achieve this result, involving as it inevitably does the social, economic and political future of Germany, is a matter of appalling disagreement. The actual military suppression of reborn aggression is now inextricably interwoven with these other complex considerations. For example, the American offer of a long-term military contract, under the final auspices of the United Nations, to come immediately to Allied military aid against any new German aggression now seems to attract relatively little interest, although it is the maximum proof of our good faith and the maximum assurance of the earliest feasible termination of the mass occupation of Germany by alien troops, including our own.

Plan Condemned by Russia

While tentatively approved by Britain and France it has been openly condemned by the Soviets. I shall always think, however, that if this proposal could have been actively pressed by us when it was first proposed in my Senate speech of Jan. 10, 1945, if it, instead of power politics, could have been the Yalta inspiration, we and the world might have avoided many of our subsequent tragic errors and anxieties. * * *

It was the short range, the immediate problem in Germany which disclosed the true depth of cleavage between the great powers upon this subject. Here the differences were not only acute; they were often acrimonious. The basis of trouble is the fact that the Potsdam Agreement ordered

JUL 17 1946

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Germany to be handled, during the occupation, as an economic unit, but it also divided Germany into four zones of military occupation. * * * The result is that Germany is being administered in four air-tight compartments. * * * Worse, the zones are separated by intense suspicions. * * *

Everybody wanted an investigation. Nobody could agree as to what kind of an investigation. * * * The upshot was that there will be no investigation.

I do not mean, Mr. President, to overemphasize these disagreements. I am simply reporting frankly upon the perplexities of one series of episodes to indicate that not even the Senate, wrestling with OPA, treads a more troublesome path than does an international council on the trail of international consent. I am simply suggesting to those who may be impatient with diplomatic delays and futilities that it is much easier to be critical than to be correct. * * *

JUL 18 1946

No Progress Toward Unity

So far as this meeting of the Paris Ministers is concerned, no progress was made [toward economic unity of Germany and reciprocity between the four zones] unless it is voluntary evolution in the direction of voluntary reciprocity. But by no stretch of the imagination can the blame, present or future, be laid at our door. We have pointed the way to a practical and immediate answer. Without an answer, the German problem may approach catastrophe this winter. There is nothing in the Potsdam Agreement, or any other agreement, which requires us to accept catastrophes by default. Nobody has the moral right to veto peace.

Mr. President, I regret to say that the situation regarding an Austrian treaty is no more stimulating at the moment. Austria, like Germany, is in the cockpit of Europe, where the most important and most dangerous peace factors are to be resolved. The Government of the United States has been demanding a peace treaty with Austria for many weary months. * * * Secretary Byrnes asked the Paris conference to initiate this desperately important undertaking. He presented a tentative draft and asked that it be referred to the Ministers' deputies for study and recommendation. France and Britain agreed. The Soviets declined.

Mr. President, those who hear me will understand that my report is confined to the nations and the treaties immediately involved in the Paris conference. This does not mean that there are not other irksome problems. There are plenty of them. One of the most glaring, in my view, was the failure of Poland to carry out the democratic pledges which were made in the Yalta and the Potsdam Agreements.

Personal Attacks Recalled

I have made vigorous and repeated protests on this score in respect to the situation and I shall continue to do so, despite the bitter personal attacks upon me which have emanated not only from official Warsaw but from official Moscow and from the integrated Communist press all around the world. I have heard infinitely much in all these international conferences from other governments about the sanctity of the Yalta and Moscow and Potsdam Agreements. Suffice it to say upon this score that it is long past time for those who were responsible for these agreements to make them effective in behalf of a truly free Poland.

I make this comment in connection with this discussion only because the Poles were brought into the Paris debates by Mr. Molotov in the consideration of displaced persons [in Austria].

The final major disagreement of the Council came when Secretary Byrnes unsuccessfully sought a treaty guarantee from Yugoslavia that Italians left in ceded territory should be protected in their "human rights and fundamental freedom." * * * Mr. Molotov replied that Yugoslavia is not an enemy state; that it has its own constitution and laws and requires no external advice in respect to domestic matters. Mr. Byrnes gave notice that the United States will seek these protections at the peace conference a few days hence.

The need for them will not be lessened in enlightened world opinion by the bitter tragedy of the current order for the legalistic assassination of General Mikhailovitch.

Prospect "No Darker" Now

Now Mr. President, let me briefly sum up. The major powers have agreed upon five treaties to end the war with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland. * * * The major powers have not agreed upon any phase of the two other treaties to end the war with Germany and Austria. Some of the implications in this failure to even start the treaty process are unpleasant to contemplate. But the prospect is no darker than it was, upon past occasions, with the other five. I prefer to believe that if we could agree upon the five, we should be able to agree upon the two. But it would be self-delusion to refuse to face realities.

Someone said at Paris that if this recent Council had been confined to America, France and Britain, it would have achieved total agreement, including preliminary plans for the German and Austrian treaties, in ten days. This is simply another way of saying that Eastern communism and Western democracy are the forces which confront each other in planning for a new and better world. They differ in ideas, ideals and ideologies. For example, they certainly could not agree upon a definition of "democracy," although this is the objective to which both profess to subscribe.

The great trouble is mutual distrust and suspicion which the "iron curtain" between us, and which the insatiable Soviet appetite for proselyting and propaganda do not help dispel. Yet these things must be dispelled—not in pretense, but in fact—if we are to get on with the vital business of peace on earth. Particularly there must be dependably dispelled any attempt to organize the world against the Soviets; on the other hand, that the Soviets are attempting to organize the world against our Western civilization. War between us would be an unthinkable calamity, which I am certain they, as well as we, abhor. But good-will and good faith between us will continue to be difficult until we reorganize our mutual attitudes.

Some Suggestions for Soviet

It is in this spirit that I would suggest just a few simple truths to Moscow.

First, you should understand, with complete conviction, that we deeply respect the great Russian people and their inalienable right to rule themselves to suit themselves, precisely as we insist this right for ourselves and others.

Second, you should understand, with complete conviction, that we are just as determined as you are that military aggression—from any source and no matter what its guise shall never curse the earth again; and we are enlisted in this cause for keeps. And you should understand there is no thought of conquest in our souls.

Third, you should understand, with complete conviction, that we are prepared for enlightened, progressive cooperation with every land which invites and deserves our mutual good-will.

Fourth, you should also understand, with equally complete conviction, that we can not be driven, coerced, or pressured into positions which we decline voluntarily to assume; and that we will not "bargain" in human rights and fundamental liberties anywhere on earth.

Mr. President, in my view, peace hangs chiefly upon three factors which are inextricably interwoven.

(1) The dependable and effective operation of the United Nations in behalf of justice courageously sustained by collective security.

(2) The successful outlawry of atomic bombs and kindred instruments of sudden, overwhelming mass destruction, under a tight system of total discipline which makes bad faith impossible.

(3) The development of dependable and warranted friendship between big and little nations; and particularly between the great Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics and the great United States of America.

U.S. Takes Risk Of Open Split With Russ

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 16 (AP)—The United States risked an open split with Russia today in an attempt to force economic unification of Germany.

Secretary of State Byrnes declared last night that orders giving Russia a choice between co-operation or "economic paralysis" in Germany will go forward "this week" to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American military commander at Frankfurt.

The orders will be to co-operate with any or all of the other occupying powers—Britain, France and Russia—on finance, transportation, communication, trade and industry.

Radio Report

In a radio report to the American people on successes and failures of the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers at Paris, Byrnes asserted:

"We will either secure economic co-operation between the zones or place the responsibility for the violation of the Potsdam Agreement."

President Truman listened in and telephoned congratulations to the Secretary immediately after the broadcast.

Russia declined at the Paris meeting to go along either on economic measures, guarantees for keeping Germany disarmed for a quarter of a century, or the writing of a peace treaty for Austria.

On those points, Byrnes observed, the conference "made no progress at all." He pinned the blame squarely on Russia."

"Suspicions" Aroused

"I do not believe," he declared, "that the Soviets realize the doubts and suspicions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guarantee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany."

On the success side of the ledger Byrnes listed the calling of a peace conference for July 29 to consider treaties, drafted in tentative form at the Paris council, for Italy and the former Axis satellites.

Prospects are bright, he said, for treaties that will let the people of five occupied states "live and breathe as free people." He added:

"We are on the road back to peace."

"A Great Struggle"

But the four powers had a "great struggle and tremendous difficulties" in harmonizing their views as much as they did on peace treaties, the Secretary said. And he presented a grim picture of the tugging and hauling that went on over Germany and Austria.

Leading up to his disclosure of the orders being drafted for McNarney, Byrnes said it was "no secret" that four-power control of Germany on a zone basis is "not working well."

Under the Potsdam pact, he said, Germany was to be administered as an economic unit. Instead, he added, she is being run in "four closed compartments" and the country is threatened with "inflation and economic paralysis."

The Secretary said he was ready to believe it was as difficult for the Russians to understand us as it is for us to understand them.

Obstructionist Attitude

"But I sometimes think our Soviet friends fear we would think them weak and soft," he went on, "if they agreed without a struggle on anything we wanted, even though they wanted it too.

"Constant struggle, however, is not always helpful in a world longing for peace."

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said he planned to speak for about an hour and a half in the Senate to give his colleagues a "frank appraisal" of Russia's part in the Big Four deliberations.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee will report to the Senate tomorrow. Both accompanied Byrnes to Paris as advisers.

HOUSE TO DEBATE ATOMIC CONTROLS, VOTE ON THURSDAY

JUL 18 1946

JUL 18 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16. — (AP) The House voted 162 to 35 today to take up a bill for domestic atomic energy controls over the objections of some members who declared it would give away secrets.

Final action on the measure is not expected until Thursday.

Rep. Thomas (R.,NJ), a member of the Committee on unAmerican Activities, declared that Communists and Communist front organizations [illegible] for this bill" and that its passage would be the quickest way possible to give the atomic secrets away." He said that Andrei Gromyko, Russian representative on the United Nations Security council, wants Congress to pass a bill "that will pass on to the other nations of the world all the secrets that we have."

Rep. Elston (R-Ohio) assailed the measure as "the most dangerous bill ever submitted to Congress."

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the Rules committee and Rep. Thomason of Texas, second-ranking Democrat on the Military committee, vigorously denied that Communists are pushing the bill. Thomason noted that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower favors it.

Sabath assailed a report by Ernie Adamson, chief investigator for the Committee on UnAmerican Activities. Adamson reported that security officers at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic reservation fear for the safety of the United States and said scientists at Oak Ridge are in communication with foreigners.

Referring to Adamson as "the great expert," Sabath said Col. David E. Shaw, Manhattan district security officer, authorized him to inform the House that Shaw does not consider the security of the district "in jeopardy" because of the activities of Oak Ridge scientists.

The bill before the House, as approved by its Military committee, would establish a five-man control commission to include at least one and possibly two military representatives. The Senate has passed a similar measure by Senator McMahon (D-Conn) stipulating that all five commissioners must be civilians.

President Truman and the heads of the armed forces have endorsed the McMahon bill. Administration leaders in the House indicated they will try to substitute it for the Military committee's version.

JUL 18 1946

Atom-Control Dispute Goes To House Floor

Washingotn, July 16 (AP)—With civilian versus military control the main issue, the congressional fight over atomic energy legislation moved to the House floor today.

A group of Military Committee members led by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) indicated they would try to block consideration of a Senate bill providing for all-civilian control. Should they succeed—and the odds appeared against them—the bill would die without a direct House vote.

Thomas and Representative Elston (R., Ohio), who were among nine committee Republicans signing a minority report against the measure, have expressed the opinion that now is not the time to enact atomic-energy legislation.

Unsettled World Conditions

"The atom bomb should be left in the hands of the military until world conditions are more settled," Elston said. "We have reason to believe the secret is now safe with the Army, but we may lose it if a civilian commission is set up to handle it."

The crux of the controversy is whether the armed services shall have an active voice in the control of domestic development of atomic energy. As passed by the Senate, the legislation made no provision for military representation on the five-member control commission. Neither did it leave the way open for the Army to make atom bombs.

House Recommendations

The House Military Committee has recommended that at least one of the commission members be a military representative, and that the commission, upon direction of the President, should give the armed services a free hand in the production of atomic weapons.

President Truman has indorsed the Senate bill, as did army and navy spokesmen, although Thomas told the Rules Committee the Army was acting on orders from the White House and had no choice.

'No Defense', So World Bomb Control Is Urged

JUL 17 1946

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Declaring there is "no foreseeable defense in science against the atomic bomb," Chairman W. A. Higinbotham of the Federation of American Scientists today called for an international development and control authority.

"America must quit kidding itself about defenses," he said. "It must choose between a world cooperative security or drastic efforts to minimize the consequences of an atomic war."

Predicts Others Having It

Higinbotham, in a speech prepared for a meeting of the Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy, said that in four more years other nations will be able to produce atomic bombs, and added:

"There is no foreseeable defense to stop atomic bombs and certain other weapons of mass destruction—weapons which in future wars could in a single night do as much damage to Europe's capitals as was done in six years of the last war.

"As a scientist, I know . . . that the bomb is powerful enough and cheap enough to destroy the cities of the world. . . . To me there seem to be only two courses offering even partial hopes of security for America in the atomic age:

1. We shall ardently seek and secure a system of world co-operation under law, or

2. We must retreat as a nation into a po'icy of defense and decentralization. . . .

No Military Security

"The best professional soldiers now admit that adequate armed forces and military preparations, however well equipped and lavishly financed, cannot provide security for such a large and powerful nation as the United States. . . .

"So if our international course continues along the path of an atomic-arms race, we shall see a war of nerves such as history does not record. Unless we succeed in establishnig world control, government officials must plan defense and decentralization measures beyond description. . . ."

HOW TO MEET ATOM DANGER

JUL 15 1946

McMahon Says Attack First or Have World Control.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) of the Senate Atomic Committee said today there are two ways to gain security against surprise atomic attack—attack first or establish international atomic control.

No responsible American official advocates an atomic attack by us on others, McMahon told the Institute of World Control of Atomic Energy, adding: "The only other way I know of to protect ourselves against atomic warfare is through some form of effective international control."

He advocated "a continuous worldwide inspection system by an international body" as a means of control and declared that is the substance of the American proposal to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

The Connecticut Senator recalled that today is the anniversary of the first detonation a year ago of an atomic bomb in New Mexico. "This first anniversary can scarcely be called a happy one," he said. "Where the fires of war brought fusion among peoples, atomic fire has so far brought only fission and confusion."

Scientist Adds Warning.

W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, saying there is "no foreseeable defense in science against the atomic bomb," also called for an international development and control authority.

"America must quit kidding itself about defenses," he said. "It must choose between a world cooperative security or drastic efforts to minimize the consequences of an atomic war.

"There is no foreseeable defense to stop atomic bombs and certain other weapons of mass destruction—weapons which in future wars could in a single night do as much damage to Europe's capitals as was done in six years of the last war.

"As a scientist, I know that the bomb is powerful enough and cheap enough to destroy the cities of the world. Our security must be found outside the field of invention and gadgets. To me there seem to be only two courses offering even partial hopes of security for America in the atomic age:

"1. We shall ardently seek and secure a system of world co-operation under law, or

"2. We must retreat as a nation into a policy of defense and decentralization.

EIGHT BIG CARRIERS GET UNIT AWARDS FOR WAR VICTORIES

JUL 18 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16.— (AP) Eight gallant "flat tops" received from President Truman the homage of a nation grateful for their many heroic victories over the Japanese in the Pacific.

The men who led them saluted smartly as President Truman in a ceremony today on the White House grounds paid tribute to the carriers and the sailors who manned them.

NIGHT

One by one, as President Truman called up the officers of the Belleau Wood, Bunker Hill, Cabot, Essex, Hornet, Lexington, San Jacinto and Yorktown.

The chief executive then presented Presidential Unit Citations for each of the ships, handing them to Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, war time commander of Task Force 58.

The admiral, receiving a Presidential handshake on each occa- to the officers of each ship. to the officers of eac hship.

The citations read by the President told how each of the carriers "fiercely c/untered the enemy's aerial attacks and destroyed his planes," and "inflicted terrific losses on the Japanese in fleet and merchant marine units sunk or damaged."

"When you read those records, you read the history of the war in the Pacific," Mr. Truman said in a brief extemporaneous address.

"The carrier now has become the eyes of the fleet—its guardian," Mr. Truman asrted. "It is hard to appreciate fully just what these carriers meant to the winning of the war in the Pacific and the winning of the war in the Atlantic. I can't say too much of the men who actually did the work."

The President said the ceremony was held to show "what the country thinks about the contribuions which these men made to the victory we have just won."

In the audience was the widow of Vice Admiral John S. McCain, who commanded the companion Task Force 38. The ships won their awards in battle while serving in the two task forces.

In addition to the 22 officers who represented the eight ships for the occasion, over 100 other officers and enlisted men who served aboard them were White House guests for the ceremony.

Truman Honors Carrier Heroes

JUL 18 1946

White House Ceremony Pays Homage to 8 Fighting Flattops and Their Crews.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—President Truman today bestowed a nation's grateful tribute on eight aircraft carriers and the men who rode them to victory.

DAY

In a colorful ceremony on the sun-bathed south grounds of the White House, the Chief Executive presented Presidential Unit Citations to Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, wartime commander of Task Force 58, who accepted them on behalf of each of the veterans.

Referring to the carriers as the "eyes of the fleet," Mr. Truman said that their record was remarkable and that an account of their exploits is a history of the war in the Pacific.

Mrs. John S. McCain attended the ceremony in place of her husband, the late Vice Admiral who commanded Task Force 38. At the conclusion, Mr. Truman shook hands with scores in the crowd, including the officers who served on each of the ships—The Belleau Wood, Bunker Hill, Cabot, Essex, Hornet, Lexington, San Jacinto and Yorktown.

"For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces in the air, ashore and afloat" read each of the eight citations.

Differ Only in Detail.

They differed only as to detail. For the Belleau Wood, it was for heroism in the Pacific area from September 18, 1943 to August 15, 1945; for the Cabot, from January 29, 1944, to April 8, 1945; for the Essex, August 31, 1943, to August 15, 1945; for the Hornet, March 29, 1944, to June 10, 1945. So on, down the line, the Bunker Hill, the Lexington, the San Jacinto, the Yorktown.

"Daring and dependable in combat," the citations said, they "fiercely countered the enemy's aerial attacks and destroyed his planes; and they inflicted terrific losses on the Japanese fleet and merchant marine units sunk or damaged." They "rendered loyal service in achieving the ultimate defeat of the Japanese Empire."

These officers who commanded or served aboard the ships in wartime, plus over a hundred other lesser officers and enlisted men, were invited to the ceremony.

For the Belleau Wood: Rear Admirals John Perry, Alfred M. Price and William G. Tomlinson; the Bunker Hill, Rear Admirals John J. Ballentine and Marshall R. Greer, Commodore George A. Seitz and Capt. Thomas P. Jeter; the Cabot, Rear Admiral Malcolm F. Schoeffel and Commodores Stanley J. Michael and Walton W. Smith; the Essex, Capt. Roscoe L. Bowman and Carlos W. Wieber; the Hornet, Rear Admiral Austin K. Doyle; the Lexington, Rear Admirals Ernest W. Litch, Thomas H. Robbins and Felix B. Stump; the San Jacinto, Capts. Clifford S. Cooper and John A. Moreno; the Yorktown, Rear Admirals Joseph J. Clark, Thomas S. Combs and Ralph E. Jennings.

PROBERS TO GIVE REPORT MONDAY ON PEARL HARBOR

JUL 15 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP)—A majority of the Pearl Harbor committee was reported today to have decided that commanders on the spot and military officials in Washington were to blame for failure to anticipate the Japanese attack.

The commanders, Maj. Gen. Walter Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, did not receive from Washington specific information they should have been given, the committee was reported to have found.

Eight Sign Report

Eight of the ten senators and representatives conducting the inquiry were said to have signed the report finding that President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull were free of any direct responsibility for the Japanese blast at the Hawaiian base.

In the 112,000-word document to be made public next week, the committee was said to have expressed belief that the late President and the former Secretary of State had taken reasonable steps to inform the Pearl Harbor commanders of war danger in the Pacific.

The Senate and House agreed during the day to extend the deadline for the report to next Monday. Today was the previous deadline.

While official secrecy covered the committee's report, members who asked not to be named discussed it with newsmen. It was understood to include 25 recommendations for changes in Army and Navy procedure as a result of the evidence turned up by the group.

Writes Minority Report

The two Republican senators, Brewster of Maine and Ferguson of Michigan, did not sign with the other three senators and five House members. Ferguson already has written a minority report.

In this document, Ferguson is expected to go into diplomatic negotiations preceding war and to emphasize a contention that this country had a Pacific defense arrangement with Britain, Holland and Canada long before Pearl Harbor.

Two other Republicans, Reps. Keefe of Wisconsin and Gearhart of California, were said to have signed the majority report. One Democratic member explained that the two did not agree with some details of the findings but were agreeable to overall decision and recommendations.

Both Short and Kimmel had contended before the committee that they had not been sufficiently informed of the danger of attack. Committee members observed that both Gen. George C. Marshall and Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow told the inquiry that if there was any responsibility for not having warned Short more specifically, it was theirs.

Senate Modifies Censor Ban in Voting Relief

JUL 18 1946

Sends U. N. R. R. A. Grant Back to the House With Free-Press Proviso Eased

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The Senate today passed a $2,700,000,000 appropriations bill containing a modified ban against censorship of American news reports of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration activities in foreign countries.

It carries $465,000,000 for the U. N. R. R. A., but provides that no funds may be used in countries which refuse to admit a "reasonable number" of American correspondents and to permit their U. N. R. R. A. dispatches to go through without deletions.

NIGHT

The measure now returns to the House, which passed the appropriation bill with a stronger free-press amendment. The House provided in effect that none of the funds could be used in countries where censorship prevails.

State Department officials opposed the House provision on the ground that it would offend Russia and would fail to accomplish its objective. Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, who sponsored the Senate modification, said it was acceptable to the State Department.

The Department of Agriculture said today that grain shipments on the seas will fill this country's famine relief goal of 225,000,000 bushels for the first six months of this year.

It said shipments yesterday brought total exports between July 1, 1945, and July 15, 1946, to 417,000,000 bushels—the largest amount ever shipped in a like period in the country's history.

Shipments beginning today will be credited to a tentative goal of 250,000,000 bushels for the marketing season ending June 30, 1947.

30. 24-4175

Senate Taking Up UNRRA Fund Bill

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 16 (AP)—The Senate considered today a proposal to ban UNRRA aid to countries which censor American newsmen's stories on relief operations as it worked to clear its calendar in anticipation of a month-end adjournment of Congress.

The no-censorship provision, a revised version of a proposal already voted by the House, came up in a $2,700,000,000 money bill carrying $465,000,000 for UNRRA and $56,000,000 to tide over the payless OPA.

As approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee, the bill provides that no American funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation agency shall go to countries which censor dispatches about UNRRA.

Affects UNRRA News

The committee altered the House version so that the new draft does not challenge the right of such countries as Russia to maintain news censorship, but requires that UNRRA news be cleared without deletions or other changes.

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, told the committee that the House version would be sure to make Russia "mad."

When the money bill is out of the way, Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, said he wants to get quick action on several more important bills and go home.

Mentions Three Proposals

Besides the Senate measure to revive price controls, he mentioned three proposals now pending in the House which have received favorable votes. These include domestic atomic control, congressional reorganization and minimum-wage legislation.

He said the Senate ought to act on a House bill to provide terminal pay for GI's, a Federal aid-to-education measure and the tidelands bill on which Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) has been pressing for action.

Won't Block Vote

Barkley opposes this measure, which would give title to ocean-shelf areas to the states, but told McCarran he would not seek to block its consideration.

Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) said he and others are determined to press for action in this session on a bill to outlaw the payment of state poll taxes as a prerequisite in Federal elections. Southerners have a filibuster ready for this one, if it comes up.

Ferguson Report

In his minority report, Ferguson was expected to lay emphasis on a contention he had repeated during the hearings that there was an arrangement between the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Canada for a Pacific defense plan long before the United States entered the war.

JUL 18 1946

Pearl Harbor Probers Absolve F.D.R., Hull

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Eight of the ten Pearl Harbor committee members were reported today to have signed a report absolving President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull of any direct responsibility for the surprise 1941 attack.

Republican Senators Brewster of Maine and Ferguson of Michigan declined to sign it, was learned.

However, GOP party colleagues representing the House on the joint congressional committee—Representatives Keefe of Washington and Gearhart of California—were said to have gone along with the six Democratic members.

The 112,000-word majority report, due to be released formally later this week, reportedly places the blame for American failure to anticipate the attack on both Washington military officials and the commanders at Pearl Harbor. These were Maj. Gen. Walter Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel.

The committee was said to have made 25 recommendations for administrative changes in Army and Navy procedure as a result of disclosures in connection with the attack.

Nonpartisan Stand

Members who have been working on the report for several weeks said there was little question in their minds that they had arrived at a nonpartisan analysis of the facts in connection with the surprise attack. As proof of this, Democrats on the committee cited the decision of Keefe and Gearhart to sign the report.

One Democratic member said that while Keefe and Gearhart did not agree with some of the details of the findings they were willing to acquiesce in the overall decisions and recommendations.

On the other hand, Ferguson has already prepared a minority report, which Democratic members said was printed by the official Senate printer before the majority report of the committee had been completed.

Ferguson's minority report was also expected to deal extensively with the diplomatic negotiations which preceded this country's entry into the war.

Although details of the majority report were cloaked in secrecy, members who participated in drafting it said the committee had indicated belief that the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull had taken reasonable measures to warn the Pearl Harbor commanders that war was imminent in the Pacific.

So far as Short and Kimmel were concerned, the committee reportedly found that while they had not been fully cognizant of the developing world situation, they were not given as specific information about conditions in the Pacific as they should have received.

GIFTS TO OFFICERS REVEALED IN PROBE OF MUNITIONS FIRM

JUL 18 1946

Witness Says He Saw Cases of Liquor in Combine's Washington Office.

QUESTIONED ON FUNDS

Senators Hear 'Contact Man' Carried Thousand Dollar Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 16 — (AP)

A description of packages addressed to generals and cases of gift liquor in the Washington office of a munitions combine, and of a contact man who habitually carried a roll of $1,000 bills, was given today to the Senate War Investigating committee.

The picture, with some details lacking, came from husky, mellow-voiced Louis Sarelas, a self-styled "sensitive soul" who was manager of the companies' Washington office.

NIGHT

Telephone Call from May

In connection with the monied contact man, Joseph Freeman, Sarelas related an incident that occurred when Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military committee once telephoned to inquire about Freeman's whereabouts.

"In a facetious moment," Sarelas said, "I replied that he was in New York making money for us. I realized I had overstepped the bounds of propriety. I was stunned at my own term. Congressman May chastised me in no uncertain terms."

Committee members pressed the blushing witness for an explanation as to why he was so disturbed over the remark, and the degree to which May had "chastised" him. The implications of the incident, however, was not made clear.

Embarassed by Statement

Sarelas, saying he was "completely covered with embarassment" and "red all over" because of his reply to May, testified that the congressman retorted at the time: "That isn't what I asked you."

As Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) suggested that "chastisement doesn't sound too severe," Sarelas declared that he had not been exposed for long "to the vagaries of life," and added:

"I am a rather sensitive soul and I must ask you not to take advantage of me."

"May I assure you that I won't take advantage of you," replied Mead.

Sarelas, under questioning about the affairs of the office, disclosed that Freeman made a practice of carrying his money around with him in $1,000 bills because he had no bank account.

Sarelas told of returning from a bank where he had cashed a check for Freeman, flourishing some of the "grand" notes before friends, and remarking:

"Don't get me wrong. I have to pay this off."

"Are you sure you didn't say 'pay-off?'" inquired Senator Knowland (R.-Calif.).

"I may be stupid," Sarelas replied, "but not stupid enough to go around saying I had pay-off money."

He explained that he got a "sensation" out of carrying the big money.

"It made me think of a peacetime retreat where I could sing all I wanted," he confided.

Sarelas said he had seen cases of liquor in the Washington office, but testified that he did not know for whom they were intended. He testified, too, that he had seen packages in the office addressed to Army officers identified in the testimony only as Generals Campbell and Hardy and a third whose name he could not recall.

Sarelas related that he had opened one of these packages—he could not remember which one—and discovered a wrist watch in it. He said the other packages were about the same size.

Quizzed On Ties With Garsson

The commitee then dug into his relationship with Murray Garsson, described in an FBI report as a onetime associate of gangster Dutch Schultz. Murray Garsson, now in Cuba, is the brother of Henry Garsson, one of the chief promoters of the munitions combine.

Sarelas said Murray Garsson was frequently in the office, often snatched the telephone from his hands, and by "subtleties of inferences" and a "redundancy of remarks" generally pushed him around.

"Mr. Murray Garsson and myself enjoy in quotes 'a very formal relationship'," said Sarelas.

He volunteered, as committee members inquired into telephone calls, that "Mr. Murray Garsson could answer all six telephones in the office at the same time."

On the subject of his dealings with Murray Garsson, Sarelas mentioned Albert Jacobson, who resigned "under pressure" from the District of Columbia bar in 1938, got a job in the War department as a clerk typist, rose to a $9,975-a-year contract approving post in the Chemical Warfare service's legal division, and gained a letter from May recommending his reinstatement to the bar.

Sarelas said that once he complained to Garsson that he was not being adequately paid. He testified that Garsson then held what purported to be a telephone conversation with Jacobson and offered Jacobson the office manager's job at $20,000 a year.

He said he could not tell whether Jacobson actually was on the other end of the line because he could not see whether Garsson had his finger on the telephone hook.

Asked for an explanation, Sarelas remarked he did not know whether "it was a manifestation of sadism" on the part of Garsson.

Increased His Salary

Sarelas said that Freeman had been "reluctant to recommend me for a higher wage because I became his brother-in-law," but that Henry Garsson ultimately "recognized what I was doing" and boosted his pay from $3,900 to about $11,000 a year some six or eight months after he started work.

The committee recalled Jacobson to the stand and he denied that Murray Garsson had ever held a telephone conversation in which he offered him $20,000 a year. He said, however, that Garsson did call at his office in the War department on one occasion and offer him a job "way up in the thousands—I think $50,000 a year."

"He did not tempt me in the least," the witness added. "I'm not money-mad, and I was perfectly contened."

Jacobson testified that his salary was less than $9,000 a year at the time, but he said Garsson "always talked ridiculous figures" and "I didn't pay any attention to anything he said."

Jacobson amended earlier testimony that he could not recall having visited the Washington office of Erie Basin and Batavia, Metal Products companies. He read into the record a letter he had previously sent Mead recalling that he had visited the office to pick up souvenir shells distributed by Erie.

The shells were 4.2 chemical mortar "rejects" mounted on a wooden frame, and Jacobson declared that Erie had given them as souvenirs to "practically every top man in the War department," including Secretary of War Patterson.

Jacobson told the committee that he was an "honest government employe who gave loyal service to the war effort" but who had been "crucified by the publicity in the papers and publicly humiliated."

Accounted Questioned

The committee earlier questioned Harry Glick, $30,000 a year accountant and treasurer of the concerns, about the combine's relations with Cumberland Lumber company, of which May was listed as Kentucky agent. Previous testimony was that the firms had paid the company for lumber which never was delivered.

Glick said Henry Garsson was responsible for this transaction and that "we wanted no part of it and no responsibility in it."

The committee members pressed Glick as to why advances to Garsson of more than $33,000 were carried on the books for two and a [illegible] years for lumber from Cumberland which remained undelivered.

Glick explained that "we relied on assurances" from Garsson, as an official of the Batavia Basin Metal Products company to whom the lumber was to be delivered, that it was available. He said that he had known that Garsson was "interested" in Cumberland.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) produced previously-introduced checks endorsed for Cumberland "by A. J. May" from Erie Basin Metal Products, an associate of Batavia, and inquired:

"That would indicate that Mr. May got the money personally?"

May Got Money

"It would indicate that," Glick responded.

May denied in a House speech that he profited from his relations with Cumberland or Garsson.

Under sharp questioning by committee members, Glick acknowledged that Garsson had begun repayment on the advances paid on lumber only after committee investigators began inquiring into the transaction in April of this year.

Mead interrupted Glick's testimony to assert that he and other officials of the company should have volunteered their knowledge about Cumberland at the start of the inquiry.

"We didn't know what the investigators wanted," retorted Glick.

"I question that," said Mead.

Knowland read into the record a memorandum to Glick from Lee Stone, an attorney for some of the concerns in the combine, protesting that one government investigator was getting "too nosey."

Glick conceded he had received the memo, and told the committee that there had "been an understanding" at the outset of the inquiry that all questions concerning records should be channeled through him.

"You wanted to have all the information screened so you could review the information," declared Ferguson.

JUL 18 1946

Garsson Accepted As 'Super-Salesman

JUL 18 1946

DAY

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Munitions maker Allen B. Gellman told the Senate War Investigating Committee today that he had accepted Henry Garsson, his wartime associate, as a "super-salesman" because "the proof of the pudding was in the eating of it."

Gellman testified that Garsson had backed up his claim of ability to obtain Government munitions orders by (1) getting a big advance contract, and (2) by showing him a letter from the Chemical Warfare Service expressing hope that he (Garsson) would "share" in future business.

Witness Admits "Mistake"

He denied, however, that Garsson had ever told him that he had "special influence" in Washington. Testimony has been introduced to show that Garsson obtained help from Representative Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) on problems of an Illinois munitions combine.

Gellman said that he had made a "mistake" by not having Garsson more thoroughly investigated before they decided to go into the munitions business together.

Had Half Million Dollars

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) pressed Gellman closely on his wartime earnings and the net worth of his holdings and those of Joseph T. Weiss. He told the committee that they were worth a half million dollars before the war began.

Gellman, however, said he had "no idea" of their value now, contending that such a determination could be made only after the Government completes renegotiation to recoup excessive profits.

He declared that the Government would get back "every cent it has coming from interests in which he and J. T. Weiss are associated.

Refers To Brooklyn Factory

Gellman testified he had believed Garsson was the head of a New York corporation at the time of their initial association, with a factory in Brooklyn.

Testimony has been introduced previously to show that army officers, at Garsson's invitation, inspected a plant there in late 1941, in which Garsson had no interest, as a preliminary to giving him his first war order.

Misled By "Appearances"

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) said that the Army officers "might just as well have been taken out to see Brooklyn Bridge and have been told that they could buy it."

The witness testified yesterday that "appearances" misled him into association with Henry and Murray Garsson, brothers.

Gellman, describing himself as "deeply humiliated" by earlier testimony dealing with the background of the two brothers, said he "cut loose" from the Garssons so he could "fight my own battle."

Waiving all rights to refuse to answer any questions, Gellman began his testimony by saying he spoke for the "Gellman-Weiss" interests in denying any wrongdoing by Erie Basin Metal Products Company, Batavia Metal Products Company or other concerns in the mid-Western war-contract combine. He defined the Gellman-Weiss interests as including himself and his wife; Joseph Weiss, who also was scheduled to testify today and Weiss's wife and mother.

"Impressed" By Garsson

Gellman added he had been "impressed" with the belief that Murray Garsson was a former Assistant Secretary of Labor. "I didn't dream," he said, "that a man could be appointed to high office with the kind of background that was brought out."

FBI reports read into the committee's record have identified Henry Garsson as a dismissed internal revenue agent and Murray Garsson as a one-time associate of Dutch Schultz and Owney Madden.

Senate OPA Bill Rejected by House By Vote of 211 to 64

JUL 18 1946

CONFERENCE GETS ORDERS TO WRITE COMPROMISE BILL

JUL 18 1946

Truman May Accept Senate Version if Food Curbs Are Restored.

REPUBLICANS SPLIT

Minority Bloc Favored Risking Second Presidential Veto.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Reports circulated on Capitol hill late today that President Truman has advised he will sign the new Senate-approved OPA bill if Congress will remove its bans on price controls for meat, eggs, butter, milk and other living cost items.

This report went around, although not immediately confirmed by Democratic leaders, shortly after the House, by a 211 to 64 vote, declined to accept the Senate's bill and directed that a Senate-House committee write a compromise measure.

Committee Meets Briefly

The conference committee met briefly on OPA shortly after the House acted, but put the controversy aside until tomorrow.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) told newsmen he hopes the committee will produce an OPA compromise tomorrow and that it will speed through the House and Senate.

The House vote came after Democratic Leader McCormick (Mass) told his colleagues the people "will remember next November" what Congress does with OPA. He voiced confidence the conference committee will write a one-year OPA restoration bill that the House, Senate and the President will approve.

The Administration drive for an opportunity to rewrite the Senate bill, described by President Truman as "terrible," won in the House as Republican ranks split on a proposal to approve the Senate measure "as is" and toss it to the President, notwithstanding veto prospects.

When the showdown came, no formal motion was made to plump the Senate bill on the President's desk.

Backed by G.O.P.

A key Republican, Rep. W. Scott (Mich) of the Banking committee, joined Administration leaders in urging that the Senate version be rewritten in a committee representing the two chambers. He told the House the Senate bill "at present is in worse condition than we have ever seen the history of OPA legislation."

Today's brief House debate was studded with new warnings from OPA proponents against inflation. Both sides quoted conflicting figures on how high the cost of living has jumped since OPA died June 30.

Rep. Sabath (D-Ill) said prices are up on many food items 30 per cent, while Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio) said he had figures indicating it does not cost as much now to fill a market basket as it did two weeks ago.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee declared if all OPA restraints against inflation are removed "we will imperil the very future of this nation and the happiness of her people."

Ban on 'Propaganda'

The Senate meanwhile approved a ban on "propaganda" by OPA officials along with a $56,650,000 fund to operate the agency if it is revived.

Senator Murdock (D-Utah) protested the propaganda "rider" but Senators McKellar (D-Tenn), Overton (D-La) and Ball (R-Minn) defended it.

Ball said the provision was inserted because OPA officials had "put the heat on Congress" and improperly used public funds for this purpose.

The provision would bar the use of any funds to "pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control or any price control program."

Murdock protested this was "legislation in an appropriation bill" in violation of rules.

OPA Restoration Issue Moves To House

JUL 18 1946

DAY

Washington, July 16 (AP)—The posthumous battle over OPA moved into the House today with signs pointing to a decision to let a conference committee try for a compromise that both Congress and the President will okay.

Administration leaders drove hard for such a procedure, hopeful of getting a stronger price-control bill than the Senate measure, which President Truman has said "couldn't be any worse."

That bill would bar future ceilings on meat, dairy products, gasoline and several other items.

Left Two Choices

Specifically, the House had a choice between accepting the Senate draft as is and sending it to the White House for a possible veto, or routing it to a joint committee of House and Senate members.

Indications of an Administration victory on the second course appeared as Republican ranks split over the first. The Republican steering committee held a meeting yesterday, but failed to agree on a concerted line of action.

Some members of the GOP group predicted the conference action would prevail and that the chamber would not even instruct its conferees, thus leaving them with a free hand in dealing with the senators.

No Predictions

No one would guess at the shape any compromise might take. But it was deemed certain the Administration would fight to delete the Senate-approved decontrols on meat, poultry, dairy products, grain, cottonseed and soybeans.

Representative Voorhis (D., Cal.) introduced a bill intended to facilitate buyers' strikes against goods jumping high above OPA ceilings. The measure would instruct the Bureau of Labor Statistics to prepare weekly reports on price changes as a guide for consumers.

BLS currently issues price statistics, but they are computed by averaging costs of numerous commodities. The bureau's basic-commodity index, which it has been making public daily since OPA's death July 1, showed a 1.1 per cent rise yesterday. That brought the increase from the first of the month to 24.3 per cent.

OPA Employes Not Sure Of Full Pay

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Nearly 50 per cent of OPA's 34,000 employés face the prospect of half-pay this week. And there's a possibility the others may get none when next week's pay day rolls around.

This may reveal whether the agency can hold its staff together while legislation to revive price controls is pending.

Thus far Congress has taken no final action on OPA's appropriation for the fiscal year which began July 1. It may by the end of the week, but that will not avert delays in pay checks.

15,000 Due This Week

Scheduled to receive checks tomorrow and the remainder of this week are about 15,000 OPA field workers. They are assured of at least half of what they have coming because part of the pay period covers the last week of June.

But there is virtually no chance at all, according to OPA budget officials, that they can be paid on time for the first week of July.

"There is scarcely a possibility that Congress will act before the end of the week," said one official. "That means a delay of at least a few days on the second batch of checks."

Paid In Full For June

A week from tomorrow, July 24, is the regular pay day for all other OPA employes—about 3,400 in Washington and another 15,000 in the field. These already have been paid in full for work in June.

OPA figures that unless the appropriation bill is through Congress by Friday, it will be impossible to pay these 18,400 workers on time. That means they would get no pay at all when it is due.

There is a chance, however, that the Friday deadline will be met.

OPA officials acknowledge that uncertainty over pay poses a big test on whether workers stay on the job, as requested by President Truman.

Thus far, according to the agency, virtually all employés have stuck it out.

OPA isn't the only agency facing pay difficulties.

Postal Employes' Dilemma

Jesse M. Donaldson, first assistant postmaster general, said last night that about 450,000 postal workers will go without their checks due this week until Congress ends the silver-price disagreement that is snagging the $1,600,000,000 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

The next Treasury Department pay roll does not fall due until July 24.

U.A.W. SPONSORS BUYING 'STRIKE'

JUL 18 1946

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The C.I.O. United Auto Workers, sponsoring a national "people's rally" against the upswing in liv-

JUL 18 1946

ing costs, called Tuesday night for a week-long meat buying "strike" by the American public.

Before a cheering, shirt-sleeved Detroit crowd, President Walter P. Reuther of the big union urged a meat buying strike as a means to "terrorize profiteers" and to restore "reasonable prices." The proposed strike would start Wednesday.

The auto union, marshalling its forces in a protest against the expiration of OPA, also had organized demonstrations in other cities in which it invited the participation of all organized labor and civic and veterans groups.

Reuther's proposal for the meat strike was made first at Flint, Mich., where he addressed another rally before flying to Detroit.

Leaders of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. had called on workers to leave their jobs if necessary to attend rallies. In Detroit production was upset in at least one major auto company—Chrysler—when an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 men left their jobs.

On the other hand General Motors spokesmen said "as far as we know none of our workers walked out." Ford reported its 70,000-man force at the Rouge plant virtually intact although 2,500 quit an hour early at the Lincoln factory, halting its production.

Re-enact Boston Tea Party

BOSTON, July 16 (AP).—Eight painted "braves" and two young "squaws" pitched their protests against inflation today into the Boston Harbor waters where, in 1773, tax-angry patriots gave the Boston Tea Party which brewed revolution.

Ten members of the American Veterans' Committee in feathers and war paint climbed aboard the fishing smack Evelina Goulart at the fish pier and set at her prow their sign: "1773, no taxation without representation; 1946, save the nation from inflation."

As the two girls struck figurehead poses on the bowsprit, the eight veterans of the tribe threw overboard cartons carrying large-print legends which read: "Pappy O'Daniel flour $500 a barrel"—"Wherry bread 50 cents one loaf"—"Taft apples $1 one apple."

2,800 Sign O. P. A. Petition

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP).—Petitions calling on Congress to continue the O. P. A. were circulated in midtown Philadelphia today by volunteers who identified themselves as members of the C. I. O. United Office and Professional Workers of America.

At the same time, the Food Distributors Association, representing 24,000 retail food stores in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, said in a full page newspaper advertisement that it "cannot absorb" all of the recent increases in wholesale prices.

Nicholas Chase, regional director of the Office Work's Union, said more 2,800 persons signed the petitions.

Britain Delays Use of Loan Pending Fate of O. P. A.

JUL 18 1946

Food and Machine Tools To Be Among First Purchases

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—A spokesman for the British Embassy said tonight it was "very likely" Britain would hold off spending any of the $3,750,000,000 American loan until Congress decides the fate of price control.

"As the situation stands now," the spokesman said, "one can't be sure the price situation won't change before we get a cable across the Atlantic telling London we've placed orders."

Once the future of price control has been clarified, he said, Britain will begin to use the loan funds gradually.

Food will be a top-priority item, the spokesman said, but machine tool purchases can also be expected in the next three months, along with those of raw materials—tobacco, cotton and petroleum.

The 50 per cent increase in British gasoline rations are a "direct result of the loan," he said. Britain, he explained, had been conserving its gasoline supply to guard against the possibility that Congress would reject the loan.

Senate Votes Extension Of the Sugar Quota Act

JUL 18 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The Senate agreed today to a one-year extension of the sugar quota act beyond Dec. 31 of this year. The act provides for sugar production and import quotas and for sugar subsidies.

Previously the Senate Finance Committee had recommended a three-year extension, but Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, committee chairman, obtained unanimous consent to modify this to the one-year extension approved by the House.

The legislation still must go back to the House because the Senate struck out a provision that applied to the Philippines. Senator George explained the House inserted this section before the Philippines became a republic on July 4. He said he agreed to the single-year extension at request of the State and Agriculture Departments.

Men 19 to 29 Face Draft Call, Deferments Will Be Tightened

JUL 18 1946

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP)—President Truman today authorized extension of the draft to men 19 through 29 and Selective Service quickly tightened up on deferments.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, instructed local boards that occupational deferments must be allowed only "to those few registrants" whom they find to be indispensable and irreplaceable to the national existence."

Farmers and farm workers will continue to get special consideration, however, and fathers are exempt.

The Army's two-month draft holiday will end in September and Hershey said it had asked for 25,000 men that month. The June call was for 50,000.

Mr. Truman approved a Selective Service recommendation that the acceptable draft age be stretched through 29. Since V-J day, the ceiling has been 26 years, although the present law permits a maximum of 44.

Occupational Deferments Continued

Present occupational deferment rules have applied to men deemed "necessary and regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety and interest."

Hershey told the local boards to "provide for classification, examination and forwarding of induction" of men 19 through 29.

Postponement of induction will be provided only for registrants still in high school. Undergraduate college students no longer will be permitted to finish out a quarter or semester when they are called.

Men in the 26-29 age group previously found unfit for general military service will have their cases reviewed.

Local boards also were directed to consider men discharged from the armed forces who were not on active duty overseas or whose service was less than six months.

A Selective Service official estimated tentatively that the new deferment standards would lift the number of men available to 155,000 by next March 31—about 70,000 more than under the previous rules.

An Army request for an increase of its authorized officer strength in the regular Army from the present 25,000 to 50,000 was approved by the House. A similar measure is pending in the Senate.

VOTES 25,000 MORE OFFICERS IN ARMY

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—The House passed a bill today authorizing increase of the number of commissioned officers in the regular army from 25,000 to 50,000.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, testified at committee hearings on the legislation that approximately half the contemplated increase would be allocated to the Air Forces. The remainder will be split between the Ground and Service Forces.

A bill similar to that passed by the House bears approval of a Senate Military sub-committee. The full committee has not acted on it.

President Truman signed, meanwhile, a $7,263,542,400 appropriation bill financing the War Department's first year of post-war operation. It is approximately one-third as large as the Army's last appropriation. The bill includes funds for continued operation of the atomic bomb project and for military relief and Government in occupied countries.

Truman Signs Army Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—President Truman today signed a $7,263,542,400 appropriation bill financing the War Department's first year of post-war operation. It is about a third as large as the Army's previous appropriation. The bill includes funds for continued operation of the atomic bomb project and for military relief and government in occupied countries.

Navy Wants Nurses to Hold Rank

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The Navy announced today it will ask Congress for permanent commissions for its nurses. They hold temporary rank under a war-time law.

JUL 18 1946

War Department's Finance Bill Signed

Washington, July 16 (AP)—President Truman today signed a $7,263,542,400 appropriation bill financing the War Department's first year of postwar operation.

It is approximately one third as large as the Army's last appropriation. The bill includes funds for continued operation of the atomic-bomb project and for military relief and government in occupied countries.

TROOPS TO TEST RATIONS

JUL 18 1946

New Combat Meal and a Five-Menu Type to Be Tried Out

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Troops in mountain training in Colorado will test two new Army rations in September, the War Department said today.

The rations are a new combat, or "E ration," and a new type ten-in-one. The "E" consists of six cans, including two meat units, two biscuit, one bread and one fruit unit. An accessory package contains heat tabs for warming the meat.

The new ten-in-one includes five different menus, and substitutes a hot meal for the World War "K ration" noon feeding. The Army said the tests will be made by a battalion of the 38th Infantry combat team at Camp Carson.

War Trophy Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—President Truman signed today legislation providing for distribution of war trophies, including those captured from the enemy, among the states. Distribution will be by the Secretary of War. Each state's share will be determined by the number of its residents who served in the Army. Guns, tanks, airplanes and similar equipment may be given away—after treatment to insure they cannot be used as weapons—to governors of the states. The states or local organizations must pay freight charges.

Montgomery To Tour U.S. Army Posts

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Britain's Field Marshal Viscount Bernard Law Montgomery will tour Army installations in the United States in mid-September at the invitation of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the War Department announced today.

Montgomery, now chief of the British Imperial General Staff, was Eisenhower's principal British war lieutenant as commander of the 21st Army Group on the Continent.

Details of his itinerary will be announced later.

30. 24-4177

LOAN TO PHILIPPINES PROPOSED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 16 — (AP) A $100,000,000 loan to the Philippine republic was proposed today by Rep. Bell (D.-Mo.), chairman of the House Insular Affairs committee.

A resolution to authorize the loan said it is needed to assist the young republic during the early years of its life.

The resolution stipulated that the loan, or its equivalent in credit, be made available before July 1, 1947.

JUL 18 1946

ARMY ORDER SUSPENDS NEGRO ENLISTMENTS

WASHINGTON, July 16. — (AP) The War department suspended enlistment of Negroes in the regular Army today except as specialist. It explained that they had made an "overwhelming response" to the current intensive recruiting campaign.

Some 140,000 Negroes have enlisted since last fall at the rate of approximately one to each five recruits. The Army's announced policy is to limit Negroes to the one-to-ten ratio of the civilian population.

A War department statement said that the quota for Negroes had been "greatly over subscribed and the army found itself unable to continue uncontrolled enlistment."

Enlistments were suspended, not cut off entirely, the War department said. It added that "it is expected that as a result of expiration of enlistments, Negro army strength will be reduced to an extent where enlistments can profitably be resumed."

Still open to Negroes is service as skilled technicians with at least six months prior service in 48 specified skilled specialties.

China Gets 271 U.S. Naval Craft

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the transfer of 271 surplus small naval ships to China to help that country start a Navy was signed today by President Truman. The vessels may be sold, leased, traded or given outright to China. Among the vessels are 193 landing craft, 24 mine sweepers, six destroyer escorts, six motor gunboats, and twenty-eight submarine chasers.

House Votes Hawaii Land Bill

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The House passed and sent to the Senate today two bills amending the Hawaiian land laws to meet conditions resulting from the war and the April tidal wave. One bill would permit the territorial government to acquire privately owned land along the Hilo waterfront in exchange for territorial land elsewhere. The waterfront land would be used for construction of a sea wall. A safety zone behind the wall would be developed as a park. The tidal wave destroyed most buildings in the area. The second bill would extend the time for purchasers of territorial land to meet conditions of purchase where they were prevented from doing so earlier because of the war.

Warns War Assets Aides: 'Do Not Accept Favors'

JUL 18 1946

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16—The War Assets Administration today warned its employes not to buy surplus goods for themselves and not to accept "social entertainment" or other favors from prospective purchasers of surpluses.

In a notice to all employes, Lieut. Gen. E. B. Gregory, the WAA's administrator, said:

"Officials and employes in all grades of the WAA are forbidden to accept social entertainment or other special favors from persons with whom they may transact business in any manner which might conceivably place the employe so favored under any personal obligation, however slight."

General Gregory said the notice merely reiterated and emphasized instructions already in effect.

REDIN CASE GIVEN TO SEATTLE JURY

JUL 18 1946

Judge Rebukes Government Attorney's Attempt to Link Russian to Kremlin

SEATTLE, July 16 (AP)—The espionage-conspiracy case against Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin of the Russian Navy went to a Federal court jury here this afternoon after Dis-

trict Judge Lloyd L. Black had sharply rebuked a Government attorney's attempt, in his closing argument, to hitch the alleged offenses to the Kremlin.

The jury, after three weeks of testimony and arguments, received the case at 1:18 P. M. after two hours of instructions from Judge Black, and retired for dinner at 5:30 P. M., without any indication of its progress. It reconvened at 7:15 P. M.

The jurors were absent during the judge's morning reprimand of the Government counsel for attempting to expand the international significance of the case beyond the scope of the evidence presented in court.

Under court orders not to leave the block on which the court building and grounds are situated, Lieutenant Redin whiled away the afternoon hours with his wife, one of his attorneys and a newspaper. He obtained special permission to attend a dinner hour farewell cocktail party given by Russian Consul General Michael S. Vavilov of San Francisco for the Redins and the press at a nearby hotel.

The jury of seven men and five women took with them sixty exhibits, including nine "whispering wire" transcriptions of conversations between Lieutenant Redin and a shipyard engineer, Herbert G. Kennedy, who testified to receiving $250 from Lieutenant Redin for information about the new destroyer tender Yellowstone.

The recording machine, which the jurors took into their room, had three sets of earphones attached. The transcriptions require three hours for a recording, and bailiffs estimated it would take twelve hours for all jurors to hear the complete set, if they so desired.

More than 2,600 pages of testimony and arguments were also available for the jurors' consideration.

Earlier Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black gave two hours of instructions to the jury after severely criticizing one closing Government argument, but the judge denied a defense counsel request that Herbert G. Kennedy, key Government witness, be named as an "accomplice."

The mention of Mr. Kennedy came in exceptions to the judge's instructions taken by Attorneys Tracy E. Griffin and Irvin Goodman. The judge commented, after they had completed, that he was "inclined to think they were without merit."

Mr. Goodman objected to the judge's instructions that the death penalty was not involved and then said the defense also objected to the court's refusing to inform the jury that, in considering evidence, they should have regarded Mr. Kennedy as an "accomplice." Mr. Kennedy's testimony that he sold naval secrets about the U. S. S. Yellowstone, destroyer tender, to Redin for $250 has been important evidence.

U. S. ATTORNEY IS CRITICIZED

JUL 18 1946

Redin Spy Case Judge Makes Caustic Comments.

Seattle, July 16 (A. P.).—Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black said in the jury's absence in the Lieut. Nicolai C. Redin espionage-conspiracy trial today that he was "sorry that the dignity of this trial had been threatened by such extravagant claims" in the Government's closing arguments.

During the first two and a half weeks of the trial, the judge said, evidence was submitted and the counsel had confined themselves to the issues.

The Government charges are based on testimony of Herbert Kennedy, shipyard engineer, that he sold secrets of the United States Yellowstone, a destroyer tender, to Redin for $250.

"It is my opinion that until the opening arguments, the jury was much impressed by the Government's case," Black said. (The opening argument was given by Victor E. Anderson, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General.)

"I will now state that there is not a syllable of evidence in this trial that the Kremlin had instructed Redin or even knew he was in this country. There was not a whisper of evidence that Russia had any information on Redin's activities."

Criticizes U. S. Counsel.

Asserting that Government counsel had overstated importance of the trial, Black continued:

"It is not more important than any other trial. It will not decide whether there is another war. Let us keep our feet on the ground." The judge remarked that defense counsel had "happily" taken advantage of the introduction of such statements.

Black also referred to closing arguments by Defense Attorney Irvin Goodman, and remarked that the Tom Mooney trial in California two decades ago had no connection with this case. Goodman had compared the two.

"I will advise the jury," the judge said, "to base their consideration on the sworn evidence in the case. This jury will merely say whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty."

Black yesterday ruled out the death penalty in the case, which is expected to go to the jury today.

BEEF CATTLE PRICES MAKE NEW RECORD

JUL 18 1946

Hog Quotations At Chicago Sweep To Highest In 27 Years

Chicago, July 16 (AP)—Beef cattle prices set another all-time record today, hogs swept to the highest in 27 years, and sheep were just 10 cents under the highest mark in history made in 1918.

The new cattle price was $25.75, fully 75 cents higher than Monday's top, the highest to date. Seven carloads of steers brought the top price, and best heifers were close behind at $14.75 for their new record.

On hogs the highest actual price was $20.50, paid sparingly, but the $20 practical top which was paid freely climbed a full dollar above Monday's high. The record price is $23.60 run up in 1919, and the lowest on record was $1.65 a hundred pounds paid in 1932.

Spring Lambs Near Record

Spring lambs reached $22, which was 75 cents higher than on Monday, and slaughter ewes were up to $11 from $10.50. The record high price of $22.10 was paid in 1918.

Some other markets showed similar marked price boosts. A top of $20.50 was paid for hogs at Buffalo, St. Louis and Omaha, while $20.35 was paid at Indianapolis. All were 50 cents to $1.25 higher.

Bidders at St. Louis pushed cattle prices to $25.

All Time High At Omaha

Cattle prices hit an all-time high of $25 at the Omaha stockyards.

Three loads of steers sold at that price. A buying stampede also shot heifers to a new top of $23.50.

Receipts continued heavy, with 10,500 cattle, 10,500 hogs and 1,700 sheep.

Twelve principal markets had but 82,500 hogs on sale today, compared with 95,800 yesterday, 93,864 a week ago, and 42,261 a year ago. Salable cattle totaled 65,000 today, 88,600 yesterday, 60,675 a week ago, and 44,765 a year ago.

Egg Turnover Sets Record

Shell egg futures set a record turnover of more than 34,500,000 dozen in Chicago as prices skidded as much as 1.3 cents a dozen, then recovered to finish approximately even with yesterday's new low level.

It was the fourth consecutive sharp decline. October deliveries were fully 8 cents under the quotation when OPA price controls ended, but active short covering and replacement buying reversed the trend at 37.75 cents to lift the price to 38.95 at the close.

The previous record trade was set May 16 when 31,302,000 dozen eggs changed hands.

Record Set At Lancaster

Lancaster, Pa., July 16 (AP)—Five head of Herefords sold at Lancaster Union Stockyard, largest east of Chicago, today for 27 cents a pound—highest ever received there on the open market, stockyard officials reported.

They said records at Lancaster showed the selling price was the highest they had on record on any market since 1865.

The steers, owned and fed by Martin Schaefer, of York county, Pennsylvania, averaged 1,100 pounds each. They were sold to a packing company.

At Lancaster farmers market hybrid roasting ears were being sold at several stalls at $1.80 a dozen.

JUL 18 1946

300,000th Meade Man Discharged

Fort George G. Meade, Md., July 13 (AP)—Sergt. George E. Maphis, of Charlottesville, Va., was the three hundred thousandth man to be discharged from this separation center since its activation in May, 1945.

The 29-year-old sergeant served in the Army 22 months, seven overseas. He was a flight instructor at the Gettysburg School of Aeronautics, Gettysburg, Va., until he joined the Army. He served as an aircraft mechanic.

Sergeant Maphis was the eight thousand two hundred and ninety-ninth man to be separated from the service at Fort Meade during July.

He received his discharge yesterday from Brig. Gen. Charles G. Helmick, commanding general of Fort Meade.

Bride From Egypt Sues Ex-G. I.

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (AP).—A romance which started a year ago with a table tennis game in Alexandria, Egypt, ended in alimony court here today when Mrs. Simone Gazaleh McQueen, twenty-two, won $1 a month from Hugh B. McQueen, former soldier whom she charges deserted her after bringing her here on a troopship last November. Her attorney explained that the purpose of the award is to give the court jurisdiction until she has established the necessary year's residence to sue for a divorce.

Y.M.C.A. LOCATES NEARLY ALL OF ITS WAR DEPOSITORS

JUL 18 1946

NEW YORK (UP)—The Y.M.C.A. is nearing the end of a 16-month search for the 450 soldiers, sailors and marines who left their savings, $42,000 in all, with its branch in Manila before the Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

"We have to locate only 31 of the original 450 men who gave us their money for safekeeping," Charles T. Tidball, accounting executive, Army-Navy Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, said.

"We got letters daily from mothers or relatives of the boys," he said. "We have had claims from people who have no right to petition us. But we're slowly making contact with all entitled to the money."

How many of the original 450 who fought the Japanese in the Philippine are alive is not known, but the Y.M.C.A. is prepared to turn the money over to them or their relatives if proper claims are presented.

The story of the deposits in the service men's exclusive 'bank" began Jan. 4, 1942, when H. Ward Smith, executive secretary of the Manila Y.M.C.A., checked the sums on deposit as Japanese troops advanced on the city.

Saves Lists

With the city already under seige, Smith put three typists to work copying the lists of depositors and the sums due each. Six copies were made on onionskin paper.

Smith gave one each to five trusted Filipinos and kept one list himself. When the Japanese took over, Smith was placed under house arrest, his office ransacked and the records burned. He still had his list.

Three days later Smith entered Santo Tomas prison camp. Still later he was shifted to the Los Banos camp, but the list was cleverly cached in a box of his personal belongings.

"My gear underwent repeated searches," Smith said later. 'They stripped me of pictures, personal papers, even insurance policies, but they didn't find the list."

When the Americans entered Manila Feb. 23, 1945, Smith was released. Unable to find the five Filipinos who held the other lists, he contacted Tidball and the search for the 450 men or their next of kin began.

JUL 18 1946

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 5,300 service men are due to arrive on six ships at New York and San Francisco today.

Ships Arriving
At New York

Sea Devil from Le Havre, 1,284 troops; M.I.T. Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,227 troops; Sea Flier from Le Havre, 678 troops; William M. Steward from Antwerp, 9 troops.

At San Francisco

Oneida from Samar, 1,593 Navy and 2 Marines; Louis A. Milne from Manila, 602 Army and 3 Navy.

Arrivals Yesterday
At New York

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Bremen, 1,268 troops; Westerly Victory from Le Havre, 1,213; Tufts Victory from Le Havre, 922.

At San Francisco

Thomas Jefferson from Pearl Harbor, 172 Army, 608 Navy, 128 Marines; Nemasket, 99 Navy.

30.24-4179

Siamese-U.N.

New York, July 16 (AP) Konthi Suphamongkhon, 32-year-old Siamese diplomat who served the Allies as a spy in Tokyo during the war, arrived here today to press Siam's bid for membership in the United Nations and prepare for a hearing of the Indochina-Siamese frontier dispute before the security council. JUL 18 1946

He said the Siamese government does not consider that Siam remains in a "technical state of war" with France, as stated by the French colonial administration in Indochina and added:

"We would like to have any conflict settled once and for all. We will accept any solution by the security council."

The young diplomat was enroute home from law studies in Paris when France fell in June, 1940, and took refuge in Dakar before reaching Siam nine months later to join the underground against the Japanese.

He was an aide to Diriock Jayanama, present foreign minister of Siam, when Jayanama was ambassador to Tokyo, and for two years they smuggled intelligence back to Siam where it was relayed via through a fantastic American-British network set up in Siam through the "free thai" movement's underground connections.

Based in Bangkok in January, 1945, Suphamongkhon spread the word that he was going to the country because of ill-health. Instead he made a rendezvous with an American flying boat in the gulf of Siam and came to Washington. JUL 18 1946

There he joined a mission urging the formation of a Siamese government in exile under Allied supervision and to establish liaison with the United Nations at the San Francisco conference.

The Siamese mission's proposals were turned down at the time because they would reveal too much of the underground work still functioning in wartime.

He estimated 80,000 Siamese participated in the underground against the Japanese, with 20,000 armed "and the whole population among the sympathizers."

-tmc-crjs 1st add

(1210)

NEW YORK JULY 16-(AP)-THE PRESENT WORLD'S FAIR TEMPORARY SITE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BE PROPOSED BY NEW YORK CITY AS THE UN'S PERMANENT HOME UNDER A PLAN NOW BEING PREPARED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE, THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY.

FLUSHING MEADOW PARK IN QUEENS, SITE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, WAS SELECTED EARLIER THIS YEAR AS INTERIM HEADQUARTERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JUL 18 1946

THE TIMES SAID THE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER, HAS MAINTAINED A "HUSH-HUSH" POLICY REGARDING ITS ACTIVITIES IN ORDER "TO LULL OTHER COMMUNITIES SEEKING TO ATTRACT THE UNITED NATIONS."

EXISTENCE OF THE COMMITTEE WAS REVEALED IN A LETTER WRITTEN BY PARK COMMISSIONER ROBERT MOSES TO JAMES A. LUNDY, PRESIDENT OF THE QUEENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ACCORDING TO THE TIMES, WHICH SAID THE LETTER REJECTED A SUGGESTION THAT THE PROPOSED SITE BE UTILIZED FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER, A STATE-SPONSORED PROJECT.

"THE FACT IS THAT WE ARE DEFINITELY PROPOSING TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THEY REMAIN IN FLUSHING MEADOW PARK," THE TIMES QUOTED THE LETTER AS SAYING, "AND THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR IS WORKING ON A PLAN, MODELS AND OTHER INFORMATION TO PRESENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS WHEN IT MEETS IN SEPTEMBER.

EZ1021AED JUL 18 1946

JAPAN "MEDIATED" THE BORDER WAR BETWEEN SIAM AND INDOCHINA IN A TREATY WHICH WAS SOLEMNIZED AT TOKYO IN MARCH, 1941, AND GAVE SIAM SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE DISPUTED PARTS OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS.

AFTER PEARL HARBOR, INDOCHINA REMAINED THE BASE OF ALL JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE "SOUTHERN REGIONS" AND SIAM DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN'S ENEMIES. BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON SIAM BUT THE UNITED STATES NEVER DID, CHOOSING INSTEAD TO COLLABORATE WITH SIAMESE ELEMENTS WHO HELPED THE OSS TO DROP A FIFTH COLUMN INTO SIAM WHICH BROUGHT BACK INTELLIGENCE FROM AS FAR AS THE HEART OF TOKYO ITSELF.

BRITAIN MADE PEACE WITH SIAM SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, THE TERMS PROVIDING FOR THE SURRENDER OF BRITISH TERRITORIES THE SIAMESE HAD SEIZED WITH JAPANESE SUPPORT IN MALAYA AND THE SHAN STATES OF EASTERN BURMA. THE BRITISH ALSO HANDED SIAM A REPARATIONS BILL FOR 1,500,000 TONS OF RICE. ADD New York (Day UN) XXX Sphere (Grumich)

THE FRENCH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT WHICH EMERGED AT SAIGON AFTER THE WAR MET WITH SIAMESE EMISSARIES SEVERAL TIMES BUT REACHED NO FRONTIER AGREEMENT AND SAID IT REGARDED A "TECHNICAL STATE OF WAR" STILL EXISTS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM.

LS349AED

STOWMARKET, ENGLAND, JULY 16-(AP)-DECKED OUT IN LIPSTICK, WIG AND A WOMAN'S DRESS, AN ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR AND A FELLOW FUGITIVE WERE TRAPPED AT A STATION HERE TODAY BY AN ALERT TRAINMAN.

THE TRAINMAN, VICTOR NOLLER, BECAME SUSPICIOUS WHEN HE NOTED THAT THE "YOUNG LADY'S" VOICE FAILED TO MATCH HER ATTIRE. HE ENGAGED THE PAIR IN CONVERSATION AND WHILE PRETENDING TO HELP THEM BUY TICKETS HE CALLED A POLICEMAN.

THE PRISONERS, IDENTIFIED AS RICHARD SIEGFRIED, 20, AND NORBERT WEDEL, 21, DID NOT RESIST.

JUL 18 1946

LS718AED

BERLIN, JULY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL, RETURNING BY PLANE FROM THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB TEST, ARRIVED IN BERLIN TODAY. HE PLANNED TO CONTINUE HIS FLIGHT TO STOCKHOLM LATER TODAY.

GH107PED

- THE RUSSIANS KEPT THE COUPLE APART FOR THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THEIR IMPRISONMENT--HARRISON IN A DUNGEON-LIKE CELLAR; HIS WIFE IN A BARE ROOM. AFTER THAT, THEY WERE REUNITED AND RECEIVED "PASSABLE FOOD." MRS. HARRISON SAID SHE HAD ANSWERED "I DON'T KNOW" WHEN ASKED QUESTIONS SUCH AS WHAT SHIP HAD BROUGHT HER TO GERMANY, AND HOW MANY TROOPS HAD BEEN ABOARD. INSERT Berlin (Harrisons) after 11th Line XXX Capt. Wyatt

MEANWHILE, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS GAVE NO OFFICIAL REASON FOR THE COUPLE'S PROLONGED IMPRISONMENT, U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS INTIMATED IT HAD BEEN IN RETALIATION FOR THE DETENTION OF TWO RUSSIANS BY THE AMERICANS.

JUL 18 1946 (DeLuce)

U.S. AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE BEING HELD SOMEWHERE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE--BUT NOT IN BERLIN. THEY WERE SAID TO BE MEMBERS OF THE RED ARMY, WHO WERE WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHEN THEY WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

GENERAL KEATING DECLINED TO ANSWER A DIRECT QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE TWO WERE HELD ON SUSPICION OF BEING SOVIET SPIES, BUT SAID THAT AMERICANS DID NOT HOLD NATIONALS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY UNLESS THEY REGARDED THEM AS ESPIONAGE AGENTS. UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, A COUNTRY IS ENTITLED TO HOLD SUCH SUSPECTS, HE ADDED.

RUSSIAN SOURCES SAID THE TWO RED ARMY MEMBERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED JUNE 14. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE PAIR WAS REGARDED BY THE RUSSIANS AS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE.

JUL 18 1946

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF CAPT. HAROLD COBIN OF NEWARK, N.J., AND LT. GEORGE WYATT OF OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO WERE LAST SEEN JULY 4 BOARDING A TRAIN FOR ORANIENBURG, IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE. THE OFFICIALS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PROMISED TO INVESTIGATE THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

30. 24-4181

"NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD IN EVEN THE REMOTEST WAY ABOUT THEM," KEATING SAID.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID IT WAS RUMORED THAT COBIN WAS GATHERING MATERIAL FOR A BOOK, AND HAD MADE SEVERAL PREVIOUS TRIPS TO ORANIENBURG, WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE INTERNMENT CAMPS. THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS DENIED THAT THE TWO WERE ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION.

THE HARRISONS, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, LOOKED BEWILDERED WHEN THEY WERE BROUGHT INTO THE ARMY-SPONSORED PRESS CONFERENCE. HARRISON HAD A TWO-DAY GROWTH OF BEARD. HIS WIFE, WHO HAD BEEN ON THE VERGE OF A BREAKDOWN WHEN SHE WAS RELEASED, SEEMED COMPOSED.

JUL 18 1946

DORTMUND, GERMANY, JULY 16--(AP)---AN ANGRY CROWD OF ABOUT 200 GERMAN CIVILIANS ATTACKED TWO GERMAN POLICEMEN WHO ARRESTED A MAN CHARGED WITH BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES AND EFFECTED HIS RELEASE.

JUL 18 1946

THE GROUP STRUCK IN THE RESPONSE TO CRIES FOR HELP FROM THE PRISONER AS HE WAS BEING DRIVEN AWAY IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

POLICE

ONE OF THE FIVE POLICEMEN WAS INJURED. REINFORCEMENTS ARRESTED THE RINGLEADER OF THE RESCUE PARTY.

APR 3P REVLINS 0300 JRT 230PED

prague, july 16 - (ap) - israel jacobson, director of the

JUL 18 1946

american joint distribution committee in czechoslovakia, estimated today that 20,000 jews will pass through czechoslovakia in a large-scale exodus jews from poland.

more than 9,000 already have passed through the country, entering in the vicinity of nachod on the northern border and leaving at bratislava, bound for vienna.

JUL 18 1946

the committee furnishes food for the travelers, while the czech government furnishes trains, which make the cross-country trip in about 36 hours.

apl steinkopfs 01700 hej 740ped

WARSAW FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD EXECUTIONS XXX YESTERDAY.

PROSECUTORS DRAFTED AN INDICTMENT AND PREPARED TO TRY A SECOND GROUP OF PERSONS ON CHARGE OF PARTICIPATING IN THE POGROM.

AUGUSTUS CARDINAL HLOND, CATHOLIC PRIMATE OF POLAND, WAS CRITICIZED YESTERDAY BY THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER ROBOTNIK FOR GRANTING AN INTERVIEW CONCERNING THE KIELCE CASE TO FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS LAST THURSDAY. IT SAID THIS WAS ASTONISHING AND "HAS SHAKEN POLISH PUBLIC OPINION."

THE CARDINAL HAD SAID THAT THE RISING ANTI-SEMITISM IN POLAND WAS "TO A GREAT DEGREE DUE TO JEWS WHO OCCUPY THE LEADING POSITIONS IN POLAND'S GOVERNMENT AND ENDEAVOR TO INTRODUCE A GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLES DO NOT DESIRE."

GH101PED

WAR CRIMES BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 18 1946

THE LEADING MASS TRIALS OF EUROPEAN WAR CRIMINALS COMPLETED TO DATE, WITH THEIR RESULTS:

CRIME	CONVICTED	DEATH	IMPRISONED	ACQUITTED
MALMEDY MASSACRES	73	43	30	1
MAUTHAUSEN ATROCITIES	61	58	3	0
DACHAU ATROCITIES	40	28	12	0
BELSEN AND OSWIECIM	30	11	19	14.

GH103PED

Madrid, July 16--(AP)--Spain signed today an agreement with the GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S
Vatican giving the Franco government a share in the selection of minor officeholders in the Catholic Church.

The Spanish monarchy had broad powers over the choice of church IN SPAIN
appointments, but the republic lost them. An agreement with the Holy S
signed June 7, 1941, gave the Franco government a share in the choice o

JUL 18 1946

archbishops and bishops, but the question of the minor posts was not settled.

Under the new agreement, signed by Foreign Minister Alberto Martin GAETANO SPAIN'S
Artajo and Msgr. Cayetano Cicognani, papal nuncio, parish priests will
chosen by competitive examination under church rules.

In cathedrals, the government may name the dean and half of the remaining dignitaries. Both the church and state will share in filling other positions.

The government has promised to study the salaries it pays churchmen which, some complain, are too low.

aprs associateds 01515 rch 119p.

1361P

NIGHT LEAD DANUBE (300)

VIENNA, JULY 16-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS HAVE PROPOSED TO SOVIET OFFICIALS THE RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION OVER THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE 1,175-MILE DANUBE RIVER BUT THUS FAR HAVE RECEIVED NO REPLY FROM THE RUSSIANS, U.S. HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PROPOSAL, MADE IN WRITING MAY 16, ASKED THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT INLAND WATERWAY IN EUROPE BE OPENED TO TRAFFIC AS SOON AS OBSTRUCTIONS ARE REMOVED. THE RIVER NOW HAS BEEN CLEARED FOR NAVIGATION BETWEEN POINTS IN THE U.S. ZONES IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY, AND PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SERVICES HAVE BEEN RESUMED OVER LIMITED STRETCHES IN OTHER ZONES.

JUL 18 1946

"IT IS BELIEVED," SAID THE AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT, "THAT NAVIGATION BEYOND THE UNITED STATES ZONES IS PROBABLY HAZARDOUS IN MANY STRETCHES OF THE RIVER."

AMERICAN MILITARY TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS SAID HAZARDS IN THE DANUBE OUTSIDE THE U.S. ZONE WERE BELIEVED TO BE FALLEN BRIDGES, WRECKS AND PONTOON BRIDGES.

THE RUSSIANS CLAIM THE DANUBE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ASSETS UNDER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, BUT MANY OF THE COMPANY'S VESSELS REMAIN IN AMERICAN HANDS.

U.S. HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF THE DANUBE RIVER FLEET, AS IT EXISTED AT THE END OF THE WAR, WAS TAKEN OVER BY U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA AND "HAS BEEN PUT IN GOOD REPAIR, PENDING AN AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD ASSURE FREE AND SECURE NAVIGATION."

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPER OESTERREICHISCHE ZEITUNG SAID U.S. MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN AUSTRIA WERE JUST BEGINNING TO RELINQUISH CONTROL OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY BUT THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BEGUN THE PROCESS LAST AUTUMN.

THE COMMENT CAME EVEN AS GEN.MARK W.CLARK, U.S. COMMANDER IN AUSTRIA, OFFICIALLY TURNED OVER TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT THE HUGE UNITED IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT LINZ, WHICH, UNDER THE NAME OF "THE HERMANN GOERING WORKS," PRODUCED GERMAN TIGER TANKS DURING THE WAR. CLARK REMARKED THAT HE HOPED OTHER NATIONS WOULD FOLLOW SUIT.

FH338PED

BY THE RUSSIANS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

THE RIVER HAS BEEN CLEARED FOR NAVIGATION BETWEEN POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES ZONES IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY, AND PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SERVICES HAVE BEEN RESUMED OVER LIMITED STRETCHES IN OTHER ZONES. ADD VIENNA (ZEITUNG) YYY DISCLOSED

"IT IS BELIEVED," SAID THE AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT," THAT NAVIGATION BEYOND THE UNITED STATES ZONES IS PROBABLY HAZARDOUS IN MANY STRETCHES OF THE RIVER."

LS721AED

JUL 18 1946

ATHENS, JULY 16-(AP)-T[illegible]ONS CONVICTED OF SUPPLYING ARMS AND FOOD TO COMMUNIST BANDS IN [illegible]RN GREECE WERE SHOT TODAY IN SALONIKA, THE FIRST TO DIE UND[illegible]RECENT EMERGENCY MEASURES PROVIDING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR ENEMIES OF THE STATE.

BOTH WERE CONVICTED OF BEING MEMBERS OF OUTLAW BANDS.

WD1038AED

30.24-4183

ROME, JULY 16-(AP)-RIGHTISTS AND LEFTISTS SCUFFLED ON THE ASSEMBLY ROOM FLOOR TONIGHT AND WERE BROUGHT TO ORDER BY THE INTERVENTION OF ASSEMBLY GUARDS.

THE SCUFFLE WAS PROVOKED BY A REMARK OF ROBERTO BENCIVENGA OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION, A MODERATE PARTY, THAT ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS, AIDED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES, HAD BEEN ABLE TO RETURN TO ITALY TO FIGHT.

THE REMARK ANGERED LEFTISTS AND SOME OF THEM DESCENDED FROM THEIR SEATS TO TUSSLE WITH RIGHTISTS ON THE FLOOR.

WHEN ORDER WAS RESTORED, BENCIVENGA SAID HE HAD NOT INTENDED TO OFFEND ANYONE AND WOULD CLARIFY HIS STATEMENT AT TOMORROW'S SESSION--WHEREUPON THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

G857PED

JUL 18 1946

ROME, JULY 16-(AP)-ITALIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THAT ITALY HAD RECEIVED AN ELEVENTH HOUR INVITATION TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO A MEETING IN PARIS TOMORROW OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL CONSIDERING ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BOUNDARY QUESTIONS.

EXPRESSING SURPRISE THAT THE INVITATION HAD BEEN ISSUED, THE INFORMANTS SAID THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES WOULD SUBMIT THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

G921PED

VATICAN CITY, JULY 16-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII SAID TODAY IN A SHORTWAVE RADIO BROADCAST TO COLOMBIA THAT THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATION'S FIRST POST-WAR CONGRESS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MOTHER MARY WAS "AMONG THE FIRST SIGNS OF DAWN OF A YET UNCERTAIN PEACE."

THE POPE, IN A SIX-MINUTE ADDRESS TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CONGRESS AT BOGOTA, SAID CATHOLICS MUST "MORE THAN EVER TODAY" RETAIN THEIR FAITH IN THE VIRGIN MOTHER.

JUL 18 1946

PRAISING COLOMBIA'S TRADITIONAL CATHOLICISM, THE PONTIFF GAVE HIS APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION TO THE PONTIFICAL LEGATE, MEMBERS OF THE COLOMBIAN CLERGY, OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS AND "THE ENTIRE COLOMBIAN PEOPLE."

DESCRIBING COLOMBIA AS A LAND OF THE VIRGIN, THE POPE ASKED WHETHER THAT WAS NOT "ONE OF THE CAUSES WHICH MAKE YOUR COUNTRY A FIRM BULWARK OF OUR HOLY FAITH IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, TO SUCH A POINT THAT, ESPECIALLY IN SOME OF YOUR REGIONS, ONE STILL BREATHES THAT CHRISTIAN, HEALTHFUL, INGENUOUS AND PROFOUND AIR THAT UNFORTUNATELY IS SO MUCH LACKING IN THE CONTAMINATED AMBIENT OF OUR CENTURY?"

"PRAY TO THE HEAVENLY QUEEN THAT SHE KEEP FOR YOU WHAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE BASIS OF THE HAPPINESS, WELL-BEING AND HEALTHFUL JOY OF YOUR PEOPLE: LIVING FAITH, PURITY OF CUSTOMS, HOLINESS OF LIFE," THE POPE SAID.

"OUR POOR CENTURY NEEDS, TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, HER HUMILITY, HER SIMPLICITY AND HER PURITY IF IT DOES NOT WISH TO FALL INTO THE ABYSS OF ARROGANCE, DUPLICITY AND CORRUPTION TOWARD WHICH IT RUSHES WITH GIANT STEPS."

BJ643PED

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE ARAB CONCERN OVER COMMUNIST INFLUENCE WAS WELL KNOWN. SIMILAR ANTI-COMMUNIST ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH IN BURMA, WHERE POLICE RAIDED OFFICES OF A BURMA COMMUNIST GROUP WHICH GOV. SIR HENRY KNIGHT HAD BANNED.

IN IRAQ, THE GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSED 12 LEFTIST NEWSPAPERS FOR CRITICIZING THE ADMINISTRATION AND ARRESTED 20 MEMBERS OF THE UNAUTHORIZED NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON CHARGES OF COMMUNISM.

GH&MJ113PED

ADD CAIRO (SAUDI ARABIA) YXP ACTIONS

SHANGHAI, JULY 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES WHO ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT ALL JAPANESE HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM CHINA PROPER SAID TODAY THIS DID NOT COUNT THE 22,000 JAPANESE "TECHNICIANS" THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES ARE REMAINING TO HELP REBUILD CHINA.

AUTHORITATIVE NON-CHINESE SOURCES SAID 5,000 TO 6,000 OF THESE ARE SERVING UNDER THE SHANSI PROVINCE WAR LORD YEN HSI-SHAN. THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED YEN HAS 50,000 JAPANESE UNDER HIS COMMAND.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ACCUSED THE COMMUNISTS THEMSELVES OF DRAFTING A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

TYPICAL OF THE CONSTANT CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES REGARDING THE JAPANESE WAS TODAY'S STORY IN THE CHINESE ARMY'S PEACE DAILY NEWS, WHICH REPORTED THAT MORE THAN 20 JAPANESE PILOTS AND 40 OTHERS OF A "CERTAIN NATIONALITY"--THE USUAL CHINESE PRESS EUPHEMISM FOR RUSSIANS --ARRIVED IN YENAN THE END OF JUNE AND NOW WERE LEAVING FOR KALGAN.

THE PAPER CHARGED ALSO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE TRAINING MORE THAN 1,000 PROSPECTIVE PILOTS IN NORTHERN KOREA, WHERE THEY "POSSESS MORE THAN 40 PLANES AND PLAN TO GET MORE."

THERE HAS BEEN NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF SUCH ALLEGED ACTIVITIES.

DS427APS

JUL 18 1946

HONG KONG, JULY 16--(AP)--SHIPPING WAS WARNED AT 5 P. M., TODAY THAT A FIERCE TYPHOON WAS HEADING DIRECTLY FOR HONG KONG.

IT IS EXPECTED TO STRIKE THURSDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

JUL 18 1946

MC 1055PED JULY 16 02120APL

HONOLULU, JULY 16-(AP)-BUS SERVICE WAS RESTORED IN HONOLULU TODAY AFTER A THREE-DAY STRIKE WHEN THE COMPANY AGREED TO REEMPLOY 29 DISCHARGED DRIVERS AND THE STRIKERS FORFEITED TWO DAYS' PAY. NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW CONTRACT WERE CONTINUING.

GM801PCS NM

JUL 18 1946

ALSO RENEWING ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES POSITION IN CHINA, THE YENAN RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT THAT COMMUNIST LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ALLEGEDLY REPRESENTING 140,000,000 PEOPLE IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA HAD APPEALED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND LEADERS OF CONGRESS "TO CEASE ALL AID TO THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT," WITHDRAW ALL AMERICAN FORCES FROM CHINA AND CANCEL LEND-LEASE.

THIS APPEAL, DIRECTED TO GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY, FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT, INCLUDED A DISLCLAIMER OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAYING UNITED STATES LOANS TO CHINA.

JQ115PCS

ADD PEIPING (NL CHINESE) XYX THWARTED

new dehli, july 16-(ap)-congress party leaders expressed optimism today that a new interim government for india would be announced by viceroy lord wavell within the next four or five weeks.

the leaders pointed out the following "contributing factors" to support their contention that a decision is imminent:

the newly enacted american loan to britain, one condition of which is the scaling down of britain's debts.

JUL 18 1946

the impending peace conference in which consultations with india are a virtual necessity.

the international trade conference in october, in which the participation of india is also highly desirable.

congress circles said the current "caretaker government" is in no position to make long term commitments in these matters. They also pointed to a scheduled meeting of the constituent assembly during the first week of september which, they added would be "held to ridicule unless the national government were functioning."

asse. 01020 apl th 340aed

Calcutta, July 16-(AP)-Monsoon floods [redacted] had isolated 600 square miles of Eastern Bengal today except by air and government officials said it would be two or more weeks before normal communications could operate.

A half million persons live in the [redacted] inundated and marooned area around Chittagong. Bengal government officials flew over the stricken area where crops [redacted] HAVE BEEN DAMAGED AND SOME LIVESTOCK HAS DROWNED.

"Every step possible is being taken to ease the situation," Relief Minister B. A. F. M. Rahman said. Planes were pressed into service to drop food and medicine. [redacted] Assessment of the damage [redacted] will be possible only after the water subsides.

JUL 18 1946

Ruth 1800 apr rm 1338

30. 24-4185

OSMENA SAID HE HAD COPIES OF A LEASE EXECUTED IN 1878 UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY OBTAINED PERPETUAL RIGHTS TO NORTH BORNEO FOR A YEARLY RENTAL OF 5,300 BORNEO DOLLARS, EQUAL TO ABOUT $2,500 U.S.

JUL 18 1946

A53KX ADD MANILA (ALL BORNEO) XXX ISLAND

THIS SUM, HE SAID, WAS PAID ANNUALLY UNTIL THE SULTAN JAMALUL KIRAM DIED IN 1936. IT HAS NOT BEEN PAID SINCE, HE SAID, DESPITE A FAMILY SUIT TO COLLECT AND A RULING BY BORNEO JUSTICE C.F. C.MACASKIE IN 1939 THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF PAYMENT THE LAND SHOULD REVERT TO THE HEIRS.

OSMENA SAID MACASKIE ALSO HAD RULED "IT IS ABUNDANTLY PLAIN THAT THE SUCCESSORS IN SOVEREIGNTY ARE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS."

THE CLAIM WAS SUBSEQUENTLY SUBMERGED IN THE CHAOS OF WAR, WHEN THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED ALL OF BORNEO.

IN REVIVING IT, OSMENA DECLARED "BRITAIN SEEMS TO HAVE IGNORED THE VALID CLAIM OF THE SULTAN'S HEIRS IN INCORPORATING NORTH BORNEO AS A CROWN COLONY."

"THE LEASEHOLD OBVIOUSLY WAS ABROGATED BY NONPAYMENT, BUT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN INVALIDATED ON ANY EQUITABLE GROUNDS AS AN INDEFENSIBLE AND UNCONSCIONABLE SWINDLING OF AN ILLITERATE MORO RULER. . . THE HEIRS WANT JUST PAYMENT FOR A FABULOUSLY WEALTHY PROPERTY WHICH IS THEIRS."

ECONOMISTS IN MANILA SAID THE ORIGINAL LEASE WAS AN HISTORIC BARGAIN, AS PROFITS OF THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY FROM OIL, TIMBER AND OTHER RESOURCES HAD AVERAGED $9,000,000 U.S.DOLLARS ANNUALLY FOR MANY YEARS.

SD547PCS

TOKYO,JULY 16-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PERMANENT PHILIPPINE DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARRIVED TODAY TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR. ROMULO WAS AN AIDE TO MACARTHUR DURING THE WAR.

FOLO MANILA

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE PROFESSED A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE TODAY TO THE CLAIMS OF NINE FILIPINOS TO BORNEO.

COMMENTING ON REPORTS OF THEIR CLAIM TO THE BIG AND RICH ISLAND, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"WE HAVEN'T HEARD OF IT YET AND MUST SUSPEND ANY OBSERVATION OF SUCH A THING UNTIL WE DO."

IN AN AFTERTHOUGHT, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED:

"I SAY. THEY'VE ONLY HAD THEIR INDEPENDENCE SINCE JULY 4--PRETTY QUICK WORK, ISN'T IT?"

GH242PED

JUL 18 1946

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 16-(AP)-JUDA, KING OF THE NATION O. BIKINI, MAY SEE THE SECOND ATOMIC BOMB SHAKE THE ISLAND WHERE HE AND HIS PEOPLE ONCE LIVED IN PEACEFUL OBSCURITY.

KING JUDA RECEIVED AN INVITATION TODAY--INDIRECT BUT VALID--AFTER HE HAD BEEN PAID A COURTESY VISIT BY VICE ADM.W.H.P. BLANDY AND OTHER AMERICAN NOTABLES, AT HIS PRESENT ABODE, RONGERIK ISLAND.

NO ONE HAD ANY DOUBT THAT KING JUDA WOULD ACCEPT. THE ADMIRAL LEFT WORD HE WOULD SAVE A RINGSIDE SEAT FOR HIM--PROBABLY ON THIS FLAG SHIP--FOR THE TEST NOW SCHEDULED FOR JULY 25, LOCAL TIME.

BLANDY AND HIS STAFF WENT BY PLANE TO RONGERIK, 130 MILES FROM BIKINI, TO SEE THE KING. HE WAS INTRODUCED BY COMMODORE BEN WYATT, MARSHALL ISLAND COMMANDANT, WHO EXPLAINED THROUGH AN INTERPRETER THAT "THIS MAN COMMANDS THOUSANDS OF MEN AND HUNDREDS OF SHIPS," AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WHOLE PROJECT.

ADMIRAL BLANDY, SPEAKING SLOWLY TO PERMIT A NATIVE INTERPRETER TO TRANSLATE HIS WORDS, SAID IT WAS A GREAT HONOR TO VISIT JUDA AND HIS PEOPLE. HE THANKED THEM FOR THEIR "KIDNESS AND COOPERATION IN MAKING THIS EXPERIMENT POSSIBLE."

WYATT THEN INTRODUCED TO THE HALF-CIRCLE OF NATIVES SITTING CROSS-LEGGED IN THE SHADE OF PALM TREES "A DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"--SENATOR HATCH OF NEW MEXICO, A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S EVALUATION BOARD.

HATCH TOLD THE NATIVES THE PRESIDENT "KNOWS THE SACRIFICES YOU HAVE MADE AND HE IS DEEPLY GRATEFUL."

THE TASK FORCE CHIEFS WENT TO THE NEW LAND OF JUDA BEARING GIFTS. BLANDY PERSONALLY EXPLAINED THE OPERATION OF A NEW DESIGN AIR-CONDITIONED PIPE. HE ALSO GAVE THE KING TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

FOR OUTHERS THERE WERE 200 BARS OF CHOCOLATE, SOFT DRINKS AND SALTED NUTS. WYATT PRESENTED TO JOSIAH, THE VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHER, A GLOBE, AND FOUND HIMSELF INVOLVED IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN IT.

ADMIRAL BLANDY GAVE THE PEOPLE A SET OF A HALF DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST BOMB TEST, SHOWING THE BOMB CLOUD OVER BIKINI. HE TOLD THE INTERPRETER TO TELL KING JUDA THAT THE PALM TREES WERE STILL THERE. HE ALSO TRIED TO EXPLAIN WHAT A WEATHER BALLOON WAS: "IT SHOWS HOW STRONG THE WIND BLOWS AND IN WHAT DIRECTION."

WYATT TOLD THE ASSEMBLAGE THAT "ALL THE WORD HAS HEARD ABOUT THE NATION OF BIKINI." POINTING TO REPORTERS, HE SAID: "THESE PEOPLE OF THE PRESS HAVE WRITTEN ABOUT IT."

IF KING JUDA IS AMONG THE WITNESSES OF THE NEXT ATOMIC TEST--AS NOW APPEARS PROBABLE--EVEN GREATER PUBLICITY MAY COME TO HIM AND HIS PEOPLE OF THAT ONCE VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN MID-PACIFIC ISLAND.

JUL 18 1946 AP55APS

Havana, Cuba, July 16-(AP)-Secretary of Agriculture Anderson of the United States arrived today with Joseph E. Davies, former U.S. ambassa to Russia, and a party of friends aboard the X Yacht Sea [redacted] Cloud.

JUL 18 1946

Friends said Anderson was expected to sign a sugar sale contract with Cuba for the 1946 and 1947 crops tonight at the presidential palace.

AQ Kaufman 31130 rm 1412

ESPIONAGE

OTTAWA,JULY 16-(AP)-MISS AGATHA CHAPMAN SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY SHE HAD BEEN SHOCKED TO LEARN THAT HER NAME WAS LISTED IN THE FINAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ESPIONAGE.

THE REPORT SAID MISS CHAPMAN, 29, A BANK OF CANADA ECONOMIST, ACTED AS CONTACT BETWEEN TWO ALLEGED RUSSIAN AGENTS IN OTTAWA.

"I HAVE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH ESPIONAGE OR ANYTHING RELATED TO IT X X X," MISS CHAPMAN SAID.

JUL 18 1946

"I X X X HAVE MADE NUMEROUS ACQUAINTANCES, AMONGST WHOM ARE SOME OF THE PEOPLE NAMED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION. IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE THAT THIS WOULD NOT BE TRUE OF ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEE OF THE GOVERNMENT, SINCE THOSE MENTIONED BY THE COMMISSION ARE NUMEROUS AND HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN VAROIOUS DEPARTMENTS XXX.

"AS ONE WHO HAS ALWAYS BELIEVED IN THE BRITISH TRADITIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND FAIR PLAY, I DEEPLY DEPLORE THAT THESE TRADITIONS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED AND THAT MY NAME HAS BEEN PUBLICIZED IN THIS WAY. THERE CAN BE NO VALID EVIDENCE ADDUCED AGAINST ME FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT I HAVE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH ESPIONAGE."

MJ212PED

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 16--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD PAY OFF APROXIMATELY $150,000,000 IN FOREIGN DEBTS AS A DEFLATIONARY MEASURE.

JUL 18 1946

MC 637PED JULY 16 STUNTZ8 ITEM UNO BAIRESCAST

ARGENTINE

WASHINGTON,JULY 16-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT HAS NO INFORMATION TO INDICATE THAT ARGENTINA IS SEEKING TO OBTAIN CAPTURED GERMAN WAR MATERIALS AND ARMAMENTS FROM RUSSIA.

LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, REFERRED TO PUBLISHED REPORTS OF SUCH ARGENTINE-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS, AND TOLD REPORTERS: "WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INFORMATION ON IT AND WE ASSUME OF COURSE THAT IF THERE WAS ANYTHING TO IT WE WOULD HAVE HEARD OF IT."

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE SAME REPORTS, LUIS LUTI, ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, TOLD NEWSMEN:

"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO IT. I HAVE JUST TALKED THIS MORNING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BRAMULGIA AND HE MADE NO MENTION OF ANYTHING LIKE THAT."

JUL 18 1946

OTHER DIPLOMATIC SOURCES QUESTIONED WHETHER ARGENTINA WOULD NEGOTIATE FOR OBSOLETE GERMAN ARMS IF SHE FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN MORE MODERN EQUIPMENT FROM BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES.

FR1246PES

A33WX

NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC INSTITUTE (230)

JUL 18 1946

BY FRANK CAREY

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

WASHINGTON,JULY 16-(AP)-UNLESS WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS ESTABLISHED, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MUST PLAN "MEASURES BEYOND DESCRIPTION" FOR THE DEFENSE AND DECENTRALIZATION OF OUR CITIES, ATOMIC SCIENTIST WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM SAID TODAY.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN PREDICTING," DECLARED THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, "THAT IF THEY DO NOT, IN A FEW YEARS METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE VALUES WILL TOPPLE, AS THE AVERAGE MAN REALIZES THE DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN EXPOSED CITIES."

HE TOLD THE INSTITUTE ON WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY THAT ATOMIC SCIENTISTS HAVE LONG ENVISIONED THE PROSPECT OF PEOPLE "RUNNING FOR COVER AND BURROWING LIKE MOLES" IN SUBTERRANEAN SHELTERS UNLESS THE POSSIBILITY OF ATOMIC WARFARE IS REMOVED.

ASSERTING THAT "IN FOUR YEARS" OTHER POWERS CAN PRODUCE ATOM BOMBS UNLESS WORLD CONTROLS AGAINST SUCH PRODUCTION IS SET UP, THE SCIENTIST CONTINUED:

"INTERNATIONAL MANEUVERING TO CONTROL SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS FOR BOMBS IS HIDDEN FROM VIEW BUT WE MAY BE SURE THAT BEHIND THE SCENES THE SEARCH FOR URANIUM IS BEING CARRIED OUT ON A SCALE SURPASSING THAT OF THE GOLD RUSH OF '49....

"TO SCIENTISTS, IT IS PLAIN THAT THE FIRST OBJECT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MUST BE TO STOP THE ATOMIC ARMS RACE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

BOTH HIGINBOTHAM AND CHAIRMAN MCMAHON (D-CONN) OF THE SENATE'S SPECIAL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE DECLARED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ACHESON-LILIENTHAL REPORT OFFERED THE BEST HOPE FOR EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, AND MCMAHON ASSERTED:

"THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS WILL GIVE SCIENCE THE GREEN LIGHT TO PROCEED ALONG THE ROAD OF MANKIND'S WELFARE, INSTEAD OF MANKIND'S DESTRUCTION."

LT532PES

30. 24-4187

WITH ATOMIC INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY IS "EXCEEDINGLY SMALL" OF AN EARTHQUAKE BEING TOUCHED OFF BY THE DEEP UNDERWATER DETONATION OF AN ATOM BOMB PLANNED FOR NEXT YEAR, DR.WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, SAID TODAY.

"IF AN EARTHQUAKE DOES OCCUR," HE ASSERTED DURING A SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE ON WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY, "IT WILL BE BECAUSE AN EARTHQUAKE WAS GOING TO OCCUR ANYWAY THE FOLLOWING DAY, AND THE TEST JUST HASTENED IT ALONG." HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION FROM THE FLOOR.

HE SAID "I CAN SAY UNEQUIVOCALLY THAT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF A CHAIN REACTION BEING SET UP IN THE WATER" BY THE BOMB BLAST.

A SHALLOW UNDERWATER TEST OF THE BOMB WILL BE MADE JULY 25 AT BIKINI.

REFERRING TO THE TEST ALREADY HELD THERE, HIGINBOTHAM SAID:

"I DON'T THINK THE INFORMATION ON RADIATION SO FAR HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT. IT'S QUITE CONFUSED."

HE SAID BETTER RESULTS COULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED IN LABORATORIES BACK IN THIS COUNTRY--PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO MEASURING THE EFFECT OF ATOMIC RADIATION ON ANIMALS.

"IT'S DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND," HE OBSERVED, "WHY ALL THIS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL HAD TO BE CARTED ALL THE WAY TO BIKINI WHEN THE SAME KIND OF TESTS REGARDING RADIATION EFFECT COULD HAVE BEEN MADE AT LABORATORIES IN OAK RIDGE, TENN."

RZ627PES

JUL 18 1946

NEW YORK, JULY 16-(AP)-FOUR FORMER 15TH AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO SAYD THEY WERE RESCUED BY DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S CHETNIKS IN YUGOSLAVIA AND A FORMER OSS CAPTAIN WHO SAID HE LIVED WITH THE CONDEMNED GENERAL FOR A TIME IN 1944 TODAY APPEALED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO INTERCEDE IN THE GENERAL'S BEHALF IN AN EFFORT TO HAVE HIS DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

JUL 17 1946

THE FORMER FLYERS AND OSS CAPTAIN ALSO SAID THEY HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO CLEMENT ATTLEE, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, ASKING HIM TO ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE CONDEMNED YUGOSLAV LEADER.

THE MEN TELEGRAPHED THE PRESIDENT THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO "REMIND HIM HERE ARE SOME 500 AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO OWE THEIR LIVES TO GENERAL MIHAILOVIC."

THE FORMER OSS CAPTAIN IS NICK LALICH, 30, A STUDENT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHO SAID HIS FORMER HOME WAS AT 1366 EAST 92ND STREET, CLEVELAND.

SN254PED

Mihailoviteh Is Executed With 8 Others for Treason

Chetnik Chieftain Shot for Collaboration—Public Takes News Calmly as Yugoslav Leaders Minimize Its Importance

JUL 18 1946

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 17—Gen. Draja Mihailovitch died at dawn today before a firing squad. The bearded, 50-year-old Chetnik leader who electrified the Allied world in 1941 by organizing the first Yugoslav resistance to the German invaders was executed less than forty-eight hours after a Yugoslav military court had found him guilty of treason and collaboration [illegible] crimes.

Eight others who were convicted with him were executed in the same private military ceremony.

In this capital, the people apparently lost all interest in the convicted men once the death sentence was passed. The only official comment this morning was this terse announcement:

"Since the Presidium of the Yugoslav Parliament rejected the appeals of the accused men, all the death sentences have been carried out."

Otherwise, Yugoslav authorities remained silent and adopted the attitude that the news of the executions was unimportant. The sentences had been carried out swiftly in accordance with the Yugoslav custom of exacting the death penalty within two days of its imposition.

NIGHT

Others Who Were Executed

Executed with the Chetnik chieftain were:

RADOSLAV-RADE RADIC, 56, former commander of a Chetnik unit.

MILOS GLISCH, 36, a Chetnik leader.

OSKAR PAVLOVIC, 54, former chief of police of Zagreb.

DRAGI YOVANOVIC, 44, former chief of police of Belgrade.

YANASJE-DASA DINIC, 55, former Minister of the Interior in the puppet government of the late Premier Milan Nedic.

VELIBOR YONIC, 54, Nedic's Minister of Education.

DJURO DOKIC, 72, former Minister of Commerce.

KOSTA MUSICKI, 49, former *aide de camp* to King Peter and Queen Mary of Yugoslavia.

23 Given Prison Terms

The military court has sentenced eleven men in all to death, but two had been tried *in absentia*. They are Peter Zhivkovic, former Yugoslav general who once served as a member of King Peter's government-in-exile in London, and Mladen Lujevic, 51, former Chetnik commander who now is believed to be living in Paris.

Twenty-three other defendants were convicted and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from eighteen months to twenty years.

The guns of the firing squad rang down the curtain on a tense drama which began in April, 1941, when Mihailovic, a regimental commander with the rank of colonel, fled to the hills before the advancing tide of German might and organized a band of guerrillas.

His exploits in the mountain fastnesses won acclaim throughout the Allied world. King Peter and the British and Americans gave him supplies and sent liaison officers.

Tito Then Came To Fore

The national liberation movement emerged in Yugoslavia in 1943 under the command of Marshal Tito (Josip Broz), now the premier of Yugoslavia's Communist-dominated government. In 1944 the British and Americans switched their support to Tito as being the most effective fighter against the Germans, and the liberation movement Partisans began their accusations against the Chetniks as collaborators.

Mihailovic fled to the hills, and last March was tracked down and captured with a band of his followers.

Mihailovic, throughout his trial, maintained stoutly that he never collaborated with the Germans and that he had fought to drive them from his country, but the government of Marshal Tito charged that the Chetniks not only collaborated, but did battle against the national liberation forces.

Mikhailovich Put to Death As a Traitor to Yugoslavia

Eight of His Followers Also Die Before Firing Squad—Convicted of Collaborating With Nazis.

JUL 18 1946

Belgrade, July 17.—(AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, once acclaimed by the Allied world as the organizer of the Yugoslav resistance movement, died before a firing squad at dawn today—less than 48 hours after his conviction on charges of treason and collaboration with the Germans.

Eight other men who were convicted with the former Chetnik leader were executed at the same time. The executions were carried out in a private military ceremony.

The others executed were:

Radoslav-Rade Radic, 56, former Chetnik unit commander.

Milos Glisch, 36, Chetnik leader.

Oskar Pavlovic, 54, former Zagreb chief of Police.

Dragi Yovanovic, 44, former chief of police of Belgrade.

Yanasje-Tasa Dinic, 55, former minister of the interior in the puppet government of the late Premier Milan Nedic, who committed suicide last January by leaping from his jail cell.

DAY

Velibor Yonic, 54, Nedic's minister of education.

Djuro Dokic, 72, former minister of commerce.

Kosta Musicki, 49, former aide-de-camp to King Peter.

Official Yugoslav comment this morning was that "since the presidium of the Yugoslav Parliament rejected the appeals of the accused men, all the death sentences have been carried out."

Capital Loses Interest

The capital apparently lost all interest once the death sentences were

passed. Authorities were diffident about issuing any statement regarding the executions, and the attitude was that news of the executions was unimportant.

Mihailovic and 23 co-defendants were convicted last Monday by a Yugoslav military court. He and 10 others were sentenced to death, and the remaining 13 to prison terms ranging from 20 years to 18 months.

Two of those sentenced to death and eight of those sentenced to prison were convicted in absentia.

The presidium of the Yugoslav Parliament yesterday rejected appeals for mercy.

The trial of the Serbian-born Chetnik leader and his fellow defendants began June 10, and was marked by partial "confessions" on the part of some of the principals. Mihailovic, however, maintained that he was innocent of collabortion and that he had fought to drive the Nazi from Yugoslavia.

Yank Testimony Refused

The Yugoslav government refused throughout the proceedings to allow U. S. fliers, who had been forced down in Yugoslavia, to testify that they owed their lives to Mihailovic and his Chetniks.

Charges against Mihailovic included an allegation that his Chetniks attacked Partisan forces led by Marshall Tito, now premier of Yugoslavia.

A veteran army officer, Mihailovic left a Belgrade military academy at the age of 17 to join the army when the Balkan War broke out in 1912. He was quickly promoted to second lieutenant, and later won high honors in the First World War.

Subsequently, he served as military attache in Sofia and Prague, and was one of the youngest majors in the Yugoslav army.

Mihailovic was a regimental commander with the rank of colonel when Germany invaded Yugoslovia in April, 1941. After the government fled, he retired into the mountain wilderness and organized a band of followers. Within a short time, he was recognized by exiled King Peter as his war minister and as the field leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement.

Allied Acclaim Quick

Reports of his exploits against the Germans and of his fanatic resistance in the face of overwhelming odds quickly earned him the admiration of the Allied world, which hailed him as a hero.

His very name became synonomous with the indominable will of minority groups to resist the Nazi invaders.

But in 1943, Gen. Josip Broz—Marshal Tito—leader of the newly-organized Partisans, accused Mihailovic of collaboration with the Nazis, and there were reports of clashes between forces of Tito and Mihailovic.

The following year, first Britain and then the United States switched support from Mihailovic to Tito. The U. S. decision was on the grounds that supplies should be made available to the leader who was doing the most effective job of fighting the Germans.

After the German collapse, Mihailovic went into hiding to avoid arrest on charges of treason and collaboration. He was finally captured March 13 in a mountain cave, guarded by only a handful of followers.

BRITAIN'S BAKERS REBEL ON ORDER TO RATION BREAD

JUL 18 1946

Tom Williams

LONDON, July 17. — (AP) Britain's bakers, backed by 200,000 retailers and defiant of a threat of imprisonment, rebelled today against the Labor government's plan for bread rationing amid growing signs of similar revolt throughout England.

In a stormy session of the National Association of Master Bakers, 1,500 delegates shouted down all opposition to the call for non-cooperation, and Alfred Bostock, chairman of the associations executive, declared, "there's no doubt it is a complete revolt."

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling for rationing scheme "impossible to work in its present form" and announcing that bakers "will continue to supply bread and confectionary as heretofore without bread units and with the hope that a simplified scheme will be introduced."

Even while Minister of Food John Strachey was fighting off critics during a question and answer period in the House of Commons, Bostock said the harassed food chief had agreed to meet a delegation of bakers tomorrow.

Reports of a bread crisis were also heard in Ulster where bakery employes were resigning in protest against rationing.

Petitions against the bread scheme, signed by more than 350,000 housewives, have been presented to the Crown and another was submitted to Commons today.

There were indications that if the bakers revolt held, the government might be asked to authorize local authorities to establish municipal bakeries.

The bakers' mass meeting emphasized signs of growing rebellion which have been appearing since the government announced the rationing order—an order, which if effected, will place the country on a bread ration for the first time since World War I.

Strachey told a press conference yesterday that bakers who wilfully refused to cooperate in the bread rationing scheme would be liable to prison terms of from one to seven years and fines from $2,000 to $20,000.

BAKERS THREATEN TO DEFY STRACHEY

JUL 18 1946

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The National Association of Master Bakers threatened today to defy the Government order to ration bread beginning next Monday at the risk of imprisonment if necessary. Some 1,500 delegates shouted down all opposition to the call for non-co-operation. Alfred Bostock, chairman of the association's executive, declared "there's no doubt it is a complete revolt."

Even while Minister of Food John Strachey was fighting off critics during a question period in the House of Commons, Bostock announced that the harassed food chief had agreed to meet a delegation of bakers tomorrow.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling the rationing scheme "impossible to work in its present form" and announcing that bakers "will continue to supply bread and confectionery as heretofore without bread units and with the hope that a simplified scheme will be introduced."

Strachey said yesterday that bakers who willfully refused to co-operate in rationing would be liable to prison terms of from one to seven years and $2,000 to $20,000 fines. (ADD)

BRITAIN WATCHES UNREST IN IRAN

JUL 18 1946

LONDON, July 17—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that Britain would hold Iran responsible for the safety of Britons and British property in the Kuzistan area, where disturbances last Sunday caused the death of 17 persons and injuries to 150.

The disturbances grew out of a strike which a British Foreign office spokesman said was more political than industrial and was organized by the leftist Tudeh party.

A Conservative member of Parliament asked the foreign secretary to what extent the troubles were caused "by intrigue and propaganda of the Soviet government," and Bevin replied that he had "not inquired into it."

Bevin said that while Britain would insist on the protection of British lives and property there was no intention of interfering with the affairs of Iran.

The strike began July 14 after workers had demanded pay for their day of rest (Friday). The stoppage defied a recently enacted law prohibiting sudden strikes and lockouts.

When violence threatened, martial law was declared, Bevin told the House of Commons, and in a later clash between local political elements, the casualties occurred.

Moscow Charges British Arm Tribesmen In Iran

London, July 17 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass, quoting Iranian press reports, said today that the British were supplying arms to Kuzistan tribesmen in Iran and predicted "bloody disorders" would follow.

Earlier, the British Foreign Office said that 17 persons were killed and 150 injured in a strike in the Kuzistan area against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The incident, the Foreign Office said it was informed, was of a political rather than an industrial nature. (INSERT)

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said official reports had been received that the strike against the oil company had ended and that some of the workers had returned to their jobs. (ADD)

17 REPORTED DEAD IN IRANIAN STRIKE

JUL 18 1946

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office said today that it had been informed that a strike in the Kuzistan area of Iran had resulted in the death of seventeen persons and the wounding of 150 others and that the incident was of a political rather than an industrial nature.

A Foreign Office spokesman said official reports had been received that the strike had ended and that some of the workers had returned to their jobs with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. He said discussions between labor and management over working conditions were under way in a friendly atmosphere at the time the strike was organized by Tudeh (extreme leftist) party leaders. He declined to specify what political motives were involved, but speculation here was that the strike may have been a show of strength.

RUSSIANS SAY ZONE LEADS

Commentators Describe Gains Since Potsdam Agreement

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Moscow Radio commentators, observing the first anniversary of the Big Three Potsdam Agreement, spoke in glowing terms today of a year of progress in the Soviet zone toward denazification and the conversion there to a peacetime economy.

Commentator Mikhail Mikhailov said that agrarian reforms, including liquidation of big estates owned formerly by Nazi supporters, resulted in food difficulties becoming "considerably less than in the western zones."

"Not only has there been no cut in rations in the Soviet zone, but they have been increased recently for certain categories of the population," he said.

Commentator K. Hoffman said that the forces of "world reaction" had fought against the Potsdam decisions, trying to undermine Allied friendship and isolate the Soviet Union. Commentator V. Nikitin charged that in the western zones the decisions of Potsdam had not been carried out completely and that monopolistic German combines still retained their influence.

JUL 18 1946

Press Inquiry Proposal Termed 'Intimidation'

London, July 17 (AP)—Three members of the Conservative opposition party at separate meetings tonight assailed the Labor Government, and Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison, in particular, in connection with a proposed Government inquiry into the British press.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* also entered the controversy, declaring that Morrison's real purpose was "intimidation" of the [illegible]

Bevan, Labor member of Parliament, said Morrison had constituted himself "the enemy of the press" when he expressed sympathy with the demand for an inquiry into "monopolistic tendencies."

David Gammans, Conservative M.P., said in a byelection speech that the Government Ministers were "trying the old trick of finding a scapegoat for their own shortcomings by blackguarding the press, the House of Lords and the Conservative party."

Noel Whiteside, Conservative candidate for Parliament, said: "It is something new in politics to deny a man the tools with which to ply his trade—newsprint—because he dares to report the truth."

The *Evening Standard* said:

"Mr. Morrison's real purpose is the intimidation of the newspapers and the silencing of criticism. The next stage on this progress to totalitarianism would be Government control of the press."

Prime Minister Attlee is reported ready to reject Morrison's proposal.

U.S. ATOMIC PLAN GETS TOP PRIORITY

JUL 18 1946

Max Hayes Cson

NEW YORK, July 17 — (AP) A United Nations Atomic committee agreed today to decide on a U. S. proposal for an atomic development authority before taking up Russia's demands for an international convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons.

Committee No. 2 of the Atomic Energy commission, charged with the task of drafting an atomic control plan, decided at a two-hour closed session to begin discussions of the U. S. proposal at its next meeting July 24.

Russia's Plan to Follow

The delegates agreed that they would press for a showdown on this question as soon as possible and then move on to Russia's proposal for the outlawing of atomic weapons.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, who previously had insisted that atomic weapons be banned as a preliminary to any control plan, accepted the decision to give the U. S. proposal priority.

The main issue on the Russian proposal is the question of timing. All the delegates are agreed that atomic weapons should be outlawed, but a majority, led by the United States, insist that a strong system of controls should be created first.

Will Add Details

John Hancock, representing the United States, told the committee that the U. S. delegation would submit further details of its atomic control plan shortly. He said he was not sure the delegates understood the plan entirely.

One of the questions still to be explained by the Americans is the time table, outlining the stages by which the control plan would be put into effect. A memorandum on this part of the plan will be submitted within a week or 10 days, American circles said.

Gromyko said he intended to speak at the next meeting on the last U. S. memorandum in which Bernard M. Baruch proposed that the five big powers agree by treaty not to use the veto on atomic questions.

Gromyko already has indicated Russia would not agree to any amendment to the U.N. Charter to limit the use of the veto.

Today's meeting was presided over by Capt. Alvaro Alberto da Motta Silva of Brazil, who was unanimously elected chairman. Capt. Alberto already is serving as chairman of the Atomic commission, which will hold its first meeting under his leadership tomorrow afternoon.

The newly created legal committee of the Atomic Commission will hold its first meeting tomorrow morning. This committee has two main tasks: to work out such complicated legal problems as the veto question, and to advise Committee No. 2 on the drafting of a treaty embodying the atomic-control plan.

The twelve-nation scientific and technical committee will start work Friday on problems connected with the exchange of scientific information and the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

U. N. TACKLES ATOM CONTROL AGENCY PLAN

JUL 18 1946

Committee Sets to Work on World Setup in Secret Session

C. Eppich

New York, July 17—(AP)—A 12-nation atomic committee, including among its membership the Soviet Union which opposed its formation last week, set to work today under instructions to draft a plan for a world atomic control agency.

It is the United Nation Atomic Energy Commission's "Committee No. 2" whose designated task is:

"To examine questions associated with the control of atomic energy

30.24-4189

activities, including all measures designed to insure the prevention of the use of atomic energy for purposes of destructions, and other weapons of mass destruction, and also including subject matters of possible conventions, sanctions and observance, and to make specific recommendations on said subjects."

Secret Session Today

Committee No. 2 was scheduled to meet in secret session to launch the second phase of negotiations started by Subcommittee No. 1, which completed a preliminary exploration of the various nations' views on atomic control last week.

Meetings of a new legal committee, which will be concerned with the vital veto question, and the scientific data committee will be held later in the week.

All three committees steering the troubled course for the commission are made up of representatives from all the nations on the commission: The 11 U. N. Security Council Nations plus Canada.

Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko had opposed the formation of Committee No. 2 and the legal committee, insisting at a long commission session last Friday that no control system should be set up until the atom bomb had been outlawed.

He voted for setting up the scientific committee only after declaring Russia believed such a group should begin the exchange of information on atomic know-how immediately—a view opposed firmly by the United States.

At the conclusion of the first month of negotiations the commission majority appeared to be generally favorable toward the United States proposal to dispose of the atom bombs under international treaty terms after a world control agency had been set up.

Russia Opposes

Russia, however, continued in opposition to the program proposed by the United States on the major points involving the veto in the Security Council and a timetable for setting up a world atomic authority.

Seeking a way to end the impasse with Russia, Bernard M. Baruch, the chief United States delegate, countered with a proposal to abolish the veto on atomic matters by an international treaty which would bypass the UN charter.

But proponents of the American plan conceded that Russia could block any atomic control plan by use of the veto when it is submitted to the Security Council for approval or could defeat the intents of the American program by refusing to sign a treaty.

Russia's counter-plan for atomic control, calling for immediate destruction of the atom bombs, was rejected as "impossible" last week by the retiring atomic chairman, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia.

Capt. Alvaro Alberto, Da Motta Silva, Brazilian physicist and naval officer, took over the chairmanships of the various atomic groups today after long consultations with Evatt.

JUL 18 1946

BRITONS ASSAIL FRANCO

LONDON, July 17.—(AP) A declaration calling for the end of the Franco regime was signed tonight by 165 members of Parliament, mostly Laborites, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish civil war.

7.5 Square Miles Needed For U.N. 'World Capital'

NEW YORK, July 17—(AP) The proposed "world capital" would cover an area of 7.5 square miles within one and one-half hours' commuting time from Manhattan borough in New York city under a committee recommendation approved today by the United Nations Headquarters commission.

The price of the tract would be no obstacle, the committee indicated under "site selection assumptions," which said "no otherwise advantageous area is to be rejected solely because of high values."

The "world capital" in the projected preview of the staff planners would have easy access for both freight and passenger trains and an airfield or shuttle service to international airports already established in the New York area.

Must Be "Attractive"

Furthermore, it should be "attractive, even scenic, with varied terrain, partly open, partly wooded" and have "existing lakes or opportunity for artificial lakes."

"The site should be selected so that advantage can be taken of the climatic conditions, which favor locating building areas on south and southeast, or at least away from north and northwest facing slopes, so as to be protected from cold north to west winds in winter and to receive cooling south breezes in summer," the planners reported.

The 7.5 square miles figure was based on the needs for official buildings and housing for U.N. personnel, their families and service workers. The official buildings alone would need an area of 3.5 square miles.

The overall useable area would be surrounded by a buffer belt, outside the U.N. community, but guaranteed in some manner to provide permanent open space.

The 7.5 square miles and establishments would be owned by U.N.

Preliminary surveys will be reported to the General Assembly in September for the selection of such a site somewhere in the areas of Fairfield and Westchester counties along the Connecticut-New York border.

JUL 18 1946

U. N. Engineers Survey Headquarters Sites

New York, July 17—(AP)—Two engineer members of the United Nations permanent headquarters commission yesterday made surveys of the Quarry Heights section of the town of North Castle and the Whitelaw Reid estate in the town of Harrison, both near White Plains, N. Y.

The commission must recomend to the General Assembly alternate sites of two, five, 10 20 and 40 square miles as permanent headquarters sites for U. N.

The U. N. is scheduled to begin moving from Hunter College to its temporary site at Sperry Gyroscope Company at Lake Success, N. Y., August 10.

UNESCO Membership Approved By Senate

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The Senate passed a resolution today approving American membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

It returns to the House for action on Senate changes.

Britain, France and China already have agreed to become members of UNESCO. Twenty nations must join before the organization can come into existence.

8 Escaped Soldiers Sought In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, July 17 (AP). United States Military Police today searched the American zone of Germany for eight American soldier-prisoners who broke out of the 3d Army stockade at Mannheim July 15 in the sixth American jail break within a few weeks.

Announcing the break, the Army's provost marshal for the European theater said the men, all privates, sawed their way through a barred third-story yard. The privates, all held on a.w.o.l. charges, then used a rope of blankets to scale a 30-foot wall.

The men were identified as Pvts. Frederick L. Hatfield, William Matthews, Raymond V. Blaclock, Charles Balroko, James Dixon Henry James, Robert L. Carr and William Downey. Their home towns were not given.

FRENCH PRINCESS WED TO U. S. LIEUTENANT

PARIS, July 17—(AP) The Princess Letitta Murat, daughter of the Princess Alexandre Murat, and Lt. Charles Codman of Boston, were married here yesterday in the Chapel of the Invalides.

The couple left for Biarritz on their wedding trip.

The princess is a descendant of Prince Joachim Murat who was a general in Napoleon's army, the husband of Napoleon's sister Caroline and later King of Naples.

Col. Maurice Gillois and the Princess of La Moscowa were the attendants.

TWO U.S. OFFICERS MISSING IN BERLIN

JUL 18 1946

Russians Say No Trace of Americans Found in Russian Zone.

R. O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 17.—(AP) The two American officers who disappeared July 4 into the Russian zone of Berlin cannot be located by the Russians and Soviet authorities doubt that the men are being held there, an Army public relations officer announced tonight.

The Russians stated they "have been unable to locate Capt. Harold Cobin and Second Lt. George Wyatt and that to the best of their knowledge they are not being held in the Russian zone," the announcement said.

NIGHT

Russians Released

At the same time Col. George S. Eyster, public relations chief in the European theater, disclosed that the three Russians arrested two weeks ago in the U. S. zone of Berlin on suspicion of espionage "are being released to Russian authorities at Hof today." Hof is on the border between the American and Soviet zones of occupied Germany.

The assurances that Cobin and Wyatt could not be located were given to Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, commander of the American military district of Berlin, by Lt. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, Russian Berlin commander, Col. Eyster said.

Cobin, of New York, and Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, disappeared after they were seen in a north Berlin railroad station boarding a train for Oranienburg, 20 miles north of Berlin in the Russian zone. It had been believed that the two were being held by the Russians against the return of the three Soviet soldiers—two officers and a driver—picked up in civilian clothes in the American zone.

Berlin reports yesterday said that Gen. M. Drativin, Russian military governor in occupied Germany, advised Gen. Keating that the Russians were "collecting data" on Cobin and Wyatt in the neighborhood of Oranienburg.

Sought Material for Book

Intelligence officers said it was rumored that Cobin was gathering material for a book and had made several previous trips into Oranienburg, where during the war the Nazis maintained a notorious concentration camp which the Russians now are said to be using as an internment camp.

Cobin's wife, Mary, arrived in Berlin from New York only a week ago, and found her husband missing. Mrs. Cobin revealed that her 53-year-old husband was Russian-born and spoke Russian fluently. She said he never had mentioned Wyatt in his letters, but officials described the latter as a younger man, "studious and learning to speak Russian."

Cobin is connected with the U. S.-controlled Allied documents center in Berlin. (AOD)

RUSSIANS SAY MISSING YANKS CAN'T BE FOUND

JUL 18 1946

Declare Cobin and Wyatt's Whereabouts Are Not Known to Them.

OFFICERS LAST SEEN JULY 4

Were Then Taking Train to Enter Soviet Zone—Captain's Wife Interviewed in Berlin.

Frankfurt, Germany, July 17 (A. P.).—The Russian authorities have told the United States Army, it was announced officially here today, that two American officers supposed to have disappeared into the Russian zone of Berlin on July 4 cannot be found.

The missing men are Capt. Harold Cobin of New York city and Newark, N. J., and Lieut. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City. They were last seen on boarding a train for Oranienburg, a Russian provisional headquarters twenty miles north of Berlin.

DAY

The Russians yesterday released two other missing Americans, Warrant Officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison, and in exchange the American authorities released three Russians, two of them army officers, who had been held on suspicion of espionage in the United States zone.

'Can't Be Located.'

Col. George S. Eyster, Public Relations officer, said that the Russians asserted they have been unable to locate Cobin and Wyatt and that to the best of their knowledge they are not being held in the Russian zone. These "assurances," he continued, were given to Major-Gen. Frank A. Keating, commanding officer of the United States district of Berlin, by Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Kotkov, the Russian commander in the German capital. It had been believed in Berlin that the two officers were being held as hostages for three Russians being held, the Red Army alleged, by the American authorities.

Eyster said that the Russians arrested in the American section of Berlin "are being released to Russian authorities at Hof today. Hof is on the border of the American and Russian occupation zones.

Earlier a senior security officer in Berlin said that before Cobin and Wyatt are returned the Russians "might ask us to release some more of their personnel whom they think we are holding."

Meanwhile today it was learned from another authority that American officials, operating a dragnet to catch some twenty-six American soldiers as long-term A. W. O. L.'s, are checking on reports some of them may be in the Russian zone. One officer, however, dismissed this as a routine check, saying: "We look everywhere for A. W. O. L.'s and there's nothing sensational in our going into the Russian zone to check."

Mrs. Cobin Speaks.

Berlin, July 17 (A. P.).—In a neat modern house in the borough of Zehlendorf Mrs. Mary Cobin has been waiting for a week now to be reunited with her husband, Capt. Harold Cobin.

"It's darned uncomfortable having waited these two and a half years to rejoin Harold to arrive here and find he is not around," she said today. "They tell me he will be all right, so I try not to worry and to keep my daughter from worrying. I telephoned her the other night to reassure her."

The daughter, Mrs. Eugene Elliott lives at 531 West 123d street, New York.

Mrs. Cobin said her 53-year-old husband was born in Russia and spoke Russian fluently. Army officials described Wyatt as a younger man, "studious and learning to speak Russian."

Mrs. Cobin said she had no knowledge of reports current here that her husband was writing a book, and wanted to visit the Oranienburg camp for material.

RUSSIANS YET TO RELEASE 2 U. S. OFFICERS

JUL 18 1946

Army Reports No Progress Made to Gain Americans' Freedom

Berlin, July 17 — (AP) — A senior security officer at the U. S. Army's Berlin district headquarters said today there had been no progress in attempts to gain the release of two remaining Americans held by the Russians for unauthorized entry into the Soviet occupation zone.

This officer added it was likely that before the pair — Capt. Harold Cobin, of New York City, and Newark, N. J., and Lt. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, Okla.—were returned, the Russians "might ask us to release some more of their personnel whom they think we are holding."

DAY

Two other Americans — Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison and his wife, Helen, of San Antonio, Texas — were released on Tuesday after the American authorities had promised they would release three Russians arrested on suspicion of espionage in the U. S. section of Berlin.

Russian Promise

"We've heard nothing further on Cobin and Wyatt beyond the Rus-

1946

sians' promise several days ago that they would 'investigate' the case," the U. S. security officer said. "It's quite likely, though, that before they are released, the Russians may demand some quid pro quo.

"I can't say officially, but I think we may be holding some more Russian personnel down the line somewhere in our occupation zone."

Meanwhile, it was learned from another source that American officials operating a dragnet to catch some 26 U. S. soldiers listed as "long-term AWOLS" were checking on reports some of them might be in the Russian zone. One officer, however, dismissed this as a routine check, saying "we look everywhere for AWOLs, and there's nothing sensational in our going into the Russian zone to check."

JUL 18 1946

Reich Unity Hope Seen

ED SHANKE

Berlin, July 17 (AP)—A high British staff spokesman declared today that Britain still retains hope for full economic co-operation in Germany among the Big Four while considering the offer of James F Byrnes, Secretary of State, of an economic union between the American zone and any other.

Nothing that the Paris conference failed to agree on treating Germany as an economic whole immediately, the spokesman emphasized an announcement by Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, that Britain must organize its zone to reduce liabiilty on the British taxpayer.

"How this statement will be translated into action I cannot say today," he continued. "It requires very careful consideration. The declaration does not imply a change in our policy.

No Desire To Isolate Zone

"There is no desire to dig a ditch around our zone. We stand for a unified Germany in which movement of persons, trade and ideas are subject to no hampering restrictions. We want to see full co-operation between all four Allies. We are confident that with patience, perseverance and mutual understanding the difficulties of today will be resolved."

The first sign of consolidation within the British zone came in an announcement that the provinces of the Northern Rhineland and Westphaila will be combined soon into a single land with the capital at Duesseldorf because of the "special importance" this region—comprising the Ruhr—has economically and industrially from the British zonal point of view.

Present Setup Uneconomical

Political reorganization of the rest of the zone, now divided into nine political units ranging in size from several million inhabitants to just a few hundred thousand, also is under consideration, it was revealed.

"The present setup is uneconomical, unbalanced and unsuitable for the policy of decentralization of government, which is an agreed "Allied policy," the British spokesman said.

Explanation Given

Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, head of the economics section of the American Military Government, said conversations here on economic corelation of the British and American zones would be on a "preliminary and exploratory" basis, and there were indications that machinery has been set up for such talks to begin immediately.

These discussions probably would cover a common import-export plan for the British and American zones, and touch on transport, food, industry and the use of raw materials, Draper said.

JUL 18 1946

Trial of Kilian Adjourns After Lawyers Clash

Two Almost Come to Blows; Court Member Resigns After Third Bias Charge

O. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 17 (AP)—Tension in the court martial of Colonel James A. Kilian on charges of cruelty at the Lichfield detention camp, which he commanded, reached a new climax today when defense and prosecution lawyers came close to blows and a court member resigned after being accused for the third time of prejudice in favor of the defendant.

Kilian's attorney, Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla., and Major Joseph S. Robinson, of New York, the trial judge advocate, engaged in a heated argument when Major Robinson remarkel: "Why don't you tell the truth at least once, Colonel Ford?"

Colonel Kilian himself stepped between the two lawyers as they faced each other, and the court was hurriedly cleared by the president.

"I ought to haul off and smack you," Major Robinson muttered to Colonel Ford as they stalked stiffly from the court.

"Go ahead and smack if you want; I'll get out of the way," Colonel Kilian said, stepping aside.

Another lawyer stepped between Major Robinson and Colonel Ford, and no blows were struck.

The court ordered a twelve-day "cooling off" period by adjourning until July 29 to give Colonel Kilian's lawyers more time to prepare his defense against charges that he sanctioned cruelty to American soldiers imprisoned at the detention camp in England. Motions by the defense for a directed verdict of acquital, then for a prolonged postponement until more witnesses could be brought here from the United States were denied by the court.

Colonel Hardin Sweeney, of maha, was the member of the court who voluntarily withdrew after he was accused for the third time by the prosecution of bias in favor of Colonel Kilian.

German Workers On British Homes In Hamburg Riot

JUL 18 1946

Hamburg, Germany, July 17 (AP). Three hundred German workmen assigned to prepare homes for families of British military government personnel, rioted today, asserting the food given them was only "fit for pigs."

The mob looted a construction camp commissary and threatened to kill the camp doctor and chef unless they opened doors of the food store.

Police reserves restored order and arrested the 19-year-old leader, despite efforts of the rioters to rescue him.

JUL 18 1946

Vatican Sees World Headed For Grave Peril

Looks to U. S. as Strongest Pillar of Liberty, Finds Danger in Soviet System

R. MORSE

VATICAN CITY, July 17 (AP)—In the view of the Catholic Church the world is entering one of the most dangerous periods in two thousand years, and the United States, because of its ideals and religious belief, is the strongest pillar in the threatened structure of human liberty.

The Church is not pessimistic, but it is very much alarmed.

That conclusion has been unmistakable after a series of discussions with prelates in the Vatican, climaxed today by a private audience with Pope Pius XII.

It was not an interview, nor were the Pontiff's words spoken for quotation. But there was no mistaking the concern the Pope feels for the success of the Conference of Paris on July 29, where the four major powers and seventeen invited nations will review the drafts of the peace treaties. Nor was there any doubt about the affection for the United States that the Pontiff entertains.

Several days ago, in a quotable statement to a group of American newspaper executives who visited him, the Pope described the world as a "quagmire of inhuman suffering and injustice." He characterized its problems as "intricate and tragic."

The principal reason, in the Vatican view, is simply that Soviet Russia, from both the spiritual and the social points of veiw, propounds a doctrine antithetic to the Catholic Church.

Opposes Soviet System

Primarily, the Church is concerned with freedom of religion. But like the democrats of the world, it is also concerned with freedom of thought and speech and freedom of the press. On both points—the spiritual and the social—the Church finds itself in opposition to the Soviet system, a high prelate familiar with Church problems in eastern Europe said. They are irreconcilable, he added.

To a question whether Communism and Catholicism can live together in the same world, this prelate replied: "We have been living with our enemies for nineteen centuries. We are men of faith, and to us, Communism is a thing that must pass."

Meanwhile, he said, it is nevertheless a menace to the fundamentals of the Catholic faith.

As an example, Poland, a predominantly Catholic country, was cited. The situation there, he said, is "distinctly threatening... No one can say what will happen to the Church...Our information is meager, and we can only wait and see."

The same obscurity veils the situation in Ruthenia, it was stated. Moscow has announced that the Ruthenian clergy and communicants, breaking with Rome, have aligned themselves with the Russian Orthodox Church. In the Vatican, a similar alleged "defiection" in 1839 under Czar Nicholas was recalled.

Vatican Looks to U. S.

"Then as now it was an instance of force majeure," he prelate in question said. "The other time they claimed three bishops were involved. This time they claim no bishops . . . only some priests. But it is our information that now, just as before, the great body of the clergy and the people have remained faithful. Whatever has happened, and our information is fragmentary, it can be regarded as an example of a policy being forced on the people."

To the Church the erasure of individual liberties and the subjection of the individual man to the State constitute a terrible danger to the world as a whole. Thus, another prelate described the international situation as "a powder keg that could blow up at any time."

Not only for religious reasons, but also because of the social issues involved, the United States is regarded in Vatican opinion as the standard-bearer for the ideals of freedom. "America holds the same belief in fundamental human rights as the Church. It therefore has naturally assumed the role of a leader," the prelate said.

For all of this, the Vatican does not expect another world war in the near future. "It is a catastrophe too terrible to be contemplated," an officer said. "The solution lies in prayer, in putting an end to secrecy and suspicion, and in a return to good-will."

JUL 18 1946

So Sudden Complains Italy At Big-4 Call

Rome, July 17 (AP)—Italy protested today to the four-power foreign ministers council that she had been given far too little time to get together the information the deputy foreign ministers wanted about the Italian-Yugoslav boundary issue in Venezia Giulia.

An Italian Foreign Minister communiqué said the protest was contained in a telegram sent to the secretariat general of the council in Paris. The telegram pointed out that Premier Alcide de Gasperi's government wa snot advised until Monday night that the council's mission considering the special commission boundary question wanted an Italian delegation to appear before it today.

The foreign ministry said the invitation brought with it the first official information that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia had decided to internationalize the Adriatic city of Trieste — claimed by Italy and Yugoslavia.

OUTLAWS SLAY 25 SOLDIERS IN POLAND

JUL 18 1946

NSZ Bands Accused of Killing Red Army Men and Jews

L. GELLER

Warsaw, July 17 — (AP) — Twenty-five Russian soldiers were reported today to have been killed during the last month by the same outlawed bands of Irregulars (NSZ) which are accused of systematically slaying Jews throughout Poland.

The newspaper Glos Ludu said that the latest NSZ attack was on a passenger train near Lublin, and that six Russians were taken captive and later brutually slain.

Meanwhile, mystery cloaked the fate of nine Jews reportedly held prisoner by the NSZ near Kielce, scene of a pogrom July 4 in which 41 persons were killed. Advices from Kielce said the Jews were hostages for nine Poles sentenced to death for participating in the pogrom.

The nine Poles were executed Sunday by a firing squad, but it was not known if retalitory measures had been taken against the hostages.

The Jews were said to have been threatened with death if the executions were carried out. However, news of the executions was not widespread in Kielce, since newspapers there did not publish an account of them.

The NSZ, which is widely scattered over Poland, also is reported to have stopped a train near Bialystock recently and to have killed a number of Red Army soldiers and stripped others before escaping into a forest region. Bialystok is about 30 miles from the Russian frontier.

Demobilized Russian soldiers traveling in caravans homeward from Germany have been set upon frequently by bandit gangs. Close to a score of Russians were reported to have been killed recently in a forest.

Although troops and security forces were ordered to capture the band which attacked the train near Lublin, no announcement was made as to whether any members of the gang had been rounded up.

Newspapers asserted editorially that serious developments might occur unles the NSZ were wiped out and unless Russian soldiers were guaranteed security within Poland.

On another subject, newspapers announced yesterday that a scheduled session Friday of the Catholic-backed Labor Congress had been delayed. They said the decision was taken by the party's executive committee.

The newspapers added that aides of of the party's president, Karol Popiel, quoted him as declaring that he had protested the announcement of the delay, and that he had been warned that mass arrests might occur if he tried to hold the congress.

The pressure against Popiel, who is closely identified with Catholic leaders, was considered generally to be an attempt by the government bloc to force the Labor Party into a proposed single bloc ticket at the Polish elections in November.

Polish Paper Charges Corruption

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish newspaper Rzeczpospolita charged in a recent editorial that "it is a fact that in many fields of our national economy corruption continues to flourish, abuse has spread and graft continues."

It added: "The state treasury is being cheated, not once, but a hundred times."

JUL 18 1946

PAULEY IN VIENNA

Vienna, July 17 (A. P.).—Edwin W. Pauley, personal representative of President Truman, said here today that Austrian industry, except for war potential, should be left intact. Pauley, ranked as an Ambassador, arrived here last night to confer with Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of United States forces in Austria, with reference to the reparations program.

London will be the next stop on his round-the-world tour.

JUL 18 1946

Many Apply In Vienna To Emigrate To U. S.

Vienna, July 17 — (AP) — Several hundred persons thronged UNRRA's displaced persons immigration office today to file applications for emigration to the United States.

Approximately 1,600 persons in the United States zone of Vienna are eligible under a Presidential directive of December 22, 1945.

30.24-4191

Assembly-Line Technique Hailed By Russian Home from U. S. Visit

B. JAMES

MOSCOW, July 17—(AP)—Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's top-ranking journalist, conceded today that Russia could learn something from America's asembly line technique but that Americans also had something to learn from the outside world.

NIGHT

Continuing his impressions of America, gleaned from a recent tour, the Soviet writer told readers of the Russian government Newspaper Izvestia he did not agree with "European aesthetes who laugh about American standardization" for even if all suits do look alike they are obtainable for all.

Saw Detroit at Work

In Detroit, he said he saw how quickly Americans could make automobiles, build skyscrapers, invent and make life easy, but added they are "inadequately acquainted with the outside world."

"They badly study the old world," Ehrenburg said. "A group of pupils could not name even one city in the Soviet Union."

But in spite of this, he said, "no other country has attained such standardization as the United States."

"I was in tens of American towns and could not tell one from another," he wrote. "Each town has its main street and not one American can distinguish in a picture the main street of one town from that of another."

Ehrenburg told his readers that in New York he found "separate cities like the Negro Harlem, where there exist a 'shirt hospital' and private pawn shops where one may pawn pants."

He admitted that some cities, such as San Francisco, Boston and New Orleans, had retained their individuality, "but the remaining cities have no face of their own. They are only a collection of Americans."

Goods Standardized

Pointing out that goods also are standardized, Ehrenburg admitted, however, "I think we can study from the Americans how quickly good shoes and pots can be made."

He said Americans love to make money "but they don't know how to spend it. I do not want to say they are stingy. They spend money quickly and energetically but without thinking."

He seemd amazed at the number of automobiles he saw.

"The average American loves automobiles," Ehrenburg said, "and change their cars for new ones, once, twice, three times during a threeyear period."

Turning to American intellectuals, Ehrenburg said they "are still weak and not confident of themselves."

"They seem to hide behind floodlight signs and citations from the Bible," he added, "but there are some able intellectuals who know their salvation is not in flight but in raising the spiritual level among the average American."

GIVES RED VIEW ON AMERICANS

Ilya Ehrenburg Says We're Politically Low.

B. JAMES

Moscow, July 17 (A. P.).—Ilya Ehrenburg, in the second of a series of articles on his recent tour of the United States, declared in Izvestia today that Americans have developed an astonishing technic of manufacturing but are badly informed about world problems. Having asserted yesterday that many Americans are "provincial dummies," he said today that their "political level also is very low." Adding: "Americans are inadequately acquainted with the outside world. They badly need to study the Old World. A group of pupils could not name even one city in the Soviet Union."

DAY

He pictured the United States as composed mostly of identical cities and towns. "I was in many American towns and could not tell one from another," he declared. "Each town has its Main street." Two or three cities—San Francisco, Boston, New Orleans—have maintained some individuality, but "the remaining cities have no faces of their own, they are only a collection of Americans."

He said that New York is composed of several separate cities, including Negro Harlem, where there are "privatte pawn shops where one may pawn ones pants." He said that goods are standardized in the United States, and that "I think we can study from the Americans how to make shoes and pots quickly and well." He added: "I do not agree with European esthetes who laugh about American standardization. Let all suits look like one another; all the same, they are obtainable for all.

"Americans love to make money, but they do not know to spend it. I do not want to say they are stingy. They spend money quickly and energetically, but without thinking."

He said he saw many drunks in America, and observed that Americans love automobiles and trade in their cars every year or so. He said that American intellectuals are "still weak and not confident of themselves," adding: "They seem to hide behind floodlight signs and citations from the Bible. But there are some able intellectuals who know that their salvation is not in flight, but in raising the spiritual level among average Americans."

Bulgaria Purging Army

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 17 (AP).—The government announced today that 245 officers had been dismissed from the Bulgarian Army, forty of them on charges of Fascist activity, and said a purge of the army was continuing.

Peace Or No, Turkey To Remain Mobilized

Istanbul, July 17 (AP)—President Ismet Inonu expressed a wish tonight for a "prompt definite peace" but declared it still was mandatory for Turkey to keep her army fully mobilized as it has been for the last three years.

In a broadcast address asking support for his People's party in next Sunday's election, Inonu declarde it was probable that the question of the Dardanelles and the "security" of Istanbul would arise soon.

"Turkey, long troubled by fears of Russia, has kept her army ready for action and Istanbul still is under a state of siege," he said, adding:

"If peace is established or not, we cannot see on the horizon in clear fashion the events and sacrifices which we would be obliged to make in order to do our duty to save the cause of the Turkish nation which loves peace, which has no aim on anybody's property and which is determined not to sacrifice any of its proper rights and its proper land."

Petting In Auto In U.S. Shock To Ehrenburg

London, July 17 (AP)— Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian writer, was surprised by many things on his recent trip to the United States, but it took petting in the back seat of the automobile to shock him.

Quoted by the Moscow radio tonight, the Soviet journalist said: "It is enough to take an evening stroll through Central Park, New York, to see one more meaning of the motor car . . . as a substitute for the lovers' wedding bed. Such habits make your thoughts rather sad."

AMERICAN SLAIN FROM AMBUSH ON TRIESTE HIGHWAY

King

TRIESTE, July — (AP) A widespread day-long search of the Gorizia-Trieste highway area by U. S. 88th division patrols and investigating squads failed tonight to produce a single clue to the identity of the person who ambushed an American army jeep, killing one American soldier and injuring two others. Their names were not disclosed.

NIGHT

Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, commanding the division, described the murder—committed last midnight—as a "treacherous and cowardly act" and said that it might lead to closing the road at night to all except military traffic.

As soon as word of the murder reached division headquarters heavily armed patrols were scattered through the area searching fields and hillsides and halting all passing traffic in quest of weapons. The patrols included several tanks.

About 150 feet behind the point where the jeep crashed into a stony cliffside after a bullet struck its driver in the head, investigators found about 18 empty .38 caliber cartridge cases.

The cartridges were of German manufacture, indicating that a long burst was fired into the jeep from the rear probably with a German-made Snyder (burp) gun.

Broken bushes indicated that the assassin lay in wait in an overgrown and deeply sloping roadside.

While evidence was lacking, unofficial theorizing turned to the question of whether the shooting was in possible reprisal for the recent death of two Yugoslav soldiers in border clashes with American troops.

Another theory suggested that the shooting was an effort to cause an incident calculated further to strain relations between the armies facing each other across the Morgan demarcation line, which divides the occupation troops of Yugoslavia to the east from American and British forces in the west.

American military government officials had other trouble in Trieste. "Locked out" workers at shipyards in the Trieste area gathered in demonstrative crowds at dockside gates today as military government authorities strived to end a new work stoppage ordered by management heads yesterday.

Col. Alfred Bowen, of Los Angeles, senior military government officer, said he was optimistic that a solution could be found to the "punitive lockout" ordered by the management to halt clashes between nonstrikers and workers returning after abandoning last week's general strike.

GI Loses Life, Two Wounded In Trieste Ambush

Trieste, July 17—(AP)—Unknown machinegunners ambushed an American Army jeep before midnight killing a soldier and wounding two others, headquarters of the U. S. 88th Division announced today.

The Americans were attacked four days after a United States patrol killed two Yugoslav soldiers in a brief skirmish near the Morgan Demarcation Line, which divides the occupation troops of Yugoslavia to the east from American and British forces in the west.

Yugoslavia, with strong Russian backing, has been claiming Trieste and the Venesia Giulia district of Italy, a claim opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom.

While the Americans were being ambushed, Belgrade dispatches told of a crowd of 50,000 persons marching in the Yugoslav capital, chanting the names of Russian Prime Minister Stalin and Yugoslav Premier Tito. The crowd shouted, "we ask for a revision of the Paris decision on Trieste." "Trieste to Yugoslavia' and "Yugoslavia as an ally demands justice from the Allies." (ADD)

Says Yugoslavia Won't Agree.

Belgrade, July 17 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Edvard Kardelj told Parliament today that the Yugoslav government "cannot and will not agree" to the Paris settlement of the Trieste question.

"It seems as though some of the Allies are treating Yugoslavia not as an ally but as an enemy," he said.

Last night a crowd of approximately 50,000 persons, which gathered here to protest the Big Four Foreign Ministers' decision to internationalize Trieste, heard speakers denounce the Western Allies and eulogize Russia as the "guardian of small nations."

"Soviet Russia was the only one in our favor at the Paris conference," one speaker told the throng. "The rest of the Allies sought to dismember our country and give it to defeated Italy."

Another speaker asserted that the Western Allies "are giving us more difficulties than help in our reconstruction." All demanded that the decision of the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris be annulled and that Trieste be awarded to Yugoslavia.

The crowd included members of trade unions and other groups which assembled at various points in the city and marched to Terazije Square. The marchers carried banners which read: "We ask for a revision of the Paris decision on Trieste," "Trieste to Yugoslavia is justice to Yugoslavia" and "Yugoslavia as an ally demands justice from the Allies."

During the demonstration the crowd chanted "Tito, Stalin! Tito, Stalin," punctuating these shouts with the refrain: "While our blood flowed we were Allies."

detention camp also were to end their strike at the same time.

The one-day strike throughout Palestine, called in sympathy for the 2,000 internees, was marked by renewed appeals from the Jewish underground for intensified efforts in the struggle for free immigration and a Jewish state.

Overnight, in Jerusalem, Haifa and the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv, posters urging a greater struggle appeared on buildings, evidently posted both by Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organizations.

Police and armored cars were on the alert outside Tel-Aviv against any possible outbreak of trouble as the work stoppage there became complete.

Both in Jerusalem and Haifa the stoppage was fully effective. In Jerusalem, all Jewish establishments except hospitals, essential services and newspapers were shut down and in Haifa all traffic ceased.

Speakers in Haifa urged non-cooperation with the mandate government in Palestine, including nonpayment of taxes, at an open air mass meeting, and other speakers demanded freedom for Jews detained at camps in Eritrea as well as for those rounded up in the wave of arrests by the British in Palestine June 29. (ADD)

Bombs At British Dance In Egypt Injure 25

Alexandria, Egypt, July 17 (AP)—Twelve women and thirteen to Eighteen British soldiers were injured tonight in an explosion of four small bombs which were tossed on the dance floor of a warrant officers' and sergeants' club.

The provost marshal said none was seriously injured.

Palestine Jews Conduct Strike To Protest Leaders' Detention

8 CAPTIONS

JERUSALEM, July 17 — (AP) Hunger strikes by 2,000 interned Jews were scheduled to end at midnight tonight, the hour set for the end of a general strike of all Palestine's Jewry in protest against continued detention of Jewish leaders by the British.

The government announced that after refusing food for 53 hours, the internees at Rafa detention camp heeded appeals by a mission of three Jewish leaders to the camp, who begged them to end the fast. The 450 hunger strkiers at Latrun

NIGHT

FIGHTING SPREADS AS GEN. MARSHALL STRIVES FOR PEACE

NANKING, July 17 — (AP)

1948

Chinas' opposing armies were characterized today as moving closer to full-scale civil war while General Marshall's peace negotiations remained tightly deadlocked in Nanking.

Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist, listed Government "aggressions" on four fronts, involving more than 1,000,000 Government soldiers.

"Local conflicts are blooming rapidly into civil war and there is no inclination on the part of the Government to halt them," Chou told a press conference.

The central government's minister of information, Peng Hsueh-pei, denied the charges, and counter-charged that Communist armies are on the march toward the Yangtze from the north.

"If we permit them to advance to the Yangtze unopposed, we had better start considering moving the capital (from Nanking) back to Chungking," he said.

The abduction of seven United States Marines and two so-called "political assassinations" also were involved in the turmoil.

Air and ground searches were pressed for the Marines seized Saturday near Chinwangtao in an area where Marine guards have prevented the Communists from destroying tracks and bridges used by the government in moving troops to Manchuria.

The two assassinations at Kunming accounted for two professors who were members of the Democratic league, a sparkplug of the coalition movement.

Chou charged that the two, Wen Yi-tu and Li Kung-pu, were slain by Government secret police agents in a "reign of terror started at Sian-fu (Shensi province), Chungking elsewhere in China.

At Kunming, 11 other progressive leaders were reported to have asked and obtained refuge in the United States consulate. Chou said he had discussed the slayings with General Marshall who had conveyed Chou's protest to the Government minister of communication.

REPORT BATTLE NEAR NANKING

Chinese Say Communists Are But 20 Miles Away.

Nanking, July 17 (A. P.).—The Chinese Government declared today that 130,000 Communist troops have opened an offensive along the Yangtze River and were attacking only twenty miles from Nanking and forty-five miles from Shanghai. The Government carried a protest to Gen. Marshall, the special envoy of the United States, asserting that the Communists intended to sweep up key cities and ports along the 175-mile stretch of the river between this capital and Shanghai.

The Communists complained to Marshall late yesterday, accusing the Government of provoking this East China fight and asserting that the situation was "heading directly into a full-scale civil war."

The Government said that the Communists have attacked both Luho, twenty miles north of Nanking, and Haimen, forty-five miles north of Shanghai, as well as other ports. Correspondents were not allowed to visit the alleged battle front north of Nanking to investigate the conflicting claims.

Gen Chou En-lai, the chief Communist negotiator, told Marshall that the Communist New Fourth Army had captured "war orders" to Government troops in northern Kiangsu province to open a general offensive. Wang Ping-nan, the Communist spokesman, declared that the Communists are still on the defensive but that "unless some drastic action is taken instantly the answer is civil war." Marshall was expected to confer within two or three days with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is now in the summer capital at Kuling.

Yanks Accuse Reds.

Tientsin, July 17 (A. P.).—The seizure of seven United States Marines by armed Chinese was described unofficially at Marine headquarters today as most probably a Communist effort to cause the Marines in China to lose face.

Air and ground search was intensified for the seven men who were kidnaped last Saturday by a band of eighty Chinese near the port of Chinwangtao, where they had been sent to buy rice. An eighth Marine, who hid in tall grass and escaped capture, was identified today as Pfc. John William Mahoney of Chicago. The names of the others have not been made public.

Secret Deal in Mongolia.

Manila, July 17 (A. P.).—An authoritative informant said today that the Chinese Foreign Office has learned of a secret deal between Soviet Russia and the Mongolian Peoples Republic permitting the garrisoning of Russian troops in that pivotal Asiatic State. This informant said that Nationalist China is expected to oppose the petition of the Mongolian Republic for membership in the United Nations because of the secret agreement.

Soviet Accuses U. S.

London, July 17 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio declared today that the United States was planning to arm and train Chinese troops and to prolong lend-lease to Nanking, in a move which "actually amounts to interference in China's affairs."

Prof. V. Lan, in a broadcast discussing the continued fighting in China, said: "Though the Left camp is anxious to make peace, no agreement can be reached as long as the Right camp, and more particularly its leadership, gets backing and encouragement from outside forces.

"Some people in the United States have been claiming that the Soviet Union is helping the People's Army of China . . . but Secretary of War Patterson had to admit that only rumors were being spread on this subject.

"The Soviet Union fought the Japanese in China and then withdrew its troops from Chinese territory, the United States Army did not fight the Japanese on Chinese territory, but after Japan had surrendered, American troops were ordered to China."

Chinese Political Leader Slain

Nanking, July 17 (A. P.).—The Central News Agency said today that Prof. Wen Yi-Tu, an American exchange student and a leader of China's third party Democratic League, had been slain in Kunming by an unknown assassin while walking with his son. It was the second political slaying reported in that southwest China city within a week.

COUNCIL OF MITSUI PLANS TO DISSOLVE

Tokyo, July 17 (A. P.).—The Mitsui family council, largest organization of its type in the world, was reported reliably today to have decided to dissolve—possibly the first step in the disintegration of a family financial empire worth more than 25,000,000,000 yen ($1,666,666,666).

A resolution to dissolve must be approved by occupation officials, who probably will check to see if the move contains any attempts to evade taxes or directives.

The Mitsui family council, which dates back to 1722, holds the controlling interest in Mitsui Honsha, a family holding company with assets of about 1,200,000,000 yen ($80,000,000). This company has eighty-nine subsidiaries, all highly valued. In turn, these eighty-nine are associated with about 900 others.

The Mitsui family council consists of eleven families which have been pooling their assets. Control of this pool was vested in the senior family.

Inequity to Reds Seen

SHANGHAI, July 17 (AP).—Over the dissenting vote of the Chinese delegate, the U. N. R. R. A. Far Eastern Council adopted today a sub-committee report, to be submitted to the forhcoming Geneva U. N. R. R. A. meeting, asserting that equitable distribution of U. N. R. R. A. supplies to Communist areas of China has not been achieved, despite efforts made.

The report stated that distribution operations by the Chinese national relief and rehabilitation administration (C. N. R. R. A.) has been seriously hampered in recent months by a lack of adequate financial backing.

This and other criticism of the handling of U. N. R. R. A. supplies at the China end led U. N. R. R. A. Director General F. H. La Guardia to halt the flow of all U. N. R. R. A. goods to China except essential foodstuffs.

The Far Eastern Council met amid mounting hopes that La Guardia would soon rescind his order. With this in mind, the Council agreed to recommend a three-month extension until June 30, 1947, in the deadline for shipping relief supplies to China, and urged that a China office of U. N. R. R. A. be maintained until Dec. 31, 1947.

Representatives of ten nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and Australia, are on hand for the Council sessions.

THIS JAP FARMER RUNS OWN UNRRA

Tokyo, July 17 (A. P.).—A 27-year-old farmer near Chiba stood on the main driveway to the Imperial Plaza today. A white cloth band around his shoulder bore the words: "Answering the anxious wishes of the Emperor that none should starve."

To each passer-by Mikio Saito doled out a handful of rice and four potatoes. Tight-belted Tokyo citizens blinked unbelievingly but accepted the food gratefully. Saito's stock lasted less than an hour. Then he rolled up his sack and caught a train back to Chiba, feeling he had done his bit.

4,000,000 Back in Japan

TOKYO, July 17 (AP).—The return of 31,491 Japanese from Manchuria last week boosted the total repatriation figure to more than 4,000,000. There are 1,918,312 Japanese who remain to be repatriated from Asiatic areas, including 1,043,565 from Manchuria

15 More Ships Will Return Pacific Vets

Tokyo, July 17 (A. P.).—Fifteen additional ships are being diverted from the Atlantic to the Pacific to join the demobilization fleet which must return 250,000 troops to the United States. They are expected to arrive in Pacific ports between August 7 and August 19.

SPECIAL MONEY FOR YANKS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, July 17 (A. P.).—Americans in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus on Friday will change their money for a new "A" currency which the Japanese may not possess legally. The exchange is being made to halt the black marketing of yen.

JAPS DOUBLE CATCH ON TUNA GROUNDS

Tokyo, July 17 (A. P.).—Fishing is good for Japan's increased tuna fleet, now that it operates almost as far east as Wake Island. And good fishing is helping the critical food shortage at home.

Soviet Russia opposed the extension but the Allied Control Council approved it over the Russian protest, and today Capt. J. L. Kask of the fisheries section at headquarters declared that the fishermen almost doubled their usual catch when word was flashed to them that they could move eastward to the 165th meridian.

JAP BOATS CAUGHT

Tokyo, July 17—(AP)—Six Japanese fishing boats without proper papers have been caught in the past two weeks between Japan and Korea and have been returned under suspicion of smuggling repatriates and contraband, the U. S. commander of naval activities in Japan said, today.

Bodies Of Seven Fliers Recovered In Japan

Osaka, July 17—(AP)—The bodies of seven Superfortress fliers killed in a mountain crash near Nara in January of 1945 have been recovered by a U. S. Army graves registration platoon. None of the victims has been identified.

Sale of Estates To General Burt Stirs Filipinos

Roxas Threatens to Cancel American's Purchase of Land Promised Peasants

MANILA, July 17 (AP).—Filipino indignation mounted today over the sale of two large estates to American Brigadier General Ernest H. But.

The estates—the 840,000-acre Buena Vista and the smaller Capellania de Tabobong—were bought in the name of General Burt at what experts called far below the market value. They had been earmarked by the new Philippine government for redistribution to peasant tenants. The Buena Vista estate is claimed by the government under a twenty-five-year option given before the war by the owner, the San Juan de Rios Catholic Hospital Association.

Congress is investigating, and President Manuel A. Roxas was outspoken about the transactions today. At a press conference he charged that "speculators" were attempting to undermine the government's loan program.

Such cases, he declared, show that the urge for "unconscionable profits at public expense seems to have no nationality and knows no patriotism." He threatened to void the sale, even if it is necessary to expropriate the estates.

The thousands of peasant tenants on both estates have protested and have prepared communications to President Truman, Pope Pius XII and the United Nations.

General Burt said today in an interview that he was "bewildered" and that the criticism was unjustified.

"We acquired the property under an agreement that it be resold to tenants," he said. "We proposed to have them choose their own committees to determine the value of the land on which they are living, then sell to them at 75 per cent of their own valuation over a ten-year period.

"As to the profit that might be realized, one-third was to go to the San Juan de Rios Hospital for construction and maintenance of a new hospital, and one-third to the government with the understanding the funds were to be used for old-age benefits.

"We are trying to do some good for the people, but find we are being censured by the government. We have no quarrel with the government, and can be counted on to co-operate."

Filipinos assert that the plan to sell the land to peasant tenants on a ten-year installment program will net the syndicates backing Burt a handsome profit.

Burt was until recently legal adviser to American Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. President Roxas said he learned of the Capellania de Tabobong sale before his inauguration, and that he mentioned it to Commissioner McNutt before the latter became American ambassador to the new republic. McNutt, Roxas said, was "shocked," and asked for and received Burt's resignation.

The Buena Vista estate brought 5,000,000 pesos ($2,500,000, and the other 1,250,000 pesos ($625,000).

30. 24-4193

SHIPS ADDED TO FLEET FOR NEW BOMB TEST

JUL 18 1946

Time Advanced to 5:35 P. M. July 24 New Haven Time

Aboard the USS Mount McKinley, July 17—(AP)—Seventy-five ships were selected today to brave the fearsome pressures of the underwater atomic bomb blast, and most of them already are in Bikini lagoon.

This is two more than the number of ships in the July 1 target array. In addition, a dozen small landing craft will be spaced in the lagoon when the bomb goes off July 25 (July 24, U. S. time).

The decision to increase the number of target ships by one destroyer and a tank landing ship was made by the joint Chiefs of Staff and announced by Vice Adm. William H. P. Blandy, task force commander.

There will be 29 fighting ships in the lagoon — five battleships, two carriers, three cruisers, 11 destroyers, and eight submarines.

Other major target ships will be 17 transports, 28 landing ships and one large landing craft. Spares have been brought in to make up for the five ships sunk by the July 1 bomb.

Blandy announced that the time for setting off the bomb had been moved up 15 minutes to 8:35 A. M. (5:35 P. M., July 24, E. D. T.) but might be held off as late as noon because of weather.

Nine-Man Trigger Team

Rear Adm. W. S. Parsons, deputy task force commander for technical direction, told a news conference the elaborate trigger for the bomb would be cocked at the last minute by a nine-man team.

The team will be headed by Dr. Marshall Holloway, Los Alamos, N. M., physicist and faculty member of Cornell University.

The calm, mind-mannered physicist will lead the team to the bomb barge, unlock and padlock and throw a switch to clear mechanism on the bomb to receive the radio impulse from the trigger ship, Cumberland Sound.

Then the party will speed off in a launch to the Cumberland Sound, where Holloway will unlock a room containing the power supply for the trigger transmitter, then unlock another room containing the transmitter.

One minute before the detonation, Holloway will set a clock in motion which will activate a series of radio impulses that eventually will explode the bomb when the final combination is reached.

Parsons told Blandy it would be possible to stop the explosion up to 15 seconds before the blast by calling over the intership communication system: "Stop, negative, negative!"

Time Clock to Be Used

A time clock similar to those used in U. S. bank vaults will guarantee that the atomic bomb cannot be exploded prematurely in the underwater test July 25.

Rear Adm. Parsons said the time clock will be mounted on the barge in Bikini lagoon from which the bomb will be suspended a few feet under water.

This time clock will be so set that the bomb cannot possibly be set off before the pre-determined hour, even if "a saboteur with a transmitter" sent the signals setting the intricate bomb mechanism in motion, Parsons told a news conference.

PIG SURVIVING BIKINI BOMBING MEDICAL HERO

JUL 18 1946

Scientist Studying Husky Porker for Radioactive Ray Effects

Aboard USS Appalachian, July 17 —(AP)—Pig No. 311, sole survivor of the atomic bomb blast on the sunken Japanese heavy cruiser Sakawa, is the living hero of the Crossroads operation and bids fair to become the real hero of medical atomic pioneering.

He is one of more than 3,000 animals affected by radioactive rays. These animals are the first line of defense against radioative ray death. They are repeating medical history. Many times in the past animals have shown the way to medical discoveries.

Pig No. 311 is still nameless. This husky porker, more than any other animal, typifies the young fighting man's experiences. He is California bred. His ship was terribly hit by everything the bomb had. He was found swimming 24 hours after she sank. His age is relatively that of a young man of 20—such as might stay afloat so long.

No. 311 has had three doctors in attendance. He has had penicillin and liquids. His symptoms are a military secret.

But what this care means after an atomic bombing is no secret to those familiar with radioactive medicine.

Meat the Same

If No. 311 were quartered in a butcher shop his meat probably would likely be the same. But actually savants could demonstrate that his is a different kind of pork chops.

Rays that hit him change nitrogen into carbon. Less pork and more carbon probably would be the verdict if a true atomic autopsy were possible.

Salts, chlorine and other common chemical compounds in his body probably have been altered. Even his bones should contain some strontium, of fireworks fame, and other elements not usual in bones.

If he were human he should suffer from sterilization which, however, would involve no real suffering because his male sex hormones would remain lusty and active.

His chest is somewhat of the size and strength of a man.

This pig, like the crew, had one been aboard, inhaled some of the radioactive particles after the blast. Human beings retain such particles in a considerably larger percentage than do the usual test animals, which are rats and mice. No. 311 has larger lungs that may tell a more useful story of the inhaled particles.

One reason for pigs on the Crossroads test was the fact that of all animals their skins are most nearly like that of humans. That means that No. 311's skin would react to heat and X-rays in human fashion.

Honor To The Goats

North Hollywood, Cal., July 17 (AP)—The goats who died in Bikini's atom blast will be honored in a memorial service here next Sunday, complete with eulogy, lowering of the flag to half-mast and blowing of taps.

The San Fernando Valley Goat Association, sponsoring the service, saved 200 animals owned by its members from the test by a protest to Washington that they were purebreds. Ordinary goats from elsewhere were substituted.

Halsey on Visit to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17 (AP) —Admiral William F. Halsey, Pacific task force hero, arrived by plane today for an official visit. He plans to leave for Uruguay on July 24.

RUSSIA TO RECALL HER SPY SUSPECTS

G. MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, July 17. — (AP) All of the 17 Soviet embassy officials and employes named by a Canadian government commission as having engaged in espionage activities in the dominion will be out of this country "immediately" at the request of the Soviet government, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King informed Parliament today.

Eleven of them had left before the two-man Royal commission published its report last Monday, King said, and added that he had received assurance that the "remaining NIGHT leaving immediately."

The prime minister made the statement in reply to a question as to what the "recognized diplomatic procedure" was in the case of those officials and employes accused of espionage.

Two of the top officials of the embassy began packing hurriedly as the report was published. They are Vitali G. Pavlov, in the official position of second secretary but accused as the head of a NKVD (Soviet secret police) espionage network, and Ivan I. Krotov, officially the commercial counsellor but also accused of taking a leading role in spying.

The four others still in Ottawa when the espionage report was published Monday are believed to be among those employed in minor positions, such as doormen and clerks, but who also had more important functions as espionage agents.

JUL 18 1946

MORE SPY TRIALS AHEAD IN CANADA

Ottawa, July 17 (A. P.).—Three and possibly more of the nine persons named by the Royal Commission in its latest report on Moscow-directed espionage in Canada will probably face court charges, it was learned reliably today. There was no hint of what the charges would be or the persons to be singled out. All nine were listed as either engaged actively in espionage, organizing cells, seeking false passports or having been prepared to participate in subversive activity.

Two Russian diplomats, Vitali G. Pavlov and Ivan Krotov, were reported to have left Canada hurriedly.

All the Crown counsel connected with spy prosecutions were to meet today at the Department of Justice to plan their next step. "We are acting," the Minister of Justice, Louis St. Laurent, said tersely.

JUL 18 1946

Redin Is Cleared of Espionage; Russian Hails 'Fair Trial' in U. S.

By The Associated Press

JUL 18 1946

SEATTLE, July 17—Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin of the Soviet Navy was freed today to return to his native land with his wife and child, cleared by a Federal Court jury of espionage and conspiracy charges.

The former Soviet purchasing commission representative here "feels that the injustice of his arrest" has been removed by the verdict, his attorneys said after the jury of seven men and five women returned their decision this morning. The jury, out since 1:18 P. M. yesterday, brought in its verdict at 10:14 A. M.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury and Your Honor, I'd like to thank you for this fair trial in these United States of America," the Russian said after the verdict was read.

Allan Pomeroy, chief assistant United States Attorney, said he had no statement at this time.

Lieutenant Redin, arrested last March 26 at Portland, Ore., was charged in two indictments with buying detailed secret information about the U. S. S. Yellowstone, a destroyer tender built here, from Herbert Kennedy, a shipyard engineer. He also was accused of attempting to obtain information on radar and fire control of the Yellowstone and with conspiring with some person or persons unknown to transmit all the information to the Soviet Union.

Lieutenant Redin thanked the jurors personally as they left the courtroom, and his next thoughts were of his wife, Galina, who had been at his side daily during the twenty-two-day trial, but did not come to court this morning. Calling her excitedly from a near-by phone, he addressed her by a pet Russian name and then exclaimed: "Not guilty! Not guilty!"

At their home, Mrs. Redin said she "never had unpacked." They were packed to leave Seattle for a new Russian assignment when Lieutenant Redin was arrested. Homesick for her native land, she said they would "leave for home" as soon as they could arrange it, but that their young daughter, Irinia, was ill.

Judge Lloyd L. Black said that to avoid any misunderstanding conclosing arguments of the Government and defense that he felt the argument of Mr. Pomeroy was "excellent." The other Government argument was made by Victor E. Anderson of St. Paul, Minn., special assistant to the United States Attorney General.

Judge Black had stated, in the jury's absence, that "there was not a syllable of evidence presented that the Kremlin had instructed Lieutenant Redin to secure the secret information at issue here or that the Kremlin even knew he was in America." He said that defense counsel had "seized happily" on the argument to "inject extraneous issues" into their closing arguments.

For the war crime, four German officers and men and the Mayor of Borkum were sentenced to hang at a court-martial trial at Ludwigsburg, in the American occupied zone of Germany, and nine other individuals were sentenced to prison. The chief of the local air raid police, Klase Meyer-Gerhards, was acquitted on evidence that he tried vainly to protect the Americans.

Members of the families of the victims were notified belatedly of the circumstances this week by the Adjutant-General. They included:

MYERS, William J., 1st lt., whose widow was listed as Mrs. Patricia M. Myers, of Titusville, Pa.

GRAHAM, Howard S., 2d lt., mother, Mrs. Gladys N. Graham, Haight ave., Poughkeepsie.

WALTHALL, Harvey M., 2d lt., mother, Mrs. Kathryn D. Walthall, Baltimore, Md.

FABER, Kenneth, sgt., wife, Mrs. Pauline A. Faber, Kenmore, N. Y.

DANNO, James, sgt., mother, Mrs. Susie Mary Danno, Great Falls, Mont.

DOLD, William F., sgt., father, Bruce M. Dold, 11 Mitchell Place, Glenn Ridge, N.J.

LAMBERTUS, William W., sgt., father, Gustave Lambertus, 146 Autumn street, Passaic, N. J.

Mayor Ackerman of the town of Borkum was sentenced to hang for inciting civilians to attack the unprotected group. Others sentenced to die were Capt. Kurt Goeball, senior officer on the island; Lieuts. Jakob Seiler and Erich Wentzel, his subordinates, and Sergt. Johann Schmits, who was charged with guarding the prisoners.

Nazi Murder of 7 Yanks Bared

War Department Discloses 'Death March' Atrocity on German Island in 1944.

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—A wartime "death march" of seven American flyers on the German island of Borkum in the North Sea two years ago was brought to light today with identification of the airmen.

The seven, crewmen of a bomber which was forced down on the island on August 4, 1944, were beaten as they were forced to march through the streets, and then were shot and killed by Nazi soldiers, the War Department disclosed.

Families Receive News.

Gustave Lambertus, father of Sgt. Lambertus and a restaurant employee in Passaic, said today's War Department announcement was the first intimation he had that his son died in the "Death March." He said he had been notified by the department that

a "trial was under way," but was given no additional details. Sgt. Lambertus, who was 23 years old, was first reported missing in late August, 1944, and in October of 1944 the family was notified he had been killed in action.

Sgt. Dold's mother said at their Glen Ridge home that she was informed of the details of her son's death recently but had not told any one.

Dold, first reported missing, later was reported killed in action in September, 1944, in a raid over Germany, when his plane, disabled by Flak, went down after colliding with another craft in the unit.

The 22-year-old Dold, a gunner and photographer on a flying fortress, was a student at Notre Dame University when he enlisted in the AAF. He went overseas in June, 1944.

CIVILIAN ATOM CONTROL HIT

JUL 18 1946

Rankin Says He Never Found A Traitor From West Point

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), fiercely attacking legislation for civilian control of atomic energy, told the House today "there are spies" now inside the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) atomic plant and that investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Affairs are after them.

Rankin declared the bill might result in release of the secret of the atom bomb to Communists. The world, he said, should be put on notice that "we are going to keep this bomb."

The way to do it, Rankin advised, is to kill the legislation and leave the bomb in charge of the military.

"I have never found a traitor graduated from West Point yet," he declared.

Mentions Mihailovic

"Picture Washington if this was in the hands of the gang that murdered Mihailovic (the Chetnik leader executed in Yugoslavia) today," Rankin said.

The legislation also was assailed by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), who said Andrei Gromyko, Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council, "couldn't have drawn a better bill for Russia."

"Every Communist and every Communist Front organization is rooting for its passage," he declared.

The legislation drew stout defense of Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.), who said "it allows our Government to maintain and protect our monopoly of atomic weapons . . . which otherwise might make their way into the hands of our potential enemies."

Far From Decision

At the end of the second day of debate the House found itself far from a decision on whether to vest control of atomic energy entirely in civilians, to give the military a dominant voice, or to kill the legislation outright.

The first test vote may come tomorrow—on a House Military Affairs Committee recommendation that there be at least one military representative on the proposed five-member control commission which the Senate unanimously decreed should be composed entirely of civilians. Chairman May (D., Ky.) insisted that would not constitute military control; that a majority must be civilians.

Another fight is in store over the patent provision—identical in both the Senate and the House measures—which opponents claim would destroy private enterprise and be a first step toward state socialism. It would give the Government virtually a monopoly on invention in the atomic-energy field.

Austin Predicts Firm U.S. Stand In U.N. Council

JUL 18 1946

He Agrees With Vandenberg Policy Must Withstand All Attempts at Coercion

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, today joined Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, in declaring that the United States will no be "coerced" into international decisions.

"The sooner the world learns that, the better," he added. Senator Austin, who has been named by President Truman to represent this country on the United Nations Security Council.

Thus Senator Austin forecast the same sort of firm United States stand in the U. N. council that Senator Vandenberg said Secretary of States James F. Byrnes took at the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference.

The Vermont senator's declaration came in approving what he called the "frankness" of Senator Vandenberg's appraisal yesterday of the accomplishments and failures of the Big Four meeting.

Noting that there was "appalling disagreement" among the major powers over the immediate and long-range future of Germany, Senator Vandenberg called on Russia to help replace with dependable friendship the distrust and suspicion he said now exist between Washington and Moscow.

The Mishigan senator added in a report to his colleagues yesterday that the Soviets must learn that the Americans "cannot be driven, coerced or pressured" into decisions and "will not bargain in humans rights and fundamental liberties anywhere on earth."

Indorsing this, Senator Austin told a reporter he believes a candid discussion of the difficulties the American delegation encountered in Paris will help solidify public opinion.

"I think the public announcement that it is not our purpose to yield to coercion is very important," he said. "The sooner the world understands that, the better."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, said he thought the Byrnes and Vandenberg reports had gone a long way to line up the Senate solidly behind the course the Secretary of State has pursued thus far and to give him added backing in the twenty-one-nation peace conference that opens July 29.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, who was critical of a previous post-conference report by Senator Vandenberg earlier in the year, said he regarded the Michigan Senator's new statement as "moderate."

"But he is making the unquestioned assumption that we are of necessity lined up in the western bloc, with the lines drawn between eastern and western Europe," Senator Pepper said. "Our position ought to be that of arbiter, not a participant in the age-old struggle between Great Britain and Russia for power."

Intervention Ban Drafted for The Americas

JUL 18 1946

Proposal Will Be Submitted to Pan-American Parley in Colombia Next Year

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Representatives of the American republics approved and referred to their governments today a proposal that they formally agree not to intervene in one another's affairs.

The Pan American Union governing board accepted unanimously its committee report drafting a "declaration of the rights and duties of the American states."

Diplomatic authorities agreed the suggested draft would clarify the status of frequently discussed hemisphere "intervention," with a declaration in Section 8:

"Intervention by any one or more states, directly or indirectly, and for whatever reasons, in the internal or external affairs of another states, is inadmissible."

The proposal was submitted to the governing board by an eight-nation committee—the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The board asked the American republics to submit their observations and comments before Oct. 15, to permit preparation of a final drafts on the rights and duties of the hemisphere nations.

Ultimately, the report will be placed on the agenda of the ninth international conference of American states, scheduled to be held in Bogota, Colombia, some time in 1947.

Good Neighbor Policy

Today's declaration proposed that the American republics "reiterate their adherence to the policy of the good neighbor." That policy, it said, "expresses an aspiration that is common to all the American nations."

The hemisphere governments, the declaration said, "should consider that this policy is a standard which should govern their common relations."

The proposal suggested that the American republics "reaffirm their faith in the principle of continental solidarity and proclaim their unswerving loyalty to the intra-American system."

By reaffirming their intention to strengthen continental solidarity, the proposal said, the Western Hemisphere governments will proclaim themselves members of the world community.

The governing board's proposal suggested that the political existence of any new state be independent of its recognition by other governments.

Uruguay Plan Doomed

It proposed that recognition itself be "unconditional and irrevocable" and signify that governments recognizing the new state accept its personality with all the rights and duties prescribed by international law.

Diplomats pointed out that ultimate approval of today's draft by the American governments would mean the death of Uruguay's proposal for collective and multilateral intervention.

Uruguay suggested last year that the American republics reexamine the hemisphere principle that one country may not interfere in the internal affairs of another. Uruguay, in a radical departure from inter-American political principles, proposed adoption of the principle of "multilateral, collective intervention to protect the essential human rights and to insure fulfillment of a nation's international obligations."

Ultimately, eleven nations rejected the Uruguayan suggestion, although Secretary of State James F. Byrnes gave his unqualified approval to the idea shortly after Foreign Minister Eduardo Rodriquez Larretta announced it.

secretary in the Washington office of two mid-west munitions firms, told the Senate war-investigating committee that she had overheard a long distance telephone talk by her employers about $1,000 for "Yankel," a Yiddish nickname which she said they frequently used for Representative May.

The youthful secretary, who has coal-black hair, was Mrs. Eleanor Hall. She testified that Representative May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee had thrice visited the office where she worked and on one occasion had cautioned employees there to guard their telephone conversations "because the wires may be tapped."

With the close of her testimony, the committee suspended—at least temporarily—its public hearings and decided to meet privately tomorrow to discuss legal processes for bringing Representative May before it for a sworn explanation of his activities.

Into her testimony, Mrs. Hall sprinkled liberal references to expensive presents to high-ranking Army officers and their wives, and to the business transactions which occurred during her employ which she described as "very shady."

Her testimony ended in turmoil at the day's end. As she stepped from the witness table, a husky, swarthy complexioned woman plunged toward the committee, sobbing and screaming denunciations of Mrs. Hall's character and testimony and demanding an opportunity to be heard.

Led by police from the committee chamber, she identified herself as Vanetha Sarelas Doukes, elder sister of Louis Sarelas, $11,000-a-year office manager of the munitions establishment at the time Mrs. Hall was employed there.

Speaking with a Southern accent, Mrs. Hall had quoted Mr. Sarelas as telling her that Representative May had gotten him out of the Army after only six weeks' service. She also declared that Mr. Sarelas had once acknowledged to her that he (Sarelas) had forged her name to her pay check while she was ill.

Mr. Sarelas had testified only yesterday that she quit her job Oct. 17, 1945—a job she first took in March of 1945—because she was "emotionally upset."

"After all," protested Mrs. Hall today, "when you are working for a bunch of crooks, it does get you emotionally upset."

She said that members of the office—among them Joseph Freeman, the Washington agent of the combine, and Murray Garsson, one of its promoters, "frequently" referred to Representative May as "Yankel."

Upon the request of Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, who is the Senate committee's chairman, a committee investigator later explained that term as "Yiddish for 'Little Jack'" and said it meant "he's not too smart."

"That Piece of Paper"

Saying that she was on an office extension at the time, she testified that Mr. Freeman on one occasion telephoned E. M. Glazier, treasurer of one of the concerns in the combine, and inquired: "What about that piece of paper?" She said that Mr. Glazier responded: "What piece or paper?"—or something like that."

Then she quoted Mr. Freeman as saying: "You know what I mean—the $1,000 for Yankel."

She said that Mr. Glazier then promised to get the check in the mail the following day, and was "reprimanded" by Mr. Freeman for the delay.

On another occasion, she said that Mr. Sarelas came into the office carrying an envelope to pass on to Mr. Freeman, saying that it contained $1,000 and remarking that it was "going to the Hill."

She testified that Mr. Freeman entered the office later, picked up the envelope, retired to his private office and then made three telephone calls, one of them to Representative May. She could not identify the other two.

She said that Mr. Freeman left the office for a short time later, telling her that he was going to see Representative May.

There were frequent telephone conversations, she said, between Representative May and Mr. Freeman, even when Representative May was out of town. She testified that Mr. Freeman called Representative May "practically every other day" when he was at his home in Prestonsburg, Ky. She acknowledged that she didn't know what the conversations were about, but said she had the "impression they were about his elections."

Clerk Says May Phoned: 'What About the $3,000?'

JUL 18 1946

Woman Also Says Arms Promoters Conferred on '$1,000 for Yankel'

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senate investigators heard testimony today that Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, once inquired of a munitions sales representative, "What about that $3,000?" and was told that it would "be along in a day or so."

The same witness, a pretty ex-

30. 24 - A-195

Visit to Office

Mrs. Hall said that Representative May had visited the sales office on one occasion after Mr. Sarelas, answering a telephone inquiry on Mr. Freeman's whereabouts, had told Representative May that "Joe Freeman is in New York, making money for us."

Mr. Sarelas, on the witness stand yesterday, had acknowledged making such a response, and told the committee that he got "red all over" when he realized the implications of his remark.

It was after that occasion, declared Mrs. Hall, that Representative May cautioned office officials to guard their telephone conversations. She added that the Kentucky legislator "very carefully came at 6:30 p. m. when all the other offices in the building were closed. I had the feeling that no one was supposed to know he was there."

She related another occasion when, she said, Representative May called Mr. Freeman "as I recall it, something about lumber, about length and sizes." She said that conversation concluded with Representative May "rather gruffly inquiring: "What about that $3,000?"

Asked what Mr. Freeman's reply was, she said that it was to the effect that "it would be along in a day or so—as I remember, some kind of assurance that it was coming."

Testimony has been introduced that Representative May was listed as the Kentucky agent of the Cumberland Lumber Company—a concern to which two of the munitions companies advanced $48,000 for lumber which was never delivered.

Mrs. Hall declared that Mr. Sarelas had informed her that Albert Jacobson, former acting chief of the Chemical Warfare Service legal division, was being paid $20,000 a year "by the Garssons."

Henry Garsson and Murray Garsson, brothers, were among the promoters and officials of the combine. Murray Garsson, listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a onetime associate of gangster Dutch Schultz, is in Cuba claiming ill health. Henry Garsson, a former internal revenue agent who was dismissed after being acquitted on a bribery charge, refused to waive constitutional protection against being required to testify in a case which might incriminate or degrade him.

"I assume," said Mrs. Hall, "that Jacobson was doing something in the War Department that was worth $20,000 to the Garssons."

She said that Mr. Jacobson had called at the office "about once a week." This was in contradiction to his own testimony that he had gone there only twice to pick up rejected shells as souvenirs.

Mr. Jacobson, who resigned from the District of Columbia bar in 1938, got a job as a clerk-typist in the War Department and ultimately rose to a $9,975-a-year contract-approving post in the legal section, bitterly complained earlier in the day that he was being "maligned and castigated" before the committee.

JUL 18 1946

"I Never Came Here"

Mrs. Hall told the committee that Mr. Jacobson once had ordered her not to call him to the telephone if he was ever there when a phone call for him reached the office. "If a call ever comes" she quoted him as saying, "I'm not here. I never came here."

Asked what her reaction had been to that order at the time, she said that she merely commented "okay."

She said that she, herself, had delivered a silver vanity set to General Paul X. English, formerly in the Chemical Warfare Service, as a Christmas gift for Mrs. English at Mr. Freeman's instructions.

Under questioning, she said another set had gone to a "General Porter"—identified by Committee Counsel George Meader as a former chief of the Chemical Warfare Service. Other gifts of combination compacts and cigarette sets, she said, were sent to other officers' wives and government employees.

General English's name bobbed up again in her testimony. She testified that Mr. Sarelas had informed her that Mr. Freeman and Murray Garsson had arranged through Representative May to have General English transferred to Omaha, Neb. Asked why, she said she had the "impression" General English wasn't being "as co-operative as he should be."

Later, she said, she overneard a conversation between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Garsson in which they expressed sorrow that they had General English transferred because his successor was "even less co-operative."

At another point in her testimony, Mrs. Hall said Mr. Sarelas had told her that he had delivered a case of scotch as a Christmas present to a "General Waite," whom the committee identified as the present chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Begged for Petty Cash

Turning to her own work in the office, she said that it was complicated by very "unbusiness-like" procedure, that it lacked a petty cash fund so that she had to dig into her own pockets for such items as stamps. And, she added, she had to do a "lot of begging" to obtain repayment.

She told the committee that she returned to the office after an illness and that Mr. Sarelas had informed her that her paycheck had come in blank from headquarters and thus had been returned. She said that Mr. Sarelas had remarked he felt sorry for her and gave her a check for $40 from his personal account—half the amount she would have received for the two-week period.

She testified that Mr. Sarelas admitted to her later that he had forged her name to the check and deposited the money in his own account. She said that she never had been paid the $40 balance.

"I presume," said Senator Mead, dryly, "that this young man, who had been working as a file clerk in the War Department, was embarrassed for lack of money when he was only getting $11,000 from this concern."

In discussing Mr. Sarelas's exit from the armed forces, she told the committee that he had told her first that he got his discharge because he had broken his arches on an obstacle course.

Mrs. Hall, a former employee in the F. B. I., testified that Mr. Sarelas later told her: "May got me out of the service after six weeks' service."

She told the committee that her husband was overseas in the service at the time of her employ. She said that she had written him about the way the office affairs were being conducted, and that he had replied with advice to quit her job as soon as possible.

Another Secretary Testified

Another former secretary for the combine, red-haired Mrs. Jean Bates, testified that she frequently made and received telephones calls from Congressional offices for Mr. Freeman.

Frequently, she said, she made those calls on her own in searching for Mr. Freeman. She listed these ofifces as those which she had called or from which she had received calls:

The Senate Democratic leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky—She said calls from his office came from a Mrs. Chance, who she thought was Senator Barkley's secretary. She testified she did not know the nature of the calls nor whether Senator Barkley himself participated in them.

The House Democratic leader, Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts—"We called McCormack several times," she said, adding that she could not recall phone calls from his office. Later, she said, "I think he called on a few occasions."

Representative May—She said Mr. May called her office "two or three times a week" and that Mr. Freeman and Murray Garsson asked her to call Mr. May even more frequently.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee—She reported Mr. Freeman called Representative Sabath, "maybe once a week," and that the Illinois Congressman called Mr. Freeman "a couple of times."

Former Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, who was chairman of the House Immigration Committee—She declared that Mr. Dickstein was called "quite frequently—maybe twice a month" and that Mr. Dickstein called her office "several times." Mr. Dickstein is now a New York State judge.

Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana—She said she could remember phoning Senator Capehart once on Mr. Freeman's order.

Subsequently, Senator Capehart, taking the stand at his own request, testified that about three months ago he received a telephone call making an appointment for Murray Garsson to call on him to talk over licensing the "Challenge Company" to manufacture automatic phonographs. The Senator said that later Mr. Garsson visited him at his home and discussed "licenses from our company to his company." Government contracts were not discussed at all, Senator Capehart said. He testified that he referred Mr. Garsson to his attorney and has not seen him since.

Frequently, Mrs. Bates had difficulty, under questioning, in distinguishing whether the "Congressmen" were members of the House or Senate, but she declared that the telephone calls were made through the Capitol switchboard, which links phones in both sides.

She said she did not transact business on incoming phone calls, but transferred them to the person who was sought and promptly hung up. On top of that, she acknowledged hearing difficulty because her "right ear was kind of bad from swimming."

She testified that these phone calls occurred during the period from April 23, 1945, to June 15, 1946, when she was employed as secretary. She said she spent the greater part of her time answering the office's six telephones.

It was the first time that Congressmen other than Representative May have been brought into the public testimony. There was no immediate indication as to whether they would be "invited," like Representative May, to testify.

The committee, approaching the end of its list of witnesses, planned an executive session to determine what powers it has to summon Representative May. The Kentucky Congressman has demanded the right to have his attorney present, to cross-examine witnesses and to subpoena records as conditions for his appearance on the stand. The committee has turned down this request.

Chairman Mead summed up a twelve-point list of missing documents, memoranda and records with the observation: "It should be noted, last and not least, that Representative Andrew J. May, whose name has again and again been brought before this hearing, is missing from the committee hearing."

The committee has heard testimony that Mr. Freeman and Henry and Murray Garsson successfully called upon Representative May for help in their problems affecting contracts, advance payments, material and man power for a network of nineteen closely linked companies.

Representative May has acknowledged that he intervened with War Department officials in the interests of the combine, but has insisted that he did so solely for the war effort and that he received no personal profit.

Among the records which Senator Mead described as "mysteriously missing" are those of the Cumberland Lumber Company, for which Representative May was listed as the official Kentucky agent. Testimony has been introduced that Batavia and Erie Basin Metal Products Companies, two of the combine, carried on their books an account for $48,000 for lumber from Cumberland which was never delivered.

The War Department has prohibited its officers and employees from recording any more telephone conversations without notifying the other party that it is being done.

The order, issued by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, followed up testimony before the Senate war investigating committee that recording devices were attached to many War Department telephones and that transcripts were made of calls by Congressmen.

The text of Mr. Patterson's order, dated July 12: "Although the usefulness of telephone recording machines is recognized in expediting the conduct of business, no officer or employee of the Army will make such recordings unless he informs the other party participating in the telephone conversation that the recording is being made."

ACCOUNTS OF 2 U.S. AGENCIES ARE ATTACKED

JUL 18 1946

Methods Of Maritime Commission And WSA Declared Inefficient

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Officials of the General Accounting Office testified today that wartime accounting methods of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration were inefficient.

They told the House Merchant Marine Committee that nearly $14,000,000,000 in adjustments had to be made in two annual accounts to make them balance.

Thomas H. Reavis, principal investigator for the accounting office, said the Maritime Commission's accounts in 1942 were so confused no audit could be made. To his knowledge, some $54,000,000 of adjustments still have not been properly accounted for, he added.

Demand Grand Jury Probe

Arthur P. Erb, head of the office's field auditing division, said the two agencies explained that they lacked enough competent accountants to keep pace with wartime activities.

Representative Weichel (R., Ohio) demanded that three examples of what Erb called slipshod accounting be investigated by a grand jury.

Two involved a Kaiser shipyard on the West Coast and the Worthington Pump Company. Erb did not identify the companies further.

He said in the Kaiser case $2,000,000 had been advanced by the commission for facilities but was listed on the books as expenses. In the Worthington case, $1,400,000 was advanced for machinery and again listed as expenses.

Money Was Paid Back

This, Erb said, resulted in the commission "losing control" of the accounts, although in each instance the money was paid back.

The third involved a tanker, torpedoed April 18, 1942. Two days afterward, Erb said, an East Coast port officer signed a certificate stating that the ship, which was damaged but able to move under its own power, was seaworthy.

The ship was sent to Baltimore for $1,500,000 worth of repairs, Erb said, and the company—unidentified by him—received $216,000 in charter fees while the ship was under repair. This money, he said, has been repaid to the Government but under protest.

SEES NO FRAUD IN SHIP BOARD

JUL 18 1946

But Auditor Tells Of Lax Accounting System.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—E. W. Bell of the General Accounting Office testified today that the records of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration were incorrect and incomplete but that "on the face of the records that we have examined we have found no fraud."

Bell, chief of the auditing division, was the first witness before the House Merchant Marine Committee as it began an inquiry into the two agencies's accounting methods.

Bell said that, although the general accounting had not, at this time, found any indication of fraud it had found numerous in-

stances of lax accounting methods in both shipping agencies. As illustrations, he offered the following instances:

The payment of $25,000 for a "memory course." He said this charge had been placed on a bill by a company which he did not name and that the company had been paid. This error he said was later discovered and the money returned. Bell did not specify who took the course or which agency received the bill.

A New Year's party was given by the War Shipping Administration for an unidentified ship to cheer up the passengers because the ship's departure was delayed. Bell said negotiations still are underway to get the money expended back because the accounting office felt that the Government should not have footed the bill.

The Maritime Commission was unaware for a year that it owned a warehouse in Emoryville, Cal., which held more than $2,000,000 worth of supplies.

Contractors, not receiving prompt payment on a first bill, sometimes would send a second one and discover that both were paid. In one case, Bell said, a contractor (whom he did not identify) returned $250,000 of such duplicate payments.

Bell said that the Washington records of the agencies were almost perfect. The laxity, he said, was found principally in the accounting methods of the field offices and in plants.

WSA Defends Operations.

The War Shipping Adminstration today took exception to a Government auditors' report that $8,000,000,000 turned over to the WSA and the Maritime Commission prior to July, 1943, has not been properly accounted for.

In a report submitted to the House Merchant Marine Committee, the War Shipping Agency said that the use of that phrase had caused a misconception as to the WSA's honesty, whereas it said the auditors had not actually made any charge of misappropriation of funds or similar irregularity.

There may have been some technical imperfections in its bookkeeping at the height of the war, the WSA said, but its operations were honest and effective.

Capt. Granville Conway, WSA administrator, gave the committee a copy of a letter he wrote Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, saying in part:

"I am certain that you will agree your (auditors') report was not intended to convey the impression that a total of $8,007,163,990.80, or any other part of the money appropriated for the use of the Maritime Commission and the WSA, has not been properly accounted for."

SENATORS HEAR ARMY REQUESTS

JUL 18 1946

Generals Reveal Ends for Long-range Setup.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Plans for a permanent regular army of 1,000,000 men and officers confronted Congress today after a closed-door session of the Senate Military Committee. The pre-war 1939 strength was 188,000.

Senators who listened to top-ranking Army planners said the long-range setup calls for 400,000 in the Air Forces, 300,000 in the Ground Forces, 175,000 in the Service Forces, and 125,000 in training.

Lieut.-Gen. J. Lawton Collins, a ground troop leader in the last war, and Major-Gen. Lauris Norstad, who directed air operations, sat in the closed session with the lawmakers, some of whom have questioned the need for doubling the present strength of 25,000 regular Army officers to 50,000.

These Senators, who asked that their names not be used, objected that the War Department was asking for its long range post-war authority in pieces, instead of presenting an over-all picture.

Need 100,000 Officers.

Armed with carefully covered charts and detailed plans, the Army leaders explained that they would need not 50,000 but at least 100,000 officers to lead the peacetime forces.

In addition to the 50,000 professionals or career officers, they said another 50,000 would be obtained from the National Guard, organized reserve and similar units. These officers would be taken for three-year tours of active duty with some of them qualifying for regular places.

Army leaders also outlined plans for an organized reserve of 200,000 and National Guard units of 680,000, all fully manned and equipped for prompt call and duty.

The Air Forces plan seventy permanent groups with twenty-eight of them stationed in Panama, Hawaii and Alaska. Each overseas group would have from 5,000 to 8,000 men. Also located in these overseas bases would be four divisions of ground troops of 15,000 each.

Tighter Deferment Rules.

In September, men of 19 through 29 will have to be indispensable and irreplaceable to the national existence if they are to hope for draft deferment.

That was the word sent out to State draft directors yesterday by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, who said the Army wants 25,000 men in September. A holiday on all inductions is in force during July and August. The last call, in June, was for 50,000 men.

Hershey acted shortly after President Truman authorized induction of men in the 19-30 age span.

Exceptions to the tighter deferment rules are farmers and farm hands who, by congressional mandate, are virtually draft exempt.

Hershey also directed a review of men classified as unfit for service and reconsideration of certain low-point discharges.

WILL SCRAP NORMANDIE

JUL 18 1946

Maritime Commission Planning to Relieve Metal Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The former French liner Normandie, now the U.S.S. Lafayette, is slated to be broken up in the current drive to relieve the scrap-metal shortage, a Maritime Commission spokesman said tonight.

Sunk at a pier in New York after a fire on Feb. 9, 1942, the great vessel was salvaged, but never was refitted for use. At the time the ship sank, she was being converted into a troop carrier.

John R. Steelman, reconversion director, said on Monday that because a scrap-metal shortage threatened to curtail steel production the commission would be directed to list surplus ships for the scrap heap.

The commission spokesman said President Truman's permission had been asked to include the Normandie among the ships to be broken up.

Output of War Planes In June Dropped to 62

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Military aircraft production totaled sixty-two planes in June, the lowest since October, 1939.

The Aircraft Industries Association, announcing the figures today, said that the June output included forty-three fighters, nine bombers, seven transports and three helicopters.

An industry spokesman said the low output was largely due to failure to receive engines for jet-propelled planes. He said the industry still hopes to reach the 1946 goal of around 2,000 military aircraft. Output in the first six months was 637.

The Commerce Department announced that May production of civil aircraft totaled 3,073 units having a value of $24,148,751.

REDS DROP CHARGES AGAINST EMBASSY AIDE

JUL 18 1946

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(AP) Russia has dropped charges of "hooliganism" against Waldo Ruess, 36, a clerk in the American embassy in Moscow, and has granted him permission to leave the country, the State department announced today.

Ruess left Moscow by plane today for the United States.

He had been charged with an unspecified type of "hooliganism" against a Soviet actress several months ago. Despite vigorous representations by the American ambassador, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who claimed diplomatic immunity for Ruess, the Soviet government had declined to drop the charges.

State department officials disclosed that the reason the Soviet government gave for yielding was that the actress withdrew her charges.

U. S. Envoy to Return To Yugoslavia

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Richard C. Patterson, American Ambassador to Yugoslavia, will leave July 26 to return to his post in Belgrade, the State Department said today. Patterson has been conferring with State Department officials in Washington for the last three months.

The spokesman also disclosed that the United States has received no request from Yugoslavia to turn over Constantin Fotitch, former Yugosiav Ambassador here who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by a Yugosiav court. Fotitch, who is now in Washington, was tried in absentia on charges of treason.

Truman Sees New Envoy to Australia

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Robert Butler, the first United States Ambassador to Australia, called at the White House today to thank President Truman for naming him to the post. The St. Paul (Minn.) shipbuilder, banker and construction executive said he would spend the next month being briefed on his duties before leaving for Australia.

Truman Nominates Gen. Lewis

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—President Truman sent to the Senate today the nomination of Brigadier General Henry B. Lewis as assistant adjutant general of the army for a four-year-term. He succeeds Brigadier General Thomas J. Davis, who is retiring.

Army Ordered to Stop Secret Phone Recording

JUL 18 1946

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department has prohibited its officers and employes from recording any more telephone conversations without notifying the other party that it is being done.

The order, issued by Secretary Robert P. Patterson, followed up testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee that recording devices were attached to many War Department telephones and that transcripts were made of calls by members of Congress.

The text of Mr. Patterson's order, dated July 12, was as follows:

"Although the usefulness of telephone recording machines is recognized in expediting the conduct of business, no officer or employe of the Army will make such recordings unless he informs the other party participating in the telephone conversation that the recording is being made."

Army Picks Winter-Test Chiefs

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Col. William H. Wood, former head football coach at West Point, will command Army "Task Force Williwaw" in a grueling test of winter operations at Adak in the Aleutians, the War Department said tonight. The "Williwaw" group is one of three forces, totaling 4,500 officers and men, which will test winter equipment and tactics under varying conditions. Williwaw is the name of a windstorm prevalent at Adak, Col. Paul A. Reichle was named commander of "Task Force Frigid" at Ladd Field, Alaska, and Col. Rudolph W. Broedlow of "Task Force Frost" at Camp McCoy, Wis.

Truman Not Flying to Coast

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—President Truman said today he does not plan to fly to San Francisco on Monday to attend an Army Air Forces celebration and a Shrine convention. Hamilton Air Field officials at San Francisco had reported that he was planning such a trip and reporters told the President of this report. Mr. Truman replied that there was nothing to it and that he was not going. He was contacted by news men in the White House lobby as he returned from lunch with employees of the Executive offices. Previously, the President told a news conference that the pressure of affairs at Washington would not permit his attending the Shrine meeting, much as he would like to.

ABSENTEES BLOCK CONFERENCE VOTE ON OPA REVISION

JUL 18 1946

Senator Barkley Sees No Hope of Decision Before Friday.

TOBEY DEMANDS SPEED

Rep. Spence Promises to Act 'When the Time Comes.'

WASHINGTON, July 17. — (AP)

A Senate-House conference on the OPA bill virtually marked time today and Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) reported action unlikely before Friday on modifications the Administration seeks.

NIGHT

With Barkley himself and other senators absent, the House conferees, who have taken a stand against the specific ceiling exemptions which the Senate voted, submitted no formal compromise proposals.

JUL 18 1946

Accused of 'Dawdling'

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) reported they appeared unwilling to do so with senators absent but Senator Tobey (R-NH) accused them of "dawdling" and told reporters that "all they want to do is talk."

"Feelings are tense," he added. "The time has come to fish or cut bait."

Rep. Spence (D-Ky), head of the House conferees, said that "we will make a move when the time comes. Nobody can put the chips down faster than we can."

The sane situation apparently will prevail tomorrow.

In the forenoon the conference committee will take up an unrelated bill dealing with the price of silver, on which the Senate and House have long been in dispute. Barkley said he will be absent in the afternoon because of another engagement.

Asked whether the delay on pressing to a vote on the provisions of the OPA bill is intentional, Barkley declared that "there is no significance" to it.

Discussion General

The provisions of the measure were discussed in general terms at today's meeting.

The session finally broke up when senators were called to the floor for a vote on another matter.

Meanwhile there was a fresh indication of Mr. Truman's displeasure with the measure as it stands.

The White House released a report of the War Reconversion Advisory board calling for a bill which would renew price controls for a year while "simplifying present procedures and liberalizing existing standards." A White House statement releasing the report added:

"This action shall in no wise be construed as an endorsement of the proposed legislation now pending before Congress."

Taft Refuses to Yield

House conferees sought to get the senators to agree to abandon provisions exempting meat, milk and

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other items from price ceilings as the sessions continued behind closed doors. But Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters he is unwilling to yield an inch, and "if the President wants to veto it, then let him veto it."

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) nevertheless voiced hope for quick action.

Mr. Truman was represented in some Capitol quarters as having in effect offered his own compromise, by which he might accept some provisions of the Senate bill which he considers objectionable if price controls are restored on the food items.

The forenoon conference session was given over principally to an argument between Barkley and Taft on formulae for allowing price increases based upon increased production costs.

Members of the War Reconversion Advisory board include Eric Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Ed O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Albert Goss, master of the National Grange; James G. Patton, head of the Farmers union; William Green, A.F.L. Chief, and Philip Murray, C.I.O. president.

The board said abandonment of OPA will leave the country unprotected "against a dangerous rise in prices in the interval before economic forces are working."

BARKLEY SAYS OPA DEADLOCK MAY BE BROKEN BY TONIGHT

JUL 18 1946

Downey Also Sees Chance of Accord—House Conferees Demand Food Controls.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Optimism that the price control deadlock may be broken before nightfall was voiced by Senate Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky today after a Senate-House committee canvassed the possibilities of compromise.

Senator Downey (D.-Cal.), another member of the fourteen-man committee, told reporters "there is a possibility" that an agreement can be worked out "before the day ends." They talked to reporters when the committee recessed its deliberations for lunch.

It was learned that at the meeting, House members insisted that the Senate drop the bans in its new bill against price controls of meats, butter, eggs and a long list of other items of the housewife's market basket.

Word circulated that President Truman probably would veto any measure which came to him with these exemptions.

Board Asks Controls Be Kept.

While the conference committee was at work, the White House made public a declaration from the War Reconversion Advisory Board that abandonment of price controls will leave the nation unprotected "against a dangerous rise in prices in the interval before the normal economic forces are working."

"Proper provision should be made to extend the life of OPA for a period not to exceed one year," the board said in a report to President Truman.

At the Capitol, there were reports that Mr. Truman's stand was this: He would sign the new bill, overlooking other objections, if Congress knocks out the exemptions of meat and other foods from price controls. House members of the conference committee were reported urging that as a basis for compromise.

Downey told reporters that "if Senators Tobey (R.-N. H.) and Radcliffe (D.-Md.) will agree" to the House members' proposal "this conference can end quickly." The Californian added that Senators Barkley and Wagner (D.-N. Y.) would go along with such a compromise.

Thinks Truman Would Sign.

"That would not be a good bill even then," the Californian said, "but I believe the President would sign it."

The conference committee comprises these members:

Senators Barkley, Wagner, Downey, Radcliffe, Taft, Tobey and Milliken (R.-Col.).

Representatives Spence (D.-Ky.), Brown (D.-Ga.), Patman (D.-Tex.), Barry (D.-N. Y.), Wolcott (R.-Mich.), Crawford (R.-Mich.) and Gamble (R.-N. Y.).

The Reconversion Advisory Board indorsed continued price control last April and its new report was a reaffirmation of that stand. It advised that this was the unanimous sentiment of the board as embodied in a resolution adopted yesterday. The board includes representatives of business, agriculture and labor.

Its resolution asserted that the unanimous sentiment developed after "months of discussion and consideration, and despite widely varying viewpoints and differences of opinion" in the past.

"It is essential that the termination of price control be brought about without unnecessary delay, yet in an orderly manner," it said. "This can be accomplished only through the adoption of a positive program embracing timely measures of decontrol and gradual discontinuation of cost-of-living subsidies together with the maintenance of courageous fiscal and monetary policies to combat inflation."

Members of Advisory Board.

Members of the board include Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Labor Leaders William Green, Philip Murray and T. C. Cashew; Anna M. Rosenberg, Nathaniel Dyke Jr., Eric A. Johnston and George M. Mead.

The board said of its resolution: "This action shall in no wise be construed as an indorsement of the proposed legislation now pending before the Congress."

The board said it was "also essential" that during the period of the extension of the OPA's life "the inequities and obstacles to maximum production must by administrative action be reduced to the minimum by simplifying present procedures and liberalizing existing standards."

JUL 18 1946

INVENTORY CURBS IMPOSED BY CPA

Manufacturers Barred from Holding Finished Goods Off Market.

WASHINGTON, July 17 — (AP) To prevent hoarding at the factory of scarce household appliances and other goods in hopes of higher prices, the Civilian Production administration tonight clamped stern inventory controls on manufacturers.

The anti-withholding order limits to a supply of 30 days or less the stocks of nearly a score of finished products which may be held in factories or warehouses. The rest must be moved to market.

Furniture Included

The goods affected include furniture, refrigerators, washing machines, electric ranges, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, cameras and photographic equipment and some building materials.

Simultaneously CPA tightened its control on the supplies of 27 materials and parts which manufacturers may keep in inventory. This is to prevent firms from buying them up and holding them as a hedge against rising raw materials prices.

"What we are after is to see that scarce materals go to the manufacturer whose finished products go immediately to the consumer, rather than to those who plan to withhold manufactured products awaiting possible price increases," said CPA Administrator John D. Small in a statement.

First Controls

The action is the first inventory control ever applied to finished consumer goods, except for the curbs imposed in May on men's clothing and women's hosiery. The reason was similar — to prevent manufacturers' withholding which was prevalent, a CPA spokesman said, because of expectations that price control would be killed.

Little hoarding is known to exist in the household goods industries covered today, this official said, "but we want to eliminate the possibility of it."

The order specifies that a manufacturer may not hold in inventory more than 30 days' output of his goods, or not more than a "practicable minimum working inventory," whichever is less.

"This means that if a manufacturer now has an excess inventory of any of the listed manufactured products, he has the choice of either increasing his sales or curtailing production," Small explained.

Aug. 15 Deadline

Manufacturers have until Aug. 15 to bring their inventories into line with the new ruling, which was issued as an amendment to Priorities Regulation 32.

The action is one of the measures intended by CPA to keep intact its controls over the flow of essential supplies should price control not be restored. The first, an order forbidding any seller from quoting a higher price to a priority holder than to any other buyer, was issued two weeks ago.

A third action, limiting exports, may be taken. Some officials fear that exporters, with their ceilings removed, may ship out a flood of goods needed by the domestic economy.

"Amazingly little evidence" of such a flood has developed so far, Small told reporters yesterday. Perhaps no such action will be taken—certainly not, he said, if Congress passes a new OPA act.

Besieds the goods named, the new anti-withholding order covers bed springs, matresses, metal beds and other bedding products; galvanized ware; miscellaneous electrical appliances; and the following building materials; asphalt and tarred roofing, building board made from woodpulp, pressed paper, or vegetable fibers; gypsum board; gypsum lath, metal windows; cast iron soil pipe; metal plastering base; insect screen cloth.

Imports Climb in April But Export Figures Drop

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—The Census Bureau reported today imports in April totaled $406,000,000, up $22,000,000 from March, while exports fell from $815,000,000 in March to $758,000,000 in April.

The rise in imports was attributed to increased shipments from Japan, Mexico, Canada, Chile and Brazil. A drop of $51,000,000 in exports to Europe was declared the principal cause of the decline in total exports.

April exports to the United Kingdom and France, then awaiting major loans from the United States, declined by $22,000,000 (to $62,000,000) and $10,000,000 (to $77,000,000) respectively.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined about $3,000,000 (to $11,000,000) while imports from France rose $1,500,000 (to $5,000,000).

Exports to Russia fell almost $2,000,000 (to $30,000,000) while imports from Russia rose over $3,500,000 (to $7,700,000).

Imports from Japan jumped from $220,000 in March to $11,000,000 in April as a result of arrival of increased raw silk shipments.

April exports of $104,000,000 to Canada were $6,000,000 above March. Imports from Latin America rose $4,000,000 in April to a $151,000,000 level, with gains of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 each in imports from Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Argentina.

U.S. Pay Roll Drops By $13,000,000,000

JUL 18 1946

Decline Since V-J Day Is on Annual Basis

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Federal pay rolls—military and civilian—have dropped $13,000,000,000 on an annual rate basis since V-J Day, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace said today.

His report listed government wage and salary payments, figured on an annual rate basis, as military, $17,000,000,000, down $11,000,000,000 due to demobilization of 9,000,000 persons, and civilian, $12,000,000,000, down $2,000,000,000 due to a drop of more than 500,000 workers.

Private industry wage and salary payments were unchanged at $84,000,000,000. By categories, they were down one-third in durable goods manufacturing, up one-seventh in non-durable goods manufacturing, and 15 per cent higher in non-manufacturing industry.

The average weekly wage of individual jobholders was "about the same" in the April-through-June period as in the same months of war-time 1945, "since the reduction in hours and in overtime premium pay and shifts to lower-paying jobs have been almost exactly offset by increased wage rates," Mr. Wallace said.

Gross average hourly wages in private industry, Mr. Wallace said, increased seven per cent from April, 1945, to April this year, with increases of thirteen per cent in non-durable goods manufacturing industries and ten per cent in durable goods manufacturing.

CONGRESS TO GO HOME BUT WILL KEEP DOOR OPEN

JUL 18 1946

Washington, July 17—(AP)—Congress is planning to go home soon, but it probably won't lock up shop for the year.

The program now being discussed, key legislators said today, is to try and quit July 27, or soon thereafter.

But instead of adjourning sine die (finally), they plan to take an indefinite recess so that they can reassemble without the need of a Presidential proclamation if any major problem should develop before the new Congress meets in January.

House Republican Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts said his party probably will accept whatever plan best suits the House leadership.

Veterans Incorporation Bill Passed By Senate

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House today a bill which would grant incorporation to the American Veterans of World War II.

This is the first World War II organization to win such action.

The Judiciary Committee reported it has 730 posts with 65,000 members.

Veterans' Insurance Bill O.K.'d By Senate

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The Senate today approved a bill to liberalize the life insurance plan for service men of World War II. The measure was returned to the House for action on changes.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) said veterans' organizations asked modifications that would cost $2,215,000,000, the House approved changes that would cost $1,817,000,000, and the Senate proposed $1,685,000,000.

Among the other things, the bill would make certain that step-parents designated as beneficiaries would be paid. In addition, it would cancel lapses of policies which resulted when the insured was discharged to accept a commission, was restored to active duty after being a.w.o.l., or was put back on active duty, required to fight or died in combat after being court-martialed.

HOOVER SEES FOOD RISE

JUL 18 1946

'Acute' Shortage in Starving Areas Near End, He Says

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, who recently completed a survey of the world food situation at President Truman's request, said today he expected "acute" food shortages in "the starving countries" to be ended by August.

Mr. Hoover, stopping off in Chicago en route to his home in Palo Alto, Calif., told newsmen the crop situation in the Northern Hemisphere was good, and added: "I expect the acute situation in the

starving countries to be over by August, when the Northern Hemisphere crops are in."

"The situation will be tight for another year, but it will not be acute," he said. "Very heavy United States shipments of food should cease after about mid-August. Mass starvation, meaning starvation of whole villages and towns, has been prevented, something I didn't think last February could be done."

Mr. Hoover said countries situated in the Southern Hemisphere were just planting now, "but under favorable conditions."

DEPORTATION CASE MEETS NEW DELAY

JUL 18 1946

RENO, Nev., July 17 — (AP) Deportation proceedings against Mrs. Jean Carbone Beschen, pretty English war bride, today were in abeyance pending arrival of affidavits from London attesting to her good moral character.

There are other things too that Mrs. Beschen, who got into difficulties by joining an air corps captain instead of her husband on arrival in this country, must prove when hearings are resumed, her attorney, John Robb Clarke, admitted today.

Clarke won a contested Reno divorce for his client two weeks ago from Harold Carbone of Rochester, N. Y. Now she must prove she did not deceive the immigration service by ignoring her husband for Capt. Darrell Beschen of Dubuque, Ia.

She also must prove that Beschen, whom she married after divorcing Carbone, can support her.

Clarke said the immigration officers here have agreed to transfer her case file to Shreveport, La., where Beschen is stationed, if it is so desired.

The attorney predicted the proceedings will wait until next January. Then, if she is ordered deported, he intends throwing the case into Federal court "where it can stay until eternity," he said.

R.A.F. PLANES ARRIVE

MITCHEL FIELD, N.Y., July 17 (AP)—Sixteen Lancaster bombers of the Royal Air force landed on schedule at 4 p.m. (EDT) today to begin a 30-day goodwill tour of the United States under the auspices of the Army Air Forces.

The planes will fly in review over Manhattan at noon tomorrow. The 207 officers and men of the crews will leave Saturday for Scott field, Ill., second scheduled stop on the tour.

G. I. Is Shot Dead By Fort Dix M. P.'s

Fort Dix, July 17 (A. P.).—The public relations office of Fort Dix announced yesterday that Pfc. Albert Hodge, 22 years old, of Closplint, Ky., had been shot to death in an attempt to escape from the custody of two military policemen who were escorting him to a detention barracks.

The Army reported that Hodge served overseas from January 8, 1946, to June 29, 1946, and had been stationed before that at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., after entering the Army on August 10, 1944. It gave no further details.

Anglo-U. S. Pooling Of Radar Data Asked

Buffalo, July 17 (A. P.).—Sir Robert Watson-Watt, British pioneer in the development of radar, says the United States and Great Braitain must pool their knowledge of radar to develop a system to benefit all mankind.

"It is too expensive and impractical to maintain separate radar systems between the two countries," he said in an interview yesterday. The British scientist, who is deputy chairman of the radio board of the British Cabinet, was in Buffalo to witness a demonstration of marine radar equipment aboard a Great Lakes vessel.

KAMIKAZE PILOTS FLY FOR BRITISH IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

JUL 18 1946

NEW YORK, July 17. —(AP) Japanese Kamikaze fliers who did not get a chance to blast themselves into Shinto heaven against Allied warships have been spending the postwar months piloting British army personnel in French Indo-China, says Hassolt Davis, author and explorer, who has just returned from the Far East.

Davis, Boston-born veteran of the Free French army, campaigned with British and French forces against the Viet Minh, Indonesian independence movement, before a peace treaty was signed last March 5.

At that time, he said, "big and tough and surly" ex-Kamikazes were employed extensively in ferrying British and French troops into the interior for operations against "Japanese-led bandits" associated with the Indo-China nationalists. He believes the Japanese suicide pilots are still helping disarm approximately 7,000 Japanese who he said continue to aid Indo-China bandits in the back country.

"The Kamikazes are good pilots. I rode with them on three long flights without any suggestion of trouble," said Davis in his trophy-lined flat on lower Fifth avenue. Still in the uniform of the French army, which he joined in Africa early in the war, the 39-year-old author of "Half Past When" and other works of exploration and adventure was about to leave for Maine to complete a new book on his Far East experiences.

"Most of the Japanese prisoners in Indo-China are servile little chaps," he said. "But the Kamikaze pilots are big — some of them about six feet — and they're arrogant. But the British pay them good money for flying their planes on non-military operations."

With Brig. Gen. "Moke" Murray, British commander, Davis flew from Saigon to Angkhor Wat last February. "Our pilot was a Kamikaze flying a British bomber," said Davis. "He could not speak English and communicated with no one. But he did his job well. Murray said the fellow had been captured in Indo-China."

"Come to think of it," the explorer remarked, "you'd think they might seize the chance to crash with a plane load of Allied 'brass', but so far as I know such a thing has never happened. Maybe they want to live, just like everyone else."

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The transport General Meigs from Shanghai, with 347 Army personnel and one Navy man, docking at San Francisco, is the only troopship scheduled to arrive today.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Sea Devil from Le Havre, 1,284 troops; M. I. T. Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,227; Sea Flier from Le Havre, 678; William M. Steward from Antwerp, nine.

At San Francisco

Oneida from Samar, 1,595; Louis A. Milne from Manila, 605.

An average of 41 tons of steel is used in the construction of one mile of standard two-lane concrete highway.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-- THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES SPENT APPROXIMATELY $77,000,000 IN NEWFOUNDLAND BETWEEN JUNE 1941 AND 1946, A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER SAID TODAY.

"THIS SUM," THE PAPER DECLARED, "PROBABLY MORE THAN BALANCED" ANY NEGATIVE TRADE BALANCES INCURRED BY NEWFOUNDLAND DURING THE WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17)

JUL 18 1946

APL WE1LS 01513-JA- 118A

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEGOTIATORS STUDIED MILITARY AND POLITICAL FACTORS TODAY IN SEARCH OF A MEANS OF ALLOWING MORE JEWS TO EMIGRATE TO PALESTINE WITHOUT UPSETTING THE DELICATE PEACE OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE AREA OF AGREEMENT WAS NARROW BECAUSE THE AMERICANS COULD NOT AGREE TO GIVE MILITARY SUPPORT, DEMANDED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JUL 18 1946

THE BRITISH CONFEREES WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ALLOW 100,000 JEWS TO IMMIGRATE UNLESS ALL OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMISSION WERE PLACED IN FORCE. THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED SUPPRESSION OF ILLEGAL ARMED FORCES, WHETHER JEWISH OR ARAB.

GREAT BRITAIN WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ASKED HOW MANY JEWS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE AMERICANS GAVE AN ANSWER THE BRITISH CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY. THE CONVERSATIONS WERE IN SECRET AT BRITISH INSISTENCE.

AMERICAN INFORMANTS INDICATED THE TALKS WOULD CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER TWO WEEKS.

RQ1044AED

30,24-4199

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS PLANNING TO ARM AND TRAIN CHINESE TROOPS AND TO PROLONG LEND-LEASE TO NANKING, IN A MOVE WHICH "ACTUALLY AMOUNTS TO INTERFERENCE IN CHINA'S AFFAIRSM"

PROF.V.LAN, IN A BROADCAST DISCUSSING THE CONTINUED FIGHTING IN CHINA, SAID THAT "THOUGH THE LEFT CAMP IS ANXIOUS TO MAKE PEACE, NO AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED AS LONG AS THE RIGHT CAMP, AND MORE PARTICULARLY ITS LEADERSHIP, GETS BACKING AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM OUTSIDE FORCES.

"SOME PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN CLAIMING THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS HELPING THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF CHINA." LAN SAID. HE ADDED THAT U.S.SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON "HAD TO ADMIT THAT ONLY RUMORS WERE BEING SPREAD ON THIS SUBJECT."

"THE SOVIET UNION FOUGHT THE JAPANESE IN CHINA AND THEN WITHDREW ITS TROOPS FROM CHINESE TERRITORY," HE SAID. "THE UNITED STATES ARMY DID NOT FIGHT THE JAPANESE ON CHINESE TERRITORY BUT AFTER JAPAN HAD SURRENDERED, AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ORDERED TO CHINA."

RQ1012AED

JUL 18 1946

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY EXPRESSED AN EDITORIAL WELCOME TOWARD A PROPOSED GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO OWNERSHIP OF THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE EXTENT OF FINANCIAL AND ADVERTISING INFLUENCE ON ITS PRESENTATION OF THE NEWS.

HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRESS WAS "WORTH CONSIDERATION."

"THE PRESS HAS NEITHER THE RIGHT NOR REASON TO SHUN DISPASSIONATE INQUIRY," SAID THE TIMES IN ITS LEADING EDITORIAL. THE TIMES WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT WITH THE BEST INTENTION TO FRAME ANY REMEDIAL LEGISLATION WITHOUT STRIKING "AT A PRIMARY LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE TO READ WHAT THEY LIKE."

THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE SUGGESTION OF AN INQUIRY IN ITSELF WAS "PERFECTLY HARMLESS" BUT DECLARED IT WAS SYMPTOMATIC OF "AN ANTAGONISM TO FREE SPEECH."

THE DAILY GRAPHIC SAID THE MOVE FOR AN INQUIRY WAS "IN THE HOPE THAT BY SO DOING THEY (THE GOVERNMENT) WILL DIVERT SOME OF THE INDIGNATION ROUSED BY A SUCCESSION OF MUDDLES AWAY FROM THE PROPER TARGET, WHICH IS THE GOVERNMENT."

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE HAD NOT MADE UP HIS MIND THAT AN INQUIRY WAS NECESSARY, BUT "THE CABINET HAVE COME TO A GENERAL CONCLUSION THAT THERE MAY BE A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION IN VIEW OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS."

IF AN INQUIRY IS LAUNCHED, IT WOULD BE BY A ROYAL COMMISSION HEADED BY A HIGH COURT JUDGE, THIS SOURCE SAID.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS AT ITS CONVENTION IN LIVERPOOL IN APRIL URGED AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE OWNERSHIP, CONTROL AND FINANCING OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

SN1143AED

JUL 18 1946

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT OVER WORKING CONDITIONS WERE UNDER WAY IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE AT THE TIME THE STRIKE WAS ORGANIZED BY TUDEH (EXTREME LEFTIST) PARTY LEADERS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. ADD LON (KUZISTAN) XXX JOBS

MQ832PED

NIGHT

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT INTERVENE IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS.

TASS SAID A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE IRANIAN NEWSPAPER, IRANE MA, STATED: INSERT LON (KUZISTAN) AFTER 2ND GRAF XXX NATURE

"A BRITISH COLONEL UNDERWOOD IS ARMING CHIEFS AND TRIBES AND BY THREATS AND BRIBES IS EGGING THEM ON FOR ACTION AGAINST DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS"

TASS QUOTED THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER AS SAYING THAT "BLOODY DISORDERS" SOON WOULD OCCUR IN KUZISTAN, AND ADDED: "THE COLONEL HIMSELF IS REPUTED TO HAVE DECLARED THAT THIS WILL BE DONE IN ORDER TO WEAKEN THE CENTRAL (IRANIAN) GOVERNMENT."

NIGHT

SINCE ANNOUNCEMENT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT BREAD WOULD BE RATIONED, BAKERS HAVE ASKED REPEATEDLY FOR POSTPONEMENT. THEIR OPPOSITION IS DIRECTED PRINCIPALLY AT THE MECHANICS OF THE SCHEME AND NOT AGAINST RATIONING ITSELF. ADD LON (BREAD RATION) XXX FINES

RQ120PED

OXFORD, ENGLAND, JULY 17-(AP)-THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES VOTED TODAY TO ASK THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS TO PLACE THE ATOMIC BOMB ON ITS OUTLAW LIST.

DR.PIERRE DEPAGE, PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN RED CROSS, SOUGHT TO AMEND THE ATOMIC BOMB RESOLUTION TO INCLUDE OUTLAWING OF CONCENTRATON CAMPS, DEPORTATIONS AND THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES IN WARFARE, BUT THE POLISH AND RUSSIAN DELEGATES URGED THAT THE MOTION BE PASSED AS IT STOOD.

THE BELGIAN DELEGATION WAS ASKED TO SUBMIT A SEPARATE RESOLUTION.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS COMMISSION SUGGESTED THAT THE JUNIOR ORGANIZATION "BE GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPING AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES A PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO FURTHER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL AMONG NATIONS WHICH,IT IS HOPED, WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE CAUSES OF WAR."

RQ1017AED

JUL 18 1946

U.N.-HEALTH

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)- THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE VOTED TODAY TO ADMIT NEW MEMBERS BY A SIMPLE MAJORITY AFTER OVERRIDING RUSSIAN [redacted] DEMANDS FOR A TWO-THIRDS APPROVAL. THE VOTE WAS 25-22.

JUL 18 1946

THE DECISION MEANS THAT THE 51 UNITED NATIONS AND 16 OBSERVER

NATION COUNTRIES AUTOMATICALLY QUALIFY FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION NOW BEING SET UP BUT THAT ALL OTHER NATIONS, INCLUDING SPAIN, MUST BE APPROVED VOTED UPON BY A MAJORITY.

THIS STEP FOLLOWED DEFEAT OF A PROPOSAL TO ADMIT ANY COUNTRY WHICH MERELY AGREED TO ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GLOBAL HEALTH AGENCY.

DR. G.B. CHISHOLM OF CANADA EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COUNTRIES ON POLITICAL GROUNDS "SINCE THE WORLD CANNOT AFFORD TO HAVE GAPS IN ITS DEFENSE AGAINST DISEASES."

JUL 18 1946

DR. N.T. EVSTAFIEV OF WHITE RUSSIA EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT SPAIN SHOULD EVEN BE CONSIDERED SO LONG AS GENERALISSIMO FRANCO REMAINED IN POWER. SUCH ENTRY HAD BEEN ADVOCATED BY PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE AND CHILE.

DR. FEDOR KROTOV OF RUSSIA, WHO STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE TWO-THIRDS VOTE, SAID HE WONDERED WHY DELEGATES ADVOCATING THE ADMISSION OF SPAIN DID NOT ALSO SPEAK FOR THE ENTRY OF JAPAN AND GERMANY.

"AS FAR AS THE USSR IS CONCERNED," HE SAID, "MY GOVERNMENT IS NOT OPPOSED TO THE ADMISSION OF SPAIN SO LONG AS ITS REQUEST FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IS MADE BY A DEMOCRATIC SPANISH GOVERNMENT."

(RUSSIA HAS SUPPORTED THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, HEADED BY PREMIER JOSE GIRAL).

THE W.H.O. OFFICIALLY WILL COME INTO BEING WHEN 26 OF THE UNITED NATIONS ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION NOW BEING DRAFTED. UNDER PRESENT PROVISIONS SPAIN MAY THEN APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP AND CAN BE ADMITTED BY THE MAJORITY VOTE.

JUL 18 1946

LGH-330P

WITH ROME

PARIS, JULY 17--(AP)--THE BIG FOUR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MET TODAY TO SHAPE FINALLY THE DRAFT TREATIES FOR ITALY, FINLAND AND THE BALKANS AND AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID THAT RUSSIA INSISTED THAT THE TERMS REMAIN SECRET UNTIL THE GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE MEETS HERE JULY 29.

JUL 18 1946

THE DRAFTS WILL GO TO THE CONFERENCE DELEGATES WHO WILL DECIDE AT THE OPENING SESSIONS WHETHER THE TERMS WILL BE ANNOUNCED BEFORE THE TREATIES ARE SIGNED, THIS SOURCE SAID.

30.24-4201

THE DEPUTIES WILL HEAR AN ITALIAN DELEGATION STATE THEIR VIEWS ON THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE TOMORROW.

MC 804PED JULY 17 WILSONS 02357APL

JUL 18 1946

NUERNBERG, JULY 17-(AP)-BALDUR VON SCHIRACH ASKED THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY TO REMEMBER WHEN JUDGING HIS CASE THAT HE REPUDIATED HITLER AS A MURDERER AND TRIED PUBLICLY FROM THE WITNESS STAND TO ERASE FROM THE MINDS OF 8,000,000 HITLER YOUTH, THE IDEAS HE INSTILLED OVER MANY YEARS.

THE YOUNGEST OF 21 NAZI DEFENDANTS TOLD THE COURT THROUGH HIS COUNSEL DR. FRITZ SAUTER, THAT HE HAS REALIZED HIS MISTAKE IN GIVING BLIND LOYALTY TO A "MAN WHO DIDN'T DESERVE IT."

SAUTER RECALLED THAT SCHIRACH WAS HIDING IN THE TYROL AFTER GERMANY'S CAPITULATION WHEN THE ALLIED RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT PARTY LEADERS WOULD BE PLACED ON TRIAL AND THAT HE SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY AS THE CREATOR OF THE HITLER YOUTH.

"THIS MANNER OF ACTION DESERVES CONSIDERATION IN JUDGING PERSONALITY AND ESTIMATING GUILT," THE ATTORNEY COMMENTED. "SCHIRACH JUL 18 1946 PERHAPS ONE DEFENDANT WHO NOT ONLY CLEARLY REALIZED HIS MISTAKES BUT WHO CONFESSED THEM MOST HONESTLY AND WHO THROUGH HIS PLAIN SPEAKING PREVENTED CREATION OF A LEGEND IN THE FUTURE."

RQ917AED

KILIAN'S LAWYER THEN CHALLENGED BOTH THE PROSECUTOR, MAJOR JOSEPH S. ROBINSON OF NEW YORK CITY, AND THE COURT'S LAW MEMBER, COL. WILLIAM H. BECK, JR., OF GRIFFIN, GA. THE COURT REFUSED, HOWEVER, TO REMOVE EITHER OF THEM FROM THE CASE.

ALL THIS HAPPENED IN ONE DRAMATIC HOUR THAT BROUGHT TO A CLIMAX DISPUTES WHICH HAVE KEPT THE KILIAN TRIAL IN TURMOIL FOR WEEKS--BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE COURTROOM.

ADD BAD NAUHEIM (KILIAN) XXX Kilian (Doane)

SWEENEY, READING A PREPARED STATEMENT, TOLD THE COURT THAT, ALTHOUGH HE DENIED ANY BIAS, "INASMUCH AS I AM CONSIDERING PREFERRING CHARGES AGAINST THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE (PROSECUTOR), I CONSIDER IT IMPROPER FOR ME TO CONTINUE ANY LONGER AS A MEMBER OF THIS COURT. I ASK THAT I BE PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT PREJUDICE."

JUL 18 1946

"THE COURT SUSTAINS THE CHALLENGE AND COLONEL SWEENEY WILL WITHDRAW," ANNOUNCED THE COURT PRESIDENT, BRIG. GEN. ROBERT MONTAGUE OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

SWEENEY, A GREY-HAIRED REGULAR ARMY VETERAN, SERVED ANGRY NOTICE ON ROBINSON LAST SATURDAY THAT HE CONTEMPLATED SIGNING COURT MARTIAL CHARGES ACCUSING ROBINSON OF "CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER" AND OF BRINGING FALSE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIM IN CONNECTION WITH ROBINSON'S TWO PREVIOUS CHALLENGES OF SWEENEY'S IMPARTIALITY.

"I BEAR NO ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE," SWEENEY TOLD THE COURT. "HOWEVER, CERTAIN OFFICIAL STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AGAINST ME WHICH ARE WITHOUT BASIS IN FACT OR FICTION AND HAVE LED TO EMBARRASSMENT AND HUMILIATION ON MY PART.

JUL 18 1946

"IN PREPARING THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE I SEEK ONLY TO VINDICATE MY OWN REPUTATION. I DO NOT SEEK REVENGE."

AFTER HE WAS EXCUSED FROM THE COURT SWEENEY WALKED OVER TO ROBINSON WITH A SMILE AND SHOOK HIS HAND.

ROBINSON HAD ACCUSED SWEENEY OF CONCEALING A LONG FRIENDSHIP WITH KILIAN, FORMER LICHFIELD COMMANDER, AND WITH HOSTILITY TOWARD THE PROSECUTION.

IN DEMANDING BECK'S REMOVAL FROM THE COURT, THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, LT. COL. RAYMOND E. FORD OF FORT PIERCE, FLA., ACCUSED THE LAW MEMBER OF "HOSTILITY TOWARD THE DEFENDANT AND FRIENDSHIP AND CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE PROSECUTION."

HE PUT BECK ON THE WITNESS STAND AND QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT HIS

LEGAL RULINGS, WHICH HE COMPLAINED BECK HAD REPEATEDLY REFUSED TO EXPLAIN.

"ISN'T IT A FACT THAT YOU WERE STRETCHING THE LAW AGAINST THE ACCUSED?" FORD ASKED.

"NO," BECK ANSWERED EMPHATICALLY. "I HAVE CALLED THEM AS NEAR AS I COULD SEE THEM AS I UNDERSTOOD THE LAW."

IT TOOK THE COURT ONLY 10 MINUTES IN SECRET SESSION TO UPHOLD BECK AND DENY THE CHALLENGE.

JUL 18 1946

THE COURT DID NOT EVEN BOTHER TO GO INTO SECRET SESSION TO DISMISS FORD'S CHALLENGE OF THE PROSECUTOR.

WITH SWEENEY'S REMOVAL, THE TRIAL WILL CONTINUE WITH ONE BRIGADIER GENERAL AND SIX COLONELS CONSTITUTING THE COURT, WHICH NUMBERED NINE OFFICERS AT THE OUTSET. ONE OFFICER WAS REMOVED PEREMPTORILY EARLY IN THE CASE.

@ 22AED

THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY RELEASED TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WARRANT OFFICER SAMUEL L.HARRISON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND HIS WIFE, HELEN, WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN THE SOVIET ZONE FOR 15 DAYS FOR ENTERING WITHOUT A PERMIT. ADD FRANKFURT (AP-AMERICANS) XXX BERLIN (O'Regan)

AN AMERICAN SOURCE REPORTED, MEANWHILE, THAT AMERICAN OFFICIALS OPERATING A DRAGNET FOR SOME 26 SOLDIERS LISTED AS "LONG-TERM A.W.O.L. S," ARE CHECKING REPORTS THAT SOME OF THESE MAY BE IN THE SOVIET ZONE.

JUL 18 1946

ONE OFFICER, HOWEVER, SAID THIS WAS JUST A ROUTINE CHECK, AND THAT THERE WAS NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY IN CARRYING THE CHECK INTO THE SOVIET AREA.

FHA15PED

MOSCOW, JULY 17-(AP)-- RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS PRINTED A BRIEF

JUL 18 1946

TASS DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK TODAY GIVING THE HIGHLIGHTS OF U.S.

SECRETARY OF STATES JAMES F.BYRNES RADIO SPEECH MONDAY NIGHT REPORTING

ON THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN PARIS. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

PW JAMES 00830 -JA-- 658A

DNEPR (750)
BY REMBERT JAMES

JUL 18 1946

DNEPR DAM, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RUSSIANS WORKING ON THE LARGEST SINGLE RECONSTRUCTION JOB IN POSTWAR EUROPE HOPE, WITH THE HELP OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, TO START PRODUCING ELECTRICITY FROM THE RESTORED DNEPER RIVER DAM BY NEXT DECEMBER.

HOWEVER, FEODOR LOGINOV, IN CHARGE OF THE GIANT RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT, SAID AMERICAN FIRMS WERE CHARGING DOUBLE PREWAR PRICES FOR SOME ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THAT RUSSIA MIGHT HAVE TO OBTAIN THE EQUIPMENT ELSEWHERE UNLESS SOME SORT OF PRICE AGREEMENT WERE EFFECTED.

"AT THAT RATE OF BARGAINING, THEY ARE TRYING TO TAKE OUR CLOTHES OFF," LOGINOV SAID AT SPECIAL PRESS CONFERENCE FOR THE FIRST GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO VISIT THE DAM SINCE IT WAS BLOWN UP IN 1941.

SOME AMERICAN EQUIPMENT ALREADY HAS ARRIVED HERE, HE SAID, BUT IF UNITED STATES FIRMS CONTINUE TO ASK HIGH PRICES, THE SOVIET UNION MAY MANUFACTURE MUCH OF THE MATERIAL WHICH SHE HAD HOPED TO PURCHASE FROM AMERICA. HE ADDED THAT SOME EQUIPMENT MAY BE BROUGHT FROM BRITAIN BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES CANNOT MEET CERTAIN ORDERS WITHIN A YEAR.

FOR THE LAST 33 MONTHS, RUSSIAN WORKMEN HAVE BEEN AT WORK ON THE DAM AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT--GREATEST IN RUSSIA--AFTER THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES AND THEN THE GERMANS TOOK TURNS IN WRECKING IT.

A PEAK OF 14,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED ON THE PROJECT. MANY OF THEM WERE UNEXPERIENCED COLLECTIVE FARMHANDS WHEN THEY FIRST STARTED WORK HERE. APPROXIMATELY TWO OUT OF FIVE WERE WOMEN AND GIRLS.

THE CORRESPONDENTS FOUND THAT THE MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE DAM HAD BEEN FULLY RESTORED. THEY WALKED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE HUGE STRUCTURE AND DROVE IN AUTOMOBILES THROUGH TUNNEL ROADS EXTENDING THE FULL LENGTH OF THE DAM JUST BELOW THE WATER LEVEL.

WORKMEN ARE NOW REBUILDING THE POWERHOUSE WHICH TURNED OUT 3,000,000,000 KILOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRICITY ANNUALLY FOR FACTORIES, MINES AND COLLECTIVE FARMS IN THE UKRAINE AND ELSEWHERE IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

JUL 18 1946

A47

THE RIVER PORT AREA ABOVE THE DAM, WHICH HANDLED THE MAJOR SHARE OF THE DNEPR'S PRE-WAR FREIGHT OF ABOUT 2,000,000 TONS A YEAR, IS HIGH AND DRY NOW, BUT IS EXPECTED TO BE BUSY AGAIN BY NEXT APRIL, FOLLOWING THE IMPOUNDING OF THE DNEPR'S WATERS.

LOGINOV SAID THAT ONE OF THE NINE TURBINE-GENERATOR ASSEMBLIES WOULD BE WORKING BY DECEMBER, AND THE ENTIRE RESTORATION JOB WOULD BE COMPLETED BY 1948.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE BOUGHT THREE GENERATORS FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC AND THREE TURBINES FROM NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DAY DOCK COMPANY, LOGINOV SAID. PART OF THIS EQUIPMENT ALREADY HAS REACHED THE DAM, AND PART IS NOW IN ODESSA HARBOR.

"WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET THREE ADDITIONAL GENERATORS FROM AMERICA, MAKING SIX IN ALL, BUT COSTS ARE HOLDING UP THE DEAL," HE SAID.

30. 24-4203

NEGOTIATIONS NOW ARE UNDERWAY TO BUY SWITCHES AND OTHER SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT FROM THE SWITZERLAND PLANT OF THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, HE SAID, BECAUSE AMERICAN FIRMS CANNOT MAKE DELIVERY OF THIS EQUIPMENT FOR 14 MONTHS.

THE DAM, ONE OF THE NAZI'S PRINCIPAL TARGETS WHEN THEY INVADED THE UKRAINE IN 1941, WAS COMPLETED IN 1932. IT IS SITUATED AT ZAPOROZHE, 145 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE DNEPR. EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WORKMEN TOILED FIVE YEARS TO BUILD THE PROJECT, AND AN AMERICAN ENGINEER, COL.HUGH COOPER, SERVED AS TECHNICAL ADVISER.

JUL 18 1946

IT IS A CONCRETE AND STEEL STRUCTURE 200 FEET HIGH AND FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE LONG.

WHEN THE GERMANS REACHED THE DAM IN THE MIDSUMMER OF 1941, THEY FOUND THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD DYNAMITED A GAP ALONG THE TOP, ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE STRUCTURE'S LENGTH. THIS DID NOT SERIOUSLY DAMAGE THE MAIN PART OF THE DAM, BUT PREVENTED THE GERMANS FROM USING THE ROADWAY ACROSS THE TOP. IN ADDITION, THE RUSSIANS HAD DISABLED CONSIDERABLE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD NOT DAMAGED THE POWERHOUSE.

WHEN THE RED ARMY RECAPTURED THE DAM IN 1943, IT FOUND THAT THE GERMANS HAD DESTROYED THE PROJECT WITH MALICIOUS THOROUGHNESS.

LOGINOV, WHO ARRIVED AT THE SITE IN MARCH, 1944, SAID CONCRETE EQUAL IN HEIGHT TO AN 11-STORY BUILDING HAD BEEN BLOWN AWAY FOR THREE-FOURTHS OF THE LENGTH OF THE DAM. THE POWERHOUSE HAD BEEN RAZED BY EXPLOSIVES, AND ALL GENERATORS AND TURBINES HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

ONLY 10 CIVILIANS OF THE PREWAR POPULATION OF 80,000 CRAWLED FROM THE RUBBLE OF ZAPOROZHE, HE SAID.

"THAT MEANT AN ENORMOUS JOB IN GETTING MANPOWER TO REBUILD THE DAM," LOGINOV SAID. "THE COUNTRY WAS STILL AT WAR AND WE DID NOT WANT TO ASK THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR ANYTHING WE DIDN'T HAVE TO. WE DID GET PERMISSION TO RECRUIT HELP FROM COLLECTIVE FARMS NEARBY AND TO BRING IN SOME EXPERIENCED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

"WE HAD NO HOUSES. WE SENT OUR PEOPLE UP TO BYELO-RUSSIA WHERE THEY CUT TIMBER AND FLOATED IT DOWN THE DNEPR.

"WE GOT HOLD OF AN 11,500-ACRE FARM AND STARTED CULTIVATING IT. NOW WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE OUR WORKERS 30 PERCENT FOOD OVER THE RUSSIAN NORM."

AMONG THE 12,914 WORKERS NOW EMPLOYED ON THE DAM ARE 865 ENGINEERS AND 1,200 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, HE SAID.

WW602AED JUL 18 1946

DNEPR DAM, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE DNEPR DAM RECONSTRUCTION SAID TODAY THAT 1,200 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS WERE WORKING ON THE PROJECT AND DOING A GOOD JOB.

"THEY WORK WELL AND I HAVE NO COMPLAINTS," FEODOR LOGINOV TOLD A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE CORRESPONDENTS--WHO RECENTLY HAVE TOURED A LARGE AREA IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA--HAVE HEARD A GOOD WORD CONCERNING THE WORK OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ANY SOVIET AUTHORITY. THE GERMANS CAN BE SEEN EVERYWHERE WORKING AT VARIOUS JOBS--USUALLY AT BUILDING STREETS--AND THE RUSSIANS FOR THE MOST PART HAVE DESCRIBED THEIR WORK AS POOR OR INDIFFERENT.

WW606AED

DNEPR DAM, JULY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FEODOR LOGINOV, IN CHARGE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DNEPR DAM, BEGAN A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY BY EXPLAINING THAT RUSSIANS PROUDLY CONSIDERED THE DAM TO BE ONE OF THE FIRST GREAT CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR NATION.

"AND," HE ADDED SOFTLY, "I HOPE NO ATOMIC BOMBS WILL DESTROY IT."

WW604AED

ATHENS, JULY 17-(AP)-GEN.S.B.RAWLINS, COMMANDER OF THE ESTIMATED 30,000 TO 40,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE, INSPECTED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TODAY IN NORTHERN GREECE WHERE THE GOVERNMENT SAID COMMUNIST MOUNTAIN BANDS WERE WAGING "GUERRILLA CIVIL WAR."

PETER MAVROMICHALIS, GREEK MINISTER OF WAR, NAVY AND AIR, ACCOMPANIED HIM.

GOV.GEN.A.DALIPIS OF WESTERN MACEDONIA SAID THE OUTLAW BANDS HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED RECENTLY BY INFILTRATIONS OF COMMUNISTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

BRITISH MILITARY FORCESHAVE NOT YET BEEN REPORTED MOLESTED BY THE OUTLAW GROUPS.

JUL 18 1946

RQ1009AED

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 17-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY ADDRESSED A MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT ASKING AUTHORIZATION TO DEVELOP ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH IN SWITZERLAND.

RQ1013AED

July 18

SECOND 1554 A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE YUGLSLAV

DELEGATION APPEALING FOR" URGENTLY NEEDED HELP" DISCLOSED

1,706,000 YUGOSLAVS-- 10.8 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION--

WERE KILLED DURING THE WAR. DESTRUCTION AND PILLAGE OF THE

COUNTRY WAS ESTIMATED AT DOLLARS 9,145,000,000.

JUL 18 1946

PROPOSALS REFERRED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO INDIVIDUAL SOCIETIES FOR STUDY AND FURTHER REPORTS INCLUDED A CZECH SUGGESTION FOR AN ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DAY, A DUTCH MEASURE CALLING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS UNIFORM AND A MEXICAN PLAN FOR LEAGUE STAMP SALES TO AID THE LEAGUE'S SECRETARIAT BUDGET.

1827/18

JERUSALEM, JULY 17-(AP)-JEWS THROUGHOUT PALESTINE QUIT WORK TODAY IN A ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE CALLED TO PROTEST THE CONTINUED DETENTION OF ZIONIST LEADERS ARRESTED BY BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN A ROUND-UP JUNE 29.

EVERY JEWISH OPERATED ENTERPRISE--WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HOSPITALS, NEWSPAPERS AND THE MOST ESSENTIAL SERVICES--SHUT DOWN.

THE STRIKE WAS CALLED BY VAAD LEUMI, THE NATIONAL JEWISH COUNCIL, IN SYMPATHY WITH 2,000 DETAINEES REPORTED STAGING HUNGER STRIKES AT THE RAFA AND LATRUN DETENTION CAMPS.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID DELAYS IN THE RELEASE OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE ARRESTED IN THE SEARCH FOR PERSONS SUSPECTED OF INCITING RECENT DISORDERS IN PALESTINE WERE LARGELY THE FAULT OF THE DETAINEES

THEMSELVES. MANY OF THE LATTER WERE SAID TO BE GIVING FALSE NAMES, SUBMITTING TO QUESTIONING TWICE UNDER DIFFERENT ALIASES AND OTHERWISE CONFUSING OPERATIONS INTENDED TO BRING ABOUT THE RELEASE OF INNOCENT PERSONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"IT IS A STRANGE THING," A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID, "THAT THOSE INTERNED AT RAFA FIRST DO EVERYTHING TO DELAY THEIR RELEASE AND THEN GO ON A HUNGER STRIKE PROTESTING THE DELAY."

AFTER THE HUNGER STRIKERS THREW THEIR FOOD ON THE GROUND THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE STRIKE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, THEY SUBSEQUENTLY WERE ISSUED HARD RATIONS, WHICH HAVE REMAINED UNTOUCHED.

THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, AN EXPANSION OF ITS BAN ON ALL JEWISH GOODS IN PALESTINE TO "A FULL BOYCOTT OF ALL ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL JEWISH ACTIVITIES."

THE COMMITTEE URGED ALL ARABS TO SUPPORT THE BOYCOTT, ORDERED TO PROTEST THE ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL JEWS TO PALESTINE.

DR.CHAIM WEIZMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST FEDERATION, WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR LONDON TODAY AND A RELIABLE JEWISH SOURCE SAID HE HAD "AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE PRIME MINSTER ATTLEE IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL."

RQ912AED

JUL 18 1946

Jerusalem, July 17-(AP)-Bernard Papanek, one of two men kidnaped by the Jewish underground on suspicion of being an informer, was held in protective custody tonight by the Palestine police. He escaped Saturday.

The Palestine government said Papanek asserted in a signed statement that he was imprisoned eight days, beaten repeatedly, tortured during questioning and exiled by the Jewish underground. He was accused of giving the British army information in its search of Yagur settlement.

JUL 18 1946

The police said Papanek had multiple bruises and cuts apparently caused by a stock or whip. Small circular wounds appeared to have been caused by applying lighted cigarets as he claimed.

Caruthers 01830 apr rm 1428

jerusalem, july 17-(ap)-members of the hebrew writers association, theatrical companies and the palestine orchestra appealed today to sir john shaw, palestine chief secretary, to intervene on behalf of a 60-year-old restaurant singer arrested in haifa july 1 for singing anti-british songs.

the hebrew press has charged hilda dulitzkaya's administrative sentence to bethlehem prison was part of the british campaign against sedition, but a palestine police spokesman denied the charge.

JUL 18 1946

the groups which came to the singer's said said that "the arrest of this artiste is a grave blow to the sacred freedom of speech and art of expression." these representations brought further denials

30. 24-4205

from government officials and spurred rumors here that the singer might be held on espionage charges.

officials remained silent on the ~~shooting~~ specific charges against the woman. they said a statement would be issued soon.

JUL 18 1946

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"TODAY'S STRIKE BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IS ONLY INDIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL SITUATION," SAID A STATEMENT BY VAAD LEUMI, THE NATIONAL JEWISH COUNCIL, WHICH ORDERED THE DEMONSTRATION. "ITS PURPOSE IS TO EXPRESS THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY WITH THE 1,650 HUNGER STRIKERS AT RAFA AND TO EXPRESS A DEMAND FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE."

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN BLAMED THE RAFA INMATES THEMSELVES FOR THE DELAY, CONTENDING THAT EVERY EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO SPEED UP INTERROGATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT RELEASES, BUT THAT THE INMATES DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HAMPER THE PROGRESS OF THE OFFICIALS.

IN HAIFA, A SELF-IMPOSED CURFEW OF FOUR HOURS WAS REQUESTED FOR THE CITY'S JEWS DURING THE AFTERNOON BY THE HAIFA JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, AND IN JERUSALEM APPEALS WERE POSTED URGING JEWS TO STAY OFF THE STREETS FROM 3 P.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT, WHEN THE STRIKE WAS SCHEDULED TO END. ADD Jerusalem (VL Palestine) XXX June 29

A LEADING STRATEGIST FOR THE UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION HAGANAH, INTERVIEWED BY MEANS OF AN INTERMEDIARY, DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH ARMY OCCUPATION OF JEWISH AGENCY HEADQUARTERS JUNE 29 AND THE ARREST OF JEWISH LEADERS HAVE "PROVED TO HAGANAH THAT ITS STRUGGLE HAS BEEN NECESSARY IN THE PAST AND MUST CONTINUE WITH GREATER EFFORT IN THE FUTURE." (C. Carruthers)

THE HAGANAH SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH HAD HOPED FOR A GENERAL UPRISING ON WHAT HE CALLED "BLACK SATURDAY" (JUNE 29) AND ADDED THAT "THEY HOPED TO SMASH US IN A FRONTAL BATTLE."

JUL 18 1946

"I AM NOT HOWEVER, IN THE HABIT OF ARRANGING DATES FOR ACTION TO SUIT THE PLANS OF MY OPPONENTS," HE SAID.

THE LEADER WAS ASKED WHAT WAS THE MILITARY OBJECTIVE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN MID-JUNE, AND REPLIED IT WAS TO "DEMONSTRATE TO THE BRITISH THAT THEY CAN NEVER REGARD PALESTINE AS A SAFE MILITARY BASE AS LONG AS THEY INCUR THE ENMITY OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND."

DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN AND HIS WIFE, MRS.VERA WEIZMANN, LEFT FOR LONDON TODAY, AND A RELIABLE JEWISH SOURCE SAID THE WORLD ZIONIST PRESIDENT HAD "AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS ARRIVAL."

(IN LONDON, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID NO REQUEST HAD BEEN MADE ON BEHALF OF DR.WEIZMANN FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND THAT NO TALKS WITH THE JEWISH LEADER WERE PLANNED.

(MEANWHILE, AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEGOTIATORS DELVED INTO THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF PALESTINE IN AN ATTEMPT TO EVOLVE A FORMULA FOR THE IMMIGRATION OF JEWS WHICH WOULD NOT UPSET MIDDLE EASTERN PEACE. INFORMED SOURCES INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A NARROW AREA OF AGREEMENT BECAUSE OF THE INABILITY OF THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES TO AGREE TO GIVE MILITARY SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR THE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 JEWS THIS YEAR).

RQ&MJ219PED

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECIDED AT PARIS THIS MONTH TO PLACE TRIESTE IN AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE. D OMAJ.GEN. BRYANT E.MOORE, COMMANDER OF THE 88TH DIVISIONGN T THE AMERI

ADD Trieste (@ 1 s Lain) XXX Allies

DAY

MAJ.GEN.BRYANT E.MOORE, COMMANDER OF THE 88TH DIVISION, TOLD OF THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES LAST NIGHT BUT GAVE FEW DETAILS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE DRIVER OF THE JEEP WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT BY A BURST OF FIRE FROM A SUB-MACHINEGUN. ANOTHER SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED AND A LIEUTENANT WAS INJURED WHEN THE VEHICLE CRACKED UP AFTER GOING OUT OF CONTROL.

THE SHOOTING OCCURRED AT ABOUT 11:30 P.M. NEAR LARGO DEL BARGO, 14 MILES SOUTH OF GORIZIA. THE INJURED WERE REMOVED TO THE 88TH DIVISION HOSPITAL IN UDINE. NAMES OF THE THREE VICTIMS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

LS349AED

JUL 18 1946

CAIRO, JULY 17 -(AP)- POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT E. HANNEGAN AND W.STUART SYMINGTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FOR AIR, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM KARACHI. THEY PLAN TO VISIT ATHENS, ROME, FRANKFURT, BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 18 1946

MK743AED

PEIPING, JULY 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS TRUCE TEAM AT TUNGHSIN, SHANSI PROVINCE, PROTESTED TO THE COMMUNISTS TODAY AGAINST THE ALLEGED COMMUNIST ATTEMPT TO KILL NATIONALIST COMMANDER KAO TZU-HSIEH.

KAO, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 33RD ARMY, WAS WOUNDED WHEN AN ARMORED TRAIN ENROUTE TO PEIPING WAS DESTROYED BY A MINE.

(1ST LINE READ: XXX GOVERNMENT MEMBER OF XXX)

DS456APS

ONE HIGH MARINE OFFICER SAID HE WAS NOT PARTICULARLY APPREHENSIVE ABOUT THE SAFETY OF THE SEVEN, SINCE THE MARINES HAD RECEIVED REPORTS THE MEN HAD NOT BEEN HARMED AND WERE BEING "KEPT ON THE MOVE." ADD TIENTSIN (CHINESE) XXX PUBLIC (MASTERSON)

AN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS TRUCE TEAM ARRIVED TO NEGOTIATE WITH COMMUNIST LEADERS FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVES.

MARINE HEADQUARTERS HAS NOT ACCUSED THE COMMUNISTS DIRECTLY OF CAPTURING THE MEN, SINCE NON-AFFILIATED BANDIT GANGS ARE KNOWN TO ROAM THE AREA. BUT MOST MARINE OFFICERS FEEL THE CAPTURE WAS AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE MARINES LOSE FACE.

MARINES GUARDING THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD HAVE KEPT THE COMMUNISTS FROM DESTROYING TRACKS AND BRIDGES IN AN EFFORT TO DISRUPT THE MOVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND WAR EQUIPMENT INTO MANCHURIA.

DS448APS

JUL 18 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 17-(AP)-ONE OF CHINA'S TOP MILITARY MEN, GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, SAID TONIGHT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD DO ALL IN HER POWER TO SUPPORT GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL IN BRINGING PEACE TO CHINA.

THE GENERAL, UNTIL RECENTLY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE CHINESE ARMY, SAID HE SAW NOTHING SERIOUS IN THE LATEST, SPORADIC OUTBREAKS OF FIGHTING IN CHINA'S SPOTTY CIVIL WAR.

HE SAID GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WOULD INSIST, HOWEVER, ON HANDLING ALL POLITICAL QUESTIONS THAT ARISE IN CHINA IN A POLITICAL MANNER. HE DID NOT ELABORATE AND CLEVERLY SIDESTEPPED ANY REFERENCE TO UNRRA DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA.

ARRIVING HERE BY PLANE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN EN ROUTE TO THE EAST, GENERAL HO, WHO IS THE CHINESE MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY COMMITTEE, URGED CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

HIS COUNTRY, HE SAID, WOULD SUPPORT GENERAL MARSHALL TO THE FULLEST, "BECAUSE GENERAL MARSHALL'S SUCCESS IN ESTABLISHING PEACE IN CHINA IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

GM1020PCS NM

THE NANKING GOVERNMENT, THIS SOURCE DECLARED, IS REACTING SENSITIVELY TO A PROJECTED SOVIET GARRISON MIN MONGOLIA, WHICH IS THE STRATEGIC KEY TO CHINA'S BACK DOOR. ADD MANILA (MONGOLIAN) XXX

DR.M.L.TUAN, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN MANILA, SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OS CUAH A SECRET AGREEMENT, BUT IF ONE EXISTED IT WOULD VIOLATE THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF AUGUST, 1945. (valencia) agreement

DR.TUAN ADDED THAT AN AGREEMENT OF THAT NATURE "WOULD SEEM TO BE IN VIOLATION OF THE SPIRIT OF NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE SOVIETS AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA REGARDING MONGOLIA." THESE NOTES, HE SAID, AGREED TO RESPECT THE INDEPENDENCE OF THAT STATE IF A PLEBISCITE WENT IN FAVOR OF INDEPENDENCE, WHICH IT DID.

WORD OF THE REPORTED AGREEMENT CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION IN THIS HOTBED OF OVERSEAS CHINESE POLITICAL ACTIVITY. CONTACTS WITH THE HOMELAND ARE KEPT ACTIVE.

DS452APS

Salisbury, southern rhodesia, July 17-(ap)-Vice Adm. sir William E. Campbell tait, 60, governor of southern rhodesia since november, 1944, died here today. He was formerly commander-in-chief of British Naval forces in the Southern Atlantic, and served as ~~commander-in-chief~~ of african stations from 1942 to 1944.

JUL 18 1946

fbg722aed///// campbells 01050/// apr

TOKYO, JULY 17-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOLD THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY IT HAD NO OBJECTION TO POLICE AND FIRE OFFICERS JOINING POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS OR PARTICIPATING IN POLITICS. THESE ARE "NORMAL RIGHTS INHERENT IN CITIZENSHIP," THE MEMORANDUM READ.

DS159APS NM

JUL 18 1946

FOREIGN BRIEFS (170)

MANILA, JULY 17-(AP)-THE MANILA POST TODAY PUBLISHED A STORY ASSERTING MANY FILIPINO WIVES OF UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN WERE "NOT CLAIMED AND NOT MET AND ARE ALMOST DESTITUTE" UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE NEWSPAPERS SAID THEY APPARENTLY HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY THEIR HUSBANDS.

FOLO MANILA (FOREIGN BRIEF)

JUL 18 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 17-(AP)-AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER MEET ALL "BRIDE SHIPS," A SPOKESMAN SAID EARLY TODAY WHEN INFORMED THAT A MANILA NEWSPAPER CHARGED FILIPINO WOMEN WERE "ALMOST DESTITUTE" UPON ARRIVAL HERE.

THE RED CROSS ARRANGES DETAILS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE WIVES AND CHILDREN TO CITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND PROVIDES EVERY COMFORT AND CARE FOR THEM UNTIL THEY ARE CLAIMED OR THEIR CASES DISPOSED OF, IT WAS DECLARED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID SHE KNEW OF NO CASES OF UNCLAIMED BRIDES HERE AT PRESENT.

DS454APS

30.94-4207

ATOMIC

KWAJALEIN, THURSDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-DRONES (RADIO-CONTROLLED PLANES) WILL FLY AT LOWER ALTITUDES FOR THE SECOND ATOM BOMB TEST AT BIKINI JULY 25 IN ORDER TO GATHER AIR AND WATER SAMPLES OF THE UNDERWATER DETONATION.

THE DRONES WILL BE SENT IN AT ALTITUDES OF FROM 6,000 TO 18,000 FEET, AS COMPARED WITH THE RANGE OF 13,000 TO 30,000 FEET FOR THE JULY 1 AIR BURST. THE GEYSER CAUSED BY THE UNDERWATER BURST IS NOT EXPECTED TO RISE HIGHER THAN 20,000 FEET, PERHAPS NOT A 15,000.

ONE DRONE IS SCHEDULED TO BE DIRECTED THROUGH THE GEYSER AN INSTANT AFTER DETONATION. OTHERS WILL FOLLOW FROM A FEW SECONDS TO SIX MINUTES LATER.

GM824PCS NM

JUL 18 1946

(350) ATOMIC

BY ~~WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST~~

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES WAS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TODAY WITH INFORMATION THAT REP.J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-N.J.) SAID MAY "BEAR HEAVILY" ON ATOMIC ENERGY LEGISLATION.

THOMAS, TOP-RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID HE EXPECTED THE INVESTIGATOR, ERNIE ADAMSON, TO REACH WASHINGTON DURING THE DAY. MEANWHILE, HE DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION HE SAID ADAMSON HAS UNCOVERED AT THE OAK RIDGE,TENN., ATOMIC RESERVATION.

"IT WILL BEAR HEAVILY ON THE DEBATE," WAS ALL HE WOULD SAY.

A PRELIMINARY OAK RIDGE REPORT BY ADAMSON FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE BEGINNING OF HOUSE DEBATE YESTERDAY ON LEGISLATION WHICH, AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, WOULD SET UP A FIVE-MAN CIVILIAN COMMISSION TO CONTROL DOMESTIC USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN FAVORING THE SENATE BILL WITHOUT CHANGE, ADMINISTRATION LEADERS ARE SEEKING TO SUBSTITUTE IT FOR A HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT AT LEAST ONE COMMISSION MEMBER BE DRAWN FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

ADAMSON'S PRELIMINARY REPORT, ASSERTING THAT SECURITY OFFICERS AT OAK RIDGE FEAR FOR THE NATION'S SECURITY AND THAT SCIENTISTS THERE HAVE BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGNERS--WAS ASSAILED DURING YESTERDAY'S DEBATE AS "THE IMAGININGS" OF A "WARPED MIND."

THIS DESCRIPTION WAS APPLIED BY CHAIRMAN SABATH (D-ILL) OF THE RULES COMMITTEE, WHO TOLD THE HOUSE "EVERYTHING APPEARS RED" TO THOMAS AND ADAMSON.

SABATH SAID COL.DAVID E.SHAW, SECURITY OFFICER FOR THE ATOMIC PROJECT AUTHORIZED HIM TO SAY THAT SHAW DOES NOT CONSIDER THE PROJECT'S SECURITY IN JEOPARDY BECAUSE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OAK RIDGE SCIENTISTS.

JUL 18 1946

THOMAS LOST BY A STANDING VOTE OF 162 TO 35 A MOVE TO KILL THE SENATE BILL OUTRIGHT.

HE ARGUED THAT CONGRESS SHOULD NOT PASS ATOMIC ENERGY LEGISLATION UNTIL WORLD CONDITIONS ARE MORE SETTLED. TO ACT NOW, HE SAID, MIGHT ENDANGER THE SECRET OF THE ATOM BOMB.

THOMAS DECLARED ANDREI GROMYKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, WANTS CONGRESS TO PASS A BILL "THAT WILL PASS ON TO THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD ALL THE SECRETS THAT WE HAVE."

"PASSAGE OF THIS BILL WOULD BE THE QUICKEST WAY POSSIBLE TO GIVE THE ATOMIC SECRETS AWAY," HE CONTENDED.

GG654AES

ATOM INSTITUTE (300)

BY FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-DON'T BE SURPRISED IF YOUR BARBER STARTS GIVING YOU A LITTLE OF THE LOW-DOWN ON ATOMIC ENERGY NEXT TIME YOU LEAN BACK IN THE CHAIR.

JUL 18 1946

THIS IS NO JOKE, SON--

THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING BARBERS SPREAD CERTAIN BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE ATOM BOMB AND ATOMIC POWER AMONG THEIR CUSTOMERS IN THE COURSE OF BARBER-SHOP CONVERSATION WAS OUTLINED YESTERDAY AT THE "INSTITUTE ON WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

MRS.LILIAN (CQ) WATFORD OF PITTSBURGH, SECRETARY OF THE TRI-STATE ATOMIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE, TOLD DELEGATES THAT THE LEADER OF A PENNSYLVANIA BARBER'S UNION HAD ASSURED THE COMMITTEE "HE'D ENLIST THE AID OF 10,000 BARBERS" IN A CAMPAIGN TO GET SOME OF THE FACTS OF ATOMIC LIFE ACROSS TO THE PUBLIC.

SAYING SHE THOUGHT IT WAS A GOOD IDEA TO BE FOLLOWED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, MRS.WATFORD TOLD A REPORTER:

"MAYBE IT MIGHT SOUND FACETIOUS, BUT YOU MUST ADMIT THAT BARBERS REACH A GOOD CROSS-SECTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC. YOU KNOW HOW THEY'RE ALWAYS TALKING IN BARBER SHOPS--ABOUT BASEBALL AND SO ON. THEY MIGHT PROFITABLY BE TALKING ABOUT THE IMPLICATIONS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND INFORMED BARBERS CAN READILY SPREAD CERTAIN IMPORTANT FACTS."

SHE SAID THAT HER ORGANIZATION--COMPOSED OF EDUCATORS, RELIGIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC LEADERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA--HELD REGULAR COMMUNITY CONFERENCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATING ATOMIC INFORMATION.

"WE STRESS THREE POINTS ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY," SHE SAID, "FIRST, THERE IS NO DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATOMIC BOMB; SECOND, THAT THERE IS NO 'SECRET' ABOUT IT THAT OTHER NATIONS WON'T EVENTUALLY HAVE; AND THIRD THAT THERE MUST BE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

THE MOTHER OF THREE CHILDREN, .4'.WATFORD SAID SHE FIRST GOT INTERESTED IN THE AT

INT[illegible]

JUL 18 1946

RICKS," SHE RELATED, "AND I RESOLVED THEN AND THERE TO TRY TO DO WHAT I COULD TO AROUSE PUBLIC AWRENESS TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM."

GG701AES

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED BILLS TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND LET THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPREAD INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COUNTRY ABROAD.

THE INFORMATION BILL WOULD PERMIT USE OF THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS, RADIO AND MOTION PICTURES IN "PROMOTING THAT MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PEOPLES WHICH IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL FOUNDATIONS FOR DURABLE PEACE."

THE FOREIGN SERVICE REORGANIZATION BILL ALREADY HAS PASSED THE HOUSE. IT WOULD PERMIT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE ON NEW EMPLOYES, RAISE SALARIES, AND GRANT MORE GENEROUS FINANCIAL ALLOWANCES.

EG10PES

FOLLOW WASHINGTON (140)

LOS ANGELES, JULY 17-(AP)-THE "HOOLIGANISM" CHARGE LODGED AGAINST WALDO RUESS, 36, AMERICAN EMBASSY CLERK IN MOSCOW, RESULTED FROM HIS ATTEMPT TO KISS A RUSSIAN ACTRESS HE WAS ESCORTING HOME FROM AN EMBASSY PARTY, HIS FATHER, CHRISTOPHER G.RUESS, SAID TONIGHT.

INFORMED THAT RUSSIA HAD DROPPED THE CHARGE AND THAT HIS SON HAD BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO LEAVE RUSSIA, THE LEDER RUESS TOLD NEWSMEN:

"NOW THAT THE SHOUTS HAVE DIED TO WHISPERS, I THINK IN FAIRNESS TO MY SON IT MUST BE SAID THAT IN REALITY WHAT HAPPENED WAS THAT A YOUNG AMERICAN DROVE A GIRL HOME FROM AN EMBASSY PARTY, STOPPED HIS CAR UNDER A STREET LIGHT IN FRONT OF HER HOME AND DID WHAT MANY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOULD DO OR WHAT A YOUNG MAN IN ANY COUNTRY MIGHT DO IN A SIMILAR SETTING.

"HE TRIED TO KISS THE GIRL GOODNIGHT. SHE EVIDENTLY MISUNDERSTOOD HIS INTENTIONS AND SCREAMED. THE ATTENTION OF SOVIET POLICE WAS ATTRACTED TO THE CASE."

GM1117PCS

JUL 18 1946

CHICAGO,JULY 17-(AP)-THE USE OF CHLOROQUINE IN THE TREATMENT OF VIVAX MALARIA INDICATES IT IS "SUPERIOR TO BOTH QUININE AND QUINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE (ATABRINE)", A GROUP OF ARMY DOCTORS HAVE REPORTED TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE STUDY, MADE AT THE TROPICAL DISEASE SECTION OF MOORE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SWANNANOA, N.C., IS REPORTED IN THE JULY 20 ISSUE OF THE ASSOCIATION'S JOURNAL.

"THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLOROQUINE IN CONTROLLING FEVER DURING THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE ATTACK OF VIVAX MALARIA IS STRIKING," THE REPORT SAID.

"THIS SUPERIORITY IS MANIFEST IN INFECTIONS BOTH OF MEDITERRANEAN AND OF PACIFIC ORIGIN."

ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE DRUGS PRODUCE A COMPLETE CURE, THE DOCTORS CONCLUDED THAT "IT IS EVIDENT THAT CHLOROQUINE IS SUPERIOR TO BOTH QUININE AND QUINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE."

K1047PCD NM

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-MRS.STEPHEN S.WISE, WIFE OF THE ZIONIST LEADER, HAS DECLINED APPOINTMENT AS HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE BECAUSE OF "DEEP UNHAPPINESS OVER THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH MANDATORY GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN PALESTINE."

HER REFUSAL TO ACCEPT THE AWARD WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, LORD INVERCHAPEL, IN WASHINGTON, MADE PUBLIC BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS LAST NIGHT, SEVERAL HOURS AFTER MRS.WISE AND HER HUSBAND SAILED FOR PARIS. MRS.WISE IS FOUNDER OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE AJC.

JUL 18 1946

THE CONGRESS SAID MRS.WISE WAS OFFERED THE APPOINTMENT IN APPRECIATION OF HER MANAGEMENT OF CONGRESS DEFENSE HOMES WHICH GAVE SHELTER TO BRITISH SERVICE MEN DURING THE WAR.

DR.WISE, WHO RECENTLY WAS REFUSED A BRITISH VISA TO VISIT PALESTINE IS ENROUTE TO PARIS TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.

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NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-CARROLL REECE, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN SEIZED BY "RED-FASCISTS" WHO SEEK TO FASTEN UPON THIS NATION THE VERY FORM OF GOVERNMENT AGAINST WHICH WE HAVE JUST WAGED A GREAT AND VICTORIOUS WAR."

"I DO NOT FOR A MOMENT SUGGEST THAT A MAJORITY, OR EVEN A MAJOR FRACTION OF DEMOCRATS, BELIEVE IN THIS RED-FASCISM WHICH SEEKS TO MASK ITSELF UNDER THE LABEL OF LIBERALISM," HE TOLD THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

JUL 18 1946

"WHAT I DO MEAN, HOWEVER, IS THAT MEMBER OF THIS RADICAL GROUP HAVE INSINUATED THEMSELVES INTO POSITIONS OF GREAT POWERS ON THE POLICY MAKING LEVEL IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND IN THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON.

"THEY CALL THE TUNE TO WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION DANCES, AND THE TUNE IS STRANGELY LIKE THE INTERNATIONALE. THE ROAD DOWN WHICH THEY ARE TAKING US LEAD TO ONE INEVITABLE END--A ONE PARTY SYSTEM AND A POLICE STATE."

REECE ASSERTED THAT "THE IDEOLOGY OF THE RADICAL GROUP WHICH IS LARGELY DIRECTING THE POLICY IN THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IS ESSENTIALLY BASED UPON MARXIAN SOCIALISM."

HE SAID THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY--"IF IT CAN BE CALLED A PARTY"--WAS SPLIT INTO "THREE DISTINCT AND MUTUALLY ANTOGONISTIC ELEMENTS," WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE SOUTH, "THE BIG CITY MACHINES" AND THE "RED-FASCISTS."

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30-24-4209

Austrian Property Seizure Stoutly Defended by Reds

LONDON, July 18 — (AP) A high authoritative source disclosed today that Russia has rejected American and British representations on seizure of Austrian property for reparations valued at $22,000,000 which the Vienna government claims will "lead to the complete alienation" of Austria's economy.

In a letter delivered to the Austrian government the Soviet occupation authorities in Austria made the Soviet occupaion authorities in Austria make plain that there is no change in their recent position in regard seizure of Austrian industrial plants and other property which were confiscated by the Germans following Anschluss of 1938.

Text Not Available

The text of the note was not available in London, but its essential points were known to authoritative sources who said it disagreed with almost every point in the American and British representations.

Edwin Pauley, President Truman's reparations expert with rank of ambassador, pausing here on his round-the-world fact-finding tour, declared that the United States remained ready to negotiate with other nations to renounce all claim to Austrian reparations, but was not prepared to renounce its equity unilaterally.

"Nor would we leave Austria at the mercy of, or to deal singly with, any one nations," Pauley said, adding: "You will note that I did not name any special nation."

Entitled to Plants

Pauley said the U. S. believed Austria was entitled to any industrial plants which were not purely war potential. He explained the United States would convey to Austrian trusteeship even those plants which were built by the Germans —such as the Hermann Goering steel plant—on the theory that they were constructed by Austrian labor with funds obtained by inflating Austrian currency.

This theory, which in general is supported by Great Britain, is unequivocally rejected by the Soviet Union.

Pauley said the divergent views might be resolved by the four power council of foreign ministers, and in any event would have to be settled before the Austrian peace treaty is signed.

He said the principle of reparations from "liberated" Nazi satellites was agreed upon by the major powers at Potsdam, but it would be incorrect to say that the Russians accepted anything specific in writing.

It is this difference of interpretation which now is involved in seizure of Austrian property.

Reds Seize Property

The controversy over seizure of Austrian property arose July 6 when the Soviet command in Austria announced that $22,000,000 worth of industrial property in eastern Austria had passed into Soviet ownership along with all other "German external assets" in the Russian zone.

The Russians acted without informing their allies. Austrian officials declared the Russians were claiming 75 per cent of the Republic's industrial capacity. The Russians contended it represented only about 10 per cent.

The Russians insist that property taken by the Germans after annexing Austria in 1938 is subject to seizure as German reparations under the Potsdam agreement.

The United States disputed this interpretation in the Allied Control Council, asserting that property forcibly confiscated by the Germans after 1838 could not be classified as German.

The Americans also set forth that they considered industrial plants and other assets, built under German orders by Austrian labor and with inflated Austrian funds, belong rightfully to Austrian economy and should not be taken.

Britain subsequently backed the American contention, and both nations made reparations to the Soviet command.

The Russians previously had rejected Austrian protests against Soviet interpretation of the Potsdam agreement. The Vienna government said proposed seizures would "lead to the complete alienation of Austrian economy."

Reds Reject Notes on Austria

Inform Vienna of No Change in Demand for German Assets Despite U. S. and Britain.

London, July 18 (A. P.).—Russia has rejected American and British representations on seizure of Austrian property for reparations, a high authority said today.

In a lengthy note handed the Austrian Government, the Soviet occupation authorities in Austria were said to have made it plain that there is no change in their recent position in regard to seizure of $22,000,000 worth of Austrian industrial plants and other property confiscated by the Germans following the anschluss in 1938.

The text of the note was not available in London, but its essential points were known to authoritative informants, who said it disagreed with almost every point set forth in American and British representations.

Also Ruled Out Plants.

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The Americans also set forth that they considered industrial plants and other assets, built under German orders by Austrian labor and with inflated Austrian funds, belong rightfully to Austrian economy.

Britain subsequently backed the American contention and both nations made representations to the Soviet command. The Russians had rejected Austrian protests. The Vienna Government said the proposed seizures would "lead to the complete alienation of Austrian economy."

The Soviet seizures include certain oil fields northeast of Vienna.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office said Britain has sent a note of protest to Moscow, complaining of extreme and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Hungary.

A spokesman said the representation followed Russian demands for dismissal of the vice-minister of justice, and for withdrawal of immunity for three smallholder deputies whom the Soviets accused of anti-Russian statements.

RATIONING OF BRITISH BREAD HOLDS

Commons Votes Down Demand By Churchill For Rejection

London, *Friday*, July 19 (AP)—The Labor-dominated House of Commons voted down early today the plea of Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, to reject bread rationing in Britain amid signs of a breakup in the threatened widespread revolt of bakers against the Government plan to conserve wheat.

The decisive vote to cancel the rationing scheduled to begin next Sunday was beaten, 305 to 182, after a heated five-hour debate in which Churchill vitriolically disputed Food Minister John Strachey's stand that bread restriction was imperative because of the uncertain future supply of grains.

Termed Galling Burden

Churchill called the ration plan a "heavy, awkward, galling" burden, but advised rebellious bakers to "do their best to make whatever scheme is thrust upon them by the Government work as well as possible and let the scheme break down of its own inherent defects."

His advice and that of many newspapers appeared to be taking effect as reports last night indicated that the National Association of Master Bakers may relax its announced decision not to comply with the rationing order.

The Master Bakers Association received a message from its Croydon branch saying that it had decided to make the plan work to the best of its ability, and A. F. Tomlins, chairman of the London Master Bakers Federation, said, "My advice to London bakers is to make an endeavor to make the scheme work."

Second Clash Of Day

The former Prime Minister made his attack on the bread-rationing program in his second tangle of the day with the Labor Government that succeeded his wartime coalition.

Earlier, overriding Churchill's taunts, the Labor majority in the Commons ordered an investigation—carrying a threat of imprisonment—into the splashing of London walls last night with posters which read:

"The names of Ministers of Parliament voting for bread rationing in the Commons on Thursday will be published here as public enemies and dictators."

Gives Advice To Bakers

Declaring, "We cannot feel convinced that the imposition of bread rationing is necessary," Churchill said tonight:

"It would be much better in the public interest in the next few weeks for the Government to prepare a rationing scheme in full consultation with the trade and the bakers, but not to enforce it until the necessity is proved."

Strachey replied in his rejection speech that he knew "my friends the bakers"—who had denounced him as a "doughy dictator"—would find "if and when they try reasonably to work this, they will succeed in working it."

Points To Uncertain Future

To bakers who asked postponement if not abandonment of the rationing program, on the ground that it would entail enormous extra work. Strachey said the step was necessary because of uncertain future grain supplies, adding:

"Postponement would be the most illogical thing of all. It would mean the scheme had not served its purpose for safeguarding our position for the time of the year."

Before the House voted a probe of the overnight bill-posting, Herbert Morrison, majority leader, declared:

"If members of this honorable house in the High Court of Parliament are to be branded by irresponsible people as public enemies and dictators, it is certainly open to question whether the rights and authority and privileges of Parliament have not been affronted."

"You are already on the run," Churchill shouted at the Government benches in what Morrison called "an unhappy exhibition."

"I know you do not want free speech," the opposition leader cried. "You go further and further on the road to destroying it. We are not in Russia yet."

In a succeeding angry exchange across the floor of the House, Churchill shouted "absolutely false and a lying assertion" at Communist Willie Gallacher, who charged the Conservatives had incited opposition to bread rationing.

BRITAIN PLANS SHOWDOWN ON BAKERS' THREAT

Commons Votes Inquiry Into Placards Attacking Bread Rationing Proposal.

CHURCHILL TAUNTS LABORITES

Declares at Angry Session That They Don't Want Free Speech and Are Destroying It.

London, July 18 (A. P.).—The Attlee Government decided to stand fast today on its plan to ration bread despite a threatened revolt by nearly half the country's bakers, and the House of Commons in an angry session voted a formal investigation of street posters attacking the plan. Indignant Laborites forced through the investigation after Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, had taunted them with: "I know you do not want free speech. You go further and further on the road to destroying it. We are not in Russia yet."

In the course of another angry exchange across the floor Churchill shouted "Absolutely false, and a lying assertion!" when Willie Gallacher, Communist, declared that the Conservatives had incited the opposition to rationing.

The demand for the investigation of the posters was made by the Majority Leader, Herbert Morrison. Signed by "The Face-the-Facts Association," the posters appeared on London walls last night and declared that members of Parliament who supported rationing were "public enemies and dictators." The investigation will determine whether there has been any breach of members' privileges—similar to a contempt proceedings in the United States. Persons convicted of such a breach may be jailed until Parliament orders their release.

Cabinet Conference Held.

The Government's decision to stand steadfast was reported taken at a special Cabinet meeting which the Food Minister, John Strachey, attended this morning.

While the ministers conferred, a delegation waited to place before Strachey a resolution announcing the refusal of the Master Bakers' Association to collect bread tickets in the rationing scheme which becomes effective on Monday. After fifty minutes at the Cabinet session, Strachey met the delegation for a scheduled half-hour's conference which lasted more than two hours. A spokesman for the bakers who emerged was tight-lipped.

London streets and billboards were plastered with the placards promising to publish the names of "public enemies and dictators" who vote in Parliament to support the Government's decision. Newspapers, which have been extremely critical of the Government's plan to ration bread turned an equally critical eye on the bakers' threatened revolt.

Bakers in 'Complete Revolt.'

Representatives of nearly half the nation's bakers refused point

blank at a meeting yesterday to accept rationing and thus handed the Government the greatest challenge to its authority in twelve months in office. Shouting and red-faced, the bakers declared they would go to jail rather than do the extra bookwork entailed in rationing. Some 1,500 delegates to a meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers turned own all suggestions that they modify their stand.

Aldred Bostock, chairman of the association's executive committee, declared that the bakers were in complete revolt. They were supported by 200,000 retailers and hundreds of thousands of housewives who have signed petitions against the Government's plan.

MONTY DEFENDS TALK WITH THOMA

London, July 18 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, in one of his infrequent public speeches, disclosed today that he had obtained information from captured German Gen. Ritter von Thoma which "saved many British lives."

Addressing a luncheon after receiving the freedom of the City of London, Montgomery said that he invited Von Thoma to dinner after the German Afrika Corps commander's capture at El Alamein for the purpose of questioning him about the methods of German Field Marshal Rommel.

"There was, I think, certain criticism of this action," Montgomery said, "but I got from Von Thoma certain information about the character and military methods of Rommel, his superior commander, that stood me in good stead in later battles and which without question saved many British lives."

After [illegible] over the chairmanship from Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, who is leaving Friday to attend the Paris peace conference, the Brazilian naval scientist told reporters:

"I believe the Baruch plan should form the basis of discussions by the commission. It gives an excellent basis and is a complete plan."

Captain Alberto said he did not believe the question of outlawing the production of use of atomic weapons, as proposed by Soviet Russia, could be dealt with separately. He said it should be considered as part of a broader plan, as suggested by Bernard M. Baruch.

Asked about the veto question, Captain Alberto said this issue was not yet on the agenda. He added, however, that it appeared to him that many countries are against the veto on matters relating to atomic energy.

Control Vital Step

His press conference was held immediately after a meeting of the atomic commission at which he said the international control of atomic energy would be an important step toward the abolition of war.

"We must do away with every possible form of mass destruction including air raids and naval bombardment," he said. "We must stop killing innocent women and children. It is war we must do away with."

In his formal speech before the commission he said he was optmistic over the future work to be undertaken by the commission.

"However difficult it may be to keep up the schedule of work on the high level attained by Chairman Evatt," he said, "I shall do my best to preserve the flow of work without breaking its continuity."

Captain Alberto will head the 12-nation commission for one month under rotation. He also is chairman of the commission's important committee No. 2, which is charged with the task of drafting specific terms of an atomic control plan.

A few hours before the meeting of the Atomic commission, its newly-created 12-nation legal committee held a closed session and elected Paul Hasluck of Australia as its first chairman.

The primary task of this committee, next meeting July 29 or 30, will be to find solutions to such complicated legal problems as the veto question.

U. S. Atomic Energy Control Urged As U N Discussion Basis

NEW YORK, July 18 — (AP) Captain Alvaro Alberto of Brazil, new chairman of the United Nations Atomic commission, said today that the United States atomic control plan should be accepted as the basis for discussion.

House Votes 127-96 to Seat Military Man on Atom Board

Override Administration's Wishes and Senate's Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) The House voted today to seat military representatives on a five-man commission for domestic atomic energy controls, overriding the administration's wishes and the Senate's decision.

By a non-record vote of 127 to 96, the House upheld an amendment by its Military committee requiring the President to select one of the five commissioners from the armed forces, leaving him to name a second military man if he sees fit. The decision is subject to a roll-call vote later when the measure reaches the stage of final passage.

Conference to Decide

House adoption of the controversial provision probably will throw the matter into a Senate-House conference committee for decision. The bill by Senator McMahon (D-Conn) which the Senate passed provided that all five members of the commission should be civilians. This was endorsed by President Truman and approved by the heads of the Army and Navy.

The House earlier beat back attempts to kill the legislation outright, giving the administration a

The House recessed until tomorrow before taking up the controversial patents section of the bill.

Before quitting for the day, it adopted by voice vote another military committee amendment requiring the $14,000 a year head of the proposed military application division to be a member of the armed forces.

An amendment by Representative Mathews (R-NJ) to eliminate the power of the control commission to make grants for research work was adopted on a standing vote of 79 to 68.

Johnson Move Defeated

A move by Representative J. Leroy Johnson (R-Calif) to stipulate that no more than three of the five commissioners should be members of the same political party was defeated on a 33 to 69 standing vote.

Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) led the fight against the military representation amendments, telling the House it is "fundamental in a democracy" in time of peace for the government to be run by civilians and not by military men. The armed forces, McCormack insisted, should not be in a position to dominate control of atomic energy development in peacetime.

Representative Thomason of Texas, second-ranking Democrat on the military committee, also fought the changes, asserting that "the war is over" and the time has arrived to get "started on peaceful and human pursuits."

But Chairman May (D-Ky) and other Military committee members countered with the argument that the presence of one, or even two, military members on the commission would not militarize it.

Representative John E. Rankin (D-Miss), who startled the House yesterday by claiming spies now are inside the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic reservation, spearheaded the "sudden death" assault on the bill.

Telling his colleagues the United States should secure the peace of the world before "we begin to give away the weapons"—which he said the bill might do—Rankin moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The effect of that parliamentary maneuver, had it succeeded, would have been to kill the bill. It lost by a standing vote of 131 to 102 after Chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military committee pleaded with the House not to "go haywire."

HOUSE READY TO TAKE VOTE ON ATOM BILL

Fight Over Military Member on Control Board Continues Unabated

Washington, July 18—(AP)—Atomic energy legislation reaches a vote in the House today, with someof its most ardent supporters conceding "trouble" ahead.

While there seems to be only a slim chance that the legislation will be killed outright, the fight over the issue of civilian versus military control continuel unabated.

The first test comes on a House Military Committee recommendation that at leastone of the five membersof the proposed Atomic Energy Control Commission be a representative of the armed forces, and that the director of military uses of the new energy also be a military man.

In making that recommendation the committee overrode provisions of a Senate bill—endorsed by President Truman—setting up a five-member civilian control commission and topping the military application division with a civilian.

Administration leaders said they would fight all the committee amendments and try to push through the legislation in the exact form it passed the Senate.

Monopoly Issue Spreads

An equally intense but less noisy controversy has developed over a section giving the Government a irtual monopoly oer inventions in the atomic energy field.

This section has been attacked as a stride toward Socialism and Sovietism. Its supporters contend it is necessary to prevent "leaks" that might endanger national security.

Overshadowing debate on actual provisions of the bill are claims of opponents of all-civilian control that Communists are interested in having the measure passed as it went through the Senate.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-N. J.) told the House yesterday that Andrei Gromyko, Soviet representative on the U. N. Security Council, "couldn't have drawn a better bill for Russia."

And Rep. John E. Rankin (D.-Miss.) startled his colleagues by declaring there are spies at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant.

Rankin and Thomas are leading the fight to kill the bill outright, a course they say is necessary to insure the secret of the atom bomb. This secret, they contend, is safe as long as it remains with the Army.

Truman Picks Austin to Head U.N. Delegation

Lists Connally, Vandenberg, Mrs. Roosevelt, Bloom for Session of Assembly

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—President Truman announced at his news conference today that Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, would be nominated as ranking member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly meeting at New York Sept. 23. Senator Austin has been designated as United States member of the United Nations, effective next year.

Other members of the delegation to the assembly, the President said, will be Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the absence of either the President or Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, Mr. Truman said, Senator Austin will be in active charge of the delegation. He added that while he had no plans to go to the meeting, Mr. Byrnes would attend.

As alternates to the United Nations Assembly meeting, Mr. Truman named John Foster Dulles, a Rpublican foreign policy expert; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Chicago, who served with the United States delegation at the London U. N. meeting; Representative Charles A. Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, and Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California.

He added he had not yet had a chance to talk to Mr. Byrnes about the organization of a delegation to the Paris peace conference opening July 29.

On another aspect of foreign relations, Mr. Truman indorsed Secretary Byrnes's report, Monday, on the Paris foreign ministers' conference and also called attention to the address of Senator Vandenberg in the Senate on Tuesday.

Ex-Premier To Present Siam Grievance To U. N.

Bankok, Siam, July 17 — (Delayed)—(AP)—The Siamese Government named former Premeir Khuang Aphiyong today as delegate to present Siam's grievance against France over borders to the United Nations Security Council.

Khuang has been leading a determined campaign to unseat the present government of Premier Pridi Phanamyong. He made undisclosed conditions before accepting the appointment. Khuang is a native of Battambong, seat of the disputed Cambodia area.

French Union Leaders Call Mass Demonstration

Paris, July 18 — (AP) — Leaders of France's General Confederation of Workers (C.G.T.), which claims a membership of 5,000,000, announced today plans for a mass demonstration Friday in support of the union's demands for a general wage increase of 25 per cent.

Rallies were held in various factories in the Paris region last night by union members, who repeatedly chanted "raise our salaries."

President Georges Bidault announced two days ago that the government could not see its way clear to granting a general wage increase of more than 15 per cent.

EAST ORANGE G. I. SEIZED IN FRANCE

Paris, July 18 (A. P.).—T/5 Joseph A. Polvere of East Orange, N. J., was arrested at Le Havre in April as he was about to return home and was returned here for court-martial on a charge of embezzling $58,000 from the Central Disbursing Office, where he had been a clerk, it was disclosed last night when Lieut. Ernest H. Fiedellow of Huntingdon, L. I., said that he had been removed as Polvere's attorney and transferred to another post in France.

Fiedellow said that Polvere was apprehended as the result of an inquiry begun after a French chambermaid had found 100,000 francs under a pillow in Polvere's billet. At an interrogation, the lieutenant added, two French girl friends of the defendant, testified that he had given them costly presents.

The attorney said also that Polvere charged that he was beaten during an investigation by two Criminal Investigation Department agents, who claimed that Polvere admitted he had sources of income he declined to divulge.

Fiedellow said the Army turned down his request to continue as Polvere's counsel at the court-martial. He observed that several other persons had had access to the Central Disbursing Office, where the monthly turnover was from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Army press officials reported that two other clerks have been detained as material witnesses. They were not identified.

30.24-4211

30 FARBEN PLANTS TO BE AUCTIONED

Berlin, July 18 (A. P.).—As another step in the four-Power program of dissolving what was once the largest chemical trust in the world, the American military government announced today that between thirty and thirty-five smaller plants of the I. G. Farben Industries will be sold on the open market as far as possible into private hands.

These plants are located in all four occupation zones and are of a type which can be operated independently without detriment to the technical production of chemicals reserved for post-war German economy after reparations. Representing only a small fraction of the huge Farben combine's assets, the plants are unaffected by questions of patent and trademark rights which will be settled later.

However, the sale is important in that it is expected to set a precedent for further measures to liquidate I. G. Farben, which had ownership of, or participation in, more than 600 plants, the bulk in the Russian occupation zone. James S. Martin, American member of the four-Power I. G. Farben Control Commission, said that the United States was insisting that the plants in the present sale should be sold into private hands.

U. S. Officer Denies Top-Heavy Demands On Food In Germany

Frankfurt, July 18—(AP)—Six out of every 10 loaves of bread baked in American-occupied Germany are made from wheat grown in the United States, Col. William Dawson, military governor of Wuerttemberg Baden, told the German news service DANA at Stuttgart today.

Denying rumors that American food imports were counterbalanced by Army requisitions of German food, Dawson said:

"We do supplement our rations with some vegetables and fruits grown here. This supplement represents, however, only 5 to 10 per cent of the indigneous production."

STRIKE CLOSES ITALY PAPERS

Premier Says Unrest Threatens Vital Coal Mines

Rome, July 18 (AP)—A strike of 100,000 mechanical employés tonight shut down almost all of Italy's 200-odd newspapers for 24 hours even as Premier Alcide de Gasperi told an alarmed Constituent Assembly that spreading labor unrest was threatening to close vital coal mines in Sardinia.

The Premier described the situation as a national emergency and called out the army, navy and police to help end the strikes which continued to spread throughout the country. General strikes are gripping several cities.

Employés of private printing shops, paper factories and related industries joined printers in to night's walkout, called in an effort to force employers to standardize wages throughout the country at the highest levels prevailing in Milan, Turin and other northern Italian cities.

Denies Armed Seizure

Workers in the northern cities, even though they sought no pay boosts themselves, walked out in solidarity with the printers in the rest of the country, and editorial employés of Rome newspapers voted an expression of sympathy with the strike.

De Gasperi said that miners at the Mussolini-built "model city" of Carbonia in Sardinia had threatened to strike. These miners produce 90,000 tons of coal a month for Italy's fuel-short industry.

Denying that armed Turin workers had occupied factories, as some dispatches had reported, the Premier said the government was following the strikes closely and hoped for an early settlement.

He expressed the hope that no "extraordinary measures" would be required to meet the threat to the nation's economy and said the Government was asking capital and labor to "avert grave consequences" by exercising a sense of responsibility.

De Gasperi also promised an early payment of the "Award of the Republic" decreed soon after the monarchy was voted out. This award consists of bonuses ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 lire for low-income bracket workers. [The lire has an exchange rate of 225 to the American dollar.]

It was the refusal of the employers to grant advances against this award which touched off the Turin strike.

De Gasperi's call to the army, navy and police to act, if necessary, to end the strikes constituted the most vigorous step yet taken by the Premier. A Cabinet minister said the action had the support of the Socialists, but that the Communist position was not known.

Armed Services' Report

De Gasperi aimed his action particularly against the strike of some 7,000 petroleum workers, who have tied up vital operations and paralyzed UNRRA transport.

Reports tonight said that the armed services—with the help of some strikers co-operating on a limited basis—had supplies going normally to hospitals, fire departments, UNRRA and the like, and hoped for similar results in Rome tomorrow.

Sicilian oil strikers, however, took heated exception to the intervention of the military there, telegraphing General Confederation of Italian Headquarters here a protest against the "arbitrary attitude of the armed forces."

The Premier, who also holds the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, conferred with labor leaders here last night, asking them to get their men back to work. He then sent telegrams to all prefects and police headquarters in the country and to navy, army and aviation authorities, telling them to request labor leaders to get their men back on the job.

To Be Arrested And Fined

If any responsible leaders refused, de Gasperi directed that they be arrested and fined.

He further instructed the navy to assume control, where necessary, of the distribution of oil in ports, and directed the army, air force and carabinieri to take over distribution in the interior and to resume immediate delivery to UNRRA, the armed forces and other emergency operations.

The Premier's action—in which he directed officers to proceed "with the utmost rigor and energy"—was taken after UNRRA officials had notified the Italian Government that a UNRRA ship was incurring demurrage charges of $120 per hour because oil workers refused to unload it.

Petroleum workers are striking for a 30 per cent wage increase and other benefits.

In industrial Turin, meanwhile, a general strike which started yesterday spread today and included public services.

Both in Turin and in Cuneo workers occupied factories as they did in the days that preceded the rise of Mussolini's Fascists.

A Turin dispatch to Rome's *Risorgimiento Liberale* said groups of armed workers had installed themselves in some factories and the city's telephone service was cut off from outside contact.

PREMIER HOPES TRIESTE PLAN WILL BE VETOED

ROME, July 18 — (AP) Premier Alcide De Gasperi said today that Italy was hopeful that the forthcoming Paris peace conference would veto the four-power foreign ministers council's proposal to internationalize Trieste.

"Italy expended 600,000 casualties in the last war defending Trieste," he said in an interview. "I have a very great fear that the new republican government will not survive if the (proposal) is formalized at the peace conference."

De Gasperi described the internationalization plan as a "solution" which would satisfy neither Italy nor Yugoslavia, and added that he doubted that Yugoslavia, which also claims Trieste, would accept the "solution."

(A dispatch from Belgrade quoted Vice Premier Edvard Kardelj as telling the Yugoslav Parliament that his government "cannot and will not agree to the Paris settlement of the Trieste question." The important Adriatic port is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.)

De Gasperi said that the proposed internationalization was "easy to understand from an international point of view," but that the city "is Italian from the point of view of its population and it is supremely important to a nation in such desperate economic straits as this country is now."

The Premier said that his countrymen were very disappointed with "American promises" which caused Italy to wage war on the side of the Allies.

"When the Americans entered Italy, we were told that if we fought beside you that this and that and the other thing would be considered in the final peace treaties," he said. "Instead, what? We lose Trieste, an Italian city."

De Gasperi said that "true internationalization" of the area would necessitate international control of railways and communications extending all the way to the Danube.

Asked if he considered that any ethnic line existed on which a boundary could be drawn, he replied in the affirmative, but said it would cut across an aqueduct, communications of the city and hydro-electric power lines.

Border Changes Hit

The Premier also described changes in the Italian-French border, approved by the four-power ministers, as "a humiliation."

He said he recently had proposed to the French Government that the Moncenisio area, awarded to France, be turned into a joint pool of hydro-electric power for both France and Italy, but that the French had replied the suggestion came "too late."

"Italians understand that, having once been enemies, some punishment will be forthcoming," he said. "We have accepted the loss of our colonies, fleet and reparations. But the minor change in frontier is not a just punishment. It is merely a humiliation."

Meanwhile, Italy protested to the four-power ministers, that she had been given insufficient time to gather data requested on the Italian-Yugoslavia frontier. The information was requested for the deputy foreign ministers, now in session in Paris.

An Italian Foreign Ministry communique said that the government was not informed until Monday night that a special commission named by the ministers desired an Italian commission to appear before it yesterday. An Italian delegation headed by Mello Lupi di Soragna, Italian ambassador to France, arrived in Paris by plane yesterday afternoon and is slated to be heard today on Trieste.

One member of the delegation said that the presentation of the Italian viewpoint on Trieste "does not mean that we are accepting" the decision to internationalize the city.

Trieste Is Held Vital To New Italian Republic

De Gasperi Expresses Disappointment in 'American Promises,' Warns Government Won't Survive Port's Internationalization—Pins Hopes on Paris Parley

Rome, July 18—(AP)—Premier Alcide De Gasperi, expressing disappointment in "American promises," said today he feared the new Italian republic would fall if Trieste were internationalized as recommended by the Four-Power Foreign Minister Council.

The premier described the Trieste compromise as a "solution" which satisfied neither Italy nor Yugoslavia, and said that Italy was pinning her hopes on the forthcoming Paris peace conference to veto the internationalization proposal.

"Italy expended 600,000 casualties in the last war defending Trieste," he said in an interview. "I have a very great fear that the new Republican government will not survive if the compromise is formalized at the peace conference."

He added with a wry smile that he doubted if Yugoslavia would accept the "solution" either.

'An Embarrassment'

"In fact it isn't a solution," De Gasperi said. "It is only an embarrassment."

Duce's Nephew Pardoned By Italian Amnesty Order

Rome, July 18—(AP)—Vito Mussolini, nephew of the former Duce and one-time publisher of his newspaper, Popolo D'Italia, was pardoned today under the terms of the general political amnesty granted by the Italian Republic.

Vito Mussolini was sentenced last December by a Milan court to 14 years imprisonment for helping to maintain Fascism. The order for his release was sent to the prison island of Procida in the Bay of Naples, where he has been imprisoned.

BORDER MENACED, FRANCO CHARGES

MADRID, July 18 — (AP) General Francisco Franco, referring to an "international campaign against Spain, accused the outside world today of perpetual hypocrisy and loss of moral sensitivity, and contended that "menaces of the frontier" had compelled his country to keep a "larger than normal" army.

In an interview with the Falange party newspaper "Arriba" on the 10th anniversary of his revolt against the Spanish republic, Franco said that "declared war" is over but "there exists a mute war and when there are no guarantees on frontiers nations must take natural precautions. That is the case of Spain, which since the end of her conflict has had menaces on her frontiers which obliged her to keep under arms a number of effectives which are larger than normal."

"If Spain committed some venial sin during these recent years," he added, "it does not admit comparison with the most grave sins which during the past war were committed against the peace and internal order of our nation and which today, in peace, continued to be committed."

Franco suggested that his country take as its motto: "What others spend in killing and destroying one another, we spend in the resurgence of Spain and social justice."

'Frontier Menaces' Require Big Army, Says General Franco

Madrid, July 18—(AP)—Generalissimo Franco declared today that "menaces on the frontier" since the civil war had compelled Spain to maintain a "larger than normal" army.

In an interview published in the Falange organ Arriba on the 10th anniversary of his revolt against the republic, Franco defended his administration and accused the outside world of "perpetual hypocrisy" in its attitude toward Spain.

He suggested the country take as its motto: "What others spend killing and destroying one another, we spend in the resurgence of Spain and social justice."

"If Spain committed some venial sin in recent years," he added, "it does not admit comparison with the most grave sins which during the past war have been committed against the peace and internal order of our nation and which today in peace continue to be committed."

SPAIN ASKS DEATH IN REBELLION CASE

Madrid, July 18 (A. P.).—The prosecution at Coruna has asked the death penalty for Mrs. Enriqueta Otero Llano and three men accused of being leaders of the Communist party in Lugo province.

Lesser sentences were demanded for fifty-two others tried jointly with the four leaders on charges of "military rebellion." The Government said a list of 140 persons marked for assassination had been found among the accused and that some already had been killed. The police said the defendants caused terrorism, possessed arms and explosives and distributed subversive propaganda.

Mrs. Llano, a former school teacher, was accused of being finance secretary of the Communist party in Lugo province. She appeared in court on crutches. She was wounded when arrested and told the court she fired on police because they were in plain clothes.

Earlier Generalissimo Franco declared that "menaces on the frontier" since the civil war had compelled Spain to maintain a "larger than normal" army.

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ALLIED OBSERVERS AT POLLS SOUGHT BY POLISH FACTION

L. ALLEN

WARSAW, July 18—(AP) Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajcyk—waging what he terms is a battle "for the freedom of men"—and millions of his Polish Peasant party followers are hoping that, if necessary, the United States, Britain and Russia will supervise the Polish general election tentatively slated for November.

Mikolajczyk and his supporters, who he claims number 60 per cent of Poland's 24,000,000 population, say they are going to try to have proper safeguards inserted into the election laws to guarantee a "free and unfettered" expression of the will of the people.

Observers Only Hope

But, they add, if that fails, then the only hope is for the United States, Britain and Russia to send in observers and supervisors to see that the election is conducted according to the Yalta and Potsdam directives.

Poland's temporary parliament—the National Council of the Homeland— is expected to be convened in August to enact laws governing the general election. Mikolajczyk already has made it clear that those laws must be far different from the rules that governed the June 30 referendum, which asked if a one-house parliament was desired, whether the people approved nationalization of industry and spliting up of large estates, and whether the populace approved establishment of Poland's western frontiers along the Baltic and the Oder and the Neisse rivers.

He has charged categorically that the referendum was "fraudulent" and has asked the government to declare it invalid. But Waclaw Barcikowski, commisioner-general for the referendum, said investigations have disclosed that Mikolajczyk's charges generally were not substantiated by facts.

Charges Mass Arrests

Mikolajczyk, also minister of agriculture, said that in all but three of Poland's 16 provinces members of his party were denied the right to act as polling commisioners. He coupled this with charges of mass arrests of more than 5,000 party members by the ministry of public security. He also contended that his party was denied the right to wage an infensive campaign, as did the four so-called government-bloc parties.

He says his party wants the right to advertise, freedom from the rigid government censorship which keeps much news out of the peasant press and equal representation with the nation's five other political parties at every polling place in the country.

Meanwhile, the bloc parties, headed by the Communist-backed workers, the Socialists, the Democrats and the Peasant party (which is not connected in any way with Mikolajczyk's party) are exerting pressure upon the Catholic-backed Labor party to join a proposed single bloc ticket for the election.

Simultaneously, Labor party headquarters reported that security police had seized Franciszek Dudek, the party's president in Krakow, and two assistants.

Polish Government Said Violating World Promises

Warsaw, July 17—(Delayed)—(AP)—Karel Popiel, president of the Catholic backed Lobar Party, declared today the Provisional Polish Government had violated "its international commitments concerning political freedom in Poland" by banning the party's congress, which was scheduled to open Friday.

Popiel, in a prepared statement, accused the government of prohibiting the congress because the Labor Party has consistently sided with Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party, which has been critical of the administration.

CZECH PARLIAMENT VOTES

David, National Socialist, Chosen as Permanent President

PRAGUE, July 18 (AP)—Joseph David, National Socialist, and a popular figure in Czechoslovak politics, was elected permanent President of Parliament today, becoming, after President Eduard Benes, the second highest official of the Republic. M. David held the post in the Provisional Parliament.

The regular Parliament, after the election of May 26, chose Communist Antonin Zapotocky, a Communist, who now resumes his old post as president of the trade union organization.

REDS CRITICIZE AMG IN KOREA

Izvestia Declares Hunger Prevails in U. S. Zone.

Moscow, July 18 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia said today that hunger prevails in the American occupation zone of southern Korea. Russia occupies the northern part of the former Japanese-ruled mainland peninsula.

"Rice reserves are going everywhere except into the stomachs of Koreans," the newspaper added.

"The American Military Governor (Major-Gen. Archer L.) Lerch has made one of the greatest discoveries in economics: In his opinion, hungering people are themselves to blame on account of their boundless appetite."

Izvestia said that the Governor, by calling on the people to eat less, "thereby gained political advantage from the situation which he himself created."

Accuse U. S. on China

Russia Charges Move to Establish American Rult in East

MOSCOW, July 18 (AP).—The Russian publication "New Times" said today the United States intends to create strategic military bases in China "for establishing American rule in the Far East."

"The action of American military authorititis in China witnesses that they are ready for serious operations," the article said.

"The American 7th Fleet is concentrated in Tsingtao in a district where war clashes are exptcted. The commander of American marines in Tsingtao stated his intention to help Chinese government forces. An American fleet is cruising the Yangtze River to help the Chinese government under the pretext of 'upholding order.'"

Americans In Moscow Checking Up On Relief

Moscow, July 18 (AP) — Seven Americans have arrived in Moscow to find out first hand just what use was made of $90,000,000 worth of supplies which the American Society for Russian Relief shipped to the Soviet Union during the last five years.

The delegates arrived from Prague by plane and were quartered in a hotel across the street from the Kremlin. The Soviet Society for Cultural Relations and the Soviet Red Cross have made appointments for them and have drawn up a tentative itinerary.

Peter Grimm, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, heads the group.

REJECT EAM PROPOSAL

Athens, July 18 (A. P.).—All parliamentary parties in Greece either ignored or rejected today a proposal by the left wing EAM (National Liberation Front) that the differences of left and right wing groups be bridged by the granting of "equality" and a general annesty.

Acting Premier Stilianos Gonatas termed the offer "propaganda based on treachery" and said the EAM hoped to prevent the execution of emergency measures designed to wipe out armed Communist bands which he accused of terrorizing various sections of Greece.

The Populist party flatly refused to consider the proposal and spokesmen for the Venizelist Liberals, Socialists, Democrats and Liberals said their parties had rejected it.

The Ministry of Public Order, meanwhile, said a Communist band had attacked a village near Edessa yesterday, killing four rightists.

Greece's Bread Ration To Be Increased August 1

Athens, July 18—(AP)—The Greek bread ration will be increased from eight to 10 ounces daily per person effective August 1, the Ministry of Supply announced today.

The announcement said the increase was made possible by the excellent Greek wheat crop, which this year equals pre-war production.

Inonu Says Turkey Compelled To Keep Its Army Mobilized

Istanbul, July 18—(AP)—President Ismet Inonu told the nation last night that while Turkey desires "the establishment of a prompt, definite peace" she feels compelled to keep her army fully mobilized as it has been for the last three years.

In a radio broadcast asking support for his People's Party in next Sunday's national elections, Inonu emphasized the uncertainty of the future and suggested the possibility that questions concerning the Dardanelles and the "security" of Istanbul might arise soon.

(Russia has indicated her desire for a revision of the status of the Dardanelles, which connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean.)

EGYPT WANTS CONTROL OVER TROOP ENTRIES

Asks Right to Decide Future British Use of Soil, Source Says

Cairo, July 18—(AP)—Authoritative sources said today that the Egyptian government had taken the position that this country must be the sole judge in future years as to when British troops shall be permitted to operate from Egyptian soil.

Egyptian representatives negotiating for revision of the 1936 treaty with Britain have agreed, these sources declared, that Egyptian roops will fight alongside British forces if this country or a neighbor — such as Palestine — should be attacked.

They have taken the stand, however, that the treaty must reserve to the Egyptian government the decision as to whether any emergency warrants the presence of British forces in Egypt.

Hence the Joint Defense Council on which the treaty negotiators have agreed would be purely consultative and would not have the power to re-open Egyptian territory to British troops once they have departed.

The negotiators were said to have agreed that the new treaty would incorporate a clause providing for the evacuation of British forces now in Egypt within a specified time, but were said to have disagreed on a date.

The British were reported asking for five years to complete the evacuation while the Egyptians were insisting on one.

FORMER JEWISH TROOPS LAUNCH SETTLEMENT

JERUSALEM, July 18 — (AP) Hundreds of Jewish colonists from all parts of northern Palestine and numerous Arab guests were present at a ceremony today establishing a new settlement for demobilized Jewish soldiers.

The village, in the hills of lower Galilee, was named "Kfar Kisch," Commemorating the late Brigadier Frederick Herman Kisch, chief engineer of the Eighth army, who died in action in the Tunisian campaign.

One of the Arabs among the guests, Shiekh Ibrahim Muhammed El Tahib, ended his speech with a wish for good neighborhood and peaceful relations with the Jewish settlers.

Palestine Officer Flies To London For Parley

Jerusalem, July 18—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cnuningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, departed by plane for London today for conferences with Minister of State Phillip Noel-Baker on the Palestine situation.

An offiical announcement said the talks probably would last for only a few days and that Cunningham would then return to Palestine.

PALESTINE SETUP SCORED BY MEAD

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) protested before the Senate today what he called "the cruel actions" of the British Government in Palestine.

Asserting that the British Army "is engaged in a campaign of terrorism" in Palestine, Mead told his colleagues that the United States should send no troops there.

"The British Army is not in need of American reinforcements for the purpose of breaking down the Jewish national home in Palestine," he said. "It is for the people of this country to tell the British Government that it must stop this ghastly mockery."

MARSHALL PLANS TO TALK TO CHIANG IN NEW PEACE TRY

NANKING, July 18 — (AP) General Marshall today flew to Kuling with Dr. John Leighton Stuart, the new American ambassador, to meet Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a new effort to resolve the Chinese political deadlock which is rapidly deteriorating into widespread arm-

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ed conflict.

Dr. Stuart is expected to present his credentials to Chiang at the Chinese leader's summer residence Friday.

Marshall's special American envoy assigned to try to bring peace to China, was expected to use his persuasive powers on Chiang in an attempt to win concessions leading to settlement of the difference between the Chinese government and Communist factions.

There was no word whether Marshall had any particular program in mind, however. He is expected to return to Nanking in two or three days.

Fierce Fighting Rages

Pro-government dispatches said fierce fighting raged around Tsiyang, 25 miles north of Tsinan, in Shantung province. The government has reported 40,000 Communists launched an attack on the government garrison there three days ago.

The Communists broadcast from their Yenan headquarters a long report that government troops were pressing a big-scale offensive in Shantung and Shansi provinces and particularly along the Kiangsu-Anhwei border just north of Nanking and Shanghai.

The Communist radio was making capital of the slayings of two members of the third-party Democratic League in Kunming within the past week. The broadcasts blamed government secret police for shooting Li Kung-pu and Wu Yi-tu, and said Communist Leader Mao Tse-tung had sent telegrams of condolence to the survivors.

Lo Lung-chi, Democratic League leader who also has blamed secret agents for the assassinations, made a new protest to General Marshall just before the Americans took off for Kuling.

RIVAL CHINESE ARMIES MARCH ALONG YANGTZE

Maneuvers and Clashes Pose Threat of Open Civil War.

FOES ACCUSING EACH OTHER

Gen. Marshall Flies to Summer Capital to Renew Talks With Chiang Kai-shek.

Nanking, July 18 (A. P.).—Rival Chinese Government and Communist armies were on the march along the mighty Yangtze River today and clashes north of this vital artery of China posed a threat of full-scale civil war.

Gen. Chou En-lai, leader of the Communist delegation in Nanking, charged the Government with "aggressions" and told a press conference that "local conflicts are [illegible] rapidly into civil war."

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, denied this and asserted that Communist armies instead were marching from the north upon the Yangtze, along whose banks lie Nanking and the great port of Shanghai.

"If we permit them to advance to the Yangtze unopposed," Peng declared, "we had better start considering moving the capital back to Chungking."

Gen. Marshall, special United States envoy, flew to the summer capital at Kuling to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and presumably gave him the latest account of the deteriorating situation. His headquarters said only that Marshall was accompanying Dr. John Leighton Stuart, new United States Ambassador, who will present his credentials to the Generalissimo. Marshall is expected to return to Nanking within two or three days to resume the deadlocked negotiations.

Quiet in Manchuria.

There was an ominous quiet in Manchuria, but from reports pouring in little remained in China proper of last January's cease-fire agreement which Marshall hoped to use as a foundation for a permanent peace.

Chou said fighting now was concentrated north of Shanghai and northeast of Nanking in northern Kiangsu province, in strategic Shantung on the seaboard further north, in northern Hupeh, which embraces Peiping and Tientsin, and south Shansi, just west of Hupeh.

Chou added, however, that unless the fighting were checked in this string of eastern provinces the "whirlpool of war" would draw into its vortex all Manchuria and adjacent Jehol province.

Sees Marshall as Key to Peace.

San Francisco, July 18 (A. P.). Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's right-hand man in military affairs, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, thinks the ultimate peace of the world depends on the outcome of Gen. Marshall's efforts to restore peace among China's bickering millions. And to this end, he said, the generalissimo and the Chinese Government will bend every effort. But, he added, the Generalissimo would deal in a political manner with all political questions in China.

"The success of Gen. Marshall," Ho said, "is the success of China. Peace in China is closely connected with stability in the Far East and with the peace of the world."

Asked if he thought Chinese Communism was connected in any way with Russian Communism, the former Chinese Chief of Staff replied tartly:

"Better ask the Chinese Communists that."

New U. N. Delegate.

En route to a new job as Chinese representative on the United Nations Military Committee, Ho praised the close co-operation of the Chinese and Americans in the past.

"I hope the cordial co-operation between the two peoples continue for the peace of the world," he said. "But a mutual understanding is not enough. I hope the Chinese and American people see more of each other so that a more thorough understanding of each other may be gained. We invite Americans to come to China and stay a long time, study us and remember not to consider all local problems as applying to all of China."

PEACE AND WAR MEET IN CHINA

Nanking, July 18 (A. P.).—A scene at the Nanking airport today presented a clearer picture of the Chinese situation than could a column of words.

President Truman's envoy, Gen. Marshall, was about to board a United States Army plane for the summer capital at Kuling to renew peace talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Roaring down the runway came Chinese fighter planes, each with five bombs under the wings, machine guns loaded and ready.

Marshall was on a peace mission; the fighter planes were off on armed reconnaissance or strafing missions against Communist positions. Had he been elsewhere, Marshall might have seen Communist troops on the offensive.

SCORES LAGUARDIA ON RELIEF TO CHINA

Shanghai, July 18 (A. P.).—The Far Eastern Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in a resolution today took Director-General LaGuardia to task for cutting relief supplies to China drastically without consulting the council.

The Russian delegate abstained from voting on the resolution, which was submitted by P. J. H. Stent, delegate for the United Kingdom.

In debate over the resolution, T. F. Tsiang, Director-General of CNRRA, declared heatedly that "it would be an intolerable situation if one man by dictatorial action, could stop supplies to any receiving country."

Donald S. Gilpatric, the United States delegate, objected to Tsiang's remarks but said La-Guardia's method was "unfortunate."

The resolution expressed the hope that the Far Eastern Council henceforth would be kept fully informed and its advice sought as to the time when shipments to China are resumed.

ATOM-DRIVEN SHIPS IN 5 YEARS FORECAST

SYDNEY, Australia, July 18—(AP) Steamships running by atomic energy within the next five years were forecast today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, one of leaders of the American party at the Bikini atomic bomb tests.

Discussing in an interview the possible application of atomic energy to peacetime uses, Compton said he could see no immediate application other than steam ship propulsion. With the use of new energy, space occupied by coal bunkers could be used for cargo, he said.

Members of the party will leave Saturday for Bikini.

Police Kill Six Rioters in India

Bombay, July 18 (A. P.).—The police fired into a crowd at Ratlam in central India on Tuesday, killing six persons and injuring twenty-seven.

A communique from the Ratlam State authorities said that the crowd was attacking a polic party with sticks and stones.

6 Killed In Ratlam Food Riot

Ratlam, India, July 18 (AP)—Six persons were killed and 27 were injured today when police fired on a crowd demonstrating in front of the maharajah's palace against a cut in the food ration, said an official communiqué issued by the state of Ratlam.

PLOT IN SIAM IS CHARGED

Premier Cites Discovery In Connection With Arrest

Bangkok, Siam, July 18 (AP)—Premier Pridi Phanamyong announced today a plot to overthrow constitutional Government in Siam had been discovered.

The disclosure came when the premier answered a request by Khuang Aphiwong, former premier and newly named representative to the United Nations, for the release of Liang Chayakarn, member of Parliament, who is now under arrest. The Premier said police had found certain documents revealing a plot to overthrow the constitutional régime.

Pridi did not specifically link Liang with the plot.

King's Death Involved

Liang, a representative of the Obon district of northeastern Siam, was arrested a week ago on a charge of being tied up with a political ring distributing anti-Government leaflets and spreading false reports that the Premier was responsible for the death of King Mahidol.

Khuang was named yesterday to present Siam's case against France before the United Nations Security Council. He had requested the release of Liang as one of the conditions on which he would represent Siam in presenting its side in the Indo-China border dispute with France.

Liang is a member of the Democratic party led by Khuang which represents the opposition to the Pridi government.

Asia's Urgent Rice Need Puts Siam in Favored Spot

BANGKOK, July 18 (AP)—Hungry Asia's need for rice has transformed Siam from a defeated debtor nation into the best economic prospect of any southwest Asiatic country.

In the next year Siam is scheduled to accumulate something like $72,000,000 in foreign credits. Britain is sending her 5 million yards of textiles, a commodity urgently needed in every Asiatic area east of India. British and American military, transport, farm and economic experts are working to wipe out the effects of Japanese occupation. The United States has made available $15,000,000 credit for rolling stocks, trucks and other surplus army equipment.

Situation Changes

Only six months ago Siam was faced with economic stagnation. A Japanese satellite whose only excuse was that a government "not representative" of her people had declared war on Britain and the United States, she had agreed in a peace treaty signed in January to give the British, without charge, "up to 1,500,000 tons" of rice, her chief export crop. At the end of April only 165,000 tons of the Siamese cereal had been exported in seven months. Famine was rife in China, India and Malaya.

British food officials conceded there was little the Siamese government could do about the situation. Much rice was being held by Chinese merchants awaiting higher prices payable in something other than Siam's devaluated currency. Siam's internal transportation was seriously disorganized; replacement locomotives, freight cars, trucks, gasoline and bridges were not available. Farmers didn't want money; they were waiting for textiles, cigarettes and other scarce consumer goods.

Rice Agreement Aids

The Anglo-American-Siamese rice agreement, signed May 9, changed all that. Siam's currency was pegged at 40 ticals to the pound sterling. Payment was guaranteed for 1,200,000 tons of rice to be exported in the next year. The price later was raised to double the prewar figure. Textiles were ordered in; the arrival of 22 million cigaretts deflated the price 75 per cent. Serums and hypodermics were flown in to check a serious epidemic that was killing off water buffalo. The military replaced two railway bridges needed to restore land communication with Malaya and 800 railway cars and locomotives—captured Japanese equipment—are due from Malaya.

Along with these dollar and cent aids, Siam is getting export Anglo-American advice on increasing rice acreage and production.

To critics who question such aid to a nation which was an active enemy, attaches of the combined rice commission reply that rice is urgently needed and that they are getting it the cheapest possible way. Rice could have been delivered under the January treaty, they say, only by occupying the country with great numbers of troops who would have to take the cereal away from farmers and merchants by force. They believe that such procedure would have ended future export production for a long time.

Long Japan Occupation Desirable, Romulo Says

Tokyo, July 18—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine delegate to the United Nations, said in an interview today that "the longer the occupation of Japan continues the better for security in the Pacific."

Romulo, who fought on Bataan with General MacArthur, said he was visiting Japan to see conditions at first hand to help him as the republic's representative on the Far Eastern Commission.

"The American GI," he said, "has an initial role to play in the bloodless occupation and in the democratization of Japan. America and democracy are being judged by the Japanese people watching the GI's behavior."

Air-Conditioning Delays Jap Trial

Tokyo, July 18 A. P.).—Sir William Webb, president of the International Tribunal for the Far East, said today that it appeared unlikely the trial of former Premier Tojo and twenty-six other high Japanese could be resumed before Monday because of a breakdown in air-conditioning in the court room.

Gurkha Tradition Gives Heroic Flare To Picture Posing

Kure, Japan, July 18—(AP)—A group of Indian Gurkahs freshly arrived in Japan for guard duty drew the interest of Associated Press Photographer Charles Gorry because of the big, wicked knives they all carried.

Gorry wanted a picture, and innocently asked a couple of the big fellows to pose with knives drawn.

After much discussion among themselves, the Gurkahs appointed one of their number. He drew a knife and posed.

But as soon as the picture was taken the Gurkhas gathered around the subject and rushed him to a hospital.

He had slashed his thumb in order not to violate the tradition that the weapon, once drawn, is never sheathed until it draws blood.

Missing G. I. Found Strangled in Japan

Kyoto, Japan, July 18 (A. P.).—The body of a soldier who had been missing since June 12 was found today stuffed in a foot locker in a small storage building near a barracks, Fifty-eighth Signal Battalion Headquarters announced. T/4 Vernon W. Butler of Santa Paula, Cal., made the find. The soldier, whose identity was withheld, had been strangled.

PHILIPPINES PLAN REQUEST TO U. N. FOR NEW ISLANDS

Manila, July 18—(AP)—Foreign Secretary Elpidio Quirino said today that the Philippines would ask the United Nations for one group of French-claimed islands and several British-leased islets flanking British North Borneo.

Quirino told a press conference the Philippines Republic would ask for sovereignty over the Shinan Gunto islets, 200 miles west of the southwestern Filipino Island of Palawan, and the Turtle Islands off Borneo's northeast coast.

At the same time, Quirino said the Philippines would investigate the claims of nine Filipino heirs of the late Sultan of Sulu that they were the legal heirs of British North Borneo because the British hadn't paid their rent.

The Shinan Gunto group long has been a subject of dispute between France and Japan.

Quirino asserted the Philippines had the best claim because the group was closer to the republic than any other land and was needed for national defense.

The Turtles, he declared, long had been a source of trouble for the Philippines because they served as a jumping off point for smugglers, opium runners and illegal immigration and should return to the Philippines' jurisdiction "n the nterests of orderly administration."

OFFERS TO CANCEL LAND SALE TO BURT

Manila, July 18 (A. P.).—The Philippine Congress prepared today to begin an immediate investigation of the sale by a Catholic hospital association of the great 840,000-acre Buena Vista estate to Brig.-Gen. Ernest H. Burt, U. S. A., retired, and Mgr. Jose N. Jovellanos, ecclesiastical governor of the diocese, offered to cancel the sale and reinstate a pre-war Government option to buy the land for 3,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000) if the Government would make good its arrears on the option, in the amount of $250,000, which was badly needed, he said, to rebuild the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Meanwhile Mgr. Sovellanos prepared to confer with President Roxas, who had threatened to expropriate the land, if necessary, to block the conveyance.

Burt, who was scheduled to become the first witness at the congressional investigation, had arranged to purchase the estate for $2,500,000, and a smaller one for $625,000. He said he represented a syndicate of investors who would sell the land at less than market value to the tenants and divide the profit between the syndicate, the hospital and the Government's Old Age Benefit Fund. (ADD)

Peron Favors U. S. as Ally

Tells Congress Argentina Would Aid In Next World War

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (AP).—President Juan Peron was quoted by the newspaper "La Prensa" today as declaring in a recent speech that in event of another world war, Argentina must enter it quickly on the side of the American republics.

The report said the new president, speaking to Peronista members of the Congress, said "his government desired to remain at the side of other nations of the hemisphere, especially the United States."

Text of the speech has not been published.

BRAZIL TO OPEN DOORS TO DISPLACED FAMILIES

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 18—(AP) Joao Alberto Lins Barros, Brazilian immigration director, declared today at a news conference that 100,000 displaced persons in Europe might find a haven in Brazil if the United States woud furnish transportation.

He said such a mass migration would cost $1,000,000. He added that a mixed commission of British and American tehnicians would arrive late this month to survey the prospects here.

The director said Brazil was interested only in family groups and would not accept several hundred thousand Polish soldiers recently reported desiring to come to Brazil.

Reds In Canadian Espionage Report Leaving Country

Ottawa, July 18—(AP)—The 17 Russians named in a government report as having engaged in espionage activities either have already left the country or will depart in the immediate future.

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King told Parliament yesterday that 11 of the 17 had departed before publication of the report Monday by a two-man Royal commission, and that he had been assured the others "will be leaving immediately."

The Russians were officials or employes of the Soviet Embassy here.

CORAL TO SPEED SHOCK OF NEW BLAST AT BIKINI

Effect Will Be One of Most Crushing Blows in History

H. Blake Lee

Aboard The USS Appalachian, July 18—(AP)—The world's first underwater atomic bomb at Bikini July 25 will strike the coral atoll the most crushing blow in the earth's history, excepting only a few volcanic explosions.

The mechanism on which this gigantic blow is based is the speed of sound. In the air that speed is a mile in five seconds; in water a mile in little over one second, but in coral it is more than two miles a second.

The shock, or blast, travels in water and in coral at these same terrific speeds. This means that the crushing effect of shock goes nearly five times farther in water than in air. In coral the crushing goes 10 times farther.

This might mean catastrophe for Bikini atoll if the entire energy of the bomb exploded under water goes into the water the same as the entire energy goes into the air from an air burst.

Some Energy Wasted

But not nearly all the atomic energy gets into the water at Bikini. The exact percentage is both a military secret and a matter of scientific controversy.

Half of the nuclear fission power in the underwater blast may go into the water. That will be enough for an entirely unprecedented shock. Furthermore, it is possible that the underwater bomb may be more efficient than the air bomb. This second bomb can possibly explode with the force of 50,000 tons of TNT.

This shock, passing through the water, does not stop when it hits the coral. It merely enters the coral and doubles its speed.

Official estimates are that the shock may tear a hole in the coral 50 feet deep directly below the underwater bomb.

Coral, because it is full of holes, will rob this shock of some of its crushing force. Nevertheless, the shock is expected to hit the rock top of the submarine mountain on which the atoll stands.

That mountain top is estimated to be very sturdy. It appears to be table-top in shape, 20 miles by 10, and to be made of rock about 8,000 feet thick.

If these estimates are right, the mountain top is a capstone in which the atomic bomb shock may well be expected to die without further damage.

May Wreck Atoll Sides

However, the outer side of the coral atoll may be wrecked, at least in a space a few miles from the center of the explosion. As the shock wave passes seaward through the coral it will come to the water on the ocean side.

The shock will not stop, but will enter the ocean. At that point the shock wave will slow down from two miles a second to under one mile. This abrupt slow-down may tear loose some coral and also is expected to send century-old deposits on the outer slopes of the otoll sliding down deep under the water.

If enough of these deposits go down, scientists predict the slide will cause a small tidal wave. They insist such a wave will be harmless.

TEST OFFICERS PATROL BIKINI SEEKING RAYS

Young Ensigns and Lieutenants Have Say on Safety

Aboard Flagship Mt. McKinley July 18—(AP)—The fate of some of the guinea pig ships in the atomic bomb tests in Bikini Lagoon rests upon the word of a dozen junior officers.

These youngsters—lieutenants and ensigns whose average is 22 years—are the radiological monitors, the men who venture into the atom-bombed target areas to decide whether water and ships are "hot" with deadly radioactivity.

Ships set afire or broken by the bomb test may burn or settle toward the sinking point, but until the monitors decide they are safe to board, no salvage party may fight the fire or send off flooding holds.

Their chiefs, Col. Stafford Warren and Comdr. Draper L. Kauffman, send along word to the Task Force High Command only after they have had the reports and recommendations of the monitors. The lads all volunteered for their dangerous jobs.

Lt. (j.g.) Francis A. Carrier of Pawtucket, R. I., says the first test produced no difficulties. He hopes the second will be as easy to monitor, but isn't sure.

More Loose Ships

For one thing, Carrier says, the expected extensive destruction of test "Baker" probably will produce large amounts of floating debris—a hazard both from radiological and navigational standpoints. Moreover, ships torn loose from moorings may drift haphazardly.

The radiological safety patrol in the lagoon operates in progressive stages. At the outset, remote-control launches are sent in to sample the water.

Six monitor teams, traveling in groups of three or four boats each, with eight or 10 men including crewmen, then origin feeling for the "hot" spots.

They have their own safety standards. Under them the maximum amount of radioactivity to which they (or anyone else) may subject themselves in any one day is one-tenth of a roentgen, a unit used in measurement of X-rays. Actually, 10 roentgens are considered tolerable amounts in many hospitals and laboratories.

While reconnoitering after the first bomb burst July 1, one of the monitor teams encountered an area showing 6.5 roentgens on the Geiger counter, the device by which the X-rays are detected. The team left the spot fast—and a red mark showed on the chart immediately.

Monitor team leaders say their men generally exhibit little apprehension over their jobs.

However, Lt. (j. g.) William B. Davis of Gallatin, Mo., says he has one man who "keeps one eye on his steering wheel and the other on the Geiger counter, and just about dies if the needle starts swinging over on the counter. He's going home to get married after this is over."

DIVER REPORTS ON SHIPS SUNK

Tells How Bomb Wrecked 5 Vessels at Bikini.

E. Fay

Aboard the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, July 18 (A. P.).—A diver at Bikini lagoon told today how the might of the atomic bomb was stamped on the wrecks of five ships sunk July 1. Lieut.-Commander J. T. Simpson of Lynchburg, Va., one of a handful of men who have seen the maximum effect of the bomb on shipping, gave reporters a description of the damage he and his nine divers inspected.

The transport Gilliam lost its entire superstructure "and wreckage is strewn about like all the steel from Pittsburgh was thrown on the bottom." The destroyer Lamson, which capsized and sank a few hours after the explosion, had "her fantail bent sharply up for fifty feet forward and a large wrinkle in the hull as if squashed down like a sandwich," Simpson said.

He reported to Vice-Admiral William H. P. Blandy, task force commander, that he found no fusing effect from the heat of the

30-24-4215

bomb. Asked about any lingering radioactivity, Blandy said equipment brought to the surface from one of the sunken ships still was dangerous ten days later.

The task force command is getting its technical information on the sunken ships from detailed descriptions of divers and from photographs taken by underwater cameras.

Task force ships began moving out of the lagoon during the day in preparation for the dress rehearsal Friday (Thursday, New York time).

BIKINI REHEARSAL MAKES 'LOUD POP'

Try-Out for July 25 Atomic Test a Success, Says Blandy —Photo Flash Premature

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—A rehearsal for the earth's first under-water atomic bomb test next week went off on schedule and with a "loud pop," a pooled radio broadcast heard here tonight quoted Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, commander of Operation Crossroads at Bikini Atoll, as saying.

A flash bomb was exploded twenty minutes prematurely by a short circuit in the dress rehearsal, which had been set for 8:35 A. M. Friday, Bikini time [5:35 P. M. Thursday, Eastern daylight time], said a broadcast recorded by the American Broadcasting Company.

Admiral Blandy explained, according to a statement monitored by the American Broadcasting System, that the "premature" explosion was the detonating of a device to test camera equipment. He said it 'had no significance with regard to the actual bomb.'

The rehearsal bomb was set at the exact position to be occupied by the atomic bomb on July 25 (July 24, United States time).

Army Specialists Study Films of Atom Bomb Test

ST. LOUIS, July 18—(AP) The mysteries of Bikini's first atomic bomb test currently are the concern of Task Unit 152—a team of 80 scientists and Army specialists. This force, working in the Army Air Forces' aeronautical chart plant here, is poring over more than 1,000 pounds of film exposed during the test bomb drop.

"Every imaginable type of picture—still, strip, motion picture, color, black and white, infra red—was employed to obtain complete coverage of the burst and the resulting phenomena," said Lt. Col. Richard S. Leghorn, commander of Task Unit 1.52.

"In the first 10 seconds, for example, enough motion picture film was exposed to equal three full-length movies. Ten photographic planes, eight B-29s and two C-54s, in addition to photographically equipped drones, circled the area during the experiment. In Army Air Forces planes alone, 328 cameras were in action during the mission."

Leghorn, with many others of the group here, participated in filming the bomb drop.

Tasks Named

Among the tasks of the unit are:

1. A study or radar scope photography of the test.
2. Examination of the effects of radioactive particles on film of varying sensitivity.
3. Bomb damage studies based on film exposed aboard ships and on the atoll during and after the explosion.
4. Preparation of a complete motion picture story of the Army Air forces' participation in the operation.
5. Assembly of various highly secret data.

Photographs of the operation, flown back to various laboratories throughout the country for development, arrive almost hourly at the chart plant.

Special types of film such as that taken from a shutterless blur camera, exposed at the rate of 400 feet a minute and covering a 10-mile field, and film from B-17 robot planes, exposed at the rate of 10,000 frames a second while the planes were traveling through the bomb cloud, are among those being studied.

The photographic mission was carried out without a single hitch, Leghorn said, "perhaps because of the intense preparation in which seven complete photo dress rehearsals were flown involving 8,000 man hours."

ELECTRON BEAM OPENS NEW WAY FOR ATOM STUDY

URBANA, Ill., July 18—(AP) A 22,000,000-volt free electron beam which can be used to "penetrate the core of an atom and study the nucleus in a way never before possible," has been produced at the University of Illinois, the school announced today.

The beam, described by the scientists as a "new tool for which atomic and medical scientists have long waited," comes from the university's 22,000,000-volt betatron which had been used previously only to produce high voltage X-rays.

New Cancer Aid

It opens entirely new ways, the scientists added, to: (1) Study the inside of the atom; (2) Study the behavior of electrons; (3) Create artificially radioactive substances, and (4) Attack deep-seated cancer.

Production of the beam is the fruition of nine months of cooperative research at the school by Prof. Donald W. Kerst, who invented the betatron in 1940; Prof. Gerald M. Almy; L. H. Lanzl, a graduate student; and Dr. Lester S. Skaggs, physicist of Michael Reese hospital, Chicago.

Although theoretical calculations indicate that the beam might disclose important advantages over X-rays in the treatment of deep-seated cancer, Dr. Skaggs said from three to five years of further study might be required before such a powerful force can be turned on a living human being for tests on patients.

The scientists point out that artificial radioactivity is not new but that its creation by electrons with such a powerful energy is. Whether the two are different is another question they now hope to answer.

Pro[illegible]

The betatron beam, they explained, is composed of high-energy negative electrons and has "greatly different properties and possibilities from the high-energy beams of the much heavier positive ions, such as come from a cyclotron."

Work on the previous maximum free electron stream of 4,000,000 volts indicated unexpected effects, the scientists found, but added that the energy was not great enough to study and explain them. The slower electrons are bounced off by atomic forces, which increase tremendously as the nucleus is approached.

Although electrons are charged particles while X-rays are waves, experiments with the lower energies indicate they have similar effects. The scientists said that by study of the new beam they hope to ascertain whether the two also produce similar effects at the higher energies.

Scientists Hit Rankin's Atomic Control Stand

Oak Ridge, Tenn., July 18 (AP)—The Association of Oak Ridge Scientists and Engineers tonight accused Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) and other House members who have spoken out against legislation for civilian control of atomic energy of "maliciously trying to mislead their fellow congressmen."

The accusation was made in a telegram sent to House Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) by Chairman E. E. Minett, who said the association was "deeply concerned over the recent outbursts of irresponsible statements on the House floor concerning the atomic energy legislation now being considered."

Rankin charged yesterday in a House speech that "there are spies" now inside the atomic plants here and that investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities are after them.

"If Representative Rankin actually has information concerning spies at Oak Ridge, it is his duty as a citizen to turn such information over to the FBI and to the security division of the Manhattan district," the scientists' statement, released by Minnett, said.

Senate Conferees Reject Plea to Keep OPA Food Controls

WORK IS STARTED ON COMPROMISE FOR ACTION TODAY

C. I. O. Calls for Buyers' Strike, Immediate Increases in Pay.

ECONOMY PARLEY ASKED

Truman Advocates Year's Postponement of Big Shipbuilding Job.

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP)—While Senate-House conferees argued in virtual stalemate today over terms on which OPA might be revived, the C.I.O. called for a buyers' strike, immediate pay raises to meet rising costs and a national conference to stabilize the economy.

At the same time President Truman recommended a year's postponement of a big shipbuilding job, attributing his move largely to the effects of the proposed materials purchases on prices.

Negotiations Halt

The congressional negotiations on OPA jolted to a halt when Senate conferees turned down a House proposition to allow restoration of price controls on meat, butter, eggs and other foods. Coupled with that suggestion was a proposal that 'manufacturers' price increase formula in the senate bill be made mandatory by removal of discretionary authority for OPA.

The debate went forward in what one conferee, who would not be quoted by name, called a "complete stalemate." Others in the compromise-seeking group, however, were less pessimistic.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a fractional decline for the day in its index of 28 basic commodities, the first such decrease since price controls expired the first of July. The index dropped .4 per cent to 248.8, still showing a rise of 24.8 points this month. How much of the increase resulted from removal of subsidies on various items was not discussed by BLS.

[illegible] prices for hogs, steers, corn and flour declined, while cotton rose a cent a pound.

3 Per Cent Gain

At the same time the BLS weekly index for 900 per cent increase during the week ended July 13. This figure stood at 120.7 per cent of the 1926 average, up seven per cent for July and 14 per cent since the end of the war in August, 1945.

The C.I.O., in a statement from its executive board complained of what it called a 25 per cent rise in essential living costs in the two weeks since OPA lapsed, and 40 per cent in the two months since congressional debate over the agency's continued life heated up.

It asserted that those figures "clearly" show failure to keep a "pledge and assurance" that the price line would be held.

It said such a promise was part of the deal for current labor contracts and added that the last two weeks' increases wipe out the pay raises won by labor this year.

The statement called on Congress to "enact a price control bill which will give firm promise of keeping the cost of living down."

It urged President Truman to veto "any bill which would be a "fraud on the American people."

Consumers Action Urged

It called on consumers "to mobilize for defensive action to refrain where possible—individualy and in organized fashion—from avoidable purchases to demonstrate their opposition to profiteering."

It demanded immediate increases in pensions and other fixed incomes.

It concluded with a call to the President to summon labor and industry representatives to a meeting "to the end that the demand and need for immediate wage increases may be given full and official recognition and to the end that the crisis created by the drive to cripple and destroy price control may be met quickly through adequate guarantees for a stabilized national economy."

The C.I.O., attributed the drive against OPA to "a reckless group in congress led by such individuals as Senator Taft of Ohio" whom it called "spokesmen for the monpolists and profiteers."

Philip Murray, C.I.O., president, told a news conference later that the labor group had little hope for become law.

The C.I.O. chief said the union organization would be willing to discuss a no-strike pledge as part of the proposed stabilization talks, but said that under existing conditions the C.I.O. was "not prepared to give a no-strike commitment." Nor can it say now how much pay raise it wants, for the same reason, he added.

The shipbuilding delay was urged on the Maritime commission in connection with proposals to build two big liners for the South American trade at a cost of $34,800,000.

Year's Delay Wanted

John R. Steelman, reconversion director, wrote the commission that the President wanted the project put off "at least a year." He

said the big reason "is the possibility that the Congress will fail to extend effective price controls."

In Congress, meantime, Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) of the House Banking committee reported that "the prospects are dark for the restoration of any effective price controls."

Spence, chairman of the House conferees, talked to reporters after the Senate's agents, by a 4 to 3 vote, had turned down the House plan on ceilings for major food items.

One conferee, who cannot be named, described the situation as a "complete stalemate." However, a sub-committee composed of Senators Taft, Tobey (R.-N. H.) and Radcliffe (D.-Md.) went to work in an attempt to have a counter proposal on the foods controls ready for a meeting of the conference committee tomorrow.

President Truman has indicated he will not sign a bill which prohibits controls on major food items. Administration forces have also wanted to give OPA leeway in granting price increases on manufactured articles.

Taft, target of bitter criticism from Mr. Truman because of a pricing amendment he sponsored in the OPA bill which the President vetoed last month, wanted the discretionary authority taken out of the new measure. Such a change would bring it nearer to the Taft pricing amendment in the vetoed bill which drew the President's fire.

In the face of a threatened hopeless deadlock on OPA legislation, Representative Barry (D.-N. Y.), a member of the House-Senate committee, issued a statement saying that if no compromise is reached he will introduce a bill intended to empower the President to restore price controls by executive order if price increases warrant such action. Barry viced fear that "prices of many essential commodities will go skyhigh without OPA.

OPA SHOWDOWN DELAYED FOR ANOTHER DAY

Barkley Sees Committee Vote Unlikely Before Tomorrow

Washington, July 18—(AP)—OPA got elbowed out of the legislative picture today by unrelated fights over women's rights and the price of silver.

Senator Barkley (Ky.), the Democratic leader, told reporters a showdown on attempts to write a compromise price control bill that President Truman will sign is unlikely before tomorrow.

Yesterday's session of the Senate-House conference committee considering the measure produced a lot of talk and no little confusion. It finally broke up for lack of a quorum as senators drifted away to debate and proposing a constitutional amendment to guarantee women equal rights with men.

That debate goes on today.

Also, before the conferees can get back to the subject of OPA they planned another effort to break a weeks' long deadlock over Senate-House differences on the price of silver. A prior engagement will keep Barkley away from the afternoon OPA session. Hence prospects are dim for an agreement today.

No votes were taken yesterday on any part of the Senate bill, which Mr. Truman has hinted strongly he will veto if it lands on his desk with its current bans on price ceilings for meat, butter, eggs, milk and several other grocery store items.

However, House conferees were reported waiting only for a propitious moment to propose to the senators that they back down on the food list amendments. Mr. Truman was represented in some Capitol quarters as ready to overlook other objections if the price lid is put back on the market basket.

Tempers Hot

But even in the absence of any parliamentary maneuvering within the conference, tempers apparently got hot.

Senator Tobey (R-N. H.) emerged from the committee room declaring

(Please Turn to Page Two)

"the House conferees want to talk, but won't take any position. The time has come to fish or cut bait."

Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking Committee told newsmen a moment later "the House will make a move when the time comes. Nobody can put the chips on the table faster than we can."

The early committee sessions covered a wide range of discussion on the differences between the new Senate bill and the OPA measure Mr. Truman vetoed.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), whose pricing amendment in the vetoed bill was roundly criticized by the President, held firm against a compromise. "Let the President veto it if he wants to," he said.

The Ohioan served notice he will ask the conference to erase from the bill the discretionary power given OPA in applying the new pricing formula. This formula was written by Barkley as a substitute for the provision Mr. Truman objected to.

It now says that price ceilings for manufacurers, producers, processors, service and transportation industries must be high enough to return on the average the 1940 price plus any cost increases since then. But OPA could make "reasonable adjustments" to meet abnormal production conditions.

BOWLES'S POST TO DEPEND ON NEW OPA BILL

Truman Says Appointment of New Stabilizer Hinges on Price Measure.

DOUBTFUL ABOUT CONGRESS

Conference Committee Meets for Third Day, With Two Possibilities Open.

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—A successor to Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles will be named, President Truman said today, when he can get an OPA law under which a successor can function.

Asked at his news conference whether he thinks he will get such a law from Congress, he told a reporter, your guess is as good as mine.

Efforts are underway on Capitol Hill to work out a law revising price control to substitute for the legislation the President recently vetoed. However, there was a temporary lull in these efforts today.

Mr. Truman said rising prices—he called them substantial—had followed the collapse of price control and predicted they would go higher unless controls are reinstituted.

Picture in the Shadow.

Sketchy outlines of a possible compromise OPA bill began to take form as a House-Senate conference committee met for the third day.

While no one could say what ultimately will come from the committee, members said the idea shaped up like this:

1. That the Senate yield to President Truman's insistence on removal of bans for further price ceilings on meat, butter, eggs and other food items. The House conferees are supporting the President's position on this point.

2. That the conferees then follow the proposal of Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) and strike from the bill a provision that would give OPA discretionary power in applying a new pricing formula that would mean price increases for many manufactured and agricultural items.

Senator Millikin (R.-Col.) said, however, the conferees are in "a state of undefined disagreement" although he reported evidence of a determination to produce an OPA bill that Mr. Truman will sign.

The President has been represented on Capitol Hill as willing to sign the Senate bill—overlooking some other objections—if it restores price control on market basket items.

President Truman told his news conference that he would name a three-member Economic Advisory Council just as quickly as he can.

STRIKE EFFECT ON MEAT SEEN

Consumer Resistance Causing Lower Prices, Union Says

Detroit, July 18 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers reported today that meat prices throughout the country "are beginning to crack under the strain of the strike against meat purchases called by the UAW-CIO and other groups."

Walter P. Reuther, in his initial report since the UAW appealed Tuesday for a week-long embargo on meat purchases by its members and other consumers, said the campaign was progressing well.

The UAW president declared, "America's 140,000,000 consumers are tasting the powers they hold to bring profiteers into line. The UAW-CIO has urged all of its regional directors and local union officers to take all necessary steps to intensify the meat buying strike this week end.

Big Meat Price Cut Seen

"Our goal is to reduce meat purchases to none at all on Friday and Saturday, the heavy week-end shopping days. The increasing momentum of the meat strike indicates that this goal will be reached.

"The consumers of America, by continuing increasingly to withhold their purchasing power, can reduce meat prices by more than 20 cents a pound on the average. There is easily that much margin to spare and more between the increased prices paid to farmers and the increased retail prices to consumers," Reuther added.

A consumers "slowdown" was reported under way here in protest against high meat prices.

4,000 At South Bend Rally

"They are buying only the barest of necessities in meat markets," Sidney Black, of the Detroit Retail Meat Merchants Association said. "I wouldn't say it is a boycott, but certainly it is a slowdown."

Meanwhile, an estimated 4,000 unionists attended a South Bend (Ind.) rally today and heard Richard T. Leonard, UAW vice president, declare, "rising prices will bring industrial strikes, consumer strikes and political opposition to an unfaithful Congress."

The rally was held during a two-hour "labor holiday" called at principal industrial plants in the South Bend area.

At Elkhart, Ind., the Elkhart County CIO Council disclosed plans for a Monday night demonstration against increased prices.

Denver Buyers Stay Away

At Salt Lake City, the Utah Retail Grocers Association said there was a "definite slackening off" in sales of meat and butter with supplies backed up as far as the wholesaler.

Manager Sherman P. Lloyd attributed the nonbuying to normal reaction to the buyers' strike and one large meat retailer said sales were off 30 per cent within the past week.

At Denver, heads of the major chains said buyers are expressing dissatisfaction with high prices by staying away from meat counters. A spokesman for one chain said it will quit selling meat until prices go down. An organized buyers' strike was planned for July 23 by the "Colorado anti-inflation council."

Consumer Resistence High

At San Francisco, E. F. Forbes, president of the Western State Meat Packers' Association, said meat supplies have increased so much during the past two weeks of free prices that "consumer resistence is developing and meat is backing up from retail shops to slaughterhouses."

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles Pastor, a packing house official, said the meat-buying strike has cut sharply into his business. He reported that much of his concern's output is shipped to New England and Middle Atlantic states.

Meat Prices 'Beginning to Crack' Under Buyers' Strike, Says UAW

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The C.I.O. United Auto Workers reported Thursday that meat prices throughout the country are "begining to crack under the strain of the strike against meat purchases called by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and other groups."

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Truman Rules Out U.S. Loan For Russia Before Next Year

President Says He Has No Intention of Asking This Session of Congress for Credits for Foreigners.

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Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—President Truman actually ruled out today a $1,000,000,000 loan to Russia before next year, saying that he had no intention of asking Con-

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gress at this session for more funds for foreign financing. On another aspect of foreign relations, Mr. Truman indorsed Secretary of State Byrnes's report on Monday describing the Paris Foreign Ministers Conference, and also called attention to the address of Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) in the Senate on Tuesday.

In a fast-moving news conference, Mr. Truman announced also that Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) would be nominated as ranking member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly meeting at New York on September 23. Austin has been designated as United States member of the United Nations, effective next year.

Other members of the delegation to the assembly, the President said, will be Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Vandenberg, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President, and Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. In the absence of either the President or Secretary of State Byrnes, Mr. Truman said, Austin will be in active charge of the delegation. He added that while he had no plans to go to the meeting, Byrnes would attend.

The subject of foreign loans came up when Mr. Truman was asked if he had any intention of asking Congress for additional funds to finance foreign credits, now that the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain has been completed. He said no.

Since Congress probably will adjourn late this month, Mr. Truman was asked if his answer meant that an indicated request for $1,250,000,000 of additional lending authority for the Export-Import Bank would come up right away. He said that as he understood it the matter would come up automatically in the next Congress.

The increase would be necessary to finance a $1,000,000,000 loan to Russia. The State Department and Moscow have held preliminary negotiations on a credit of that amount. Asked about the status of the Russian loan, Mr. Truman replied that he knew of no plan for immediate Russian loan action.

As alternates to the United Nations Assembly meeting, Mr. Truman named John Foster Dulles a Republican foreign policy expert; Adlai E. Stevenson of Chicago, who served with the United States delegation at the London U. N. meeting, and Representatives Eaton (R.-N. J.) and Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.). He added he had not yet had a chance to talk to Byrnes about the organization of a delegation to the Paris peace conference, opening on July 29.

U.S. RELIEF AID $536,000,000 IN 3 MONTHS

Europe Given Three-Fourths of Total, Commerce Dept. Reports

Washington, July 18 —(AP)— The United States provided $536,000,000 in relief aid to other countries during the first three months of this year.

The Commerce Department reported today that $454,000,000 was in the form of civilian relief supplies, $2,000,000, in relief services, and $80,000,000 in cash.

Europe got more than three-fourths of the total.

Of the supplies furnished, food constituted 62 per cent and clothing, textiles and footwear 15 per cent.

The U. S. Government's overall expenditures on foreign relief and rehabilitation from July 1, 1940, through March 31 this year totaled $2,305,000,000, of which $2,125,000,000 was in supplies.

By July1, 1947, the total probably will exceed $4,500,000,000, the department estimated.

Italy Gets Biggest Share

Italy drew the greatest amount of relief aid, getting since July 1, 1940, supplies valued at $570,000,000.

The Balkans got $430,000,000, France $225,000,000, Belgium and the Netherlands $140,000,000 each, Czechoslovakia $85,000,000, Russia $60,000,000, and Germany and Austria together got $100,000,000, the department estimated.

The Pacific and Oriental areas received $149,000,000 in relief supplies. The Philippines got $74,000,000 worth, two-thirds of it in food; China $45,000,000, half in food and one-fourth in clothing; and Japan and Japanese possessions, $30,000,000, four-fifths in food.

GARSSON PROBE TO BE REOPENED

Congressmen McCormack And Sabath To Be Heard

Washington, July 18 (AP)—House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) volunteered today to appear before the Senate War Investigating Committee to answer testimony about wartime telephone calls between their offices and the Washington headquarters of a munitions combine.

The committee promptly reopened its public hearings with a decision to call McCormack and Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, at 10 A.M. tomorrow. Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) said that former Representative Dickstein (D., N.Y.) had also requested an opportunity to testify, but would be unable to appear tomorrow.

The names of the three were drawn into the inquiry Wednesday in testimony of two former secretaries of the combine's sales offices here. They recalled telephone conversations between the congressional offices and that in which they had been employed.

No Word From May

There was still no indication that Representative May (D., Ky.) would appear. The name of the Kentucky congressman, chairman of the House Military Committee, has figured prominently in the inquiry.

The two former secretaries told yesterday of telephone calls between their office and that of Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.). It was brought out during the testimony, however, that the calls from Barkley's office were from a secretary, whose husband was employed by the combine.

The announcement of the hearing tomorrow followed disclosure that the committee had unearthed "new evidence" in its inquiry. There was no indication, however, that this development was linked in any way with the voluntary action by McCormack, Sabath and Dickstein.

Statement By Mead

Chairman Mead issued the following statement in announcing resumption of hearings:

"Congressman John W. McCormack, of Masachusetts, and Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois, have requested the committee to reopen its public hearings on the investigation of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., and allied companies for the purpose of hearing them.

"In the testimony before the committee on Wednesday, July 17, 1946, one of the witnesses from the Washington office of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., mentioned certain telephone calls made to the offices of the above-mentioned Congressmen. The witness was unable to explain the nature of the calls.

"Judge Samuel Dickstein, of the Supreme Court of New York, a former member of Congress, who was also mentioned as having received telephone calls from the Washington offices of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., has also requested an opportunity to appear before the committee. However, Judge Dickstein is presently at Lake Placid, New York, and because of the lack of transportation facilities cannot be present at tomorrow's hearing. He has stated that he is willing to appear at any later date at the convenience of the committee.

Secret Session Held

"The committee had closed its hearings, but, at the request of these congressmen will hold a public hearing at 10 A.M. tomorrow, July 19, 1946, in Room 318 of the Senate Office Building."

Before the decision to hear from the new witnesses, the committee had devoted a secret session to consideration of newly discovered information. That business temporarily sidetracked consideration of means to bring Representative May (D., Ky.) to the stand for a sworn explanation of his wartime activities in behalf of the combine.

Francis Flanagan, assistant committee counsel, announced the surprise discovery of the "new evidence" at the close of an hour-long session behind closed doors, during which members studied the knotty legal problems involved in forcing May's personal appearance.

Evidence Not Divulged

Neither Flanagan nor Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) would divulge the nature of the evidence, nor whom it concerned. But both were sufficiently impressed by its importance to acknowledge a "possibility" it may require resumption of public hearings.

May himself appeared determined to stand pat on his refusal to appear unless guaranteed the right to recall and crossexamine previous witnesses and to subpoena additional witnesses and documents.

The committee remained equally adamant in its insistence that May, chairman of the House Military Committee, come under its own conditions or not at all. This leaves a stalemate which seems likely to remain unbroken before Congress adjourns.

Police To Protect Woman

The drive for adjournment in itself raised a strong barrier against the possibility of a successful effort to force May's personal appearance, for it would require both House and Senate approval, a time-consuming process.

Meanwhile, at Flanagan's request, police were ordered to keep a protective eye on the home of Mrs. Eleanor Hall, brunette former secretary in the Washington office of the mid-West industrial combine under investigation.

Flanagan took the step after a husky, swarthy-complexioned woman—later identified as the sister of Louis Sarelas, manager of the Washington office—lunged toward Mrs. Hall, screaming denunciations of her character and testimony.

Key witness in the inquiry, Mrs. Hall testified to overhearing conversation about money between May and her boss, Joseph Freeman, and quoted the Kentucky Congressman as warning office employes to guard their telephone talk because "the wires may be tapped."

May has acknowledged aiding the combine — nineteen closely linked concerns which Mead has described as a "paper empire" which indulged in "the worst kind of war profiteering"—but he has denied that he profited personally.

Murray W. Garsson Sued

New York, July 18 (AP)—Murray W. Garsson, identified only as a munitions figure, and Marshall Martin were named defendants in a $45,000 suit filed in State Supreme Court by Samuel Greenfield as assignee of the First Pan-American Mercantile Corporation.

Greenfield charged misrepresentation in connection with purchase of the Green Brier mining property in West Virginia.

The complaint contended the defendants in March, 1941, represented to Pan-American that Martin, who was not further identified, and others had an option on the Green Brier property and "falsely and fraudulently represented . . . that there was then on the mining property mined manganese of the value of approximately $50,000.

McCormack And Sabath to Testify Today

To Talk at Profits Inquiry on Report of Telephone Calls From Arms Firm

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Representative John W. McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, the House majority leader, and Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, volunteered today to appear before the Senate War Investigating Committee to answer testimony about war-time telephone calls between their offices and the Washington headquarters of a Mid-West munitions combine.

The committee promptly reopened its public hearings with a decision to call Representative McCormack and Representative Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, at 10 a. m. tomorrow. The Senate Committee chairman, Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, said that former Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, now a New York State judge, had also requested an opportunity to testify, but would be unable to appear tomorrow.

The names of the three were drawn into the inquiry Wednesday in testimony of two former secretaries of the combine's sales offices here. They recalled telephone conversations between the Congressional offices and that in which they had been employed.

There was, still no indication that Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, would appear. The name of the Kentucky Congressman, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has figured prominently in the inquiry.

The two former secretaries told yesterday of telephone calls between their office and that of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader. It was brought out during the testimony, however, that the calls from Senator Barkley's office were from a secretary whose husband was employed by the combine.

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5 OUSTED BY ARMY TO GUARD SECURITY

Government Employes From Aberdeen Proving Ground Are Union Officials

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July [illegible]—The War Department said today five officials of a local union at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland have been discharged as Government employes "in the interest of national security."

The action was announced by Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, director of the department's Bureau of Public Relations.

J. H. Mason, an assistant to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson in charge of industrial relations, said that the discharge of the employes had "no connection whatever with their union activities."

The five, described as officers of Local No. 250 of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, were identified by the War Department as: Harry Spector, Irving Spector, Abraham Kotelchuck, Phil Weiss and Rheabel Mendelsohn. The last named is a woman.

In Aberdeen, Harry Spector identified himself as president of the local.

He, Irving Spector, Kotelchuck and Rheabel Mendelsohn and five unidentified members of the union held what Kotelchuck described as a closed "executive meeting to discuss what's happened." Later Harry Spector said:

"Statements will have to come through our national president, Abram Flaxer. This is strictly a union matter."

General Parks told reporters that the five were discharged, effective June 26, under provisions of Public Law No. 808 which empowers the Secretaries of War and Navy to remove any employe "in the interest of national defense."

Stating that the law had been used "very sparingly," Mr. Mason added that "only a few dozen" of about 2,000,000 persons who have been employed by the War Department during the war had been removed under its provisions.

"This ought to show that the War Department has not gone off half-cocked to 'witchhunt, red bait, or to bust' unions," he said.

General Parks and Mr. Mason declined to specify what led to the discharge of the five.

Aberdeen is the Army Ordnance Department's headquarters for experiments in all kinds of weapons, including rockets, guided missiles, and big guns.

Mr. Mason said that the five were not mere routine workers but some were "physicists or chemists."

General Parks said that a delegation headed by Arthur Stein, international vice president of the United Public Workers, had demanded vainly for the last two days to see Secretary Patterson at the War Department, but that Mr. Patterson had taken the position that he would not "prejudice" an appeal from the discharge action. The statute allows thirty days for such an appeal to the Secretary of War.

Abram Flaxer, national president of the United Public Workers, told a reporter the discharge of the five union officers was "an obvious union-busting device."

He said it was "curious" that the five were discharged only now, "almost a year after the war."

The United Public Workers is a new union, organized last April by the merger of two other unions of Governmental employes.

Mr. Flaxer said the union is completely in the dark as to what the five union officers are charged with.

When asked whether the union will appeal the discharges, he said:

"We will certainly insist on written charges, a fair hearing and a fair trial. We are trying to get written charges now.

"Our union isn't going in blindly to defend every single person discharged by the Federal Government. Our union will not defend any person proven to be guilty of an offense against national security. However, I have confidence that Federal employes are patriotic and loyal until they are proved otherwise."

Mr. Flaxer didn't know exactly what jobs the five persons held at Aberdeen. He said he had been told that one was a war veteran and two others had been deferred from the draft at the request of the War Department.

Mr. Flaxer's headquarters is at New York. He is here for a meeting of the CIO executive board, of which he is a member.

U.S. Protests Soviet Demands On Hungary

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The United States has protested to Russian representatives in Hungary over what it considers a number of unilateral Russian demands on the Hungarian Government.

Government officials disclosed today that the American representative on the Allied Control Commission in Budapest, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Weems, delivered the complaint to the Russian chairman Monday.

The American protest is understood to have maintained that Russia should have consulted British and United States representatives before demanding that the Hungarian Government disband certain youth organizations and curb representation by the Majority Small Holders party.

Russia put forth its demands several weeks ago on the grounds that the organizations it referred to were engaging or had engaged, in Fascist activities.

Pearl Harbor Dissent

Keefe, of Joint Inquiry, Will File Separate Statement

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, said today that when the Senate-House Committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster issues its report he will file a separate statement of his views.

He told the House he could not agree with the report as a whole, so he signed it "with reservations." The reservations, he added, will be listed in a separate statement filed with the report.

The present deadline for filing is Monday.

TRUMAN REAFFIRMS STATUS OF TAYLOR

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—President Truman reiterated at a news conference today that Myron Taylor will remain at the Vatican as a special presidential envoy until the peace treaties are completed. Also asked whether Bishop Shiel of Chicago was in Rome on a mission for the White House, Mr. Truman said that he didn't even know the clergyman was abroad.

As a matter of fact, the President added, he hasn't seen Shiel since he returned from Rome after being made a Cardinal. Reporters were convinced that the President had confused Shiel with Cardinal Stritch, since Shiel was not one of the American prelates elevated last spring at Vatican ceremonies.

ALIEN PROPERTY PLAN DENOUNCED

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—Proposed methods for disposal of a billion dollars worth or more of German and Japanese property, seized by this country during the war, came under attack today before a Senate judiciary sub-committee.

Charles I. Carroll, New York city, appearing for the National Foreign Trade Council, urged Congress to delay action on legislation sought by the Custodian of Alien Property.

Under these, Carroll testified, the custodian could grant or deny claims if "he did not like the color of a fellow's hair or eyes."

In general, the legislation would est up administrative procedures for claims on recovery of seized properties, either in kind or money, including compensation for loss or damage.

John Schwieters, appearing for the New York City Board of Trade, testified the proposal would discourage international trade and possibly produce retaliation from now friendly neutrals.

Richard Kulze, also of New York city, testified that Americans now have more than $10,000,000,000 of foreign investments. He said these might be seized, as Mexico once seized American property, unless friendly and neutral aliens are granted a chance to recover and reclaim properties seized during the war.

PACT WITH SWEDEN ON GERMAN ASSETS

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The United States, France and Great Britain announced today an agreement with Sweden whereby approximately 74 per cent of the total German assets in Sweden will be turned over to the three Allies. The assets were estimated at $104,000,000, of which the western Allies will get approximately $77,000,000.

State Department officials said that this was a somewhat better deal than the American, British and French governments got out of Switzerland on German assets. The western Powers' share in that case was held to 50 per cent, although they started off by claiming that the Swiss had no right to keep any German wealth.

In addition, the official announcement said, the Swedish Government has agreed to restore about seven tons of gold, valued at about $8,000,000 toe the Bank of Belgium from which it was taken by the Germans.

On its part, the United Staets agreed to unblock more than $200,000,000 of Swedish funds in this country according to procedure designed to prevent release any ex-enemy wealth hidden under Swedish accounts.

June Surplus Disposal Sets 278-Million Peak

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The War Assets Administration reported today that it disposed of a record amount of surplus property in June when goods which cost the government $829,000,000 brought a cash return of $278,000,000. This realization was on actual sales on $701,000,000 worth of goods. The balance of $128,000,000 represented miscellaneous disposals, including abandonments, donations and transfers without reimbursement.

W. A. A. said June disposals topped the total for May, the previous record month, by $25,000,000.

The agency added that acquisition of property by W. A. A. during June fell below a billion dollars for the first time since last August. June acquisitions totaled $863,000,000, compared to $1,060,000,000 during May. The decline, W. A. A. said, is due to the fact that the services now have little surplus property to declare.

2d Division Association Opens Annual Meeting

Plans to Select Memorial for Its World War II Dead

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The 2d Division Association of World War I and II began today its twenty-fifth annual convention with more than 900 to 6,000 members on hand for the reunion.

Ralph O. Lundgren, secretary, told reporters that the main business before the convention will be selection of a memorial in honor of the division's World War II dead.

Several memorial proposals, he said, will be voted on by the members Saturday, concluding day of the three-day session. Election of officers also will be held that day, he said.

The association tomorrow will pay tribute to its dead at the 2d Division monument at Seventh and Constitution Avenue, at which time the guidon of the division's World War II commander, Major General Walter Robertson, will be presented to the association. General Robertson is now head of the military government of Bulgaria.

U.S. ORDER BARS HOARDING GOODS

Seeks to Force Products Out of Warehouses.

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The Government set out today to squeeze hard-to-get goods like washing machines and refrigerators out of factory stock rooms and into retail stores. At the same time it stood ready to man the export gates against a possible outgoing flood of shipments to foreign buyers who never heard of OPA ceilings.

The factory-to-main street order was issued by the Civilian Production Administration last night in fear that some manufacturers might be tempted by the current OPA uncertainty to hold back their finished products in the hope of getting higher prices.

The anti-hoarding order covers refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washers, sewing machines, electric ranges, electrical appliances, galvanized ware, bedding products, photographic equipment, and certain scarce building materials. Manufacturers are forbidden to keep on hand more than thirty days' output of those items or a practical minimum working inventory, whichever is less.

Producers Face Choice.

John D. Small, CPA Administrator, said that manufacturers with bulging storerooms have the choice of "either increasing sales or curtailing production." This must be done by August 15 or raw materials and tools will be cut off.

"What we are after is to see that scarce materials go to the manufacturer whose finished products go immediately to the consumer," Small explained, "rather than to those who plan to withhold manufactured products awaiting possible price increases."

The proposed export order, which would put a blanket limit on the quantity of scarce consumer goods being sent abroad, is understood to be ready in draft form. It will not be issued, however, unless a flood of exports develops and threatens to starve American markets, Small has said. If experts increase only gradually, CPA now believes, the shipments overseas can be controlled by the present system of requiring individual export licenses for specific products. If price control is restored, there probably will be no export action at all.

TRUMAN HALTS LINER PLANS

Asks Maritime Commission To Postpone Two Big Ships

Washington, July 18 (AP)—President Truman today asked the Maritime Commission to hold up the proposed construction of two large liners to help conserve both Federal funds and short materials.

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John R. Steelman, reconversion director, wrote the commission that the President wants the construction awards postponed for "at least a year."

Price Control Factor

Vice Admiral Smith, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said later in a statement that the commission will comply with Steelman's recommendation.

Steelman said the material required for ship construction "is still in acutely short supply."

But the most decisive factor in the request for the delay, Steelman said, "is the possibility that the Congress will fail to extend effective price controls."

"This makes even more imperative the drastic curtailment of unessential expenditures by the Federal Government, a policy highly important to the defense against inflation," Steelman wrote W. W. Smith, chairman of the commission.

For South American Run

The two ships would cost $34,800,000 and be operated at an annual loss estimated at $2,800,000, Steelman said.

He added that they would be constructed entirely with Government funds and would be chartered to the Moore-MacCormack lines for operation between this country and South America.

First Ambassador Arrives From Philippine Republic

Washington, July 18—(AP)—Jaoquin Miguel Elizalde, first Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines to the United States, arrived early today from Manila.

Accompanying him were Narcisco Ramos, minister counselor; Dr. Urbano Zafra, commercial attache and formerly economic adviser to Philippine President Manuel Roxas, and Lt. N. Valeriano, military attache.

HOGS, CATTLE DIE IN INTENSE HEAT AT MARKET JAM

CHICAGO, July 18—(AP) Livestock prices slumped heavily today at most markets and for most kinds and weights. The sharpest decline was in hogs, which sold as much as $2.50 under yesterday's best figures. Cattle were down 50 cents to $1.50 a hundred pounds.

Some markets, notably Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia., had such a large influx of animals and so few cattle cars to ship them out in that large numbers died from some of the hottest weather of the season.

Omaha reported temperatures up toward 100 by afternoon and Chicago reached above 99. Dodge City, Kans., reported 101.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture said the numbers of cattle and hogs dying were "not unusual" for the time of year, considering the large receipts.

Livestock which dies because of the heat classed as "unfit for human consumption" and is sent to rendering plants, the USDA representative said.

Car Shortage Spreads

The car shortage spread over most of the Middle Western markets, said the department of agriculture representative. It resulted, he said from heavy outbound shipments last week to the East and West coasts, and the empties had not yet been moved back.

Other markets reporting lower prices included Omaha, with hogs down as much as $2.00 at the opening and romping later to $2.50 to $3.00 lower than Wednesday. St. Paul, Minn, reported hogs down $2.00 and cattle unevenly off 50 cents to $1.50. Hogs at St. Louis, Mo., sold as much as $2.50 down and cattle sharply lower in a dull market.

Sioux City, Ia., brought in the largest number of hogs for sale with 25,000 head, followed by Chicago, 15,000; Omaha, 12,000; Indianapolis, Ind., 12,000, and St. Paul, 10,000. The total for 12 leading terminals was 126,400 today, compared with 91,900 yesterday, 120,256 a week ago, and 40,916 a year ago.

Omaha Leads in Cattle

The biggest influx of cattle was at Omaha with 11,500, with Chicago next with 11,000. Total for the day at the 12 terminals was 67,200, compared with 74,100 yesterday, 36,885 a week ago, and 25,148 a year ago.

Retail meat supplies were reported slowly getting back to meeting broad consumer demand. New York City industry members said stocks were now about 80 per cent of the wartime average but only about 35 to 40 per cent of the prewar normal.

"This situation will clear up automatically over the week end," the USDA man said.

Some 4,000 hogs were held over at Chicago's Union Stockyards along with a "liberal" holdover of steers, yearlings, and cows without bids. About 2,000 head of hogs had been held over Wednesday.

Besides the car shortage there was talk in Washington that OPA price controls might be restored to foodstuffs in the Senate-House Conference committee's legislative recommendations. Retail customers objected to paying new high prices, some butchers reported, and this also tended to roll back price spirals through the jobbers, wholesale and producers levels of the meat industry.

Top price on cattle at Chicago was $25.65 paid for strictly choice steers, compared with a top of $26.35 paid Wednesday, the all-time record high. Other classes were down even more, however, with medium and good fed steers and heifers dropping a full $1.50 a hundred pounds.

RUSSIAN ATTACK AGAINST FRANCO RAPPED BY PRIEST

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 18—(AP) The Rev. Lodge Curran of Brooklyn, outspoken foe of Communism, today denounced what he termed "the attempt of Red Fascist Russia to destroy Christian civilization in Spain.

Father Curran told the 63rd national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in a prepared address that "Franco has more right to be in Spain than Stalin has to be in Poland or Lithuania or Latvia or Esthonia or anywhere else in the Baltic or the Balkans."

Declaring that "Stalin is coequally guilty with Hitler of the crime of starting World War II," Father Curran added that "Stalin should have been tried side by side with von Ribbentrop as a war criminal in the war trials at Nuernberg."

Urges U. S. Hands Off

Father Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society, called upon the U. S. government to "keep out of Spain and to have nothing to do with the Communist inspired campaign of hatred and agitation against Spain."

Convention delegates elected Michael A. McGrath of Cleveland as national president for a two-year term over Representative John J. Rooney, Brooklyn Democrat, by an 11-vote margin. A total of 482 valid votes were cast. McGrath succeeds Joseph E. Kerrigan of Lawrence, Mass.

Elected without contest were John J. Lawless, Dorr, N. H., vice president, and Judge John J. Smith, Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canadian vice president.

National directors chosen included William P. Looney, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Air Defense Plans Outlined

Navy May Use Submerged Carriers to Offset Atom

OMAHA, July 18 (AP).—Two of the Army and Navy's top air officers looked tonight to the nation's defense in an atomic war, with Major General Curtis LeMay setting forth a swift counter-attack as "the only promising, indeed the only possible" solution.

At the same time, Vice-Admiral George D. Murray speculated that naval aircraft may be based on vast, submerged carriers as part of an underseas fleet.

They expressed their views in addresses prepared for delivery before the National Aeronautic Association convention here.

General LeMay, whose bombers dropped the two atomic bombs on Japan and who is now deputy chief of air staff for research and development, declared "the Army assumes that if the United States is attacked again, the attack will be by long-range bombers."

Furthermore, he added, if another war comes "we will be the first, instead of last, to be attacked."

The bomber expert asserted that the best way to prevent such attack is to develop such power of retaliation that the potential enemy hesitates to make the attack in the first place.

Failing that, and should an attack come, General LeMay declared "the only promising, indeed the only possible . . . solution is by counter-attack, to defeat all fighter defense and to destroy the industrial potential of the enemy nation."

"It is our intention to have the aircraft, the equipment, the personnel and the weapons to insure the success of our attack if it should ever have to be made," he added.

Admiral Murray, first naval aviator to command the vast 9th Naval District, said "no one can accurately foretell the future of the Navy or of military aviation."

"It may be that our Navy will go under the surface of the sea to be safe from atomic attack," he declared. "It may be that our naval aircraft will be mothered by submerged carriers. It may be that piloted planes will have less and less military use."

WAR REPORTERS RECEIVE VIEMAN HARVARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18—(AP) Men who fought in and covered World War II and the first Negro journalist to receive the award were announced today as the 14 newspapermen winners of Nieman Fellowships at Harvard university.

Curator of the Nieman Foundation Louis M. Lyons described the new fellows, who include four World War II veterans and four combat correspondents, as chosen from "the strongest list of candidates since the fellowships were established in 1938."

They were set up for a year of individually selected study at Harvard by a bequest of Agnes Wahl Nieman in memory of her husband, Lucius W. Nieman, late publisher of the Milwaukee Journal.

The first Negro to receive a Nieman is Fletcher P. Martin, city editor and Pacific war correspondent for the Louisville (Ky.) Defender.

Individual newspaper honors went to the "San Francisco Chronicle" two of whose staff received awards and which contributed an additional fellowship for this year after selections were made.

Two United Press correspondents and an Associated Press science writer were among the winners listed by the Nieman curator as:

Frank Carey, 37, Washington, D. C., Associated Press science writer; Ernest H. Linford, 40, editor, Laramie, Wyo., "Republican Boomerang;" Paul L. Evens, 31, editor, Mitchell, S. D., "Daily Republic;" Robert C. Miller, 31, Los Angeles, UP war correspondent.

William H. McDougall, Jr., 37, Salt Lake City, UP war correspondent; Jack Foisie, 27, reporter, San Francisco "Chronicle" and soldier correspondent for "Stars and Stripes;" Richard E. Lauterbach, 32, New York, foreign correspondent of "Time" magazine; Henry H. Hornsby, 36, state political reporter, Lexington, Ky., "Leader."

Jay G. Odell, 35, day editor "Philadelphia Inquirer" and thrice-decorated veteran of Pacific air combat; Fletcher P. Martin, 30, City editor and war correspondent, "The Louisville Defender;" Gilbert W. Stewart, 34, Washington bureau of "Newsweek" magazine; Stephan M. Fischer, 26, labor reporter "San Francisco Chronicle" and winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross as navigator of a heavy bomber in the Pacific.

Francis P. Locke, 34, editor of the editorial page, "Miami Daily News;" Clark Porteous, 36, reporter, "Memphis Press-Scimitar" and war veteran.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

One transport, the Newbern Victory, from LeHavre with 1,259 troops docking in New York is the only troop ship scheduled to arrive in the United States today.

One ship arrived yesterday—the General Meigs from Shanghai docked at San Francisco with 350 servicemen.

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-ILYA EHRENBURG, RUSSIAN JOURNALIST, DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST ARTICLE THAT THE UNITED STATES' SPIRITUAL CULTURE IS "ONLY JUST BEGINNING." HE SAID IT WOULD BECOME "GREAT AND INDEPENDENT."

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INDEPENDENT."

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST ANOTHER IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA BY EHRENBURG BASED ON HIS RECENT UNITED STATES TOUR.

EHRENBURG ATTRIBUTED THE SPIRITUAL CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TO FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT.

"THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE CAPABLE OF ESTIMATING THE PROGRESS OF HISTORY RALLIED AROUND ROOSEVELT," HE WROTE. "EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN REMOVED OR HAVE RESIGNED, THE LATE PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT DISAPPEARED WITHOUT A TRACE...AN AMERICAN INTELLIGENTSIA HAS ARISEN. IT IS STILL WEAK AND DIFFIDENT. IT IS AS THOUGH IT WERE HIDING FROM T NEON LIGHTS AND JUKE BOXES, FROM THE CHURCH PREACHERS WITH THEIR ALLUSIONS TO COMMERCIAL FIRMS AND FROM THE ADVERTISEMENTS WITH BIBLICAL QUOTATIONS; IT HIDES IN A GLOOM WHICH RECALLS GOGOL.

"BUT AMONG THAT INTELLIGENTSIA ONE FINDS MORE AND MORE GOLD PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND THAT SALVATION DOES NOT LIE IN RUNNING AWAY OR ISOLATION BUT IN RAISING THE SPIRITUAL LEVEL OF THE AVERAGE AMERICAN TO THE TECHNICAL CIVILIZATION WHICH ACCOMPANIES HIM FROM THE MATERNITY HOME TO THE CREMATORIUM."

EHRENBURG SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE STANDARDIZATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, MAIN STREETS, TROUSERS, COFFEE POTS AND ARM CHAIRS. HE CONCLUDED, THAT "THERE IS A CERTAIN SKILL IN SUCH MONOTONY" AND ADDED HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH THOSE "EUROPEANS WHO SNEER AT THE STANDARDIZATION OF THINGS IN AMERICA."

"LET THE SUITS BE IN THE SAME STYLE--ON THE OTHER HAND THEY ARE WITHIN EVERYONE'S REACH," HE SAID. "SOME EUROPEANS RIDICULE AMERICA FOR HER CULT OF TECHNIQUE. NOW THE SAME EUROPEANS FAWN UPON THE AMERICANS, HOPING TO RECEIVE FROM THEM SOME OBSOLETE MACHINE OR OLD-FASHIONED SUIT."

HE CONDEMNED WHAT HE TERMED "CERTAIN MORAL STANDARDIZATION" HE FOUND IN THE VIEWS, FEELINGS AND CONDUCT OF AMERICANS, COMMENTING THAT "THE PRESS AND CINEMAS ARE DEPRIVING THE PEOPLE OF INDIVIDUALITY."

G1018AED

LONDON, JULY 18--(AP)-[redacted] TWENTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD [redacted]

FROM NEW YORK

RALPH ROSE, A DEMOBILIZED GI JUST RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO MARRY AN

ENGLISH GIRL, DIED IN A LONDON HOSPITAL LAST NIGHT AFTER BEING SHOT I

RIFLE RANGE.

POLICE SAID ROSE WAS SHOOTING AT CLAY TARGETS IN AN

AMUSEMENT GALLERY WHEN HE SUDDENLY DROPPED WITH A BULLET

WOUND IN THE FOREHEAD. INVESTIGATORS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE

CARTRIDGE EXPLODED BACKWARDS THROUGH THE RIFLE BREACH. HE DIED TWO HOURS

LATER.

ROSE HAD BEEN LIVING IN AN EAST LONDON LODGING HOUSE SINCE

TUESDAY. OTHER LODGERS SAID HE SPOKE OF HIS APPROACHING MARRIAGE BUT

GAVE THEM NO DETAILS. POLICE SAID PAPERS FOUND ON HIM LISTED HIS ADDRESS

[redacted] 25 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

APL F/LANAGANS 0820 CCC 1045A

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS SENT A NOTE OF PROTEST TO MOSCOW, COMPLAINING OF EXTREME AND UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE REPRESENTATION FOLLOWED RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR DISMISSAL OF THE VICE-MINISTER OF JUSTICE, AND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF IMMUNITY FOR THREE SMALLHOLDER DEPUTIES WHOM THE SOVIETS ACCUSED OF ANTI-RUSSIAN STATEMENTS.

G956AED

FIRST LEAD U.N. (350)

BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JULY 18 DAY (AP)-CAPTAIN ALVARO ALBERTO, BRAZILIAN NAVY SCIENTIST AND EXPLOSIVES EXPERT, FORMALLY TOOK OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TODAY WITH THE ASSERTION THAT NOT ONLY ATOMIC WAR BUT ALL WAR SHOULD BE OUTLAWED.

"THE OUTLAWING OF WAR IS A NOBLE IDEA," HE SAID, "PERHAPS THE GREATEST AND NOBLEST OF ALL IDEAS."

HE SUGGESTED THAT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD THE ABOLITION OF WAR.

CAPTAIN ALBERTO WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE 12-NATION COMMISSION FOR ONE MONTH UNDER A ROTATION PLAN. HE SUCCEEDS AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT, WHOSE CHAIRMANSHIP DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF U.N. ATOMIC DELIBERATIONS WAS MARKED BY SEVERAL VERBAL CLASHES WITH SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO.

EVATT HAS CONSULTED AT LENGTH WITH CAPTAIN ALBERTO AND YESTERDAY THE AUSTRALIAN POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

CAPTAIN ALBERTO, IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE 12-NATION COMMISSION, COMMENTED ON THE ASSERTIONS OF BOTH GROMYKO AND POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE AGAINST THE USE OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS.

HE SAID THERE EXISTS A UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT THAT ATOMIC ENERGY SHOULD BE USED TO BENEFIT MANKIND AND SHOULD NEVER BE EMPLOYED "FOR MASS

DESTRUCTION, PARTICULARLY NOT OF CIVIL POPULATIONS, AS MR.GROMYKO HAS SO STRONGLY ADVOCATED IN HIS PLAN."

"IS IT NECESSARY TO ENUMERATE THE TERRIBLE LOSSES OF LIFE EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST WAR," HE ASKED, "AND IN PARTICULAR THOSE MENTIONED BY PROFESSOR LANGE, WHEN HE MOVED US WITH THE ACCOUNT OF THE SACRIFICE OF A FOURTH OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF POLAND?"

CAPTAIN ALBERTO PRAISED THE PROGRESS OF THE PRELIMINARY ATOMIC DELIBERATIONS UNDER DR.EVATT'S LEADERSHIP AND SAID HE WAS OPTIMISTIC OVER THE FUTURE WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMISSION.

"HOWEVER DIFFICULT IT MAY BE TO KEEP UP THE SCHEDULE OF WORK ON THE HIGH LEVEL ATTAINED BY CHAIRMAN EVATT, I SHALL DO MY BEST TO PRESERVE THE FLOW OF WORK WITHOUT BREAKING ITS CONTINUITY," HE SAID.

THE COMMISSION'S 12-NATION LEGAL COMMITTEE MET EARLIER IN THE DAY TO BEGIN THE LONG-RANGE STUDY OF THE CONTROVERSIAL VETO AND TREATY QUESTIONS.

MEANWHILE, THE DRAFTING X X X THIRD GRAF PMS BUDGET.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER 2 P.M. EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 18)

RW743AED NM CLEAR

U.N.

BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH

NEW YORK, JULY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC COMMISSION'S LEGAL EXPERTS WADED INTO LONG-RANGE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONTROVERSIAL VETO AND TREATY QUESTIONS TODAY WHILE THE COMMISSION PREPARED FOR A PUBLIC SESSION THIS AFTERNOON TO HEAR THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF ITS NEW CHAIRMAN.

CAPTAIN ALVARO ALBERTO, BRAZILIAN NAVY SCIENTIST AND EXPLOSIVES EXPERT, TAKES OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP FOR A MONTH UNDER A ROTATION PLAN, SUCCEEDING AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V. EVATT, WHO HAS POSTPONED HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

MEANWHILE, THE DRAFTING OF A SUMMARY OF ALL ATOMIC CONTROL PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD TO DATE WAS HELD IN ABEYANCE AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, WHICH HAVE PRESENTED PLAN AND COUNTER-PLAN FOR ATOMICS.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO FIRST BLOCKED A PROPOSAL TO CALL ON THE SECRETARIAT TO COMPILE A SITUATION REPORT ON THE COMMISSION'S PROGRESS.

HE TOLD YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF ATOMIC COMMITTEE NO. 2 THAT HE HAD SOME OBSERVATIONS TO MAKE ON A RECENT UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM PROPOSING AN AGREEMENT BY TREATY NOT TO USE THE VETO ON ATOMIC MATTERS BUT WOULD RESERVE HIS COMMENT UNTIL THE COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

JOHN HANCOCK OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ALSO OPPOSED SUCH AN INFORMATIONAL ROUNDUP AT THIS TIME, DECLARING THE UNITED STATES HAD FURTHER EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA YET TO BE GIVEN OUT AND THAT HE WAS NOT SURE THE OTHER 11 DELEGATIONS FULLY UNDERSTOOD THE AMERICAN POSITION.

THE NEXT AMERICAN MEMORANDUM IS EXPECTED TO DETAIL PROPOSED TIMETABLE UNDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD GRADUALLY DEAL OUT THE ATOMIC KNOW-HOW AND EVENTUALLY DISPOSE OF THE ATOM BOMBS UNDER TREATY TERMS WHEN ALL THE CONTROLS ARE IN OPERATION.

GROMYKO, WHOSE RUSSIAN PROGRAM INSISTS ON RETENTION OF THE VETO AND DEMANDS DESTRUCTION OF ATOMIC BOMBS BEFORE THE CONTROLS ARE SET, YESTERDAY AGREED TO A COMMITTEE DECISION GIVING PRIORITY TO CONSIDERATION OF THE AMERICAN PLAN.

THE CONFEREES AGREED TO DISCUSS THE AMERICAN PLAN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, BEGINNING NEXT WEEK, AND THEN TURN TO CONSIDERATION OF THE RUSSIAN PLAN, WHICH HAS BEEN DENOUNCED AS "IMPOSSIBLE" BY EVATT.

HJ239AED

30-24-4221

first land u. n. site

new york, july 18--(ap)--the united nations headquarters committee said today its contact and legal committee would go to white plains, n. y., tomorrow for a conference with westchester county executive herbert gerlach and a committee from the town of north castle on the selection of a permanent u. n. site.

JUL 19 1946

the meeting will be held in the county office building at 11 a. m. (edt).

it also was announced that the site and general questions committee, headed by juan yriat of uruguay, would meet with governor raymond e. baldwin of connecticut and representatives of the connecticut committee on the u. n. headquarters site saturday. this meeting will be held at 10 a. m. at the outpost inn, ridgefield, conn.

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

PARIS, FRIDAY,JULY 19-(AP)-OVERRIDING THE OBJECTIONS OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS, THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY UPHELD TODAY BY A VOTE OF 311 TO 132 THE RIGHT OF PRE-WAR PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER TO SIT AS A DEPUTY.

THE VOTE FOLLOWED 10 HOURS OF BITTER DEBATE DURING WHICH DALADIER CHARGED THAT RUSSIA WAS TO BLAME FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EUROPE.

THE COMMUNISTS HAD CHALLENGED DALADIER'S RIGHT TO SIT BECAUSE OF HIS ROLE IN THE MUNICH PACT AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC EVENTS OF THE 1938-1940 PERIOD. COMMUNIST LEADER JACQUES DUCLOS TOLD THE ASSEMBLY: "A VOTE FOR DALADIER IS A VOTE FOR MUNICH." THE COMMUNISTS WERE ALONE IN OPPOSING DALADIER.

THROUGHOUT THE LONG DEBATE DALADIER REPEATEDLY RECALLED THAT RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE ON THE VERGE OF CONCLUDING A MILITARY PACT IN AUGUST, 1939 JUST BEFORE THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN TREATY WAS ANNOUNCED.

DIRECTING HIS REMARKS TO THE COMMUNIST BENCHES IN THE ASSEMBLY, DALADIER DECLARED:

"THERE WAS A MOMENT IN EUROPE WHEN AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE THREE GREAT POWERS (FRANCE, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA) WAS POSSIBLE AND WOULD HAVE AVOIDED WAR X X X BUT ALREADY YOUR GRAND COUNTRY (RUSSIA) WAS NEGOTIATING WITH GERMANY."

EARLIER, DALADIER BROUGHT THE ASSEMBLY TO ITS FEET CHEERING WHEN HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "BORE THE WEIGHT OF THE WAR AND SAVED THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD."

THE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY WHO REMAINED SEATED WERE COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE CHALLENGED HIS RIGHT TO SIGHT IN THE LEGISLATURE BECAUSE OF HIS PART IN THE MUNCH PACT OF 1938.

PS942PED

BERLIN, JULY 18--(AP)--A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY IT HAD URGED OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TO ACCELERATE AND BROADEN THE SCOPE OF DENAZIFICATION TO REMOVE MANY NAZIS STILL IN POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE IN INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS JUST COMPLETED A STUDY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY, ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALLIES TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY TO HALT MOVEMENTS IN SOME ZONES WHICH SEEK TO EXERT CENTRAL CONTROL OVER FUNDS OF THE NEW GERMAN LABOR UNIONS.

THIS CONTROL, EXPLAINED SIR WALTER CITRINE OF GREAT BRITAIN, PRESIDENT OF THE WFTU, IS REGARDED AS UNDEMOCRATIC AND PERILOUS TO THE AUTONOMY OF INDIVIDUAL UNIONS.

JAP128PM MAGISCHMEL 1415 THRU 1ST

FRANKFURT, JULY 18--(AP)--DESPITE RED TAPE, A JEEP ACCIDENT AND A EUROPEWIDE SEARCH FOR A 15-FOOT WEDDING VEIL, A WYOMING LIEUTENANT FINALLY HAS MARRIED AN ATTRACTIVE POLISH GIRL WHO WAS A WARTIME VICTIM OF THE NAZIS.

THE BRIDEGROOM, LT. WILLIAM LONG OF ACME, WYOMING, AND THE BRIDE, OLGA SZALENKO OF DUBNO, POLAND, HAVE A COMMON LANGUAGE--CZECH, WHICH WAS LONG'S MOTHERS TONGUE.

THE COUPLE MET IN AN ARMY MESS AT HOECHST NEAR FRANKFURT, WHERE OLGA, A GERMAN SLAVE LABORER FOR FIVE YEARS, WAS A WAITRESS.

BEFORE THEY REACHED THE ALTAR RECENTLY, THE COUPLE OVERCAME THESE OBSTACLES: WEEKS OF BUREAUCRATIC DELAYS WHILE LONG SOUGHT PERMISSION TO MARRY; A FRACTURED COLLARBONE OLGA SUFFERED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT SIX DAYS BEFORE THE WEDDING; A SEARCH FOR A WEDDING VEIL AND DRESS, EVENTUALLY SENT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR A RECEPTION AT KRONBERG CASTLE.

M551AED

30.24-4223

ROME, JULY 18-(AP)-STRIKES CONTINUED TO SPREAD THROUGHOUT ITALY TODAY AS PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, IN THE MOST VIGOROUS ACTION HE HAS YET TAKEN, CALLED UPON THE ARMY, NAVY AND POLICE TO END--IF NECESSARY--A PETROLEUM STRIKE THAT HAD DEVELOPED TO A POINT DESCRIBED BY THE PREMIER AS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

A CABINET MINISTER SAID THAT DE GASPERI'S ACTION HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIALISTS, BUT THAT THE COMMUNIST POSITION WAS NOT KNOWN.

THE STRIKE, INVOLVING SOME 7,000 WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, TIED UP VITAL OPERATIONS AND PARALYZED UNRRA TRANSPORT.

DE GASPERI, WHO ALSO HOLDS THE PORTFOLIO OF MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, CONFERRED WITH LABOR LEADERS HERE LAST NIGHT ASKING THEM TO GET THEIR MEN BACK TO WORK. HE THEN SENT TELEGRAMS TO ALL PREFECTS AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY AND TO NAVY, ARMY AND AVIATION AUTHORITIES, TELLING THEM TO CONTACT LABOR LEADERS AND ASK THEM TO GET THEIR MEN BACK ON THE JOB.

IF ANY RESPONSIBLE LEADERS REFUSED, DE GASPERI DIRECTED THAT THEY BE ARRESTED AND FINED. HE FURTHER INSTRUCTED THE NAVY TO TAKE OVER, WHERE NECESSARY, THE DISTRIBUTION OF OIL IN PORTS.

HE DIRECTED THE ARMY, AIRFORCE, AND CARABINIERI TO TAKE OVER DISTRIBUTION IN THE INTERIOR AND TO RESUME IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO UNRRA, THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHER EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.

DE GASPERI'S ACTION--IN WHICH HE DIRECTED OFFICERS TO PROCEED "WITH THE UTMOST RIGOR AND ENERGY"--WAS TAKEN AFTER UNRRA OFFICIALS HAD NOTIFIED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT A UNRRA SHIP WAS INCURRING DEMURRAGE CHARGES OF $120 PER HOUR BECAUSE OIL WORKERS REFUSED TO UNLOAD IT.

PETROLEUM WORKERS ARE STRIKING FOR A 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE AND OTHER BENEFITS.

IN INDUSTRIAL TURIN, MEANWHILE, A GENERAL STRIKE WHICH STARTED YESTERDAY SPREAD TODAY TO INCLUDE PUBLIC SERVICES. BOTH THERE AND IN CUNEO WORKERS OCCUPIED FACTORIES AS THEY DID IN THE DAYS THAT PRECEDED THE RISE OF MUSSOLINI'S FASCISTS.

A TURIN DISPATCH TO ROME'S RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE SAID THAT GROUPS OF ARMED WORKERS HAD INSTALLED THEMSELVES IN SOME FACTORIES AND THE CITY'S TELEPHONE SERVICE WAS CUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE CONTACT.

JUL 19 1949

RW715AED

ITALIANS, THE PREMIER SAID, WERE DISAPPOINTED WITH "AMERICAN PROMIEZ WHICH CAU

ADD ROME (NL TRIESTE) XXX SOLUTION

ITALIANS, THE PREMIER SAID, WERE DISAPPOINTED WITH "AMERICAN PROMISES" WHICH CAUSED ITALY TO FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

"WHEN THE AMERICANS ENTERED ITALY, WE WERE TOLD THAT IF WE FOUGHT BESIDE YOU THAT THIS AND THAT AND THE OTHER THING WOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE FINAL TREATIES," HE SAID. "INSTEAD, WHAT? WE LOSE TRIESTE, AN ITALIAN CITY."

DE GASPERI ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT CONCERNING OTHER DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WHICH HE SAID:

"IT IS SAID THAT THIS IS NOT A PUNITIVE PEACE. BUT EVEN IF IT WERE, THERE WOULD BE SO MANY WAYS OF PUNISHMENT: REPARATIONS, GIVING UP OF THE FLEET OR OF THE COLONIES. BUT NOT THE HUMILIATION OF OUR FRONTIER (THE AWARD OF BRIGA, TENDA AND MOCENISIO TO FRANCE AND OF PART OF VENEZIA GIULIA TO YUGOSLAVIA)."

(THE PREMIER SAID HE ISSUED THE STATEMENT TO DENY THAT HE HAD SAID THAT ITALY "ACCEPTED" THE LOSS OF HER COLONIES AND FLEET AND THE PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS AS REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WHICH HAD QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:

("ITALIANS UNDERSTAND THAT, HAVING ONCE BEEN ENEMIES, SOME PUNISHMENT WILL BE FORTHCOMING. WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE LOSS OF OUR COLONIES, FLEET AND REPARATIONS. BUT THE MINOR CHANGE IN FRONTIER IS NOT A JUST PUNISHMENT. IT IS MERELY A HUMILIATION.")

WM&BJ835PED

By Rembert James

Moscow, July 18-(AP)-The Russian magazine New Times asserted today that "monopoly trusts are owners of atomic energy."

"International radium and uranium concerns are the actual possessors of all deposits of uranium ore in the capitalist countries," the article said, "They control the production of atomic bombs from their very source, and as well have the right to sell or refuse to sell the means of their production to whomever they wish."

JUL 1 1949

The magazine asserted that the duPont "chemical trust" in the United States directly or indirectly controlled a great part of the American war industry and "is inseparably connected with the most important

1946

international cartels."

"The participation of duPont representatives in the leadership of scientific research work on atomic energy is one of the most important guarantees of a secret agreement securing dupont a monopoly on the production of atomic bombs and the peaceful use of atomic energy," the magazine continued, "So has been strengthened the rule of trusts in the matter of development and use of atomic energy."

New Times asserted that the United States (Baruch) plan for the international control of atomic energy would create ~~an~~ authority into "some kind of international cartel which would have a monopoly on the possession of all deposits of ~~munumumpumumum~~ uranium, thorium and other materials which could be the source of atomic energy in the whole world."

Commenting on the Baruch proposal to change the veto ~~power~~ in the United Nations security council, New Times said "the new international organ would ~~will~~ be actually dependent on the security council and would also be ~~dependent~~ dependent on the American trusts and serve them as their weapon in international politics in guarding their monopoly interests."

"Capitalistic monopolies are trying to turn the greatest discovery of modern science, which could become helpful for humanity, into a weapon in the struggle for world power," the magazine charged.

Moscow 1400 James PW ~~rm~~ 1437

MOSCOW, JULY 18-(AP)-PRAVDA DESCRIBED GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AS A "LIVING ANACHRONISM" TODAY, AND SAID HE WAS A "MIDDLE AGE POLITICAL FIGURE AMONG MODERN DIPLOMATS."

IN AN ARTICLE BY DAVID ZASLAVSKY, PRAVDA QUOTED ATCHESON AS WRITING THAT "WE ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO INSTILL COMMUNISM IN JAPAN. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE ARE OBLIGATED TO INCULCATE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

"UNDOUBTEDLY WE HAVE BEFORE US A MIDDLE AGE DOCUMENT," PRAVDA SAID. "IT BELONGS TO THE TIME WHEN THE FIRST COLONY WAS SET UP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, WHEN ALL WORKERS IN TRADE UNIONS WERE PERSECUTED, AND WHEN THOSE GUILTY OF STRIKING WERE HANGED. WE SEE BEFORE US A PERSONS AS THOUGH COMING FROM THE PAGES OF FENNIMORE COOPER."

RW707AED

JUL 19 1946

BY REMBERT JAMES

STALINGRAD, JULY 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PATTERN OF SOVIET RECOVERY WITH ITS STRESS ON REBUILDING OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IS ETCHED CLEARLY IN THIS WAR-SHATTERED CITY, WHERE A HALF MILLION GERMANS DIED IN THE WINTER OF 1942-43 IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO RETURN THE TIDE OF WAR IN HITLER'S FAVOR.

TODAY THE RED OCTOBER STEEL PLANT IS TURNING OUT STEEL AT THE RATE OF 600,000 TONS A YEAR, ITS CHIEF ENGINEER SAYS. THAT AMOUNTS TO THREE-FIFTHS OF THE NORMAL PEACETIME PRODUCTION.

MUCH OF THE STEEL, WHICH IS LATER MADE INTO SOVIET TRACTORS, WAS RECLAIMED FROM THE WRECKED GERMAN TANKS AND OTHER MILITARY VEHICLES THAT STILL LITTER THE ENTIRE CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE.

30.24 4225

THE STALIN TRACTOR PLANT IS PRODUCING 20 TRACTORS DAILY FROM A FACTORY, WHICH LIKE THE STEEL MILL, WAS WRITTEN OFF AS 100 PERCENT RUINED IN THE FIERCE STALINGRAD FIGHTING WHICH ENDED IN RUSSIAN VICTORY IN FEBRUARY, 1943.

SMOKE CAME ALSO FROM THE CHIMNEYS OF THE NEARBY RED BARRICADE ENGINEERING WORKS, THE KEY PLANT FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

I WAS WITH A GROUP OF THE FIRST FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO VISIT STALINGRAD IN MANY MONTHS, AND WE TOURED THE CITY'S MAIN STREETS AND SAW THE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

STALINGRAD ISN'T MUCH LIKE THE CITY OF 500,000 WHICH EXISTED BEFORE THE GERMANS CAME.

IT IS EVEN LESS LIKE THE CITY OF 15 TO 20 YEARS IN THE FUTURE WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS CHARTED IN THE GREATEST DETAIL. THAT WILL BE A METROPOLIS OF 800,000 WORKERS WHO WILL LIVE IN DISTRICTS CAREFULLY ZONED FOR SIZE AND STYLE OF HOMES, WHICH WILL BE BUILT BETWEEN WIDE BOULEVARDS AND GREAT SQUARES DEDICATED TO THE GLORY OF RED ARMY HEROES.

EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE IN THE MOST CLASSIC GREEK AND ROMAN STYLE.

BUT NOW STALINGRAD IS A CITY OF HALF REBUILT FACTORIES, SET IN A RUBBLE WHICH STRETCHES FOR 40 MILES ALONG THE VOLGA--A STRANGELY SHAPED CITY WITH ONE MAIN STREET.

TEMPORARY WOODEN HOUSES AND A FEW REPAIRED BRICK BUILDINGS PROVIDE EACH RESIDENT WITH TWO OR THREE SQUARE YARDS OF LIVING SPACE.

A170

TROLLEY CARS, BUSSES, TRAINS AND RIVERBOATS ARE RUNNING. THERE IS BREAD IN THE STORES AND CUSTOMERS LINE UP IN FRONT OF THEM. ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION 15 MOVIE THEATERS ARE OPERATING. BY AUG. 1 THERE WILL BE 41 SCHOOLS READY TO RECEIVE STUDENTS.

AT THE STALIN TRACTOR WORKS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR YURI GROZNY TOOK THE CORRESPONDENTS ON THE TOUR OF THE PLANT HE ESTIMATED WAS NOW 60 PERCENT RESTORED.

THE CORRESPONDENTS SPENT HOURS IN THE TRACTOR WORKS AND THE STEEL MILL TALKING TO WORKERS, WHO INCLUDED VETERANS OF THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD AS WELL AS YOUTHS ONLY A FEW MONTHS AWAY FROM COLLECTIVE FARMS.

OF 12,000 WORKERS AT THE TRACTOR PLANT 55 PERCENT WERE WOMEN. THEY AVERAGED VERY YOUNG, SOME AS LOW AS 16 YEARS. CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THEIR WAGES VARIED FROM 350 TO 4,000 RUBLES MONTHLY DEPENDING ON THE WORKERS' CATEGORY AND OUTPUT.

GROZNY SAID AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND GERMAN REPARATIONS MACHINERY WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY FOR INSTALLATION, BUT NEITHER IN LARGE QUANTITY.

EJ311PED

STALINGRAD--1ST ADD CITY REBUILDING X X X AND OUTPUT
(CQ--DELETING LAST GRAF).

(THE RUBLE IS NOMINALLY WORTH 18.87 CENTS. THE DIPLOMATIC RATE OF EXCHANGE IS 8.3 CENTS.)

GROZNY SAID AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND GERMAN REPARATIONS MACHINERY WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY FOR INSTALLATION, BUT NEITHER IN LARGE QUANTITY

BJ610PED

BELGRADE, JULY 18--(AP)--TEN THOUSAND YUGOSLAVS JOINED TONIGHT IN A NOISY DEMONSTRATION ATTACKING GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S REGIME IN SPAIN. MANY MARCHERS CARRIED COMMUNIST PARTY FLAGS.

MC 1005PED JULY 18 PALMERS 01948APL

BUCHAREST, JULY 18--(AP)--DEMANDS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SEVER RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND OUST GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WERE MADE AT A MASS MEETING OF 15,000 TRADES UNIONISTS HERE TODAY. MANY SHOUTED "DOWN WITH EXECUTIONER FRANCO."

JUL 19 1946

MC 1006PED JULY 18 KIRCHENS 01830APR

MOSCOW, JULY 18--(AP)--A.B. LUTSKY, LECTURER AT THE POLYTECHNIC MUSEUM, DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT THE "PALESTINE PROBLEM CANNOT BE SETTLED BY IMPERIALIST METHODS."

Fo/o Jerusalem

"ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES CONSIDER THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM INDEPENDENTLY, BEHIND THE BACK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION," LUTSKY SAID. "BUT THIS ONLY SERVES TO RETAIN THE BRITISH MANDATE, INCREASE NATIONAL ENMITY, AND STRENGTHEN

THE POSITION OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CAPITAL IN THE ARABIAN COUNTRIES."

FWC 1135A APH 1092S

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JULY 18-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA OFFERED A $20,000 REWARD TODAY FOR THE ARREST OF PERSON WHO TOSSED GRENADES INTO A BRITISH ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB, INJURING 30 PERSONS LAST NIGHT.

TEN BRITISH SOLDIERS AND A BRITISH AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE GIRL WERE AMONG THOSE HURT, NONE SERIOUSLY.

52AEB

Baghdad, Iraq, July 16 (Delayed)-(AP)-A 13-day oil strike ended today

the economics ministry announced. The 7,000 strikers accepted the Kirkuk

Oil company's offer of free housing, free transport to work and a maximum

increase of two shillings (40¢) daily in wages.

JUL 19 19

apra habib 01120 rm 0843

GENERAL HO COMPARED CHINA IN AREA AND POPULATION TO ALL OF EUROPE. HE DEFENDED CHINA'S SLOWNESS IN BECOMING PROGRESSIVE BY SAYING THAT EUROPEANS FOUGHT THEIR RELIGIOUS WARS FOR 500 YEARS, AND THAT JUST NOW ONLY A FEW EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THE TRUE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY.

"REMEMBER," HE CAUTIONED, "CHINA THREW OFF THE YOLK OF 5,000 YEARS OF MANCHU DESPOTISM IN 1910."

A25FX ADD San Francisco (Marshall) XXX China

COMPARED TO THE CHINA OF 1928, CHINA TODAY HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS, HE SAID.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK CAME TO POWER IN 1928.

SIDESTEPPING ANY REFERENCE TO UNRRA DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA, THE SLIGHT, 57-YEAR-OLD TOP CHINESE GENERAL SAID THAT HE WAS A MILITARY MAN AND WAS INTERESTED ONLY IN MILITARY PROBLEMS.

HE HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR BOTH GENERAL MARSHALL AND GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. GENERAL HO SAID THE JAPANESE PEOPLE UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR ARE GETTING THEIR FIRST TASTE OF DEMOCRACY IN 2,000 YEARS.

GENERAL HO, WHO FLEW TO SAN FRANCISCO BY WAY OF JAPAN AND HAWAII, WILL LEAVE FRIDAY FOR WASHINGTON.

HF1203APS

Fly to Nanking

MANILA, JULY 18-(AP)-THREE PERSONS, ONE A MONTH OLD BABY, DIED AND SIX OTHERS WERE MISSING IN THE TYPHOON WHICH SWEPT NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND TUESDAY.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE WAS REPORTED AT THE MOUNTAIN RESORT TOWN OF BAGUIO AND AT NEARBY CAMP JOHN HAY OF THE U.S. ARMY.

A WOMAN WAS KILLED IN THE BAGUIO WRECKAGE AND A BABY WAS BURIED ALIVE IN A LANDSLIDE. IN MANILA HARBOR A SEAMAN WAS SWEPT AWAY BY THE STORM AND DROWNED, AND FOUR FISHERMEN WERE MISSING. TWO OTHERS MISSING, IN THE BAGUIO AREA, WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE DROWNED IN FLASH FLOODS WHICH TURNED CREEK S TO RAGING RIVERS.

COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN SECTION OF LUZON WERE BADLY DISRUPTED WITH ESTIMATES RANGING UP TO 30 DAYS BEFORE REPAIRS COULD BE COMPLETED.

DS237APS NM

MANILA, JULY 18-(AP)-SEVEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL MILITARY POLICE, ALONG WITH TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND PLANES, ARE REPORTED POURING INTO TROUBLED PAMPANGA, TARLAC AND NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCES, WHERE CLASHES BETWEEN HUKBALAHAPS (ARMED PEASANTS) AND MPS HAVE INCREASED IN INTENSITY.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY EMILIO ABELLO TOLD NEWSMEN WITHOUT ELABORATING THAT PEACE AND ORDER WOULD BE RESTORED IN THE CENTRAL LUZON PROVINCES BEFORE JULY 28--THE DEADLINE SET BY PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS.

MEANTIME, INTERIOR SECRETARY JOSE ZULUETA, IN A STRONGLY WORDED ADMONITION TO "OBSTREPEROUS GUERRILLAS," SAID THE GOVERNMENT "HAS NEVER BEEN AGAINST THE USE OF FORCE--IT INTENDS TO AND WILL USE FORCE WHEN THIS USE IS INEVITABLE."

ZULUETA, IN A RADIO ADDRESS, SAID SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS IN THE ISLANDS WERE CAUSING DISSENTION AMONG THE PEOPLE. "THEY WANT TO SEE IMPLANTED HERE A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT ALIEN TO OUR TRADITIONS, AND THEY WOULD STOP AT NOTHING TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR AIMS."

HE BLAMED THE BLOODY UPRISINGS, WHICH BEGAN APRIL 23, ON "EXTREMIST LEADERSHIP, STUBBORN LANDLORDISM WHICH WOULD LIE TO RETAIN A LAND SYSTEM BASED ON PEONAGE, AND THE DISHONESTY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS DURING THE LAST ADMINISTRATION."

DS506APS

JUL 19 1945

Ehrenburg Sees Birth Of U.S. Spiritual Culture

Russian Says It Will Grow 'Great and Independent'

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian journalist, declared today in a broadcast article that the spiritual culture of the United States is "only just beginning," but will become "great and independent."

The Moscow radio broadcast is another in a series of articles in the government newspaper "Izvestia" by Ehrenburg based on his recent American tour.

Ehrenburg attributed the spiritual culture development to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Thoughtful people capable of estimating the progress of history rallied around Roosevelt," he wrote. "Even if they have been removed or have resigned, the late President's activities have not disappeared without a trace. . . . An American intelligentsia has arisen. It is still weak and diffident. It is as though it were hiding from the Neon lights and juke boxes, from the church preachers with their allusions to commercial firms and from the advertisements with Biblical quotations; it hides in a gloom which recalls Chekov.

"But among that intelligentsia one finds more and more good people who understand that salvation does not lie in running away or isolation, but in raising the spiritual level of the average American to the technical civilization which accompanies him from the maternity home to the crematorium."

30.24-4227

A FORMER LEGAL ADVISER TO AMBASSADOR MCNUTT, BURT WAS ASKED TO RESIGN WHEN THE DEAL BECAME KNOWN. HE DECLARED HIMSELF "BEWILDERED" BY THE FLOOD OF CRITICISM OF THE PURCHASE.

PRESIDENT ROXAS DENOUNCED THE DEAL AS A PLAN TO THWART THE GOVERNMENT LAND PROGRAM, UNDER WHICH THE LAND WAS TO BE PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED TO THE PEASANTS. BEFORE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HAD AN OPTION TO PURCHASE THE ESTATE FOR $1,500,000 AND THAT OPTION MONS.JOVELLANOS WOULD REINSTATE UPON PAYMENT OF THE LEASE ARREARS.

ROXAS TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "SPECULATORS" WERE ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE THE LAND PROGRAM TO MAKE "UNCONSCIONABLE PROFITS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE." ADD MANILA (BURT) XXXFund

DESPITE BURT'S ASSERTION THAT THE SYNDICATE WAS ATTEMPTING "TO DO SOME GOOD" FOR THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, THOUSANDS OF PEASANTS PROTESTED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, POPE PIUS AND THE UNITED NATIONS. THOSE OPPOSING THE SALE ASSERTED THE PURCHASERS WOULD NET A HUGE PROFIT DESPITE THEIR SPLIT WITH THE HOSPITAL AND GOVERNMENT.

DS512APS NM

JUL 19 1946

NITE LEAD ATOMIC

BY ELTON C. FAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY,JULY 18-(AP)-TASK FORCE SHIPS MOVED OUT OF BIKINI LAGOON TODAY IN PREPARATION FOR FRIDAY'S DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION.

SEVENTY-FIVE TARGET SHIPS, RANGING FROM SMALL CRAFT TO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS, HAVE BEEN SET UP FOR THE UNDERWATER TEST WHICH WILL DETERMINE WHETHER THEIR HULLS CAN WITHSTAND THE TERRIFIC PRESSURE OF THE EXPLOSION.

THE UNDERWATER BOMB, SUSPENDED FROM A SPECIAL RAFT IN THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET, WILL BE DETONATED ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS AT 8:35 A.M., JULY 25 (4:35 P.M., EST, JULY 24, U.S. TIME).

IT WILL BE SET OFF BY A YOUNG CORNELL PHYSICIST, DR. MARSHALL HOLLOWAY, FROM A SECRET SHIP IN THE TASK FORCE OUTSIDE THE LAGOON.

THE UNDERWATER EXPLOSION IS EXPECTED TO CREATE "FAR MORE DAMAGE" TO THE TARGET SHIPS THAN DID THE JULY 1 AERIAL BOMB, IN THE OPINION OF REAR ADM. W.S. PARSONS AND OTHER HIGH NAVY MEN AND OCEANOGRAPHERS.

IT IS THEIR CONSENSUS, REPORTED AP CORRESPONDENT CHARLES MCMURTRY AT KWAJALEIN, THAT THE EXPLOSION MIGHT HURL HUGE SHIPS, SUCH AS THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA AND THE PATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, INTO THE AIR. OTHERS MIGHT BE SUNK WHEN THE TERRIFIC PRESSURES CRUSH THEIR HULLS.

SUBMERGED SUBMARINES, HOWEVER, WERE EXPECTED TO WITHSTAND THE CONCUSSION FAR BETTER, THESE SOURCES SAID. SOME HEAVILY DAMAGED AND BADLY LISTING VESSELS WERE EXPECTED TO REMAIN AFLOAT BECAUSE WAVES IN THE LAGOON'S QUIET WATERS LACK THE PUNCH TO CAPSIZE THEM.

THE FORCE OF THE UNDERWATER BLAST IS EXPECTED TO BE SO GREAT THAT NO SHIPS AT THE IMMEDIATE TARGET CENTER ARE CONCEDED A CHANCE TO SURVIVE, MCMURTRY'S SOURCES SAID.

A42KX

OF THE THREE HEAVY WARSHIPS TO BE ANCHORED NEAR THE DETONATION POINT, THEY GAVE THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO THE BEST CHANCE TO REMAIN AFLOAT. PROVIDING SHE IS MOORED AT A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE FROM TME CENTER TO ESCAPE THE HUGE WATER GEYSER EXPECTED TO BE THROWN UP. THE NAGATO HAS AN EXTREMELY STURDY, STRONGLY RIVETED HULL.

THE SARATOGA, WHICH HAS A BATTLE CRUISER HULL, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE A RESISTANCE COMPARABLE TO THE ARKANSAS.

AMONG OTHER SHIPS AT THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET, THE CRUISER PENSACOLA HAS THE NEXT STRONGEST HULL. SHE IS RATED AS CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING TWICE AS MUCH SHOCK AS DESTROYERS, BUT ONLY A THIRD AS MUCH AS A BATTLESHIP.

GREAT RIVALRY WAS REPORTED AMONG THE CREWS THAT PREPARED THE TARGET VESSELS FOR THE TEST. OFFICERS ABOARD THE NAGATO PREDICTED IT WOULD REMAIN AFLOAT UNLESS SHE CAPSIZED DUE TO HER HEAVY SUPERSTRUCTURE.

EVEN THE CREW OF THE SUBMARINE SKATE, HEAVILY DAMAGED IN THE JULY 1 TEST, WAS OPTIMISTIC.

"SHE'LL RIDE OUT THIS ONE TOO AND THEN WE'LL GO TO HONOLULU UNDER OUR OWN POWER," THEY SAID.

B&GM435PCS NM

ATOMIC.

BY DON WHITEHEAD.

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, JULY 18-(AP)-THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION IS EXPECTED TO TURN BIKINI LAGOON'S BLUE WATERS INTO A MONSTROUS BATTERING RAM POWERFUL ENOUGH TO CRUMPLE THE STEEL SIDES OF OLD BATTLESHIPS.

THE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE 75 TARGET SHIPS SET UP FOR THE MIGHTY BLAST JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S. TIME) IS A MATTER OF KEENEST INTEREST TO SCIENTISTS AND NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

LT. COMMANDER NORMAN MYRICK, MEMBER OF THE TASK FORCE, EMPHASIZED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE SEVERAL POSSIBLE KINDS OF DAMAGE.

THESE INCLUDED HOLES BLOWN IN THE SIDES OF SHIPS, DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS' MACHINERY, STEEL PLATES WRENCHED LOOSE AND HURLED AS PROJECTILES, VIOLENT SHAKING OF THE SHIPS, FIRES AND RADIOACTIVITY.

WHILE THE SHIPS IN THE JULY 1 MID-AIR ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION WERE SUBJECTED TO HEAT AND BLAST, VESSELS IN TEST "BAKER" WILL BE PUNISHED BY AN UNDERSEA SHOCK, CREATING SUDDEN AND VIOLENT STRESSES AND STRAINS.

THE MOST MODERN VESSEL IN THE TARGET FLEET IS THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN. THE MOST MODERN UNITED STATES SHIP IS THE CARRIER SARATOGA, WHICH HAS THE HULL OF A BATTLE CRUISER.

CAPT. FITZHUGH LEE, PRESS OFFICER OF THE TASK FORCE AND NAVY VETERAN, SAID THE EXPLOSION "MAY CRUMPLE THE HULLS OF SOME SHIPS."

A TORPEDO EXPLOSION CREATES A SUDDEN PRESSURE ON ONE PART OF A SHIP'S HULL, LEE SAID, BUT THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL APPLY VIOLENT AND INSTANTANEOUS PRESSURE OVER THE ENTIRE HULL, POSSIBLY POWERFUL ENOUGH TO BUCKLE THICK STEEL PLATES SUCH AS THOSE PROTECTING BATTLESHIPS.

THE BOMB WILL BE TOUCHED OFF BY DR. MARSHALL HOLLOWAY, YOUNG CORNELL PHYSICIST, FROM A SECRET SHIP IN THE WAITING FLEET OUTSIDE BIKINI LAGOON.

HOLLOWAY, A FIELD GROUP LEADER IN THE LOS ALAMOS, N.M., ATOMIC EXPERIMENTS, WAS CHOSEN FOR THE HONOR BY VICE ADM. WILLIAM H.P. BLANDY, TASK FORCE COMMANDER.

THE BOMB WILL BE DETONATED ANYWHERE FROM 18 TO 120 FEET BELOW THE LAGOON'S SURFACE BUT THE EXACT DEPTH IS A UNITED STATES SECRET.

HF1155PPS

MEXICO CITY, JULY 1[illegible]-(AP)-RETURN OF FIREARMS TO THE AGRARIAN RESERVE CORPS, BACKBONE OF MEXICO'S DEFENSE SYSTEM, WAS ORDERED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE AGRARIAN RESERVES WERE DISARMED ONE WEEK BEFORE THE JULY 7 NATIONAL ELECTIONS TO AVOID POSSIBLE BLOODSHED.

JW911ACS NM

(ADVANCE)..CLEVELAND, JULY 1[illegible]-(AP)-WAR VETERANS SHOULD BE BETTER CITIZENS BECAUSE THEY ARE VETERANS, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET ERNEST J.KING DECLARED TODAY.

"AS VETERANS, YOU HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE AND THE BACKGROUND WHICH ENABLES YOU TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE CITIZENS," ADMIRAL KING ASSERTED IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE FIRST POSTWAR ENCAMPMENT OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

"YOU SHOULD, THEREFORE, TAKE AN ACTIVE INTEREST--AND PLAY AN ACTIVE PART--IN ALL PHASES OF GOVERNMENT--LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL. YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THE FINANCIAL AND ANTI-FAMINE PROGRAMS OF YOUR COUNTRY.

"AS VETERANS, YOU ARE EQUIPPED TO UNDERSTAND AND TO FOSTER THE NEED OF THE UNITED STATES TO KEEP ITSELF IN A STATE OF EFFECTIVE MILITARY READINESS-- PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE. AS VETERANS AND CITIZENS, YOU MUST BE DILIGENT AND STEADFAST IN YOUR ENDEAVORS TO SEE TO IT THAT A MILITANT PEACE SHALL BE WAGED AS THE ALTERNATIVE --AND ANTIDOTE-- TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

THE NAVY'S CHIEF SAID "IT TAKES NO GREAT GIFT OF PROPHECY TO PREDICT THAT THE DAY WILL COME, NOT TOO FAR IN THE FUTURE, WHEN VETERANS OF THIS WAR AND MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION MAY WELL BE AMONG THE CHIEF LEADERS OF STATE AND NATION. IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE DECISIONS AND POLICIES OF THE ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE A FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE ON OUR NATIONAL SECURITY-- AND CONSEQUENT WELFARE-- FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

"SUCH GREAT POWER AND INFLUENCE ALWAYS CARRY WITH THEM A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY," HE CAUTIONED. "THE EXERCISE OF SUCH GREAT RESPONSIBILITY MUST ALWAYS BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CLOSEST SCRUTINY OF ALL THE AVAILABLE FACTS AND INFORMATION, BY THE BENEFIT OF THE WISEST COUNSEL AND BY THE UTMOST IN DELIBERATION

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18-(AP)-LIONS INTERNATIONAL STANDS READY TODAY TO FOSTER WORLD PEACE.

THE ORGANIZATION, HOLDING ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION, STRUCK FROM ITS CONSTITUTION YESTERDAY A PHRASE WHICH LIMITED OFFICIAL INTEREST TO FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO THE STANDPOINT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

"WORLD PEACE IS OUR JOB," SAID DAVID A.SKEEN OF SALT LAKE CITY, IMMEDIATE PAST INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT. "EVERY LION SHOULD OFT REPEAT THAT 'PEACE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.'"

ONLY ONE BUSINESS SESSION WAS SCHEDULED TODAY. HUNDREDS OF DELEGATES PREPARED TO ATTEND AN AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME WHERE BONNIE MACK, MANAGER OF THE PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS, WAS TO RECEIVE THE LIONS' 1946 SPORTSMANSHIP AWARD.

THE CONVENTION CLOSES TOMORROW.

SM806AED NM

NEW YORK JULY 18-(AP)-THE FIVE-MEMBER AMERICAN FAMINE MISSION TO INDIA ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE, ENDING A FOUR WEEK TOUR WHICH CARRIED THE GROUP 30,000 MILES TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN THE HUNGER STRICKEN AREAS OF INDIA.

THE PARTY, HEADED BY DR.THEODORE W. SCHULTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WILL GO TO WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP TRAVELED 7,500 MILES IN INDIA, CONFERRING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, PARTY LEADERS; BUSINESSMEN AND OTHERS TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF FOOD SHORTAGES AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

BESIDES SCHULTZ, THE MISSION INCLUDED LILLIAN SMITH, AUTHOR; DR.HENRY SMITH LEIPER, A SECRETARY OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA; JOSEPH WILLEN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK, AND SIDNEY HERTZBERG, CONSULTANT TO THE MISSION.

EZ1058AED

30.24422

PALESTINE TALKS PROCEED RAPIDLY

Sub-Committee Studies Plan Offered by British-U. S. Committee.

R wheeler

LONDON, July 19 — (AP) An authoritative source said tonight British-American talks on admission of 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land were proceeding rapidly and without hitch, but that no concrete proposals for any specific Palestine plan had yet come under discussion.

NIGHT

Negotiating sessions have been suspended, pending sub-committee inquiry into all 10 points of the British-American committee recommendations. The sub-committee drafts may be considered by the full delegations next Monday.

Meanwhile, the British War office issued a formal denial of a London newspaper report that advance elements of the British First armored division had arrived in Palestine."

Both British and American sources deprecated speculation that either Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist federation, or Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, would be invited to join the British-American discussions.

The aging Jewish leader remained in seclusion in London, after arrival from Palestine, but issued a statement declaring "the situation can only be normalized by the immediate release of the Zionist leaders and other detainees, and by opening the doors of Palestine to the 100,000 refugees from Europe, and hastening a positive solution."

A spokesman for the Jewish agency said Dr. Weizmann would not seek interviews with either Prime Minister Attlee or Colonial secretary George Hall as long as Jewish leaders are detained.

Dr. Weizmann Reaches London From Palestine

R wheeler

London, July 19—(AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Federation who arrived here from Palestine yesterday, remained in seclusion today and a Jewish agency spokesman said that any initiative for a conference with Prime Minister Attlee would have to be taken by 10 Downing Street.

Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, was expected in London today to report to the British Cabinet on the Palestine situation. There was some speculation that the Colonial secretary would invite comment from Dr. Weizmann.

Meanwhile, a news blackout covered deliberations of British and American negotiators discussing long-term policy involved in implementing the British-American report calling for the immediate entrance of 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land. Reports from sub-committees were reported ready for submission to the full group.

MOST BRITISH BAKERS IN LINE ON BREAD PLAN

Number Signing Petitions Of Protest On Rationing Near 400,000

London, July 19 (AP)—Most of Britain's bakers reluctantly fell in line with the Government's "must" bread rationing program today but the number of those signing petitions of protest neared 400,000 and the Conservative party still frowned on the scheme.

The plan received approval from the House of Commons early this morning and bread rationing is scheduled to start Sunday. The vote was 305 to 182—one of the smallest Government majorities in the twelve-month administration of the Laborites.

NIGHT

In a [illegible] on the issue David Low, the *Evening Standard* cartoonist, today pictured bakers in their tall white caps, wielding rolling pins and marching into 10 Downing street, while John Strachey, Food Minister, and other members of the Goverment were being herded into a patrol wagon.

The cartoon was slanted at the threatening revolt yesterday by the National Association of Master Bakers, most of whose 12,000 members backed down after the House of Commons upheld the rationing plan.

Churchill, Shawcross Trade Verbal Blows

London, July 19 (AP)—Winston Churchill and Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross swapped verbal blows tonight over a proposed Government investigation into the ownership of British newspapers and newspaper chains.

The leader for the Conservative opposition in a byelection rally speech at Bexley, asserted the Labor Government was "already reaching out their hands against the freedom of the press."

Churchill charged that the Government leaders "do not like to be criticized. I am for free speech and think that people should say what they like. I do not think our masters and rulers ought to be so thin-skinned as they are."

Shawcross, supporting the investigation proposed by the National Union of Journalists, in a similar speech at Bexley, assailed what he called "the campaign of calumny and misrepresentation which the Tory party and the Tory stooge press have been directing against the Labor Government." He added:

"I don't think myself that there is any legal remedy for that because we must maintain the fullest freedom of discussion in this country.

"All that we can do is to make sure that everybody understands just how the press is organized, that everybody realizes that behind many of the great national newspapers and an increasing number of the provincials there is merely a handful of men who represent nobody but themselves, who are unable or unwilling to express their views publicly or personally in the Legislature, but who use their newspapers as a vehicle of propaganda to foist their veiws upon the public."

No decision has been announced by the Government on the holding of an investigation.

ATOMIC MOTOR JUST A FRAUD

London, July 19 (A. P.).—John William Wilson was sentenced to twenty-one months in prison today for fraud in connection with his alleged "discovery" of an atomic-powered automobile. He was convicted by a jury of obtaining $1,000 by fraud from Frederick Heaton Collier to manufacture the car.

The prosecutor told the court that the 63-year-old defendant duped his backer by operating the automobile with gasoline secreted in some part of the mechanism.

British Act Against Auto Black Market

London, July 19 (AP)—British automobile dealers acted today to check a black market in which buyers of new cars resell them overnight at prices up to 200 per cent over the list price.

The Motor Trades Association to which most dealers belong announced all new car buyers after August 15 must sign contracts pledging they will not resell within six months. Violators of the agreement must pay 45 per cent of the list price plus purchase tax "as liquidated damages" to the dealer who sold the car.

Inflated prices are being paid by many buyers because new cars are hard to buy at this stage of Britain's reconversion program and all-out export drive.

Britain Reports June Export Drop

Decline in Total Is Laid to Holiday in Month

LONDON, July 19 (AP).—British exports for June were £20,200,000 ($80,800,000) below those for May, it was reported today by the Board of Trade which attributed the decline to V Day and Whitsun holidays.

Total value of June exports was £65,000,000 ($260,000,000).

June imports totaled £102,500,000 ($410,000,000), and re-exports were £3,700,000 ($14,800,000).

Exports for the second quarter of 1946 were valued at £219,500,000 ($878,000,000), an increase of £35,400,000 ($141,600,000) over the first quarter.

King, Queen Entertain For Red Cross Delegates

The James Forrestals Also Guests at Windsor Castle

WINDSOR, England, July 19 (AP).—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth entertained delegates to the League of Red Cross Societies at a formal tea in Windsor Castle today and had an especially friendly conversation with the Russian delegates.

The Queen expressed interest in the welfare of Russian children.

Dr. A. S. Kolesnikov, president of the Russian Red Cross and Red Crescent Alliance, told her many children had been smuggled away from German-held sections by air and now were being cared for in state homes.

Before the afternoon party, attended by 350 delegates from fifty-two nations to the Oxford conference, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Mrs. Forrestal were luncheon guests of the King and Queen.

EIRE TO VOTE ON U. N.

DUBLIN, July 19—(AP) Prime Minister Eamon De Valera will ask the Dail (parliament) July 23 for permission to seek admission to the United Nations "as soon as the government considers the time opportune," the Government Information bureau announced tonight.

ATOM SECRETS BID BY SOVIET DENIED

Gromyko Says Exchange Data Should Be Discussed

E. Carpenter

New York, July 19 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, of Russia, declared today that "nobody is asking for secrets" in the exchange of scientific information involved in framing a world atomic control charter.

Gromyko, sitting on the scientific and technical committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission until Russia's scientific representative arrives from the Bikini atomic bomb tests, said, however, that the methods of exchange of scientific information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy were ripe for discussion.

Gromyko's remark was contained in a statement issued by the United Nations after the closed first meeting of the scientific and technical committee.

Proposal Voted Down

From authorized sources it was learned that the committee had voted down a proposal by Gromyko to have the committee chairmanship rotated between the Netherlands and the Polish representatives. Ten members voted for a proposal for a single chairman and Dr. Hendrik Anthony Kramers, foremost Netherlands scientist, was chosen temporary chairman. The negative vote was not taken but Gromyko did not vote for the proposal and Poland's representative abstained from voting, it was said.

The whole question of chairmen for the three committees set up by the atomic energy group will be discussed at the next meeting of the commission's working committee next Wednesday, it was said.

Sees No Conflict With Baruch

Gromyko said his proposals for the exchange of scientific information, contained in his statement of Russia's position on the atomic energy question made last month, did not conflict with a statement by Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, on July 12 when the working committee set up the scientific and technical committee.

Baruch at that time said "it is not contemplated that, in these discussions, further information now held as secret would be disclosed."

"On the other hand," he added, "it is believed that a careful organization and explanation of material now available would be helpful in creating understanding of the proposals and in establishing procedures of collective discussion and agreement which may be useful later."

Information Made Available

Dr. Richard C. Tolman, a member of the United States delegation, told the committee that the United States had made available information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and further information of a non-secret character was being published.

On the motion of Dr. Kramers, the committee agreed to hold informal meetings at which scientists would discuss the various problems involved. At such meetings, scientists would speak as scientists and not as government representatives, the United Nations statement pointed out. The committee will hold an informal session July 25.

U. N. SITE SEEKERS VISIT RIDGEFIELD

Officials to Discuss Permanent Location with Committee Today.

RIDGEFIELD, July 19—The Contact and Legal committee of the United Nations Headquarters committee will meet here tomorrow with Governor Baldwin and his advisory committee to discuss the permanent location of the U. N. headquarters.

A conference will be conducted in the Outpost inn at 11 a.m. and at 1 p.m. the delegates will meet at luncheon.

Confer in White Plains

The committee met in White Plains, N. Y., yesterday.

A statement issued after the morning session and concurred in by Sir Angus Fletcher of Great Britain, chairman of the U. N. group, and James D. Hopkins, supervisor of the town of North Castle, said the U. N. committee placed its problems before the county and town officials while county and town officials told U. N. what it would mean if U. N. located in the county and town.

Another meeting will be held here July 26 when officials of the town of Lewisboro and other Westchester towns will meet with the U. N. committeemen.

U. N. committeemen present at today's meeting were Sir Angus, Paul Hasluck of Australia, K. W. Wu of China, Awni Khalidy of Iraq and Juan F. Yriart of Uruguay. Westchester county was represented by County Executive Herbert C. Gerlach and Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the County Planning commission. Hopkins headed a delegation of nine North Castle town officials.

1948

FRENCH ASSEMBLY VOTES DALADIER SEAT AS DEPUTY

Paris, July 19—(AP)—France's constituent assembly, overriding Communist opposition, upheld by a vote of 311 to 132 yesterday the right of pre-war Premier Edouard Daladier to sit as a deputy. The vote climaxed 10 hours of debate, during which Daladier said Russia was to blame for the outbreak of World War II.

Directing his remarks to the Communists in the assembly, Daladier declared:

"There was a moment in Europe when an agreement among the three great powers (France, Britain and Russia) was possible and would have avoided war (August, 1939) . . . but already your grand country (Russia) was negotiating with Germany."

Earlier the former premier brought the assembly to its feet cheering when he said that the United States and Britain "bore the weight of the war and saved the liberty of the world."

The Communists, who were alone in opposing Daladier, had challenged his right to sit because of his role at Munich and in other diplomatic events betwen 1938 and 1940.

AMERICANS SPLIT ON PW TRANSFERS

GI Clash On Policy For Occupied Germany Also Reported

R. O'REGAN

Frankfurt, Germany, July 19 (AP). Several high United States officers said today that a disagreement which they described as "the most fundamental difference in fourteen months of occupation" developed in Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters recently over the pending transfer into German hands of up to 68,000 American-confined Nazis.

A clash of principles in American administrative policy for occupied Germany also was said to have arisen over a speedup in the release of the German civilian internees, 26,000 of whom have been freed in recent months.

NIGHT

The differences of opinion, the officers said, arose mainly between the military government headed by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Berlin and the strictly operational army agencies which conduct the military operation of Germany.

The officers at United States Army headquarters in Europe asserted unofficially that Lieutenant General Clay had "exercised strong personal pressure on the military agencies, persuading them to approve the transfer of lesser Nazis to German control.

The result was a July 13 directive issued for McNarney, ordering internees in eighteen camps charged with having fostered or furthered the Nazi ideology turned over to the Germans.

DAY

Germans Can Free Them

Under the decision, the Germans themselves will have the authority to release prisoners. German guards will man prison watchtowers.

When General Clay's military government proposed the camp turnover three months ago it was greeted with disapproval by many officers in army headquarters at Frankfurt, it was stated.

The principle that thousands of internees, believed to have been arrested unjustly or against whom there was insufficient evidence, should be released was not disputed by USFET officers, but these questions developed:

Was it safe to turn over major offenders to German civilian authorities? Were the Germans capable of administering the camps and would they be free from corruption?

Called "Biggest Blunder"

"Many agencies believed the proposal was the biggest blunder of the occupation," one officer said. "Virtually everybody at headquarters felt the Germans would mishandle the job and that our security might be endangered."

The directive provided that the United States Army would hold only an estimated 10,000 internees arrested as war-criminal suspects and witnesses, members of indicted Nazi organizations such as the SS and others wanted for security, interrogation, exploitation or otherwise.

Shift Due September 1

The remaining 58,000 now in camps will pass into German control September 1, and to speed up their release German officials will set up a prosecutor and a trial tribunal at each camp.

The prosecutors will analyze each case and decide whether to:

1. Hold the prisoner for trial under denazification laws at the camp.

2. Release him for voluntary return to his home for trial by his local denazification court, or

3. Turn him loose.

The military government's attitude toward the transfer was that it contributes toward giving the Germans fuller self-government, that it will lessen the dwindling United States Army's personnel problems, and that the forced detention of large numbers of internees constitutes a greater long-term threat than their immediate transfer and release.

G. HOOKFIELD

NAZI DEFENSE CLAIMS HELP TO NETHERLANDS

NUREMBERG, Germany, July 19 (AP)—The defense attorney for Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart declared before the International Military Tribunal today that the former Reich Commissioner for the occupied Netherlands had interceded with the German Army to protect the Netherlands.

Dr. Gustav Steinbauer, Vienna attorney, told the tribunal, now hearing defense attorneys' pleas for twenty-two Nazis on trial that Seyss-Inquart at one time "achieved the cutting down of 500 hostages originally demanded by Heinrich Himmler to 117."

The attorney asserted that his client attempted to safeguard art treasures, cooperated with the local administration to help agriculture survive the war, was extremely conscientious in the application of the right to pardon and restricted capital punishment as much as possible.

NIGHT

GESTAPO LOOT FOUND IN CELLAR HIDING PLACE

LUENEBURG, Germany, July 19—(AP) The British announced today that "millions of pounds worth of property, including jewels and negotiable bonds confiscated throughout Europe by the Gestapo," had been discovered last year in boxes hidden in the cellar of a house near Lueneburg.

A lengthy examination revealed their "almost priceless value," the announcement said. The Nazi loot was taken to Hannover to be returned to owners.

Reds to Return German P. W.s

BERLIN, July 19 (AP).—Soviet authorities announced today that 120,000 German prisoners of war will be returned from Russia in the next three months, the first 50,000 arriving at Frankfurt Am Oder Aug. 15. The brief announcement, prominently displayed in all Soviet-controlled newspapers here, did not disclose now many Germans the Russians hold.

SICILIAN DISTURBS ITALIAN ASSEMBLY

Separatist Leader Accuses U.S. And Britain

Rome, July 19 (AP)—Almost everybody took turns shushing fiery Sicilian Separatist Leader Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile on the floor of the Constituent Assembly tonight, but before they could get him to stop talking he had make charges that:

1. The United States and Great Britain sought quietly to take over Sicily and Sardinia last year, on the pretense of dimilitarizing them, to build secret air and naval bases.

2. Russia's demand for the administration of Italy's Libyan colony was originally a counterbalance to persuade the two Western Allies to get out of that part of the Mediterranean. It was only because of Russia's demand at the September, 1945, Foreign Ministers meeting that the two islands were returned to Italy.

3. Charles Poletti, American military governor successively of Palermo, Rome and Milan, came to him shortly after the Allied landings in Sicily in 1943 to urge the necessity of keeping the House of Savoy on the throne of Italy.

Twice Called To Order

4. Christian Democrats were returned to the assembly in such large numbers "because they got votes of the Monarchists."

5. The Socialist party was compeled to split in two with part of its membership going to Communists and the rest to the center.

6. The promises of the Government to do something about Sicilian autonomy were "as empty as all others."

In the course of his long tirade, punctuated by stinging epithets he tossed at cabinet ministers and deputies and the cries of "liar" and catcalls from his victims, the Sicilian was twice called to order sharply by Assembly President Giuseppe Saragat and threatened once with expulsion.

Scolded By De Gasperi

At one point, only the intervention of assembly guards saved Finocchairo Aprile from manhandling by irate Christian Democrats aroused by his linking them with the Monarchists.

After the flare-up, Premier Alcide de Gasperi scolded him sharply for language he had used. The Premier said he had listened to the Sicilian's "unsubstantiated charges" against the Government with "extreme bitterness."

A Christian Democrat woman deputy, Angela Maria Guidi, gave him a verbal spanking for what she called insults to Italian womanhood. Salvatore Aldisio, new minister for the Merchant Marine, threatened to sue him.

ITALIAN FIRMS BID FOR PEACE

Industry Willing To Raise Pay, Opposes De Gasperi Stand

J. McKnight

Rome, July 19 (AP)—Management challenged today Premier Alcide de Gasperi's announced policy of fighting inflation by holding the line of wages while reducing living costs.

Officials of the Italian petroleum industry informed the Government they were prepared to resume negotiations with their workers who struck all over Italy three days ago to protest delay in reaching agreement on their four-month-old 30 per cent pay increase demands.

NIGHT

Willing To Raise Wages

Further, the petroleum officials said, they were able and willing to grant certain increases.

A source in hour-to-hour touch with the oil strike situation—which until the armed forces intervened yesterday at the Premier's orders had tied up UNRRA transport and other vital services—said de Gasperi was at first reluctant to see the conversations reopened if wage increases were in prospect, but later agreed to consider the proposal.

The four-party de Gasperi Government—the republic's first—took office July 14 after Communist insistence on immediate pay boosts all through the industry had been overridden in interparty conferences.

Communist Moves Hinted

Rome newspapers, however, have hinted that the strikes now popping up throughout Italy are evidence that the Communists are carrying on their fight for higher wages "by other means."

With the great majority of oil workers acceding to the Premier's request that they co-operate with the armed forces to keep emergency services operating, reports tonight were that the situation was in hand over most of the country.

At Bari, traditional center of left-wing sentiment, workers at first balked at unloading UNRRA petroleum for Italy—although they consented to unload a consignment for Yugoslavia—but this was soon straightened out.

Printers' Strike Ends

A nation-wide strike of printers, which left Italy with almost no papers for 24 hours, ended at 10 o'clock tonight and Rome morning papers had full crews on deck.

A one-hour "folded-arms" strike, to show labor's solidarity in their demands, gripped Milan from 10 A.M. until 11 A.M. today.

A nationwide petroleum strike also continued despite Premier De Gasperi's rigorous order that workers return to their jobs. Supplies for UNRRA—whose transport was tied up by the strike—were being delivered in Lombardy under military supervision, and similar distribution was to be made today in Rome and tomorrow in Naples.

Some workers returned to their jobs under military control.

In Rome, the Ministries of Finance, Treasury, Industry and Commerce and Labor were conferring on how to meet the strikers' demands for pay increases.

Government food inspectors today announced they would call a nation-wide strike July 22 if their demands for a pay increase were not met by July 21.

STRIKES HALT PUBLICATIONS IN ROME

Vatican City Organ Only News—Labor Unrest Gripping Italy

Rome, July 19—(AP)—The Vatican City organ Osservatore Romano was the only newspaper to appear in Rome today as a strike of 100,000 mechanical employes closed down most of the country's publishing plants.

DAY

The workers walked out last night in a strike called in an effort to force employers to standardize wages throughout the nation at the high wage levels prevailing in Milan, Turin and other large cities in Northern Italy. Employes in paper factories and related industries joined the printers in a sympathy strike.

Labor unrest gripping the nation threatened meanwhile, to spread to vital coal mines in Sardinia. Premier Alcide De Gasperi told the Constituent Assembly last night that he feared a strike of miners at Carbonia, which contributes 90,000 tons of coal a month to Italian industry.

A general strike continued for the third day in Turin. Labor representatives of the city were in Rome conferring with the Ministry of Labor in an effort to find a solution.

Pattern of Soviet Recovery Etched Clearly in Stalingrad

By REMPERT JAMES

STALINGRAD, July 11—(Delayed)—(AP) The pattern of Soviet recovery with its stress on rebuilding of heavy industry is etched clearly in this war-shattered city, where a half million Germans died in the winter of 1942-43 in a vain attempt to turn the tide of war in Hitler's favor.

Today the Red October Steel

plant is turning out steel at the rate of 600,000 tons a year, its chief engineer says. That amounts to three-fifths of the normal peacetime production.

Steel Once Tanks

Much of the steel, which is later made into Soviet tractors, was reclaimed from the wrecked German tanks and other military vehicles that still litter the entire city and countryside.

The Stalin tractor plant is producing 20 tractors daily from a factory, which like the steel mill, was written off as 100 per cent ruined in the fierce Stalingrad fighting which ended in Russian victory in February, 1943.

Smoke came also from the chimneys of the nearby Red Barricade Engineering Works, the key plant for heavy industry in southern Russia.

I was with a group of the first foreign correspondents to visit Stalingrad in many months, and we toured the city's main streets and saw the industrial plants.

Stalingrad isn't much like the city of 15 to 20 years in the future which the Soviet government has charted in the greatest detail. That will be a metropolis of 800,000 workers who will live in districts carefully zoned for size and style of homes, which will be built between wide boulevards and great squares dedicated to the glory of Red army heroes.

Everything will be done in the most classic Greek and Roman style.

But now Stalingrad is a city of half rebuilt factories, set in a rubble which stretches for 40 miles along the Volga—a strangely shaped city with one main street.

Temporary wooden houses and a few repaired brick buildings provide each resident with two or three square yards of living space.

Trolleys, Busses Run

Trolley cars, busses, trains and riverboats are running. There is bread in the stores and customers line up in front of them. Across the street from the central railroad station 15 movie theaters are operating. By Aug. 1 there will be 41 schools ready to receive students.

At the Stalin Tractor works Assistant Director Yuri Grozny took the correspondents on the tour of the plant he estimated was now 60 per cent restored.

The correspondents spent hours in the tractor works and the steel mill talking to workers, who included veterans of the battle of Stalingrad as well as youths only a few months away from collective farms.

Of 12,000 workers at the tractor plant 55 per cent were women. They averaged very young, some as low as 16 years. Correspondents were told their wages varied from 350 to 4,000 rubles monthly depending on the workers' category and output.

Grozny said American equipment and German reparations machinery were expected shortly for installation, but neither in large quantity.

Now it's up to the peasant. How well he works, how carefully he harvests, will determine the amount of bread available to eat next winter.

The Soviet press has complained that some collective farms were working badly, particularly where grain was moved by hand resulting in many heads falling to the ground where they were trampled and lost.

Russian Peasants Begin Harvest of Wheat Crop

STALINO, Ukrainian S.S.R., July 13 (Delayed)—(AP) Russian peasants bending their backs at wheat harvest in fields from the Romanian border to central Asia hold the answer to the question of how well the Soviet Union's 190,000,000 persons will eat next winter.

An airplane flight over Russia's largest wheat farm, east of Rostov, and hundreds of other farms across the lower Don basin gave a group of touring foreign correspondents some idea of the magnitude of the harvest job.

Some farms had harvester combines, mowers, threashers and grain trucks. At others, work was being done by hand. Many threashers were powered by horses instead of machines.

The correspondents, flying from Stalingrad to Rostov-on-Don, crossed Russia's greatest state growing farm—"the giant." The farm, which the Russians say measures 370,000 acres, stretched out for golden miles beyond the horizon on the Salsk steppes east of Rostov.

It had excellent equipment. Numerous power machines were working in fields.

Between Rostov and Stalino, the correspondents, traveling in a fleet of two-seater planes at very low altitude, crossed hundreds of other grain fields, but the story was different.

Peasants with pitchforks worked in many fields with only horses or cows to pull wagons and to power threashers and other machines.

Wheat stocks in the fields of the giant farm lay close together indicating a good yield, but the Don basin crops appeared at closer view to have only a fair yield.

Nature, it seemed, had done its share of providing weather for a reasonable crop. The Kremlin gave strong agricultural leadership and lavish advice to farmers, together with all the equipment Soviet factories and skill could collect.

Hungarians Yield to Soviet

Nagy Accedes to Demands Boy Scouts and Catholic Groups Be Abolished.

Budapest, July 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government yielded today to Russian demands and promised to disband the Boy Scouts, certain Roman Catholic and other organizations which the Soviet commander had denounced as Fascist.

Hungary also called on the Roman Catholic clergy to refrain from any anti-Russian propaganda.

A document signed by Premier Ferenc Nagy and addressed to Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, promised to break up the Boy Scouts, a student union, three Catholic youth groups and the K. I. O. E., an organization similar to the Y. M. C. A.

Sviridov had presented a lengthy list of accusations and demands to the Hungarian Government on June 28, accusing the Boy Scouts of Fascist activities and the Catholic clergy of carrying out "propaganda against the Soviet Union and the Red Army."

Nagy said that the "Government will publicly call upon the Catholic priesthood that, in the interest of good relations between the two countries, it strictly refrain from any anti-Red Army or anti-Soviet Union propaganda."

Resignation Alternative.

Nagy's letter promised that Hungary also will fulfil other demands.

A prominent Hungarian, whose name may not be used, said the Government acceded to the Russian demands because had they been refused, the present Government probably would have had to resign.

"The Russian Hungarians would probably have attempted to take over the Government," he said. "That could cause disturbances. It would have given the Russians a chance to say at the peace conference that they could not leave Hungary because they were necessary to preserve order."

Nagy's letter said that the Small Holders' party, of which he is the leader, had acceded to another demand of Sviridov and had replaced the entire management of its youth organization. The Small Holders' party is not conservative by definition, but is far to the right of the Communists.

Nagy said, moreover, that he would carry out other Russian demands by discharging four chief prefects (similar to county judges) to whom the Russians and pro-Russian Hungarian elements objected.

Bank Ousts Officials

BUDAPEST, July 10 (Delayed) (AP).—A high Hungarian source said today that two of the three National Bank officials whose arrest and trial were demanded by the Russians last month—in connection with what the Russians called a ruble swindle — have left the bank and are "on vacation."

It was learned on June 17 that Soviet General Sviridov had written the government that several million rubles were missing from the bank. At the same time financial sources said a Russian major who had been "supervising" the National Bank had been removed.

It is not known whether the two "vacationing" officials will be brought to trial. They are both prominent in Hungarian financial circles.

BEGS FOR MERCY IN DEATH OF 250

Vienna, July 19 (A. P.).—Dr. Ernest Illing, 42 years old, a psychiatrist, pleaded for mercy today after an Austrian court sentenced him to hang for murder in the death of 250 mentally or physically handicapped children in a provincial hospital.

The prosecution had produced evidence that euthanasia was practiced at the hospital for several years by means of drug injections. Victims ranged up to 18 years of age.

Defense lawyers argued that "mercy deaths" were ordered secretly by Adolf Hitler while Austria was a part of Germany and that the doctors, under their oath of allegiance, were bound to carry out his program.

Dr. Marianne Tuerk, 32, an assistant, was sentenced to ten years. Another assistant, Dr. Margarethe Huebsch, 43, was acquitted.

Czechs Create 2 Ministries

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 19 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Parliament today created two new Ministries, which President Edvard Benes assigned to Cabinet members who had been without portfolios. Alois Voahlik of the People's party will head the new Ministry of Reconstruction, while Mikulas Hranek, Slovak Democrat, has been named Minister of Coordination.

Bulgaria Sets Date For Referendum

Sofia, July 19 (A. P.).—The Government today set September 8 as the date for a referendum on whether Bulgaria will be a kingdom or a republic.

Premier Of Iceland Calls Parliament To Study U. N. Bid

Reykjavik, Iceland, July 19—(AP)—Premier Olafur Thors said today that the Althing (Parliament) had been summoned to meet Monday to consider a government-sponsored bill under which Iceland would apply for membership in the United Nations.

Thors, who is minister of foreign affairs, said that the cabinet and the Althing Foreign Relations Committee were unanimously in favor of joining the world peace organization.

The newspaper Morgubladid, in commenting on the matter, said that "of course Iceland will have obligations to fulfill, but an even more severe task awaits her if she does not become a United Nations member."

(Iceland's request for membership would be the sixth pending before the world organization. The others are from Albania, Siam, the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia), Afghanistan and Transjordan. The U. N. Security Council fixed July 15 as the deadline for the submission of applications to be considered at the September meeting of the General Assembly. However, this deadline could be changed by the Council.)

ALLIES REOPEN SHIPYARDS

Troops in Trieste Area Act to End Three-Day Lockout

TRIESTE, July 19 (AP)—Allied military authorities took over the Monfalcone shipping yards today to end a three-day lockout. American and British flags were hoisted.

Fifty American and British soldiers were posted outside the shipyards. Lieut. Col. J. E. Foden of Britain, chief industrial officer of the Military Government, said that "anyone who wants to work will be able to work." Maj. Kenneth Nooper of Robertsdale, Ala., his deputy, was placed in charge of the yards.

The shipyard management had ordered the lockout to halt clashes between non-strikers and workers, who were returning after having abandoned a general strike.

CHINA RIFT WIDENS AS MISSION FAILS

NANKING, July 19—(AP) Although there has been no formal announcement that General Marshall's peace mission has failed, it was agreed generally today in this capital city that there is little left for China's opposing factions to discuss.

The daily rift between the Communists and the Central Government is widening under repeated impacts of military clashes and political assassinations disagreements.

Communist and Government spokesmen agreed the situation today is far worse than it was at the end of last year.

General Marshall is spending a few days at the summer capital at Kuling with the new U. S. ambassador to China, Dr. John Leighton Stuart, but it is unlikely he will be able to hold successful conferences with his neighbor, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Stuart, meanwhile, presented his credentials at Kuling today.

Neither is it likely that Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, will visit Kuling. One high official offered this cryptic explanation:

"There's nothing left to talk about."

Marshall's efforts to bring the two factions together hit their latest snag over the question of Communist evacuation of certain "liberated areas," which constitute the government's price for a general agreement.

End ChinaHunt for Marines

Truce Team Negotiates for Release of Seven Held

TIENTSIN, July 19 (AP).—United States Marines called off today their search for seven marines held prisoners by a band of Chinese to permit a truce headquarters team to negotiate for their release.

The Marine Corps has been scouring the country north of Chinwangtao since the detachment was captured by a band of eighty armed Chinese a week ago. The marines, members of a unit guarding a bridge on the Peiping-Mukden railway, were taken prisoner in a near-by village where they had gone to buy rice.

Nationalist sources asserted the captors were Communists, but Major General Keller E. Rockey, China Marine commander, has refused to identify them. Rockey likewise has declined to discuss the search or information on the safety of the captured men.

FRENCH CLAIM REPORTED

$2,000,000,000 Demanded for Far Eastern Losses

SAIGON, Indo-China, July 19 (AP)—France has submitted an "approximate provisional" estimate of reparations, totaling about $2,000,000,000, which she claims from Japan for war damage in the Far East, it was reliably learned today.

In a claim submitted in Washington to the Far Eastern Commission, France demanded an immediate advance on the reparations, including shipment of railway transport and cotton goods to revive the economy of Indo-China, informants said.

The preliminary French claim also includes a demand for war damages from Siam, which will not be large beyond the return of two border territories, it was said.

G. I. and Two Japanese ImproveGasoline Engine

Use Junkers Injectors in Place of Carburetor

TOKYO, July 19 (AP).—A Yale-educated G. I. engineer and two Japanese university professors today announced they had developed a method of increasing the efficiency of gasoline engines. They substituted improved German Junkers injectors in place of the usual carburetor in introducing gas mixtures to the engine.

The three are Technician Fifth Grade Val, D'Ancona, of New York, and Professors Fujio Hago and Shuinichi Oshigashi, of Kyoto Imperial University. They began their work in February, and made five separate experiments before developing an injector that functioned properly.

They started, they said, with Junkers injectors originally designed for Diesel engines to deliver a fan-shaped spray of fuel to the cylinder head. The adjusted injector, applied to a gasoline engine, provided better atomization of fuel and permitted a richer mixture to be used, they asserted, with the result that the engine developed greater horsepower, ran more smoothly and had a lower fuel consumption per horsepower developed.

B-29s to Fly Over Japan

Aug. 1 Flight Just a Year After 868-Plane Attack

TOKYO, July 19 (AP).—Giant formations of B-29 Superfortresses, staging in the Marianas and Okinawa, will fly over Japan in a great triangle course Aug. 1, Army Air Forces Day.

Lieutenant General Ennis C. Whitehead said today the big planes will fly low over the course, which will take in atomic-bomb-devastated Nagasaki and Hiroshima and the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

The flight will come just one year after a tremendous heavy bomber formation of 868 planes criss-crossed the war-weary empire with cascades of fire bombs.

NO CLUES FOUND IN GI MURDER AT KYOTO, JAPAN

Kyoto, Japan, July 19—(AP)—Army investigators failed today to turn up a clue in the death of a 58th Signal Battalion soldier whose nude body was discovered yesterday stuffed in a foot locker.

Lt. Leland R. Brown, of Detroit, head of the investigating detachment, said no evidence had been found of a struggle in the small building where the body was discovered and none in the man's barracks. The soldier had been slugged in the back of the neck before being strangled.

The dead man's name was withheld.

Philippine Fight With Huks Near Crisis; Clashes Continue

Manila, *Saturday*, July 20 (AP)—Months of sporadic fighting between Government forces and armed peasants in central Luzon approached a crisis today with the latest flareup taking an undetermined [illegible] lives.

An official report to President Roxas late Friday said one military police officer and two enlisted men had been killed and eleven military policemen wounded in a continuing clash only 35 miles northwest of Manila.

Casualties among the opposing Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) were undetermined, said the report from the provost marshal general, Col. Mariano Castaneda, but they were believed to be "heavy."

12 Companies In Clash

Twelve MP companies equipped with mortars, armored cars and machine guns had been fighting for two days with an estimated 500 to 600 peasants armed with machine guns and rifles. At last reports the fighting was still in progress.

Castaneda reported the Huks had retreated to fish ponds and swamps near Malolos, capital of Bulacan province, and assured Roxas Manila was in no danger. Manila police, however, searched arrivals from central Luzon for firearms.

Luis Taruc, slightly built leader of the Huks, said in Manila the situation "fast was approaching a crisis" and that he would seek a conference with Roxas in an effort to avoid further bloodshed.

"The Government is not following its own pacification campaign in central Luzon," Taruc charged at his press conference, held in a dusty room of an obscure building in the heart of the city.

"Our people are being hunted down like animals. The fighting also is resulting in the killing of many innocent peasant women and children because of the mortar shelling of Bulacan *barrios* (villages)."

Taruc said there still was time to halt the fighting if Roxas and his leaders would meet with the PKM (peasant union) and Hukbalahap leaders. M. Forolan, press secretary, said at Malacanan Presidential Palace that Roxas would not comment until he has a direct request from Taruc for a conference.

Blames Outbreaks On Killings

Taruc said the latest outbreak of fighting was the "direct result of the slaying of former Mayor Pablo Roxas of Bulacan and two others at a wedding party last Sunday."

He denied that the Huks were responsible.

The military police meanwhile had arrested 61 members of a Huk squadron "directly responsible" for the wedding slayings, Colonel Castadena reported to Roxas. He said they had evidence showing that certain prominent members of the Huks were primarily responsible for the lawlessness and that their arrest within a few days was expected.

FILIPINO FACTIONS IN STIFF BATTLE NORTH OF MANILA

Manila, July 19—(AP)—Twelve military police companies of the Philippine Army, equipped with mortars, armored cars and heavy machineguns, were fighting a stiff battle today with more than 400 Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) some 35 miles northwest of Manila.

The latest outbreak in a series which has taken hundreds of lives occurred three miles southeast of Malolos, capital of Bulacan Province. The Hukbalahaps, armed with .50 caliber machineguns, were holding the villages of Santos and Niog against night-long shelling.

In Manila, Hukbalahap leader Luis Taruc, meantime, told newsmen the situation was "fast approaching a crisis in central Luzon." He said he would ask a conference with President Manuel A. Roxas tomorrow to avoid further bloodshed.

"Our people are being hunted down like animals," the guerrilla said. He spoke in a dusty room of an obscure building in the heart of the capital. "The fighting is resulting in the killing of many innocent peasant women and children because of the mortar shelling."

Atomic Bomb Detonator Is Tested at Bikini Lagoon

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, July 19—(AP) Despite the distraction caused by the premature flash of a 100-pound flare, a successful test was conducted today of the intricate mechanism to be used July 25 in detonating the first atom bomb ever exploded under water.

Because an electronic device was substituted for the bomb, only a radio 'blip' marked the moment of detonation at Bikini lagoon, culminating the use of radio impulses from a distant ship.

Tried out for the first time, the complicated mechanism worked perfectly, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy announced from his flagship, the Mt. McKinley.

Flare Ahead of Schedule

The flare which went off 51 minutes ahead of schedule, startling onlookers, was being used to synchronize cameras and lacked the elaborate safeguards used in the bomb-firing circuit.

"The atomic bomb positively will not fire prematurely," Blandy said.

In a 700-mile radio interview, spanning the distance between his flagship and this press ship, Admiral Blandy foresaw as 50-50 the chances that the underwater burst would occur on schedule at 8:35 a.m. July 25 (4:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time July 24, U. S. date.)

Blandy, commander of "Operation Crossroads," said bad radioactivity after the burst was not expected to last more than five days.

Aside from the damage that will be done to ships' bottoms, the great mystery of this second Bikini test is how much water will emit X-rays, and for how long, and how lethal they will be.

Water May Emit Rays

The admiral expects dangerous rays from the water on the day the bomb is exploded. Some parts of the lagoon, he said, probably would be radiating intensely but he predicted it would be possible to send in a few small craft, adequately shielded, for examinations and other work of immediate urgency. Some of the circulating waters, however, may remain radioactive for five days.

If the underwater bomb mechanism fails to detonate the nuclear material, risks will be minimized to the disarming crew by use of remote control. What these remote control devices are, Blandy did not state. But, in view of experience gained with the remote control of the underwater damage to the target fleet would not be made public, but the press would be informed whether the damage is serious, moderate or light.

"Too early to say," Blandy replied when asked what would have happened to crews on the target fleet July 1 had they been aboard in wartime positions. But he pointed out that conclusions might be drawn from the fact that 15 per cent of the animals which substituted for men are dead.

Blandy said that pig 311, sole survivor of the sunken cruiser Sakawa, is in good condition.

"But," added the admiral, "his disposition is bad. He is pugnacious."

Medically speaking his disposition is probably a good sign—an indication that this pig, which was pulled from the waters of the lagoon after the blast, is going to pull through.

Flash Bomb Explosion Startles Bikini Force

E. Fay

Aboard USS Mt. McKinley, July 19—(AP)—A large magnesium flash bomb used to synchronize cameras went off 51 minutes prematurely today during a rehearsal for the underwater atomic bomb test, but Vice Adm. W. H. P. Blandy quickly gave assurances the same thing could not happen with the real atomic explosive.

The flash startled the crossroads task force but caused no damage or casualties.

Admiral Blandy said the exact cause of the premature detonation was not yet determined but that the 100-pound flash bomb was set off entirely differently than the atomic bomb, and the public should have no fear of danger to personnel participating in next Wednesday's blast.

"The atomic bomb positively will not fire prematurely," he declared.

Cause Not Known

The magnesium bomb was mounted on a ship far removed from the vessel which set it off. "The exact cause of this premature flash is not known at present," Admiral Blandy said, "but it has no significance with respect to the actual atomic bomb since it was operated on the camera-actuating circuit. This circuit does not have the elaborate safeguards installed in the bomb-firing circuit."

Blandy disclosed that a dummy, non-explosive depth charge, which represented the atomic bomb, was planted underneath the guinea pig fleet for practice purposes today and emitted a radio sound precisely at the intended time.

Watchers on this flagship were startled to see the flash and miniature bomb cloud soar over the target fleet almost an hour before the scheduled time.

Blandy declared the accidental firing of the flare "simply cannot happen to the atomic bomb." Precautions are so elaborate, he said, "not even lightning" could set it off before all hands are miles away in safety.

Bad Weather

Bad weather also complicated the dress rehearsal, forcing a half hour postponement of the zero hour.

Rain and clouds forced cancellation of plans to use Navy drone planes in the rehearsal, although Army aviation based on distant islands took part.

Vice Admiral Blandy requested that the story of the premature flash be held up until an official explanation could be prepared more than an hour later. The explanation has not yet been received.

Meanwhile, confusion regarding Blandy's request resulted in radio reports being transmitted to the United States.

CLOSE-RANGE VIEW OF BIKINI BLAST ASKED

Texas Scientist Wants to Remain on Atoll for Observation

Kwajalein, July 19—(AP)—A group of scientists wanted to stay on Bikini through the first atomic bomb test, and at least one would like to sit out the second—tidal wave or no tidal wave.

Berin Brixner, El Paso, Texas, leader of the Los Alamos, N. M., optics group, officially requested

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permission to remain on Bikini Atoll through both the first test and the [illegible] blast July 25.

Dr. William W. Runison, Manhattan District radio-chemist, and many other Manhattan and Los Alamos scientists asked to be there for the first explosion.

Rear Adm. W. S. Parsons, assistant task force commander, said he believed it would be safe to remain on Bikini for the aerial drop but Vice Adm. William H. P. Blandy, task force commander, played it safe and denied all requests.

Topping all in daring was Capt. Rene Dussaq, a deep sea diver who wound up as a parachute trooper in the European and China-Burma-India theaters.

It was disclosed today the Dussaq was so determined to ride a flying fortress drone through the atomic cloud July 1 that his commanding officer assigned military police to watch his movements.

It was feared that Dussaq would try to stow away on one of the bombers, which were flown by remote control. He was found in the drone parking area an hour before the take-off and was ordered away.

Dussaq, an Army Air Forces cameraman, had weighed his chances and had requested officially for permission to ride a drone through the deadly cloud to make pictures obtainable no other way.

His request quoted Dr. Runison's estimate that he would take no more than a few seconds of radiation which probably would not be fatal.

Dussaq further pointed out he had lived a full life globe-trotting, including more than 80 parachute drops, had no family and offered to sign a waiver freeing the government of all responsibility.

May Is Silent on Whether He Will Take Stand at Profits Inquiry Tuesday

Three in Congress Appear Voluntarily

Barkley, McCormack and Sabath Deny Any Deals; Dickstein Joins in Wire

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A subpoena was served on Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, today by the Senate war investigating committee, which has received testimony linking his name with financial deals and influence on behalf of an Illinois munitions combine.

Representative May made no comment on accepting the subpoena from a committee representative in a corridor of the new House Office Building, although earlier he had shown signs of ignoring such a subpoena. Officials said the House would have to grant him special permission before he could testify under compulsion.

Three other Congressmen named in testimony appeared before the committee voluntarily during the day and denied under oath that they gave the munitions firm any assistance. They were the Senate and House Democratic leaders, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, and Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee. Former Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, now a New York State judge, filed a similar denial by telegram from Lake Placid, N. Y.

Sabath Tells of "Guilt"

Mrs. Jean Bates, former secretary in the combine's Washington office, had testified of telephone calls to or from the Congressmen's offices.

Senator Barkley and Representative McCormack said they personally had no dealings with the munitions makers. Representative Sabath said he was "guilty" of sitting in pinochle games with two of them, Joseph Freeman and Murray Garsson.

The chairman of the investigating committee, Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, signed the subpoena for Representative May with a dramatic flourish at an open committee session and said the committee expects Representative May to appear Tuesday. Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, declared the committee will take "every step the Constitution allows" to bring Representative May before it for questioning.

Question of Immunity

Once Congress adjourns, as it expects to do shortly, Senator Ferguson said, a Federal statute making it a crime to ignore a subpoena of a Congressional committee could be invoked.

A Senator or Representative has constitutional immunity from arrest during a Congressional session, or while traveling to or from one, except on charges of treason, felony or breach of the peace.

Representative May has denied profiting personally from his connections with the Erie Basin Metal Products Company, Batavia Metal Products Company and seventeen allied firms that gathered in some $78,000,000 in war contracts. He has said he was promoting the war effort by activities in their behalf.

The latest testimony concerning Representative May and the combine was taken Wednesday from Mrs. Eleanor Hall, former secretary in the Erie-Batavia Washington office.

She said that on one occasion Representative May "gruffly" inquired by telephone "about that $3,000." She quoted her employer as replying that "it will be along in a day or two. The remarks were made, she said, during a conversation about lumber.

On another occasion, Mrs. Hall testified, she heard her employer ask a combine official about "that $1,000 for Yankel"—a Yiddish nickname for "yokel" which her bosses frequently applied to Representative May.

While Representative Sabath was on the stand, Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, testimony in secret session which indicated that the first meeting between Henry Garsson, one of the chief promoters of the combine, and A. B. Gellman, president of Erie, was in Representative Sabath's office in the Capitol.

Senator Brewster read testimony of Leo Stone, attorney for Mr. Gellman, to the effect that both Henry Garsson and Mr. Gellman were waiting in an anteroom to Representative Sabath's office and that the Congressman introduced them.

Humphrey S. Shaw, secretary of the Rules Committee, testified today he knew of no such meeting. At another point, he testified that Mr. Freeman had been to the office, maybe for some "after hours" pinochle games.

Tells of the Garssons

Murray Garsson, Representative Sabath said, once was employed as an investigator for a House Committee looking into bondholders' protective committees. Representative Sabath was chairman of the committee.

He said Henry Garsson had served the committee as an analyst and was "very capable." Mr. Freeman, he testified, "volunteered" to help with investigation in California, but he could not recall the committee's ever having put him on the payroll.

Murray Garsson had a letter of recommendation from the late Secretary of Labor William Doak and Mrs. Doak, Representative Sabath recalled.

"I'll say this," he declared, "he was a good investigator. He was fearless and naturally made a lot of enemies."

Then, of the Garssons and Mr. Freeman, he declared:

"I never interceded for them in Washington with anybody at no time. I never was in their office. I never was in their plant. I didn't go to any of their parties or luncheons.

"But I am guilty of playing pinochle when they coudn't get a third hand."

Sometimes Mr. Dickstein arranged pinochle games, Representative Sabath added.

In his telegram to the committee, Judge Dickstein said his telephone dealings with the Washington office of the munitions concerns had been "strictly social" and "had nothing whatever to do with business transactions in any manner or form."

He declared he never interceded for the combine or any one else for war contacts or contracts.

Senator Barkley said the only calls his office placed to the Washington agency of the combine were made by Mrs. Charles Chance, of his secretarial staff. He said she had no occasion to transact any business, but merely was trying to locate her husband who had been seeking employment.

Senator Barkley volunteered that his son had gone to work for Batavia after the war when the company was turning toward the manufacture of farm equipment.

Senator Barkley said he had met Murray Garsson—he thought Mr. Doak had made the introduction years ago. He said this Garsson brother found out his son was looking for a job after leaving the Army Air Forces and that the hiring was done quickly. The son, he said, had nothing to do with any war contracts.

Later, Senator Barkley said, he got a Dun & Bradstreet appraisal of the company and it was rather good.

He denied that any of the Garsson-Freeman interests had a key to a room assigned to him in the Senate office building.

McCormack's Denial

When Representative McCormack took his turn on the witness stand he was reminded of testimony of Mrs. Bates that she thought he had called the Erie-Batavia Washington office several times.

"There's no foundation in that testimony," he said. "The witness is mistaken."

He said his office got a large volume of calls about House business, because of his position, but that none of his staff could recall any calls to or from Batavia.

"I know I never received any," he said. "I made no calls out."

Senator Barkley and Representatives Sabath and McCormack had asked for a chance to testify. Senator Barkley insisted on being sworn as a witness, although Senator Mead told him that was unnecessary. Representatives Sabath and McCormack did the same.

Senator Mead said the committee had given Representative May "ample opportunity" to appear and was resorting to a subpoena "only because it is absolutely necessary for us to do so."

Representative May had indicated last week he might appear before the committee voluntarily if it would give him the right to call or cross-examine witnesses or subpoena records. The committee refused to accede to such terms.

McCormack Also Refutes Link of Witness—Sabath to Testify

BULLETIN

Washington, July 19—(AP)—Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) testified today that the Garsson munitions combine never asked his help in getting war contracts.

Immediately afterward, House Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) also testified to the Senate War Investigating Committee that he never received any calls from the Washington office of the Illinois combination, or made any calls to that office.

The two had requested that they be allowed to appear. Also waiting to testify voluntarily was Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the House Rules Committee.

Washington, July 19—(AP)—Two top-ranking members of Congress offered to testify before the Senate War Investigating Committee immediately today, as a result of evidence linking their names with a wartime munitions combine.

They are Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic leader, and Representative Sabath (D-Ill.), dean of the House and chairman of its Rules Committee.

Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) announced the War Investigating Committee's public hearings, closed yesterday, would be reopened today to hear the two at their request.

Senators Subpoena May; A Second Congressman Is Under Inquiry by Mead

Former Representative Dickstein (D-N.Y.), whose name also was linked with telephone calls to and from the Washington office of the munitions combine, will be heard, at his request, when he can obtain transportation from Lake Placid, N. Y. Dickstein, now a New York State Supreme Court Justice, was chairman of the House Immigration Committee at the time of the phone calls.

McCormack Mentioned

Mrs. Jean Bates, former secretary for Joseph Freeman, Washington representative of the war contracting combine under investigation, testified yesterday that "we called McCormack several times," but she did not know why.

She said Freeman called Sabath "maybe once a week," and that Sabath called Freeman "a couple of times."

Dickstein, she said, was called "quite frequently—maybe twice a month," and he called Freeman's office "several times."

The committee still is pondering ways of compelling the appearance of Chairman May (D-Ky.), of the House Military Committee, whose name has been mentioned frequently as a go-between for the combine and the War Department.

May, who has disclaimed any personal profit, has been invited twice to testify, but he wants an attorney with power to cross examine witnesses, and this the committee has declined to promise.

Broader Inquiry Possible

As it reassembled to hear Sabath and McCormack, the committee threatened to broaden its inquiry to take in the activities of Washington's busy war contract brokers.

Senator Ferguson (R-Ill.), a committee member, told newsmen that preliminary evidence already has been obtained in "any number of cases that have challenged our attention." He said the committee definitely will not stop with the current inquiry.

Ferguson, a white-thatched former district judge who won prominence as Detroit's "one-man grand jury," said he and his colleagues are determined to trace the "pattern" of war brokers who—minus factories, industrial know-how or capital—obtained Government contracts.

The committee sent investigators out to run down leads suddenly opened by mysterious "new evidence" in what Chairman Mead has described as "the worst kind of war profiteering."

From sources close to the committee, it was learned that former Army officers who quit the service to take lucrative jobs with the munitions combine may be called to the stand later.

Garsson Named In Suit

New York, July 19—(AP)—Murray W. Garsson, identified by his attorney as the "munitions man whose name has been appearing in all the papers," was named a defendant yesterday in a $43,000 suit filed in Supreme Court.

The suit, filed by Samuel Greenfield as assignee of the First Pan-American Mercantile Corporation, charged misrepresentation in connection with purchase of the Green Brier mining property in West Virginia.

It also named as defendant Marshall Martin, who was not further identified. Garsson's attorney entered a general denial.

The complaint contended that Garsson and Martin in March, 1941, represented to Pan-American that the latter and others had an option on the Green Brier property and "falsely and fraudulently represented . . . that there was then on the mining property mined manganese of the value of approximately $50,000.

Under the option, the complaint continued, $40,000 was needed to acquire title and that the option showed Garsson advanced $5,000. Pan-American put up an additional $35,000 to the West Virginia Manganese and Iron Corporation, organized in April, 1941, and the latter company gained title, the complaint asserted.

The complaint said, however, that Garsson had not advanced the $5,000 listed in the option.

The second cause of action said that Pan-American had advanced an additional $8,000 to the West Virginia Manganese and Iron Corporation for "miscellaneous working and operating expenses" and that that sum had not been recovered.

Connally Hopes for Peace To Aid in Rebuilding Europe

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Senator Connally (D-Tex) held out hope today to Germany and Austria for a "real and enduring peace" in which their peoples will have the opportunity "to rebuild their shattered fortunes and to restore their economy."

The chairman of the Foreign Relations committee told the Senate in a review of the Paris conference that while "the council of foreign ministers has travelled a hard road," the American delegation "this time did not come home empty-handed" from the negotiations with Britain, Russia and France.

Conceding that the Paris statesmen thus far have "merely skirted the edges of Europe's peace problem," Connally declared that the calling of a 21-nation peace conference for July 29 on five proposed treaties was an "outstanding achievement."

Will Oppose Cruel Peace

The United States will oppose there and elsewhere, he said, any "cruel and brutal terms of peace," but will insist upon "terms that shall mean real and enduring peace and the extirpation of armed aggression."

Concerning the Austrian and German problems to be settled later, Connally said:

"We want the peoples even of the enemy states to have an opportunity to rebuild their shattered fortunes and to restore their economy. We want to take arms out of their hands and replace them with implements of industry and agriculture.

"We want to drive from their minds dreams of aggression and conquest and turn them to the adoption of free and democratic institutions and to respect for the rights of other nations and their peoples."

Connally's statement was regarded as indicating that American leaders are not seeking for the principal Axis enemies the "hard" peace under which some persons have urged that these countries be reduced to the status of almost purely agricultural states.

Must Assert U. S. Rights

To attain a peace of the kind he outlined, Connally said the United States must continue to assert and enforce its rights "with firmness and resolution.

"We shall not tolerate any form of aggression, whether by armed might or more subtle infiltration or insidious attack upon our system of government and free institutions," he added.

"Whether it be Russia or the Republic of Panama, whether it be Great Britain or New Zealand, we shall respect their rights and shall expect and demand that they recognize and respect ours. We shall court the friendship and goodwill of all nations."

To this end, he said the United States must "pin its faith and its hope on the United Nations." As a means of demonstrating that the country stands "wholeheartedly back of the United Nations Charter," he suggested the following seven-point course:

Must Back U.N.

1. "In our dealings with other nations we must stand firmly on those principles of law and justice expressed in the Charter. We should expect other nations to do the same."

2. "We should unhesitatingly make available to the Security council our full quota of the troops, planes and ships necessary for the maintenance of world peace."

3. "We must maintain a strong army, navy and air force so that we may protect our land and our people and fulfill our obligations under the Charter."

4. "We must put into treaty form the inter-American machinery contemplated in the Act of Chapultepec and make it one of the permanent pillars in the temple of peace built at San Francisco."

5. "We should accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over those strictly legal disputes which affect the United States and any other state which has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the court."

6. "We should do our utmost to secure at the earliest practicable time complete agreement with respect to the control of atomic energy and other weapons of mass destruction.

7. "We should lend our full support to the economic, social and humanitarian program of the United Nations and thus help establish those conditions in the world which are essential for enduring peace."

WORLD PEACE PLAN OFFERED BY CONNALLY

Calls It 'Rank Insanity' to Desert Objectives of United Nations.

FOR STRONG ARMY AND NAVY

To Fight for Peace With Weapons of Reason and Logic in High Hope and Trust.

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, outlined today a seven-point program for United States action to prevent the what he called "unthinkable tragedy" of a third world war.

In a report on the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference at Paris, Connally told the Senate that it would be "rank insanity" for any of the great world Powers to desert at this time the objectives of the United Nations.

None of the major nations want war, the Texan said. Urging this country to pin its hope and faith in the United Nations, Connally proposed:

1. That in international dealings we must stand firmly on those principles of law and justice expressed in the charter and "expect other nations to do the same."

2. "We should unhesitatingly make available to the Security Council our full quota of troops, planes and ships necessary for the maintenance of world peace."

3. "We must maintain a strong Army, Navy and Air Force so that we may protect our land and our people and fulfill our obligations under the charter."

4. "We must put into treaty form the inter-American machinery contemplated in the act of Chapultepec."

5. "We should accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over those strictly legal disputes which affect the United States and any other State which has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the country."

6. "We should do our utmost to secure at the earliest practicable time complete agreement with respect to the control of the atomic energy and other weapons of mass destruction."

7. "We should lend our full support to the economic, social and humanitarian program of the United Nations and thus help establish those conditions in the world which are essential for enduring peace."

Conally told his colleagues that, while difficulties had been encountered in reaching agreements among the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, "we shall not dispair."

"We will fight for peace with the weapons of reason and logic," he declared. "We shall fight for it with all the bloody memories of the tragedy and misery in the centuries that have gone. We shall fight for it in high hope and trust in the years to come."

Excerpts From Connally's Speech on Peace

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) Following is a partial text of the speech delivered in the Senate today by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, on the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers and general international affairs:

The Council of Foreign Ministers was established at the Potsdam conference. * * * Later at the Moscow conference, attended by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia and Great Britain, it was agreed that the Council of Foreign Ministers should prepare treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

It was further agreed that when the preparation of these drafts had been completed, the Council of Foreign Ministers would convoke a peace conference for the purpose of considering the treaties of peace with these five countries, and that the conference should consist of the five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers, together with the members of the United Nations which actively waged war with substantial military force against the European Axis states.

It was also agreed that after the conclusion of the deliberations of the conference and upon consideration of its recommendations, the states singatory to the terms of the armistice with such nations will draw up the final texts of the peace treaties. These treaties, when signed by the appropriate states, will be submitted for ratification and will come into force immediately after such ratification by the Allied states signatory to the respective armistices.

Hails Peace Conference

It was under these authorizations that the Council of Foreign Ministers met in London in September, 1945, where their labors were carried on for many months through their deputies. It was under this same authority that the first Council of Foreign Ministers to be convened at Paris, met on April 15, 1946. * * * It will be remembered that little positive or definite results were obtained at the conference.

It was then determined that the Council of Foreign Ministers should again convene in Paris on June 15, 1946. The Council labored diligently for four weeks. During its sessions, substantial progress was achieved toward the agreement upon and the drafting of peace treaties for the five nations already mentioned. * * *

According to my view the outstanding achievement of the council was the calling of a peace conference to be attended by representatives of the twenty-one nations who were at war with the Axis powers and who are vitally concerned with the treaties. It is so fundamental that the nations who made war and shed their blood as comrades in the mighty holocaust and whose wounds we are undertaking to heal, should in fact and in truth determine the terms of peace, that no argument is required to establish the soundness or the justice of such a procedure.

Under the leadership of Secretary Byrnes, the American demand for the calling of a peace conference was put clearly and firmly before the Council. * * * In the Moscow Agreement it had been stipulated that a peace conference would be called by May 1, 1946. * * * It was felt that the Council could not break faith with the twenty-one nations involved and that its solemn pledge should be redeemed.

We may therefore look forward with hope and expectation to the convening in Paris of the accredited representatives of the twenty-one nations involved. There, in a free and open forum, the views and attitudes of the various nations may be made known and the various political, economic and territorial aspects of the peace settlement shall be given full and complete consideration * * *.

Trieste Proposal Defended

It is inconceivable that the Council of Foreign Ministers will arbitrarily disregard the recommendations and decisions of the peace conference. The twenty-one nations represented there will make their own rules of procedure and will not be hampered by any rule of unanimity or veto. The conference should, and I feel hopeful will, constitute a truly democratic assembly with freedom of expression and debate. The peace treaties, unless they reflect the real views and wishes of the nations affected, can never form the basis for a permanent and satisfactory peace.

The Council of Foreign Ministers have furnished and will continue to furnish leadership and direction. The final determination, however, must rest with the peoples of the nations affected. In their judgment alone, in their decision alone, in their wishes alone, can properly be constructed lasting, genuine treaties of peace.

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The disposition of Trieste was a most difficult and perplexing problem. It was not without long and stubborn controversy that it was resolved. * * *

The plan adopted will contribute to the continued development of Trieste as a port and a commercial metropolis to serve, not alone Yugoslavia, but Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Danubian territories. To have awarded Trieste to either Italy or Yugoslavia would probably have precipitated a continuous political and racial agitation with accompanying bitterness and danger to the peace of that area.

It is the belief of the American delegation that the solution adopted is best for the future welfare of Trieste and its people and will contribute to the welfare of the world in preventing bitter and provocative controversy that might result in bloodshed and war.

The placing of responsibility for the selection of the Governor and for guaranteeing the protection and security of Trieste upon the Security Council of the United Nations will add greatly to the prestige and power of the United Nations. It will afford the Security Council a splendid opportunity to demonstrate its high functions of preserving the peace and in vetoing war before it engulfs innocent peoples in misery and blood. It will also enable the Security Council to work out and develop policies and methods with which it can deal with similarly troublesome and dangerous situations.

Says U. N. Gains Prestige

Final disposition of the Italian colonies—a problem that promised serious difficulty—was postponed on the suggestion of Secretary Byrnes. * * * Agreement was eventually reached upon a plan whereby final disposition of the colonies should be determined by the four principal Allied powers who were to take into account the desires and ultimate welfare of the people involved, as well as the situation of neighboring and other interested governments. If no agreement is reached by the four principal Allied governments within a year after the effective date of the treaty, they are obligated to accept the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations as to the final disposition of the colonies.

Here again is invoked the power of the United Nations. Again its prestige and its possibilities for high service are enhanced and strengthened. The sanction of fifty-one nations is to approve and ordain international settlements in behalf of concord and peace. The crystallized public opinion of peace-loving nations of the world will impart dignity and respect and strength to such settlements. * * *

The Soviet Union made a claim for reparations against Italy in the sum of $100,000,000. While it was agreed that such reparations should be granted, there was sharp division of views respecting the sources from which they should be derived. * * * The United States was successful in its views with respect to this controversy. * * *

The Council reached no agreement with regard to the German and Austrian questions. However, exhaustive discussion of the problems which took place was not without value. A better understanding of the various aspects of the questions with which the Council will be required to struggle at a later date was made clear. * * *

It had been determined at Potsdam that Germany was to be administered as an economic whole. But, in fact, under the present arrangement providing for four-power control, this plan is not being so administered. The present lack of cooperation among the four Powers is not contributing to the reconstruction or the recovery of commerce and industry in Germany. It was not possible to reach an agreement for the rectification of this situation. * * *

Calls Germany Key to Peace

Whatever success we may have had at Paris, we must remember that the twenty-one nation conference will be only one step down the long and rocky road to a final peace. Above all, we must never lose sight of the fact that Germany remains far and away the most important single element in the peace settlement. Thus far we have merely skirted the edges of Europe's major peace problem.

A number of other questions upon which agreement was reached must also be submitted to the peace conference to receive approval or rejection and appropriate recommendations to the Council by the conference. It is possible that the Council of Foreign Ministers will meet either contemporaneously with the peace conference or shortly thereafter to receive the recommendations of the conference and to make final draft of the treaties for submission to the various governments for their signature and ratification.

These processes may seem long and intricate. However, they possess valuable qualities. Through the interchange of views among the Foreign Ministers and at the peace conference, every phase of these difficult problems is illuminated and discussed. It makes for better understanding and contributes toward agreement on the problems that vex so many nations of the world.

This fact was made apparent at the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers. The April conference was disappointing and disheartening. When we left for Paris in June there were those who felt that the signs pointed toward another rather dismal failure. We were determined to exhaust every resource to secure results.

Our quest for peace must be persistent and continuous. The stakes are so important that even repeated rebuffs must not deter us. No effort must be relaxed as we struggle to find a workable compromise to enable us to project our gallant comradeship of war into a comradeship of peace.

Lists Paris Accomplishments

This was the thought that was uppermost in our minds as we left for Paris. And our determination to do everything within our power to bring about peace was not without avail. This time we did not come home empty-handed. I quote Secretary Byrnes:

"Now the prospects for peace treaties with five nations are bright. We are on the road back to peace."

The Council did not reach agreement on all questions, but it did achieve substantial and important results and set in motion plans for the ultimate settlement of remaining problems. Peace conferences usually require much time. * * * Time is precious, but it is not too precious to be devoted to the cause of peace and the adjustment of quarrels that may disturb that peace.

What were the main achievements of the Council? They might be listed as follows:

(1) The calling of the peace conference on July 29.

(2) The agreement to accord to the twenty-one nations at the conference complete freedom of discussion and recommendation.

(3) The development of a better understanding among the great powers.

(4) The draft treaty with Italy, including the internationalization of Trieste, reparations, and agreements with respect to the disposition of the Italian colonies and the award of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.

(5) Real progress with respect to the treaties with the ex-satellite states—Hungary, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

(6) The decision to submit to the peace conference all questions upon which the Council of Foreign Ministers could not reach agreement.

(7) The tentative understanding that Austria and Germany shall be considered later in the year by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Calls Compromise Necessary

I make no claim that the settlements reached were in each case the most desirable. They were not perfect, but they were settlements. It must be remembered that all of them were the result of compromise. The United States alone could not enforce its own views in each particular. There has also now negotiations are adjusted [illegible] to be reworn [illegible] be reconciled only through the process of compromise.

During the Paris sessions my thoughts frequently were carried back to the Constitutional Convention which met during the summer of 1787. Seemingly insuperable differences of opinion among the delegates arose. The contentions of the big states and the small states, sectional differences, political and industrial questions vexed and harassed the participants.

However, through compromise and the supreme will to agree, the Constitution emerged from the convention as the result of compromise and the adjustment of views. One hundred and fifty years of history have nobly demonstrated the sublimity of the Constitution as a charter of governmnet.

The Council of Foreign Ministers has traveled a hard road. Representing the nations which played the dominant part in the war and upon whose resources the world must depend for the maintenance of peace, they had at the same time to mediate among the conflicting claims of the nations affected by any settlement and to make that settlement just and fair in the interests of world peace and security. Europe was still torn by hunger and strife and some of the countries had no representative Government. A beginning at peacemaking had to be made wherever it could be made.

Wants Aggression Ended

The United States delegation will pursue the consideration by the peace conference of all the issues coming before that body and aid in their adjustment. We shall cooperate in the Council of Foreign Ministers in drafting the final treaties and submitting them to the interested states for their signature and ratification.

We shall then undertake to aid in the solution of the Austrian and German problems with the complex and difficult questions involved. We want to see the state of war brought to an end. We want the peoples even of the enemy states to have an opportunity to rebuild their shattered fortunes and to restore their economy.

We want to take arms out of their hands and replace them with implements and tools of industry and agriculture. We want to drive from their minds dreams of aggression and conquest and turn them to the adoption of free and democratic institutions and to respect for the rights of other nations and their peoples.

We do not want to impose cruel and brutal terms of peace but we mean to impose terms that shall mean real and enduring peace and the extirpation of armed aggression.

At the meetings in Paris the views of the United States were respected and given recognition. The other powers were convinced that the United States was serving no selfish purpose. They were aware that the United States was demanding no territories; that it was demanding no reparations; that it was seeking the peace of the world and peace alone. This knowledge gave an eloquent and convincing appeal to the voice of the Secretary of State as he advanced the views of the United States.

The representatives of the three other Governments knew that the United States had made the most tremendous financial sacrifices of all the Allied powers in waging the war against the Axis. They knew that the United States had generously, through lend-lease, sent arms, food, and supplies to the Allied armies. They knew of the huge armies which the United States had raised, armed, equipped and sent across the seas to wage war against the minions of aggression and conquest. They knew how the United States had spanned the oceans and sent its heroic fighting men from the far-flung Pacific to Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

They knew that these tremendous exertions, that these sacrifices greater than had ever been made in the history of warfare, were expended solely in the interest of world peace and the suppression of armed aggression and conquest, over the innocent and peace-loving peoples of the earth.

Praises Political Unity

They knew that we had sent hundreds of millions of dollars for food and relief in Europe and that many other millions will follow. The other nations know that the United States believes that Europe's recovery is necessary for the welfare of the world. They know that we do not believe this is any time for the assessment of monstrous and crushing reparations.

The fact that the program of the United States is not tinged with political partisanship gives us strength in the councils of the nations. The happy situation that our people are not divided on international issues by narrow and selfish partisanship drowns any hope among foreign interests that through division and schism our people can be weakened or undermined. This was made abundantly apparent at the Paris conference. Entire and complete unity made unassailable the American position.

And what shall be our course in the future toward our Allies and associates—both the great powers and the small powers?

The United States must maintain and pursue its traditional and historical international policy toward all nations. Our rights must be asserted and enforced with firmness and resolution. We shall not tolerate any form of aggression, whether by armed might or more subtle infiltration or insidious attack upon our system of government and free institutions.

Whether it be Russia or the Republic of Panama, whether it be Great Britain or New Zealand, we shall respect their rights and shall expect and demand that they recognize and respect ours. We shall court the friendship and good-will of all nations.

We pray God that we shall never again be forced to draw the sword in defense of our security. All the world knows that we want to live in peace. All the world knows that we can wage war. All the world knows that we shall not refuse to fight when attacked or when our security is threatened. While tenaciously attached to peace we must not and shall not neglect our national defense.

The United States must maintain an adequate Army, highly trained and properly equipped. It now has the greatest and most powerful Navy on the planet. It must continue to possess such a Navy. The United States Air Forces are now superior to any in the world. These forces must be preserved and maintained.

Says World Wants Peace

These weapons on the land, on the sea and in the air shall not be provided for aggression or conquest. They are to be provided for the national defense and the preservation of peace—to arrest aggression and to strike the sword from the hand of would-be conquerors.

It is not an easy task to reach agreement among the representatives of many foreign Governments. Nations differ in historical background. They differ in language. They differ in customs. They differ in race.

However, all peoples know the miseries of war. All of them know of bloodshed and disaster. All of them know of ravaged lands and violated homes. Therein lies our hope for restoring the peace of the world. Therein lies the strength of our position. If we may convince them—and we have convinced them—that our purposes are unselfish and that we seek alone the welfare and the happiness of peoples everywhere, we may succeed.

Someone may inquire why the United States should participate in a Council of Foreign Ministers concerning itself with Italian colonies in Africa, the settlement of the question of Trieste and other questions in a distant continent. Someone may ask what difference does it makes to us whether Trieste belongs to Italy or Yugoslavia. Why are our interests affected by the allocation of Italian colonies? What is our concern in all these matters that are not of primary interest to our people?

Our reply is that our interest is in peace alone. We have no direct interest in Trieste or the Italian colonies as such, but we do have an overpowering interest in preserving peace on the globe. We cannot forget that World War I had its beginning in a quarrel in an obscure town in the Balkans. We do not fail to recall that the tragic war that has just come to an end had its beginning in a quarrel over Danzig on the Baltic.

We are concerned in preventing the existence of any festering sore in Europe or elsewhere that may provoke another war and plunge the earth in blood. These are the reasons for our action. These are reasons mightier than all the wealth of the territories affected. These are reasons more powerful than all of the nationalistic pleas of sections and areas.

HOUSE PROPOSES DEATH FOR BARING U. S. ATOMIC DATA

Ban on Sharing Information on Energy for Industry Also Voted

JUL 20 1946

BOMB MAKING APPROVED

Amendment Gives President Power to Authorize Manufacture of Weapons.

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) The House wrote a death penalty provision into atomic energy legislation today, paved the way for the army to manufacture atomic bombs, and rewrote the controversial patent section.

Then it put off a final decision on the legislation, passed unanimously by the Senate in different form more than a month ago, until tomorrow NIGHT

Subject to Roll Call

The death penalty, the army bomb production, and the patents amendments were approved by standing votes still subject to roll-call counts if enough members demand them.

Rep. Sumners (D-Tex) was author of the section setting up the death penalty for violators of se-

curity regulations. Also tentatively adopted was an amendment by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) making the minimum sentence in such cases 10 years.

The action came during the fourth day of consideration of the bill. Still ahead is a drive to send it back to the House Military committee for further consideration, a move which, if successful, would kill the bill until next year.

The measure proposes to set up a five-man commission for the domestic control of atomic energy development and writes rules for the commission's operations.

A five-vote margin, 99 to 94, struck from the bill today a Senate section that would have allowed the commission to share with other nations, under certain conditions, information on the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes.

Provides Guidance

The section eliminated directed that in handling information the commission should be guided by this principle:

"That information with respect to the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes may be shared with other nations on a reciprocal basis only after the Congress declares by joint resolution that effective and enforceable international safeguards against the use of such energy for destructive purposes have been established."

It was eliminated on motion of Rep. Elston (R-Ohio), who claimed it amounted to an advance promise to share industrial secrets with other nations.

The votes carried on a trend toward secrecy and military participation begun earlier with adoption of amendments giving the armed forces greater voice in control of the new energy that the Senate had provided.

Army Gets Power

Today's main development on the military aspect was adoption of an amendment aimed at letting the army keep on making atomic bombs.

That provision, favored by the House Military committee, went in on a 102 to 72 standing vote.

Under the amendment the President would have discretionary power to direct the proposed atomic control commission to allow the armed forces to make atomic weapons. Without such a provision, military committeemen had contended, the armed forces would be unable to make atomic bombs under any conditions.

The House trend set in yesterday with adoption of amendments requiring that one member of the control commission be a member of the armed forces, and that the head of the division of military application should be a military man.

As passed by the Senate the measure, which provides for domestic control of atomic energy, called for an all-civilian commission.

The Administration had endorsed that theory, urging that in time of peace the American tradition is to keep civilians in control.

Patent Section Revised

The Senate's patent section, which gave the government a virtual monopoly on all patents and inventions in the field of atomic energy, was toned down sharply.

A substitute section, offered by Rep. Lanham (D-Tex.), was adopted by a 121 to 57 vote. Its major provisions is a requirement that any patents acquired by the commission through condemnation, purchase or otherwise, revert to the original owner after the commission no longer needs them, with the owner being compensated meanwhile for any damages he may have suffered.

Other amendments approved during the day:

Elimination of authority for the commission to establish information services, publications and libraries to provide for dissemination of information.

Removal of a provision requiring the commission to set up appeal procedure for persons dissatisfied with commission action in distributing fissionable or byproduct materials or denying or revoking licenses. The effect of the elimination of this section is to permit court appeals under the existing administrative procedure law.

Addition of a section requiring the commission to withhold contracts or licenses until applicants have been given a character clearance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOUSE GROUP SPURS ATTACK ON ATOM BILL

Opponents of Present Measure Seek to Put It on Shelf

Washington, July 19—(AP)—Rallying behind demands for Army retention of atomic energy control, a group of House members spurred a drive today to shelve the Administration's civilian control bill.

Failing by only 29 votes yesterday in a preliminary attempt to kill the legislation outright, opponents closed ranks for a roll-call vote on a motion to send the bill back to the Military Committee for "further study."

If successful, this would have the effect of putting the legislation on ice until next year.

Representative Short (D-Mo.) who told reporters he would seek the roll call vote at the conclusion of today's debate, said:

"This legislation shouldn't be considered until after the war is officially ended or the peace treaties are written. Things are too uncertain now."

Chances Seen Good

Short said the chances "are good" for recommitting the bill, which the House amended by standing votes yesterday over Administration opposition.

The changes were designed to carry out Military Committee recommendations that at least one of the proposed atomic control commission, as well as the head of the division of military application, shall be members of the armed forces. (The division of military application would deal with atomic bombs and other destructive forces, as distinguished from peaceful uses of the new energy).

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, echoing President Truman's endorsement of the bill as it passed the Senate, called the military amendments contrary to the fundamentals of democracy in time of peace.

The Senate measure, drafted by a special committee headed by Senator McMahon (D-Conn.), provided for a five-member civilian commission, and a civilian director of the military application division.

There was no immediate reaction to a telegram from the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists and Engineers accusing House opponents of civilian control of "maliciously trying to mislead their fellow Congressmen."

The telegram, sent to Speaker Rayburn last night, took note of statements by Representative Rankin (D-Miss.), that "there are spies" in the Oak Ridge atomic plants. It said:

"If Representative Rankin actually has information concerning spies at Oak Ridge, it is his duty as a citizen to turn such information over to the FBI and to the security division of the Manhattan District."

World Peopled by 'Lana Turners Seen by Mrs. Luce in Atom Talk

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) The prospect of a world peopled only by "Lana Turners" and "New Deal Bureaucrats" was held out to the House today by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.).

It might be done with atomic energy radioactive elements, the blonde congresswoman said in a speech that had legislators rocking with laughter.

She referred to an earlier suggestion by Representative Judd (R-Minn.) that radioactive elements might be used to "transmute the species."

If the atomic energy commission decided to transmute the female of the species, Mrs. Luce said, "they would make them all Lana Turners."

As for the males, she believed the commission might hit upon a creature with "a very large head, one eye, an ear bent permanently to receive a telephone call, one hand with only a thumb and forefinger so it can sign checks and documents, no legs, and a very large bottom to sit in a swivel chair."

In short, she concluded, it might turn all the men into "New Deal bureaucrats."

FOR BIG STANDING ARMY

State Army, Navy Union Also Asks Atom Bomb Be Secret

ALBANY, July 19 (AP)—The New York Department of the Army and Navy Union demanded today that the United States maintain a standing army large enough to defend this country should the United Nations fail to "keep peace."

Three hundred delegates to a four-day convention unanimously adopted a resolution asking the National Union commander to sponsor Congressional action to that end.

Another resolution called for United States ownership and control of the atomic bomb and other war weapon secrets.

The delegates also moved to petition President Truman for a conference of investment, industrial, agricultural and labor leaders "to bring about speedy peacetime economic recovery."

A foreign-policy resolution recommended deferral to Congress of "all matters providing for use of our armed forces in foreign countries where not affecting the rights of American citizens and property of America."

PAULEY PREPARES REPARATION FACTS

Will Report to Truman on Data Collected in Far East, Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley returned tonight to deliver a report to President Truman on his world reparation studies which officials expect to lead to sterner opposition to Russian reparation policies.

"This was a fact-finding mission and we got the facts," he told reporters at the airport at the end of his 40,000-mile mission which began May 4. He declined to elaborate pending his report to the President.

U. S. Policy Stiffened

There already has been a noticeable stiffening of American policy all along the line so far as Russia is concerned. Particularly strong opposition has appeared against two relatively new Soviet demands: Foreign Minister Molotov's insistence on $10,000,000,000 reparations for the Soviet Union from Germany, and Russian moves to take industrial equipment from their zone in Austria in the face of Austrian claims that the plan would wreck the country's economy.

Diplomatic authorities here contend that the Russians are using reparations as a means of exercising direct economic control and therefore indirect political control in various countries. It has worked out that way in the Balkan states, these informants say, and the Russians appear to be trying to make it work out that way in Germany and Austria.

Visited Japan, Korea

Pauley visited among other areas Japan, Korea, Manchuria, the Philippines, Germany and Austria. He called also at London and Paris.

On orders from President Truman he set out to determine what reparations Japan might pay in the form of factories and other removable equipment and what might be done about taking Japanese-owned equipment out of—or possibly putting equipment from Japan proper into—Korea and Manchuria.

Effects on the economy of eastern Asia were a prime consideration in areas outside the Japanese home islands. This meant that Pauley had to determine what is the condition of industries in Korea and Manchuria, partly as a result of Allied military destruction but even more as a result of seizures by the Russians.

The problem of the United States, largely on the basis of evidence which Pauley may supply, is to try to figure out how much of the seized Asiatic equipment should be counted as reparations and checked off against what the Russians might otherwise claim from plants in Japan proper.

MERGER MEASURE WILL BE SHELVED UNTIL NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Navy boosters ran up a victory flag today at word that President Truman has agreed to drop his demand for congressional action this session on the Army-Navy merger.

"This is a big victory for the Navy," commented Senator Robertson (R-Wyo.). He and other naval committee members have been backing the Navy department in its long fight against consolidation with the War department in a single defense department with land, sea and air branches under one cabinet secretary.

News of the changed White House position came from Chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah) of the Military committee, one of the leaders in the move for the single defense department plan.

Thomas said he had asked Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) to get a "green light" for the merger bill at the Monday conference of congressional leaders with the President.

"But I got a red light instead," Thomas told reporters after a closed session of the committee.

Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) and House Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) informed the President and Senate leaders that the House membership is opposed to action on the merger now, Thomas explained.

Thomas said Mr. Truman sent word through Barkley that he still is very much interested in unification of the armed forces. Thomas announced he will reintroduce the merger bill at the next session.

But Robertson predicted support for the merger plan will diminish with time and through increased cooperation and coordination of the armed forces already underway.

"The Navy admirals have not been able to say much since the latest Presidential orders," Robertson said. "But they still are properly opposed to any plans that would cost the Navy its traditional cabinet post, or take away its land-based air power."

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Senate Naval committee said the delay will "be most helpful in bringing about ultimately a merger that will be acceptable to both the Army and Navy."

An attempt to push the bill now, Walsh said in his statement, "would lead to a prolonged debate and discussion" and "create unpleasant relations between the departments and possibly lead to a final decision that would not be conducive to constructing a unified organization."

NO DATA ON SECRET PACT

State Department Has No Report on Soviet-Mongolian Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The State Department said today that it had no knowledge of any secret treaty between Russia and the Mongolian People's Republic that would permit the stationing of Soviet troops in Mongolia.

Dispatches from Manila had said Chinese Government officials there

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believed such a treaty existed.

Officials here said the Mongolian Republic and Russia had signed a treaty Feb. 27, which pledged each country to remove troops on the other's territory "without delay" when not needed for military help.

BRITISH HONOR 14 OF U. S.

They Are Decorated for Service to London War Missions

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Fourteen Americans were the recipients today of British decorations for services as British missions employes in the United States during the war.

Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador, presented the decorations in the name of King George VI. Among the recipients were:

Honorary officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire—Clarence V. Beaton of 28 Prescott Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Honorary member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire—Malcolm Graham of 9 Woodside Drive, Millbrook, Greenwich, Conn.; Arthur Vicary Hostler of 302 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The British Empire Medal, Civilian Division—Thomas Joseph MacStoker of 7402 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

The King's Medal for service in the cause of freedom—John Hart, New York.

CONFERS WITH TRUMAN

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—Dr. Armand Hammer, distiller and art dealer, conferred with President Truman today, preparatory to a trip to Europe in the interest of increasing American contributions of food to famine areas.

He told reporters that he wanted to get business men behind the drive to continue to feed hungry people overseas "until they are able to take care of themselves."

Hammer, president of the United Distillers of America, said the distilling industry bought 50,000,000 pounds of grain for distribution through UNRRA. In addition, he said, he had personally contributed 1,000,000 pounds.

Dr. Hammer, who is also head of the Hammer Galleries in New York, said he had conferred with former President Hoover, honorary chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee.

Food Mission to Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The International Emergency Food Council officially announced today it is sending a mission to Buenos Aires to investigate the possibility of purchasing fats and oils for world distribution. Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will represent the council on the mission. Dennis A. Fitzgerald, United States representative on the I. E. F. C., said the mission will have no purchasing powers and will be authorized only to survey Argentina's supply situation with a view to possible future purchases by the council.

UNRRA FUND BAN IS WATERED DOWN

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The House accepted today a Senate modification of an original House ban against use of UNRRA funds in countries which permit censorship of news reports on the relief agency's activities.

The ban was placed in a deficiency supply bill, appropriating funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The two houses still are in disagreement over other provisions.

As originally written by the House, the legislation would have prohibited UNRRA relief in countries refusing to permit properly accredited American press representatives to report without censorship on UNRRA activities. Opponents contended this would be an affront to Russia.

Known as the "free press" amendment, the prohibition was diluted by the Senate to permit the Secretary of State to make the final determination of whether "a reasonable number" of accredited press representatives are permitted to report on UNRRA operations without censorship restrictions.

NAVY WASTE SLIGHT

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—A House naval affairs subcommittee reported today the the Navy has wasted relatively little food.

The committee conducted an investigation in response to congressional complaints that the Navy was wasting food. A summary of its findings said

"Food wastage which has occurred under naval jurisdiction has been relatively minor compared with the volume of food handled and the intensity of the demobilization program. Publicity focused on this wastage has had a salutary effect in making the Navy more completely food conscious and in reducing still further the previous instances of waste.

The two-member subcommittee, Representatives Rivers (D.-S.C.) and Hess (R.-Ohio), said that it would keep an eye on the situation and report to Congress if there is "any relaxation of the present strict conservation."

BOARD DROPS PLAN TO BUILD 2 LUXURY SHIPS

Truman Request Causes Abandonment of $34,800,000 Maritime Project

Washington, July 19—(AP)—The Maritime Commission abandoned today, at President Truman's request, immediate plans to spend $34,800,000 for construction of two luxury liners to operate between this country and South America.

Reconversion Director John R. Steelman advised the commission the President wanted the construction awards held up for at least a year. Vice Adm. W. W. Smith, commission chairman, said last night the recommendation would be followed.

The liners would have been built entirely at Government expense and chartered to the Moore-MacCormack lines. The annual loss in their operation had been estimated at $2,800,000.

Steelman said that not only were materials for ship building still in "acutely short supply" but that failure of Congress so far to extend price controls "makes even more imperative the drastic curtailment of unessential expenditures by the Federal Government."

Smith said the commission would proceed, however, with reconditioning of the SS Brazil, SS Uruguay and SS Argentina for use in the South American trade. They were wartime troop transports.

PROPAGANDA BAN PLACED BY SENATE IN OPA FUND BILL

$75 Millions for Expenses Available if Agency Is Revived.

CONFERENCE STALLED

Afternoon Parley Deadlocked, New Session Called Today.

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) A ban on government "propaganda in support of price control" was voted by Congress late today, while Senate-House conferees labored without success to agree on a bill reviving OPA.

"We're getting nowhere the fastest I ever saw," was the glum comment of Senator Barkley (D-Ky), a leader in the attempt to write a bill that President Truman won't veto.

NIGHT

An afternoon session of the conference got nowhere and another meeting was set for tomorrow. Barkley announced that "we will work as long as there is any hope."

An apropriation bill the Senate passed and sent to the White House granted OPA $75,000,000 for expenses during the present fiscal year—if the agency is revived, but stipulated that none of the money shall be used for "general propaganda in support of price control."

The $75,000,000 was a compromise between the $106,000,000 the House had voted before the price control agency legally died July 1, and the $56,650,000 the Senate had voted to allow if it is revived by pending legislation.

The two houses also voted to cut out of the measure a proposed $50,000 appropriation for a joint committee to report on economic prospects, a setup provided under the recently-enacted employment bill.

Reject Senate Proposal

As for the argument over reviving OPA, conferees for the House flatly refused to accept any Senate proposal that does not assure restoration of price ceilings on milk meat, eggs and other foods.

That decision drew still tighter the deadlock over what sort of OPA—if any—shall get a new lease on life and prompted Barkley to say the prospect for an OPA revival agreement "doesn't look so good." Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking committee commented that the outlook for restoring effective price controls "is dark."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said: "The deadlock remains."

Refusing to budge from their insistence on putting basic foods back under price controls, the House members of the Senate-House conference committee turned thumbs down on a proposed compromise submitted by a Republican-dominated Senate sub-committee of Senators Taft, Toby (R-NH), and Radcliffe (D-Md).

This proposal would have left to a three-man board, with higher authority than OPA, the decision whether food price ceilings should be restored.

Return of Meat Ceilings Blocked

Yesterday the Senate conferees rejected a House proposal that would have put the food items back under ceilings.

The committee agreed today to make another effort at a compromise. President Truman has indicated he will veto any bill that does not control food prices.

Spence dismissed the Senate proposal as "silly," telling reporters its effect would be to declare a policy of Congress "that it is all right for prices to jump."

Under the proposition made by Taft and the other two senators, the board, appointed by the President subject to Senate approval, would put price ceilings back on livestock and edible products there-of, poultry, eggs, cottonseed, soybeans, milk, petroleum, grains or tobacco, if the board found:

1. That the price of such commodity has risen unreasonably above a price equal to the lawful ceiling price in effect on June 30, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy paid prior to June 30.

2. That the commodity concerned is in short supply and that recontrol is practicable and enforceable.

3. That the public interest will be served by such recontrol.

REVIVAL HOPES FOR OPA HIT LOWEST LEVEL

Senate Conferees Reject Plea to Restore Ceilings on Basic Foods

Washington, July 19—(AP)—OPA revival prospects hit a new low in Congress today as the CIO called for a national buyers' strike and for a new round of wage increases.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking Committee told newsmen "the prospects are dark for the restoration of effective price controls."

His comment came after Senate members of the joint conference committee seeking an OPA compromise rejected a House proposal to revoke the Senate's bill ban on any future ceilings for such essential market basket items as milk, meat, eggs and cheese.

Counter Plan Due

The Senators agreed to present a counter proposal today. But it was being drafted by a Republican-dominated subcommittee.

Also defeated by the conferees late yesterday was an attempt to revive the Taft industrial pricing amendment in modified form. The original pricing formula by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) bore the brunt of President Truman's ire in his veto of the original OPA extension bill.

Meanwhile, there were these other fast-moving developments on the OPA-economic-labor front:

1. The CIO executive board, declaring that price increases since OPA died June 30 have wiped out the pay raises won by labor this year, called upon Mr. Truman to arrange a labor-management conference for the presentation of demands for new wage boosts. The CIO said essential living costs have jumped 40 per cent in two months—25 per cent in the last two weeks.

2. Mr. Truman asked for a year's postponement of a multi-million dollar passenger shipbuilding job in order to conserve Federal funds and short materials and to remove some of the pressure on the price of materials. A statement said the most decisive factor "is the possibility that Congress will fail to extend effective price controls." The Maritime Commission announced immediately that it would comply with the recommendation.

July and 14 per cent since the end of the war, last August.

However, the bureau reported a fractional decline yesterday in its index of 28 basic commodities, the first decrease since price controls expired. The drop was .4 per cent to 248.8, which is an increase of 24.8 per cent for the first 18 days of July. BLS did not estimate how much of the increase resulted from subsidy removals.

The Congressional efforts to break the OPA deadlock pivoted on the counter-proposal to be offered today by a subcommittee of the Senate conferees. The members are Senators Taft, Tobey (R-N.H.) and Radcliffe (D-Md.).

As passed by the Senate the revival bill excludes from any further price controls livestock, meat, poultry, eggs, milk, butter and dairy products; cottonseed, soybeans and their products, grain and livestock or poultry feed made from it; tobacco and its products; and petroleum and its products so long as gasoline and oil supplies equal demand.

There was some speculation that the Senate group might suggest putting all the foods back under ceilings except meat, poultry and eggs.

A second possibility was that the committe might propose vesting recontrol authority in the decontrol board setup in the bill.

The conferees apparently sidestepped one threat of a new veto yesterday when the committee rejected a proposal to restore the food price ceilings but at the same time divest OPA of any discretionary power in applying the price boosting formula for manufactured products.

With OPA denied this flexibility the pricing provisions of the new bill would resemble in many respects those objected to by the President in his veto.

GOP OPEN FORUM FAVORS CONTROLS

49% Vote for A Checkrein On Prices, 45% Against

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Republican Open Forums, organized by Harold E. Stassen, announced today that a preliminary count of their June-July balloting give an edge to those favoring some degree of price control.

The organization, which conducts small group forums and polls on current subjects each month, took

its latest ballot on "what shall our price-control policy be?"

It reported that 49 per cent votoed to keep some degree of control, 45 per cent wanted controls taken off, and 6 per cent failed to answer.

40% Would Restrict Credit

"It is highly improbable," the announcement said, "that ballots yet to arrive could cause a substantial shift in percentages."

It added that despite the support given to continuing controls, more than 75 per cent of the forum members "do not believe that price control alone can be effective in controlling present inflationary pressures."

As a supplementary anti-inflation step, it said, there is a "strong 71 per cent support for rigid economy in Government spending," while 40 per cent wish to see credit restricted and 30 per cent believe the "present high tax rates should be maintained."

Balloting by women showed 57 per cent in favor of price controls; by men, 45 per cent.

Recontrol Suggestions

Among the 49 per cent wanting continuation of controls, 69 per cent believe it should be kept only on goods where the shortages are serious and where the goods are important factors in the cost of living. The other 31 per cent want control on all goods in short supply.

As for specific measures of control, 69 per cent oppose re-establishment of rationing 67 per cent oppose Congress appropriating more funds for drives on black markets, and 59 per cent are against leaving decontrol in the hands of the Administration without congressional supervision.

Forty-five per cent want prices set at levels permitting reasonable profits to the company or industry on the basis of total operations, while 34 per cent favor prices permitting a profit on each item sold.

Wallace Finds Business Now in 'Rising Phase'

Calls 2d Quarter Turning Point When the Economy Showed Sharp Expansion

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace said today "a turning point in economic activity was experienced in the second quarter of 1946 and business is in a rising phase."

The decline that followed V-J Day was reversed during the first quarter of this year, he said in a statement, "and during the second quarter the economy expanded sharply under the impact of increased consumer spending and huge business capital outlays."

Mr. Wallace observed that the total value of all goods and services produced declined from a record annual rate of $208,000,000,000 during the second quarter, 1945, to $181,000,000,000 during the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter of this year it rose to $185,000,000,000.

Cited by Mr. Wallace as the outstanding economic trends since V-J Day were:

1. A drop in the annual rate of government "war expenditures" for goods and services—from $86,000,000,000 in the second quarter, 1945, to $26,000,000,000 in first quarter, 1946, and an estimated $22,000,000,000 in the second quarter this year.

2. A continued rise in private business expenditures for construction, equipment and inventory, plus net exports—from annual rate of $7,000,000,000 in the second quarter, 1945, to $19,000,000,000 in first quarter, 1946, and an estimated $25,000,000,000 in second quarter, 1946. Construction was a major factor in the 1946 upswing.

3. Continued uptrend in consumer expenditures, although there has been a slackening in the sharp rise that followed V-J Day. The annual rate in second quarter, 1945, was $102,000,000,000. In first quarter, 1945, it was $120,000,000,000; in second quarter, 1946, it was $122,000,000,000.

4. Prices dropped slightly after V-J Day, but turned upward last October and have continued to rise steadily since. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of consumer prices has been rising 0.5 per cent a month, or 1.5 per cent from the first to the second quarter of this year. Farm prices have increased even more rapidly. The sharp upsurge in prices following the termination of O. P. A. on July 1 is, of course, not reflected in these seasonal quarter figures.

ABERDEEN UNION DEMANDS HEARING FOR OUSTED GROUP

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) A hearing for five civilian employes dismissed from the Army's Aberdeen (Md.) proving ground was demanded today by the president of their union.

A statement from Brig. Gen. Alfred B. Quinton, Jr., commander of the proving ground, said at the same time that they have the right to appeal by July 26 but no such action has been taken.

Quinton's statement added that they were dismissed upon orders from the War department under a law which bars the employment of Communists or members of "an organization which has as one of its tenets the overthrow of the United States government."

Charges 'Spy Scare'

Abram Flaxer, president of the C.I.O. United Public Workers of America, declared that "The War department is attempting to create a scandalous 'spy scare' on the eve of the vote in the House on the bill determining the control of atomic energy." He also accused the department of "an all-out union-breaking campaign."

The day's debate on the atomic control bill brought an assertion by Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) that "foreign spies" are operating at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and "the same thing has been going on" at Aberdeen.

Quinton announced, however, that none of those dismissed "were working on any classified secret projects."

The workers are Harry Spector, president of Aberdeen Local 250 of the UPWA; his brother, Irving Spector; Rheabel Mendelsohn, Phil Weiss and Abraham Kotelchuck.

Flaxer's statement said Harry Spector was an ordnance engineer, Miss Mendelsohn a statistician, Weiss a research and development physicist in electronics, Irving Spector an engineering aide training to be a meteorologist and Kotelchuck a physicist.

Protests Lack of Charges

Flaxer protested that the five had no specific charges presented to them either verbally or in writing, that "no witnesses were brought in to testify and none of the judicial rules of evidence or trial have been followed."

"Therefore," he added, "the United Public Workers of America is demanding that these employes be given their full rights as American citizens before being accused and convicted. These rights include the presentation of specific charges in writing, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and the right to a hearing before an impartial tribunal."

Secretary of War Patterson said at White Sands, N. M., that he is awaiting written appeals from the discharged employes before taking any further action.

New Yorker Gets Honor Medal

Sgt. J. E. Muller Is Posthumously Cited by Congress for Heroism on Okinawa.

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been posthumously awarded to Sgt. Joseph E. Muller, 73 Third avenue, New York, who is credited with killing thirty-five Japanese in single-handedly repulsing a fierce attack on Okinawa, the War Department announced today.

The 38-year-old combat infantryman of the Seventy-seventh Division, a spray painter in his civilian days, sacrificed his life to save two comrades by throwing himself on a grenade. The nation's highest military award will be presented shortly to his mother, Mrs. Mary St. Germain, 538 South Summer street, Holyoke, Mass.

Sgt. Muller was acting squad leader of Company B, 305th Infantry Regiment, when his squad ran into an enemy force, armed with rifles and machine guns, that sought to prevent the company's advancing attack. Tech. Sgt. Carl F. Anderson, 604 Penn street, Williamsport, Pa., related that he saw Muller deploy his squad to points where they could cover his advance as he crawled forward alone.

"He threw grenades at the Japs, forcing them into the open where they were cut down by his men. Four Japs manned a light machine gun. Muller rushed the position and fired his rifle, killing all four," Anderson said.

The company, commanded by Capt. Hugh A. Plowden Jr. of Manning, S. C., took the ridge, which was the day's objective, and at night dug in expecting a counter-attack. The first attack at about 10 P. M. was repulsed, but the Japs came back about 1 A. M.

Once more Sgt. Muller crawled out to attack, and he again routed the Japs with grenades and furious rifle fire. He had just returned to his foxhole when a Jap feigning death, jumped up and threw a grenade into the fox hole. Sgt. Muller threw himself on it just as it went off. His surviving two foxhole mates called a medico, but Muller died a short time later.

His citation states that "heroically sacrificing his life to save his comrades, he upheld the highest traditions of the military service."

ROCKET EXPLODES OVER PATTERSON

War Secretary In Group Viewing V-2 Tests

White Sands, N.M., July 19 (AP)—A German V-2 rocket launched by army ordnance experts blew up behind a cloud bank today five miles above the heads of Robert D. Patterson, Secretary of War, and a party of official observers.

Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, commandant at the White Sands Proving Grounds, attributed the explosion to a structural defect of the same type encountered by the Germans in wartime tests.

While witnesses were unable to see the blast, they heard a terrific roar and saw huge fragments hurtle to earth within about 2,000 yards.

Watch from Blockhouse

Colonel Turner said the party was at no time in danger.

He explained that the rocket's curved trajectory actually placed it 4 or 5 miles north of the launching platform at the time of the explosion. In addition, most observers watched from the safety of a thick-roofed blockhouse.

Launched at 12.13 P.M., the missile was in the air 27 seconds before it exploded. It soared an estimated 25,000 yards, which was far short of the record 83.5-mile altitude reached in a similar launching ten days earlier.

Carried 9½ Tons Of Fuel

Fuel tanks of the rocket, carrying nine and a half tons of liquid oxygen and alcohol, ruptured to cause the explosion, Colonel Turner said.

He reported the instrument-jammed nose came down intact and all the equipment was salvaged.

Today's launching was the eighth in a series being conducted by the Army in its guided missiles research program. Another test was scheduled for July 30.

Secretary Patterson pronounced it "a good example of the research and development work being carried on by the Ordnance Department."

Developments of rockets capable of carrying an atomic bomb halfway around the world is the goal of the Army's guided missile program, Patterson had told newsmen.

"I haven't heard of any practical tests of rockets with atomic warheads, but that's part of the program," Patterson added.

Are In Their Infancy

He arrived at El Paso, Texas, last night and visited Fort Bliss and William Beaumont General Hospital this morning before flying to White Sands for the noonday launching.

Major Alexander P. de Seversky, one of the nation's foremost aeronautical authorities, witnessed the firing as a guest of Patterson. "Rockets are in their infancy, but extraordinary work is being done with them," he observed afterward.

Other observers included Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 4th Army commander; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Sayler, assistant chief of ordnance; Col. W. H. Brucker, Army Ground Forces; Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, executive assistant to Patterson; Col. U. M. Exton, another aide, and William S. Gaud, special assistant.

FORESEES TRUE SPACE SHIPS

General Arnold Says They Can Spread Disease, Starvation

Los Angeles, July 19 (AP)—Foreseeing "invasion of the stratosphere" by "true space ships able to spread disease, starvation and death upon entire nations," Gen. H. H. Arnold tonight declared this country's security depends on "complete integration" of all armed services.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the wartime chief of the air forces also urged a "federalization of military and civilian resources" to continue scientific and industrial advances made by the military during World War II.

Talks To Aviation Engineers

Arnold told 200 aviation and research engineers attending the institute's two-day session on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California:

"You and I know that . . . there is a real possibility of developing a rocket-propelled vehicle which will climb above the atmosphere and accelerate to such a velocity that its centrifugal force balances the attraction of gravity, enabling it to become a true satellite, capable of one or more trips around the world. I am told this velocity is of the order of 26,000 feet per second—but five times that already attained by the V-2 German rocket bomb."

Within 30 Minutes Of Enemy

Declaring that "we must today accept as a fact for future planning purposes that we could be very well within but 30 minutes of our enemy's territory," General Arnold declared "the future security of the United States lies in the air."

On the question of merging the armed forces, General Arnold said "We can no longer afford military organizations whose reaction times are of another order."

30.24-4239

PRICES LEVEL OFF FOR ALL OF LIVESTOCK

Grain Futures Fall Permissible Limits On Board Of Trade

Chicago, July 19 (AP)—Sharply declining livestock prices leveled off somewhat today and at some of the nation's markets actually reversed their trend as some bearish influences were dissipated.

Cattle at Chicago Union Stockyards dropped another 50 cents to a dollar today, compared with a decline of 50 cents to $1.50 a hundred pounds yesterday. Hogs were down about 25 to 50 cents today, but sank as much as $2.50 yesterday.

Indianapolis and Sioux City, Iowa, reported hog prices were 50 cents to $1 higher than the last session, and St. Louis listed values up strongly to mostly 25 cents a hundred. St. Paul, on the other hand, reported hogs about $1 lower.

Lack Of Cars A Factor

One factor influencing the sharpest drop in history was lack of cars in which to ship animals to the East and West Coasts. However, empties were reported streaming back to the car-hungry central west this week end. Another influence was said to be that Washington reports of OPA legislation continued to exempt meat from price controls.

Heavy receipts early in the week were the final major factor in the price break, traders said. Supplies filled distribution channels at inflated prices paid for livestock since July 1, but consumers refused to absorb everything offered.

Receipts Of 466,200 Hogs

The news quickly filtered back to the stockyards. Prices broke. And receipts today and those estimated for tomorrow slumped far below expectations as farmers again held back deliveries.

Market analysts said if a tight supply picture continues into next week, prices again may be expected to spiral upwards.

Receipts at a dozen markets for the week rose to 466,200 hogs, estimated, compared with 333,556 actual numbers on sale last week. Cattle received this week were 329,800 head, compared with 280,899 last week.

Grain futures tumbled permissible limits on the Board of Trade today as heavy movement from the country created a large volume of selling.

Opening weaker, the market ran into successive selling waves, the last of which developed just before the close. This sent corn contracts down 5 cents, the daily limit, and oats down 2¾ to 5 cents. It was the largest decline in several months for oats.

Shell Eggs Futures Drop

Final price on January corn was $1.56 while July oats closed at 78 to 78⅛ cents. The former OPA ceiling on corn was $1.46½ and on oats 88 cents.

In addition to large movement of grain from the country, traders attributed the break to favorable crop-growing weather, prospects of a record-breaking corn crop and recent declines in livestock prices.

In the cash market wheat and corn were steady, while oats were 1 to 2 cents a bushel lower.

Shell eggs futures dropped a cent or more a dozen today before recovering somewhat, and cash butter slipped 1½ to 2 cents as retail supplies continued to back up in distribution pipelines.

Reason For Egg Decline

Net losses for the day in egg futures trading were about ¼ to ½ cents a dozen, leaving October deliveries at slightly more than 38½ cents.

Butter at 69.5 cents for top grade was 4¾ cents under the current highest price set a week ago. This compared with an OPA ceiling price last month of 57 cents on the same grade, not counting a Federal subsidy of 14 cents.

Traders attributed the decline in eggs to unfavorable storage movements, weakness in other commodities, and a denial by Government officials of any contemplated purchase of dried whole eggs. Week-end covering erased most of the decline before the session's close, however.

EISENHOWER TO MEET GIRL WHO LOST A BET

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 19 (AP)—A letter written to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on a bet more than a year ago paid off today to Jacqueline Halverson, 18, in the form of an invitation to visit the Army's Chief of Staff at his Minocqua vacation headquarters. The invitation was extended to Miss Halverson by telephone and was accepted promptly. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halverson, will drive to Minocqua on a date undisclosed at the General's request.

The letter was written to General Eisenhower in May, 1945, when Miss Halverson's uncle, Roland R. Nelson of Manitowoc Rapids, then a sergeant with the Army in Germany, bet her $1 a letter sent by her to the Allied Commander in Chief in the ETO would receive an answer. Unconvinced but willing to try, Miss Halverson penned a missive.

Much to her surprise, the General responded.

"I appreciate your note and good wishes," he wrote. "It was most kind of you to write."

Miss Halverson replied and last Christmas she received a greeting from the General with best wishes for the holiday season.

DEVERS SURE OF PEACE IF U.N. BECOMES STRONG

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 19—(AP) Gen. Jacob L. Devers said tonight that "if the United States can remain at peace until the United Nations is sufficiently strong to stand guard, the world can remain at peace."

Gen. Devers made the assertion in an address before the Westchester County American Legion convention.

"In time, I am sure, the United Nations will demonstrate its ability to preserve the peace. But until that time we must be unceasing in our vigilance," said the commanding general of army ground forces.

Quakers to Aid Hungarians

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 (AP).—Eight Quaker workers will begin a child-feeding and clothing distribution program in Budapest, Hungary, about Sept. 1, the American Friends Service Committee an-

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two ships carrying 3,558 troops are scheduled to arrive today at New York and Seattle.

SHIPS ARRIVING

At New York

St. Albans Victory from Bremen, 1,203 troops.

At Seattle

Marine Devil from Jinsen, 2,355 troops.

One transport, the Newbern Victory from Le Havre with 1,259 troops, which docked at New York, was the only troopship to arrive yesterday.

London, July 19-(AP)-Conservatives renewed their attack in the House of Commons today on the $3,750,000,000 loan from the united States, and one member asked the labor government to consider revaluation of the pound to protect the United Kingdom against world inflation.

The conservatives called the loan, already approved by both countries, a British "monetary Munich" and a threat to British foreign trade.

Robert Boothby, an industrialist, led the attack and suggested a revaluation of the pound, now valued at $4.04.

"Prices all over the world are beginning to rise against us," he said. "If we revalued sterling, it would mean in the future we should get them for our own goods a great amount of goods from America."

He criticized the loan because "we are committed in principle to the

elimination of imperial preference." He asserted that rising prices in the U.S. already had cost the United Kingdom more than $100,000,000 of the vast credit.

Glenvil Hall, financial secretary to the treasury, described as "regrettable x x x the recriminations and queries about the bona fides of the United States."

Boothby told the laborites, who outnumber the conservatives roughly two to one:

"The problem that confronts us is quite frankly whether we shall be be able to discharge our obligations in respect of this loan. If prices continue to move against us, there will be no hope of our discharging them."

Beverley Baxter, another conservative, said:

"If the government tries to eliminate imperial preference, a number of us will conduct such a nationwide campaign in this country that it will light the very beacons on the hills. We will raise the whole country against it in a crusade which will overcome this government because we will not have it."

Hall said that without the loan, there would have been "a pretty extens trade war between ourselves and our great allies across the Atlantic." He said nothing in the loan agreement threatened the bonds of empire. #

JUL 20 1946

BRITISH BAKERS APPEARED TODAY TO BE RELUCTANT-
NED REVOLT AGAINST THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S
RECEIVED THE STAMP OF APPROVAL FROM THE
MORNING AFTER FIVE HOURS OF BITTER DEBATE.
ULED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE SUNDAY.
-- ONE OF THE SMALLEST GOVERNMENT MAJORI-
STRATION OF THE LABORITES--LABOR PARTY
TIVE MOTION TO SCRAP THE PLAN.
PEARHEADED THE OPPOSITION, DESCRIBED THE
"GALLING" BURDEN. HE ADMONISHED BAKERS,
TO MAKE WHATEVER SCHEME IS THRUST UPON
AS WELL AS POSSIBLE."
KERS' GROUPS INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER BAKERS.
E RELAXATION OF ITS DECISION TO DISREGARD
THE PLAN "UNWORKABLE," BUT SAID THEY
RK. A.F. TOMLINS, CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON
DVISED LONDON BAKERS "TO MAKE AN ENDEAVOR
THE CROYDON BRANCH OF THE MASTER BAKERS
MAKE THE PLAN WORK.
HEY TOLD COMMONS SHORTLY BEFORE THE VOTE
INDICATED THAT THE RATIONING WOULD END
SEEMED LIKELY A FEW WEEKS AGO."
NGRY GIBES WERE EXCHANGED DURING THE
HE VOTE FINALLY WAS TAKEN, THERE WERE
FROM THE CONSERVATIVE BENCHES.

EAD (275)
LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-INFORME
REFUSE TO DISCONTINUE DISTRIBUTI
BBC BROADCASTS IN POLAND.
POLAND RECENTLY MADE REPRESEN
A BRITISH ANSWER TO WARSAW WILL
JS1126AED

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-BRITAIN'S DELEGATION TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE WILL BE HEADED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN, AND WILL INCLUDE THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, A.V.ALEXANDER; THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, GLENVILLE HALL; AND THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDERSECRETARY, HECTOR MCNEIL, IT WAS DISCLOSED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY.
N946AED

30-24-4241

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-COMMODORE TULLY SHELLEY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS BEEN NAMED THE NEW AMERICAN NAVAL ATTACHE ON THE STAFF OF AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SHELLEY, FORMER INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF ADM. H. KENT HEWITT, U.S. NAVAL COMMANDER IN EUROPE, WILL REPLACE REAR ADM. SPENCER S. LEWIS OF CALVERT, TEX. LEWIS WILL REMAIN IN LONDON AS CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADM. HEWITT.

JT217PED

SOUTHEND, ENGLAND, JULY 19-(AP)-A BRITISH COLLIER PUT INTO PORT HERE TODAY UNDER DESTROYER ESCORT AND WITH AN ARMED NAVAL GUARD ABOARD TO CONTROL CHINESE MEMBERS OF HER CREW.

AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID THE DESTROYER BLEASEDALE RACED TO THE SIDE OF THE 6,035-TON COLLIER VICTORIA PEAK 90 MILES OFFSHORE IN THE NORTH SEA LAST NIGHT AND PUT THE GUARD ABOARD AFTER THE COLLIER'S MASTER REPORTED "ILL DISCIPLINE" AMONG THE 54 CHINESE CREW MEMBERS. THERE WAS NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

THE COLLIER, MANNED BY THE CHINESE AND TEN BRITISH OFFICERS, WAS ENROUTE FROM HOLLAND TO ITALY WITH A CARGO OF UNRRA COAL.

N946AED

ADD LDN (re Palestine) XXX detained (whereabouts)

INITIATIVE FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH EITHER OF THE BRITISH OFFICIALS,

THE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED, WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM 10 DOWNING STREET OR WHITEHALL.

JUL 20 1945

WITH THE END OF THE HUNGER STRIKES IN THE PRISON CAMPS OF PALESTINE AND OF A GENERAL STRIKE FOR ONE DAY THE SCENE OF THE HOLY LAND'S PROBLEMS SHIFTED TO LONDON.

THE GOVERNMENT IN JERUSALEM, MEANWHILE, ISSUED A STATEMENT

SAYING THAT "EVERYTHING IS BEING DONE TO SPEED UP THE RELEASE OF MORE THAN

1,000 PRISONERS STILL HELD FOR IDENTIFICATION".

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN IN JERUSALEM SAID ANY OTHER ACTION [redacted]

[redacted] WAS CURRENTLY SUSPENDED IN VIEW OF THE LONDON VISIT OF SIR

ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, [redacted] EXPECTED HERE

LATE TODAY. SIR ALAN WILL REPORT PERSONALLY TO THE BRITISH CABINET

ON PUBLIC ORDER IN PALESTINE.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES EXPECTED SIR ALAN TO DISCUSS WITH ATTLEE

AND HALIFAX THE EVIDENCE LINKING CERTAIN JEWISH LEADERS IN PALESTINE WITH

WHAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS "TERRORISTIC

ACTIVITIES", AND THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE COLONIAL SECRETARY MIGHT

EVENTUALLY INVITE COMMENT FROM DR. WEIZMANN.

DELIBERATIONS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS, WHO ARE DISCUSSING LONG-TERM POLICY INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPORT ON PALESTINE, PROCEEDED MEANWHILE UNDER A CONTINUING NEWS BLACKOUT.

REPORTS FROM THREE SUB-COMMITTEES, WHICH WERE CHARGED WITH EXPLORING POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ADMITTING 100,000 JEWS IMMEDIATELY TO PALESTINE, WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE FULL NEGOTIATING GROUP.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE REVIEWS COVER ALL TEN POINTS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPORT, IN CONFORMANCE WITH BRITISH INSISTANCE THAT NO ONE RECOMMENDATION BE CONSIDERED APART FROM THE OTHER NINE.

JUL 20 10AM

WARTIME JAP1014AM REN

NEW YORK, JULY 19-(AP)-PROF.H.A.KRAMERS, ONE OF THE FOREMOST SCIENTISTS OF THE NETHERLANDS, WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE 12-NATION SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AT AN ORGANIZATION SESSION TODAY.

PROF.KRAMERS IS ON THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN.

THE UNITED STATES WAS REPRESENTED AMONG THE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS BY DR.RICHARD C.TOLMAN, OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. PENDING APPOINTMENT OF A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST, ANDREI A.GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DELEGATE ON THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SAT FOR THE SOVIET.

THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE: AUSTRALIA, DR.G.H. BRIGGS; BRAZIL, CAPT.ALVARO ALBERTO; CANADA, DR.GEORGE C.LAWRENCE; CHINA, H.R.WEI; EGYPT, MOHAMED BEY KHALIFA; FRANCE, PROF.PIERRE AUGER; MEXICO, LUIS PADILLA NERVO, MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL; POLAND, KSAWERY PRUSZYNSKI; UNITED KINGDOM, SIR GEORGE PAGET THOMSON.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISERS OF THE COMMISSION MET FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A COMMITTEE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO DEVISE MEANS FOR A FUTURE EXCHANGE OF ATOMIC SECRETS FOR PEACEFUL USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF THE 12-NATION SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE, BY ALL ACCOUNTS, WILL BE REACHED ONLY IN THE DISTANT FUTURE, AND THE RESULTS OF ITS EFFORTS ARE LIKELY TO BE OVERSHADOWED BY THE CONFERENCES DEALING WITH POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE ATOMIC PROBLEM.

IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, THE SCIENTISTS WILL REMAIN ON CALL TO ADVISE THE U.N. ATOMIC GROUPS ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THEM DURING THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE OVERALL ATOMIC PLANNERS.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR ADVISORY WORK THE SCIENTISTS HAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSIDER AND RECOMMEND:

1-PROPOSALS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF ATOMIC INFORMATION.

2-PROPOSALS FOR THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

3-PROPOSALS ON ALL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT FOR THE PRESENT THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WILL BE CONCERNED ONLY WITH THE POSSIBLE MEANS OF EXCHANGE RATHER THAN THE NATURE OF ANY INFORMATION TO BE EXCHANGED.

THE U.S. PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL, SUBMITTED RECENTLY BY BERNARD BARUCH, WAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE YESTERDAY BY CAPTAIN ALVARA ALBERTO OF BRAZIL, NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION, WHO SAID IT OFFERED A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

DAY

CAPTAIN ALBERTO TOLD REPORTERS FLATLY:

"I BELIEVE THE BARUCH PLAN SHOULD FORM THE BASIS OF DISCUSSION BY THE COMMISSION. IT GIVES AN EXCELLENT BASIS AND IS A COMPLETE PLAN."

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY SCIENTIST THEN SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE QUESTION OF OUTLAWING ATOMIC WEAPONS IMMEDIATELY AND STOPPING THEIR MANUFACTURE -- AS RUSSIA PROPOSES -- COULD BE DEALT WITH SEPARATELY.

JR240AED

30.24.4243

Paris, July 19-(AP)-Lt. Ernest F. Fiedellow of Huntington, L.I., N.Y, said today he had asked for an army discharge to enable him to defend properly a former disbursing clerk accused of embezzling $58,500 government funds.

The accused man is former T/5 Joseph A. Polvere of East Orange, N. J. Criminal investigation department officers said the crime was committed in the army's central disbursing office here. Fiedellow asserted that "the army doesn't want" Polvere defended properly. He continued:

"The army wants a scrapegoat to whitewash the general disbursing office."

He protested that the army would not allow him to defend the enlisted man, but that he hoped to do so as a civilian.

Western base public relations officers said in a terse handout that Fiedellow was not considered "a very desirable type to be a defense counsel and is not qualified to make any criticism of the army's judicial procedures."

Fiedellow graduated from Harvard college.

Bunson 1005 apr rm 0941

JUL 20 1946

BERLIN, JULY 19--(AP)--TEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WERE PRESENTED WITH THE ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. FRANK A. KEATING, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN GARRISON HERE, FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN VARIOUS PHASES OF THE OCCUPATION OF BERLIN.

THEY WERE MAJ. JOHN BITTER, 209 72ND ST., NEW YORK CITY;
CAPT. BERT S. FIELDEN, 314 WEST 100TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; CAPT.
BENJAMIN DANFORD, RFD ONE, BOX 556, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; LT.
CARL D. HAYWOOD, LITTLE FALLS, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.; LT. MARVIN
J. ARNOLD, 3104 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; LT. ALFRED
S. [illegible] NALLE, 54 WESTWAY ROAD, [illegible], CONN.; LT. JOHN
M. ROBBINS, CATONIA DRIVE, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; SGT. ROBERT E.
PERKENSON, LITTLETON, N. C.; SGT. SILVIO M. DIMARTINO, NEWTON,
N. J., AND T/4 ROBERT MUNSON, ERIE, PA.

JUL 19 1946

MC 756PED JULY 19 KASISCHKES 01845APL

BERLIN, JULY 19-(AP)-INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION WAS BEING MADE INTO THE BACKGROUND AND RECORDS OF TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS MISSING SINCE JULY 4 IN AN EFFORT TO FIND A POSSIBLE MOTIVE FOR THEIR MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

THE TWO, APT. HAROLD COBIN OF NEW YORK AND NEWARK, N.J., AND LT. GEORGE WYATT OF OKLAHOMA CITY, WERE LAST SEEN AT THE NORTHERN BERLIN RAILWAY STATION, APPARENTLY HEADED FOR ORANIENBURG IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

"WE ARE GOING BACKWARD INSTEAD OF FORWARDS IN OUR INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PRESENT," ONE OF THE INVESTIGATORS SAID.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE OFFICIALLY DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF COBIN AND WYATT.

JUL 20 1946

N&JS1252PED

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, JULY 19--(AP)--THE THIRD ARMY TODAY REPORTED THE DEATHS OF THREE SOLDIERS IN ACCIDENTS. PFC FRED H. MIRACLE, ROUTE 1, [redacted] PINEVILLE, KY., WAS FOUND DEAD JULY 16 OUTSIDE HIS DACHAU BILLET AFTER HE APPARENTLY HAD FALLEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE HOUSE.

PFC ARVID E. SMITH, 19, OF 2035 BEDFORD ST., LOS ANGELES, WAS KILLED JULY 16 IN [redacted] A JEEP ACCIDENT IN MUNICH. PFC NURRY GRICE, 20, ROUTE 2, BOX 69, BALDWIN, MISS., WAS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED JULY 12 WHEN A FELLOW SOLDIER'S GUN EXPLODED.

MC 805PED JULY 19 OREGANS 02030APL

WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG, JULY 19-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY HEARD COL. GEN. ALFRED JODL DESCRIBED AS MERELY A STAFF OFFICER WHO RELAYED, OFTEN AGAINST HIS OWN WISHES, ORDERS FROM HITLER TO HIS ARMY COMMANDERS.

JODL'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, PROF. FRANZ EXNER, TOLD THE COURT: "JODL ONLY DID HIS JOB AS AN OFFICER OF THE GENERAL STAFF. HE WAS CONVINCED AND STILL IS TODAY THAT WE WERE FIGHTING A GENUINE PREVENTIVE WAR."

EXNER SAID JODL HAD NO RIGHT TO ALTER OR WITHHOLD ORDERS ORIGINATING WITH HITLER AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CONTENTS.

HE SAID JODL TRIED REPEATEDLY TO GET POSTED TO THE FRONT BUT WAS REFUSED BY HITLER.

JR304AED

"MY CLIENT DISCHARGED THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE WITH A FIXED NOTION THAT HE WAS THEREBY COMPLYING WITH HIS DUTY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVES ON THE LEGAL SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR, AND THE THOUGHT OF ACTING ILLEGALLY OR EVEN COMMITTING PUNISHABLE ACTS WAS FAR FROM HIS MIND," STEINBAUER ADDED.

HE DECLARED SEYSS-INQUART COULD NOT BE ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PEACE BECAUSE "NO PROOF HAS BEEN PRODUCED THAT SEYSS-INQUART EVER IMAGINED WAR MIGHT ARISE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ANY OTHER POWER BECAUSE OF THE ANSCHLUSS OR AS A RESULT THEREOF."

SEYSS-INQUART BECAME NAZI GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA AFTER THE ANSCHLUSS.

VD129PED

30.24-4245

ROME, JULY 19-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI IS EXPECTED TO GO TO PARIS AT THE END OF NEXT WEEK IN A LAST-DITCH ATTEMPT TO SAVE FOR ITALY THE LAND ON HER NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST FRONTIERS SLATED FOR TRANSFER TO YUGOSLAVIA AND FRANCE.

A SOURCE CLOSE TO DE GASPERI'S OFFICE SAID THE PREMIER HAD MADE TENTATIVE PLANS TO FLY TO PARIS FOR THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH OPENS ON JULY 29.

FEW ITALIANS, HOWEVER, ARE OPTIMISTIC THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL REVERSE THE DECISIONS BY WHICH THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS AWARDED THE DISPUTED ITALIAN TERRITORY TO THE OTHER TWO COUNTRIES.

WW824PED

WARSAW, JULY 19--(AP)--FRANZISZEK DUDEK, PRESIDENT OF THE LABOR PARTY, ARRESTED IN KRAKOW, WHERE HE WAS WITH TWO ASSISTANTS YESTERDAY BY POLISH SECURITY POLICE FOR AN UNDISCLOSED PURPOSE, WAS RELEASED AFTER FIVE HOURS INTERROGATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DUDEK IS A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PRE-WAR CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS.

JUL 20 1946

APR ALLENS 01330 CDC 1124A

STALINGRAD (600)
BY REMBERT JAMES

STALINGRAD, JULY 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PLANNED ECONOMY OF THE SOVIET UNION IS EXPECTED BY RUSSIAN LEADERS TO REACH ITS PEAK IN REBUILT STALINGRAD 15 TO 20 YEARS HENCE.

IT WILL BE A CITY OF STEEL WORKERS' DWELLINGS BETWEEN WHOLE ROWS OF WIDE BOULEVARDS, A CITY OF SQUARES LINED WITH STATUES AND MARBLE HALLS IN THE CLASSIC GREEK AND ROMAN MANNER GLORIFYING HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR AND THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

NINETY-EIGHT PERCENT DESTROYED DURING THE WINTER OF 1942-43, ACCORDING TO SOVIET ESTIMATE, STALINGRAD HAS ONLY BEGUN TO REBUILD. THE MAIN FACTORIES ARE WORKING AND 300,000 RESIDENTS ARE BACK OUT OF A PREWAR POPULATION OF ABOUT 500,000. BUT THEY ARE LIVING MOSTLY IN TEMPORARY HOUSES. THE REAL REBUILDING MUST COME LATER.

A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS VISITING STALINGRAD TOURED THE 40-MILE LENGTH OF THE CITY, STRETCHING ALONG THE HIGH WEST BANK OF THE VOLGA. THEY HEARD FROM THE DEPUTY CITY ARCHITECT, PETER BUCHLEV, FUTURE PLANS FOR WHICH BILLIONS OF RUBLES WERE SET ASIDE AFTER THE DESIGNS HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

THE PLANS ENVISION A CITY OF 800,000 PERSONS OCCUPYING THE SAME NARROW 40-MILE AREA ALONG THE VOLGA. THREE MAIN BOULEVARDS WILL PARALLEL THE RIVER, ONE ALONG THE EMBANKMENT, ONE IN THE CENTER OF CITY AND ONE ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

THE SQUARE OF FALLEN HEROES, WHICH IS THE PRESENT CENTRAL SQUARE WILL BE RINGED BY BUILDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF SOVIETS, THE PANTHEON FALLEN FIGHTERS AND OTHER STRUCTURES AND SCULPTURAL GROUPS, EMBELL WITH LAWNS AND FOUNTAINS.

THE STALINGRAD DEFENSE MUSEUM, THE MAJOR BUILDING, WILL BE ERECTED ON A NEW SQUARE NEAR THE VOLGA, STALINGRAD OFFICIALS, SAID. THIS BUILDING EVENTUALLY WILL HOUSE THE GREAT TWO-HANDED SWORD WHICH WAS FORGED AT THE COMMAND OF KING GEORGE VI AND PRESENTED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN AFTER THE GERMAN SURRENDER OF STALINGRAD. KNOWN AS THE STALINGRAD SWORD, IT IS NOW KEPT TEMPORARILY IN THE CITY HALL, WHERE CORRESPONDENTS SAW AND HANDLED IT ALONG WITH THE GOLDEN SHIELD GIVEN THE CITY BY EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

A4 MAMAEV HILL, HIGHEST POINT IN THE CITY, WILL BE CROWNED BY A BUILDING HOUSING THE PANORAMA OF THE DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD, SET IN A PARK EXTENDING TO THE RIVER A MILE AWAY.

ON AN ISLAND IN THE VOLGA, OPPOSITE MAMAEV HILL, WILL BE ERECTED A WHITE COLUMN 250 FEET TALL TOPPED BY AN ELECTRIC BEACON GUIDE FOR SHIPS.

BUCHLEV SAID THE NATURAL LIE OF THE LAND AND MANY RAVINES WOULD BE UTILIZED IN THE PLANNING. THERE WILL BE A NETWORK OF SHADED WALKS AND CHILDREN'S PARKS.

"RIGHT NOW WE ARE BUILDING UP OUR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY -- WE MUST HAVE BRICK FACTORIES, LUMBERYARDS, TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND ALL KINDS OF TOOLS FOR REBUILDING," BUCHLEV SAID.

"WE ARE BUILDING PLANTS TO TURN OUT 2,000 PREFABRICATED HOUSES YEARLY. BY THE END OF 1946 WE EXPECT TO HAVE A 200,000,000 ANNUAL BRICK OUTPUT, WHICH IS SUFFICIENT," HE SAID.

"WE ARE GOING TO GRIND UP BRICKS FROM OTHER BUILDINGS AND REUSE IT AS BUILDING MATERIAL."

BUCHLEV SAID IT WAS PLANNED THAT EACH RESIDENT EVENTUALLY WOULD HAVE TEN SQUARE YARDS OF LIVING SPACE. RESIDENTS WILL LIVE IN FOUR OR FIVE STORY APARTMENT HOUSES DOWNTOWN, WITH THE SIZE OF THE BUILDINGS GRADUALLY DIMINISHING SO THAT NEAR THE OUTSKIRTS DWELLINGS WILL BE THE SMALL SINGLE-FAMILY TYPES.

HE SAID THERE WOULD BE GARAGE SPACE IN BASEMENTS AND DISTRICT GARAGES FOR OVERNIGHT AUTO PARKING WITHIN A FIVE-MINUTE WALK OF ANY HOUSE IN TOWN. NOBODY WOULD LIVE MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM A SCHOOL.

"OUR MAIN DIFFICULTY IS GETTING MATERIALS TO WORK WITH," BUCHLEV STATED. "WE HAVE PLENTY OF MANPOWER."

BUCHLEV SAID IT MIGHT APPEAR THAT THE REBUILDING PACE WAS NOT AS FAST AS DESIRED, BUT DECLARED A VAST CHANGE WOULD BE EVIDENT AS SOON AS THE BASIC CONSTRUCTION WAS FINISHED.

"WE DO NOT EXPECT TO FINISH STALINGRAD FOR 15 OR 20 YEARS," HE SAID. "BUT IT WILL BE ONE OF THE WORLD'S SHOWPLACES WHEN IT IS

FINISHED."
THE BATTLE THAT WRECKED STALINGRAD AND TURNED THE TIDE OF WAR IN RUSSIA ENDED WITH THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMANS, FEB. 2, 1943, AFTER A CAMPAIGN ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST HITLER 500,000 MEN FROM THE TIME HIS TROOPS CROSSED THE DON RIVER TO THE WEST AND DROVE TOWARD STALINGRAD.
THE PRESENT STALINGRAD COMMANDANT, LT. COL VLADIMIR DEMCHENKO, SPENT A DAY WITH CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING THEM SCENES OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING AND EXPLAINING THE STRATEGY THAT GAVE TH RED ARMY THE VICTORY.
JR233AED

PRAGUE, JULY 19-(AP)-PREMIER CLEMENS GOTTWALD, A COMMUNIST, D A DELEGATION OF LEADING CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICIANS AND ECONOMIC L RS WILL LEAVE FOR MOSCOW TOMORROW ON INVITATION OF T RUSSIAN G RNMENT. THE IMPRESSION PREVAILED THAT VIEWS WOULD BE EXC GED A FORTH-COMING PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE. FOREIGN MINISTER AN MAS ON THE DELEGATION.
WW822PED

JUL 20 1946

JERUSALEM, JULY 19-(AP)-HUNGER STRIKES IN TH AMPS OF PALESTINE HAVE ENDED. THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY SAYING "EVERYTHING IS BEING DONE TO SPEED UP THE RELEASE OF MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS STILL HELD FOR IDENTIFICATION."
A JEWISH AGENCY SPOKESMAN SAID "WE NOW ARE SIMPLY IN A STATE OF WAITING FOR LONDON DEVELOPMENTS." AMERICAN AND BRITISH EXPERTS ARE CONFERRING IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION'S REPORT ON PALESTINE, WHICH RECOMMENDED IMMEDIATE AUTHORIZATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS.
DR.HUSSEIN F.KHALIDI, SECRETARY OF THE ARAB EXECUTIVE, LEFT FOR BEYROUTH, LEBANON, ON AN UNDISCLOSED MISSION.
JS1 D

JERUSALEM, JULY 19-(AP)-A REPORT PRINTED IN LONDON THAT THE BRITISH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION WAS MOVING INTO PALESTINE WAS OFFICIALLY DENIED HERE TODAY. A CHECK OF HARBOR AREAS SHOWED NO MILITARY DEBARKATIONS.
JT215PED

Cairo, July 19-(AP)-Two high officials of the Arab party arrived today en route to Alexandria to confer with the exiled m Palestine, Haj Amin el Husseini. They were El Said Tawfik el H of the party, and Emil Ghoury, secretary.
Zag apr rm 05 0951

CHINESE (110)
KULING, CHINA, JULY 19-(AP)- AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY IN A 15-MINUTE INFORMAL CEREMONY AT THIS HIGH SUMMER CAPITAL.
PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS ATTENDED.
STUART, 70-YEAR-OLD CHINESE-SPEAKING PRESIDENT OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY, IS THE FOURTH UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHINA. AFTER THE CEREMONY HE CONFERRED WITH MARSHALL, PRESUMABLY REGARDING PROGRESS IN THE TASK OF BRINGING INTERNAL PEACE TO CHINA.
THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN MARSHALL AND THE GENERALISSIMO WOULD RESUME THEIR TALKS.
A WAVE OF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS AT KUNMING IS CAUSING CONSIDER-
[illegible] AMONG AMERICAN AND CHINESE OFFICIALS AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL.

THE PRELIMI[illegible] FRENCH CLAIM SAYS THAT AN ADDITIONAL DEMAND 'ILL BE MADE FOR WAR DAMAGES FROM SIAM, BUT THAT THIS WILL NOT ARGE BEYOND THE RETURN OF TWO BORDER TERRITORIES, A QUALIFIED SOURCE [illegible]ARED.
AS ALSO RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE FAR-EASTERN SECTION OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION ON WAR DAMAGES AND REPARATIZJAQPUINVHO
IT WAS ALSO RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE FAR-EASTERN SECTION OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION ON WAR DAMAGES AND REPARATIONS IS STILL PREPARING A CLAIM TO BE MADE AGAINST CHINA FOR DAMAGES CHARGED TO THE OCCUPATION FORCE IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER. THIS MAY TOTAL ABOUT $17,000,000, IT WAS LEARNED.
105[illegible]

SIDNEY, JULY 19(AP)-MISS ROSE MITCHELL, ATTRACTIVE AUSTRALIAN BLONDE, WAS MARRIED BY TRANS-OCEANIC TELEPHONE TODAY TO EDWARD AUDERHEIDE, FORMER U.S. AIR FORCES CAPTAIN, WHO WAS AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE AT HIS HOME IN NEW ULM, MINN.
MISS MITCHELL WEDDING GOWN AND CARRYING A BOUQUET OF WHITE HYACINTHS, HELD THE RECEIVER TO HER EAR, DURING THE FOUR MINUTE

3024-4247

CEREMONY. THE GROOM'S "I DO" CAME THROUGH STRONGLY ENOUGH TO BE HEARD BY THE WEDDING PART.

WKSOSAED

NIGHT LEAD GUNFIRE

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 20-(AP)-U.S. ARMORED CARS AND MILITARY POLICE JEEP PATROLS MAINTAINED PEACE IN THE FIGHT OVER CONTROL OF TOKYO'S MARKET STALLS TODAY AFTER GUNFIRE LAST NIGHT LEFT A CHINESE MERCHANT DEAD AND 12 OTHER CHINESE AND TWO JAPANESE POLICEMEN WOUNDED.

BRIG.GEN.C.S.FERRIN, PROVOST MARSHAL FOR TOKYO, REFUSED OFFICIAL COMMENT AFTER A NIGHT OF INVESTIGATION. CHINESE AND KOREANS REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO MOVE IN ON JAPANESE STALL OPERATORS.

WOUNDED CHINESE SAID FOUR TRUCKS, CARRYING HOME 51 CHINESE WHO HAD BEEN CALLED TO A LECTURE ON THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING PEACE IN THE SHIMBASHI MARKET AREA, WERE FIRED UPON WHILE PASSING THE SHIBUYA POLICE STATION.

THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE VERSION ASSERTED THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN WARNED TO EXPECT AN ATTACK ON THE POLICE STATION AND OPENED FIRE ONLY AFTER CHINESE IN TRUCKS SHOT AT THE POLICE CHIEF.

CHINESE SAID 20 OF THEIR NUMBER WERE UNACCOUNTED FOR, BUT JAPANESE POLICE REPORTED ROUNDING UP 27 PERSONS.

IN ANOTHER PHASE OF THE DISPUTE, MACHINEGUNS WERE TAKEN FROM JAPANESE.

GM904PCS NM

TOKYO, JULY 19-(AP)-JAPANESE GUNFIRE FLARED IN TWO SECTIONS OF TOKYO TONIGHT. IN ONE INCIDENT, AT LEAST THREE KOREANS WERE REPORTED SHOT NEAR SHIBUYA STATION AS THEY RODE IN TRUCKS BEING ESCORTED BY AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE.

DAY

NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN THE OTHER INCIDENT.

T/4 REUEL BENNETT OF INDIANAPOLIS, WHO WAS UNINJURED ALTHOUGH HIS JEEP TOP WAS PUNCTURED BY THREE BULLETS, SAID JAPANESE POLICE USING SMALL-CALIBER PISTOLS FIRED ON THE KOREANS FROM AMBUSH.

HE SAID THE FIRST SHOTS SEEMED TO COME FROM THE PORCH OF THE POLICE STATION. AN MP JEEP STOPPED. WHEN THE AMERICANS RAN AROUND IN THE LIGHTS THE FIRING STOPPED.

WHEN THE FIVE-TRUCK CONVOY HAD PROGRESSED A FEW HUNDRED YARDS, BENNETT SAID, FIRING BROKE OUT FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD.

JUL 20 1946

"I SAW AT LEAST THREE OCCUPANTS OF THE TRUCKS FALL OFF, AND ONE OF THEM I COULD SEE HAD A BULLET HOLE IN HIS BACK. THE TRUCKS SPEEDED UP AND WENT AROUND A CURVE."

ALTOGETHER, ABOUT 200 SHOTS WERE FIRED, BENNETT SAID.

AT ALMOST THE SAME MOMENT MACHINEGUN SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM THE ROOF OF A BUILDING SEVERAL MILES AWAY, IN THE SHIMBASHI STATION AREA, BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

GANG WARFARE THERE BETWEEN CHINESE AND KOREANS, WHO ALLEGEDLY ATTEMPTED TO "MOVE IN" ON JAPANESE STALL OPERATORS, ALREADY HAS COST THE LIFE OF ONE JAPANESE.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS, MOSTLY JAPANESE, GATHERED IN A SCHOOLHOUSE AND SOME SET UP MACHINEGUNS ON THE ROOF IN ANTICIPATION OF AN ATTACK. ONE GUN EVIDENTLY WAS FIRED BY ACCIDENT, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT.

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE ROUNDED UP ABOUT 150 JAPANESE AT SHIMBASHI FOR QUESTIONING.

(THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION AS TO HOW THE JAPANESE CAME INTO POSSESSION OF MACHINEGUNS.)

DS624APS

TOKYO, JULY 19-(AP)-CARLOS P.ROMULO, PHILIPPINE MEMBER OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION, LEFT FOR MANILA TODAY AFTER A THREE-DAY INSPECTION OF OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES.

"I CAME TO TOKYO TO STUDY AT THE END THAT THE SECURITY OF THE PACIFIC ING AND DIRECTING JAPAN TO THE E MAY BE INSURED," HE EXPLAINED.

DS625APS NM

TWO AMERICAN RADIO ENGINEERS OF THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE, INSTALLING A TRANSMITTER NEAR MALOLOS, SAID SHELLING CONTINUED ALL LAST NIGHT AND MANY CASUALTIES WERE BEING REMOVED FROM THE BATTLE AREA.

DAY

COL.MARIANO CASTANEDA, PHILIPPINE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL, NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH WHEN A MACHINEGUN BURST KILLED AN MP LIEUTENANT STANDING AT HIS SIDE DURING FIGHTING AROUND SANTA ISABEL, ONE MILE EAST OF MALOLOS.

FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED AT FOUR OTHER BULUCAN PROVINCE VILLAGES. MPS SAID THEIR CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT AND THOSE OF THE HUKBALAHAPS HEAVY, BUT NO FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE.

TARUC SAID THE NEWEST OUTBREAK WAS THE "DIRECT RESULT OF THE SLAYING OF FORMER MAYOR PABLO ROXAS OF BULACAN AND TWO OTHERS AT A WEDDING PARTY ON SUNDAY." HE DENIED HIS MEN WERE RESPONSIBLE BUT THAT THE MPS HAD SEIZED UPON THE INCIDENT AS "AN EXCUSE TO WIPE OUT THE HUKBALAHAPS."

THE GUERRILLA LEADER SAID THERE STILL WAS TIME TO STOP THE FIGHTING IF PRESIDENT ROXAS AND HIS LEADERS WOULD AGREE TO CONFER WITH THE HUKS.

DS659APS

JUL 20 1946

(100) AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON JULY 19-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING PLANS FOR EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA, IN LINE WITH A NEW FOUR POWER AGREEMENT GIVING GREATER FREEDOM OF ACTION TO VIENNA GOVERNMENT.

THE TEXT OF THIS AGREEMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY. ITS SUBSTANCE HAD BEEN REPORTED FROM VIENNA WHEN IT WAS SIGNED JUNE 28.

ONE OF THE PROVISIONS IS THAT THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT MAY UNDERTAKE TO ESTABLISH NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS. AT PRESENT THE UNITED STATES HAS A POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN G. ERHARDT, IN VIENNA. HE HOLDS THE PERSONAL RANK OF MINISTER.

VH301PES

WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT SECRETARY BYRNES HAD RECEIVED ASSURANCES FROM A RANKING BULGARIAN OFFICIAL THAT BULGARIA WOULD HOLD "FREE AND OPEN ELECTIONS" WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO REPORTED THAT BYRNES HAD STRONGLY REAFFIRMED AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA.

THE INFORMATION CAME OUT IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AT PARIS WHICH DRAFTED A BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY THAT IS EXPECTED TO BE SIGNED WITH THE PRESENT COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA.

THE PURPOSE OF TODAY'S DISCLOSURES, MADE IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS, APPEARS TO BE TO MAKE PLAIN THAT WHILE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS TO DEAL WITH THE BULGARIAN REGIME IT DOES NOT APPROVE OF IT. THE QUESTIONS WERE PROMPTED BY PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SOFIA SAYING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THERE HAD INTIMATED THE UNITED STATES DID APPROVE THE REGIME.

AT PARIS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED, BYRNES HAD A TALK WITH VASIL KOLAROV, PRESIDENT OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BYRNES, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, DECLARED THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE COULD NOT "UNDERSTAND OR APPROVE ANY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WHERE THE OPPOSITION IS PERMITTED TO HAVE NO PRESS, WHERE POLITICAL ARRESTS ARE CONTINUALLY TAKING PLACE AND WHERE THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE FREELY TO EXPRESS THEIR WILL IN ELECTIONS."

"IN CONCLUSION," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, "KOLAROV HAVING STATED THAT WITHIN THREE MONTHS BULGARIA WOULD HOLD FREE AND OPEN ELECTIONS WITH ADEQUATE GUARANTEES FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THE SECRETARY EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE STATEMENT X X X."

VH806PES

JUL 20 1946

BERKELEY, CALIF., JULY 19-(AP)-PUBLIC UNDERESTIMATION OF THE POWER OF THE ATOM BOMB SINCE THE FIRST BIKINI TEST "MAY WEAKEN WORLD SUPPORT OF PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY," WALTER J. MURPHY, EDITOR OF A GROUP OF CHEMICAL JOURNALS, SAID TODAY.

"IT IS UNFORTUNATE," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT, "THAT MANY BELITTLING STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE CONCERNING THE X X X BLAST AT BIKINI. FROM THE TONE OF SOME COMMENTS IT SEEMS THAT CERTAIN OBSERVERS ARE SORRY THAT A CATASTROPHE SUCH AS A CHAIN REACTION OR A TIDAL WAVE DID NOT OCCUR.

"IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THIS SINGLE BOMB DID FAR GREATER DAMAGE THAN COULD HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE COMBINED EFFECT OF MANY ORDINARY TYPE BOMBS THERE IS A TENDENCY BY THE PUBLIC TO UNDER-ESTIMATE ITS TERRIBLE POWER X X X.

"IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT SUCH AN ERRONEOUS ATTITUDE SHOULD DEVELOP JUST WHEN WE NEED URGENT BACKING OF PUBLIC OPINION IN ALL COUNTRIES FOR STRONG INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

MURPHY'S STATEMENT WAS RELEASED BY THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY THROUGH THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS.

ETSO8PCS NM ASKT

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY PROBABLY WILL SUCCEED IN SOLVING THE INDIAN PROBLEM, DR. ANUP SINGH, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM SAID HERE YESTERDAY.

DR. SINGH CALLED THE PROPOSAL FOR A SEPARATE MUSLIM STATE IN INDIA "A POLITICAL MONSTROSITY." ALL MINORITIES SHOULD BE GUARANTEED THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS, HE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW BUT "IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CHOP UP INDIA TO DO IT."

CRITICIZING PROVISIONS MADE FOR ALLEVIATING FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA, DR. SINGH ASSERTED:

"THERE PERSISTS IN INDIA THE FEELING THAT THE NEEDS OF ASIATICS ARE NOT GIVEN THE SAME RECOGNITION AS ARE THOSE OF EUROPEANS."

THAT, IF TRUE, IS VERY UNFORTUNATE."

FJ408AGS

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PEARL HARBOR BLAMED ON MILITARY

JUL 21 1946

JUL 21 1946

Congress Committee Splits Over Action Of Roosevelt, Aides

JUL 21 1946

Majority Praises Late President and Rakes Charges Diplomacy Tricked Japs Into War—Minority Says Washington Must Share Responsibility—Hawaiian Commanders Hit for Failures of Judgment

Washington, July 20—(AP)—A majority of the Congressional Pearl Harbor Committee, laying solely to military men the failures which contributed to the 1941 disaster, declared today that the late President Roosevelt and his cabinet "discharged their responsibility with distinction, ability and foresight."

That finding in an eight-man report—signed by two Republican House members—brought a sharp dissent, however, from Republican Senators Ferguson (Mich.) and Brewster (Maine) of the 10-member committee.

In a separate report, they asserted that Mr. Roosevelt "was responsible for the failure to enforce continuous, efficient and appropriate co-operation" in Washington "in evaluating information and dispatching clear and positive orders to the Hawaiian commanders."

The majority hit vigorously at assertions they said had been made that Japan was "tricked" into her December 7, 1941, attack.

Contending the President and then Secretary of State Cordell Hull "made every possible effort" to avert war, the report said:

"The committee has found no evidence to support the charges, made before and during the hearings, that the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of Navy tricked, provoked, incited, cajoled, or coerced Japan into attacking this nation in order that a declaration of war might be more easily obtained from Congress."

The majority, although saying there were failures among the military men in both Hawaii and Washington, voiced no criticism in their conclusions of Gen. George C. Marshall, 1941 Army Chief of Staff, or Adm. Harold R. Stark, who was Chief of Naval Operations.

But Ferguson and Brewster named both. They declared:

"The failure to perform the responsibilities indispensably essential to the defense of Pearl Harbor rests upon the following civil and military authorities:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt—President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

"Henry L. Stimson—Secretary of War.

"Frank Knox—Secretary of War.

"George C. Marshall—general, Chief of Staff of the Army.

"Harold R. Stark—admiral, Chief of Naval Operations.

"Leonard T. Gerow—major general, assistant chief of staff of War Plans Division."

Kimmel and Short Blamed

Both the majority and minority reports agreed that Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Lt. Gne. Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanders in Hawaii, had not measured up to the responsibilities given them.

Their commands were acknowledged not to have been on an all-out alert when Japanese bombers,

(Please Turn to Page Two)

winging from carriers at sea, roared over the Hawaiian base early Sunday, December 7, 1914, knocked out eight battleships and 10 lesser craft of the Pacific fleet and killed 3,435 Americans.

The majority reported, howeevr, that "the errors made by the Hawaiian commands were errors of judgment and not derelictions of duty." Thus it rejected a finding of "dereliction of duty" made by a presidential commission, headed by then Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, which conducted an investigation in the weeks immediately after the disaster.

The majority, in their conclusions, named no names of military men in Washington who in their opinion fell short in performance. But the report criticized the intelligence and war plans divisions of both the Army and Navy.

Gerow, singled out by name in the Ferguson-Brewster report, headed Army war plans and Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles headed Army intelligence. Rear Adm. R. Kelly Turner was head of Navy war plans and Rear Adm. Theodore S. Wilkinson was head of naval intelligence.

JUL 21 1946

'Not Sufficiently Alerted'

The majority also made this general observation:

"Notwithstanding the fact that there were officers on 24-hour watch, the committee believes that under all of the evidence the War and Navy Departments were not sufficiently alerted on December 6 and 7, 1941, in view of the imminence of war."

On the point of Army and Navy failures in Washington, the majority report said the War Plans Division of the War Department "failed to discharge its direct responsibility" to advise Short that he had not properly alerted his command. Short had reported "alerted against sabotage."

And it said the War Plans and Intelligence Divisions of both War and Navy Departments failed to "give careful and thoughtful consideration" to decoded Japanese messages disclosing Tokyo interest in where American warships were berthed in their Pearl Harbor base. Nor were they "properly on the qui vive" (on the alert) on December 7 for intercepted messages, it said.

Recommendations Made

Their report made these recommendations:

1. Immediate action to insure unity of command at all military and naval outposts.

2. "A complete integration of Army and Navy intelligence agencies in order to avoid the pitfalls of divided responsibility."

3. Effective steps "to insure that statutory or other restrictions do not operate to the benefit of any enemy or other forces inimical to the nation's security and to the handicap of our own intelligence agencies." Congress, it was added, should study changes in the espionage laws and in the Communications Act. The latter law prohibits wire-tapping by military intelligence officers as well as by others.

4. That an appropriate Senate or House committee investigate "the activities of Col. Theodore Wyman Jr., while district engineer in the Hawaiian Department." Wyman was in charge of defense and other Army construction in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack. Much of this construction was behind schedule. It was touched on but not developed in detail by the Pearl Harbor committee.

5. That the War and Navy Departments consider adopting 25 "supervisory, administrative, and organizational principles" which were set forth. Indicating belief that organizational "deficiencies"—in effect the "system"—made Pearl Harbor possible, the majority said the changes were proposed "in the earnest hope that something constructive may be accomplished that will aid our national defense and preclude a repetition of the disaster."

Eight-Month Inquiry

The two reports completed an inquiry which bean last November 15 and was preceded by heated debate in Congress on the question whether the full story of Pearl Harbor had been told.

Representatives Gearhart (R-Calif.), and Keefe (R-Wis.), joined six Democrats in signing the majority report. The Democrats are Senators Barkley (Ky.), chairman, Lucas (Ill.), and George (Ga.), and Representatives Cooper (Tenn.) vice chairman, Clark (N.C.), and Murphy (Pa.).

However, Keefe filed a statement of additional views in which he said, "I cannot suppress the feeling that the committee report endeavors to throw as soft a light as possible on the Washington scene."

If Short and Kimmel are to be criticized for believing Hawaii would not be attacked, Keefe said, the same criticism "should apply to the high command in Washington." He expressed the opinion that "high civilian and military officials in Washington" after the attack "skillfully maneuvered Kimmel and Short into the position of exclusive blame."

"I further conclude," Keefe said, "that secret diplomacy was at the root of the tragedy. The United States had warned Japan that an advance to Malaya or the Dutch Indies would mean war with this nation. The President gave Great Britain assurances of our armed support in such event. What Japan and Britain knew, our commanders in the field and our own people did not know. . . .

"With full knowledge of Japan's intentions prior to the attack, Washington had one plain duty to the American people. That duty was to inform them of their peril. This was not done."

While the majority found Hull's actions beyond criticism, Ferguson and Brewster had this to say:

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who was at the center of Japanese-American negotiations, bears a grave responsibility for the diplomatic conditions leading up to the eventuality of Pearl Harbor but he had no duties as a relevant link in the military chain of responsibility stemming from the commander in chief to the commanders at Hawaii for the defense at Pearl Harbor. For this reason and because the diplomatic phase was not completely explored we offer no conclusions in his case."

Urge Intelligence Experience

In proposing integration of Army and Navy intelligence agencies, the majority recommended that officers selected for that work be continued in it "for an extended period of time."

"The assignment of an officer having an aptitude for such work should not impede his progress nor affect his promotion," the report added.

The committee received testimony that naval intelligence officers had to serve tours of sea duty if they hoped to win promotions.

Among organizational changes recommended were more centralization of authority and more clear-cut allocation of responsibility. The majority said, too, that there should be more checking of whether subordinates are taking the proper course and less assumption that they are.

Under the heading "an official who neglects to familiarize himself in detail with his organization should forfeit his responsibility," the majority recalled in its organizational recommendations that Admirals Stark and Turner testified they "thought" Kimmel was receiving "magic," as intercepted Japanese messages were called. Actually, Kimmel was not.

The majority also recommended "close correlation of responsibility and authority." It said witnesses had testified as to what their responsibilities were but "it does not appear that any of them, except the highest ranking officers, possessed any real authority to act in order decisively to discharge their responsibilities. . . . To vest a man with responsibility with no corresponding authority is an unfair, ineffective, and unsatisfactory arrangement."

There was no reference to any particular situations in this connection.

Warning Delayed

However, the testimony developed a story of delays in sending a warning to Hawaii the morning of December 7 because of the hesitancy of other Army officers to act in the absence of General Marshall.

The question of a warning arose when intercepted messages disclosed instructions for the Japanese ambassadors to give Secretary Hull at 1 P. M. (Washington time) a note breaking off "peace negotiations." This information was available before 9 A. M. but Marshall was out horseback riding and could not be reached.

It was about noon by the time Marshall, having arrived and familiarized himself with the intercepts, got off a message to Short. The communication encountered delays and was not delivered until after the attack.

Commenting on that morning's developments, Ferguson and Brewster said:

"There is no excuse for the failure of General Marshall and Admiral Stark to be on the alert early Sunday morning or for their failure, after they did meet near the middle of the morning, to reach the outpost commanders with a definite war-warning message before the Japanese attack came at Pearl Harbor."

The two Republican senators, naming President Roosevelt and his so-called "war council," also said "there was no excuse for the failure of these high authorities to assemble on the evening of December 6, inquire into the defensive preparedness of our outpost commanders, and send peremptory directives to them."

Jap Break Known

The first 13 parts of Japan's 14-part statement breaking off negotiations had been intercepted and translated Saturday night, Cmdr. L. R. Schulz, a witness before the committee, testified he took them to President Roosevelt and the chief executive exclaimed in substance, "This means war."

The President's "war council" was composed of Secretaries Hull, Stimson and Knox and General Marshall and Admiral Stark.

In its investigation, the committee heard 44 witnesses and in addition had transcripts of testimony taken in seven earlier inquiries. These included those by the Roberts commission, by an Army board, and by a Navy court.

Ferguson and Brewster said, however, that when all these documents "are reviewed, it becomes apparent that the record is far from complete."

They said President Truman put difficulties in the committee's way by an order last August restricting information regarding decoding results, and that a later modification of the order "left much to be desired."

Furthermore, they said, the Democratic committee majority restricted inquiries by individual members and hence "everything that has since developed must be viewed in the light of this iron curtain."

They also complained that:

Secretary Stimson "did not answer" many questions submitted to him in writing by Ferguson. (Stimson did not appear before the committee, sending word he was too ill to testify.)

JUL 21 1946

"Many messages, perhaps several hundreds, between Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt received prior to December 7, 1941, were not available to the committee, although there is good reason to believe that they bore on the gathering crisis."

"The whole question of whether or not it would have been possible to avoid war by proper diplomatic action and thus avert the Pearl Harbor tragedy was left largely unexplored."

Hull Draft Scrapped

In that connection, they recalled a proposed modus vivendi which Hull drafted in November, 1941, but finally decided against offering to the Japanese. This would have been a sort of temporary understanding running for three months.

Ferguson and Brewster raised the question whether war might not have been averted if the modus vivendi had gone through. This was on the premise that Japan, seeing the German offensive in Russia collapse in December, 1941, might have decided against hostilities.

The majority report, touching on the same point, declared, "there is no possibility whatever that the modus vivendi would have been accepted by the Japanese."

Diplomacy Reviewed

The majority report, comprising 492 printed pages including appendices and Keefe's additional views, devoted 133 pages to a review of the diplomatic developments, it said:

"It is concluded that the diplomatic actions of the United States provided no provocation whatever for the attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor. It is further concluded that the Secretary of State fully informed both the War and Navy Departments of diplomatic developments and that in a timely and forceful manner he clearly pointed out to these departments that relations between the United States and Japan had passed beyond the stage of diplomacy and were in the hands of the military."

Ferguson and Brewster argued that President Roosevelt knew Hawaii lacked reconnaissance planes and should not have kept the fleet based there, but should have based it on the West Coast.

The majority said: "It remains a debatable question as to whether the Pacific fleet was exposed to any greater danger by reason of the fact that it was based at Hawaii. . . . There is a strong possibility that Japan would have taken the Hawaiian Islands by amphibious operations as she did in the case of so many other outlying Pacific islands had the fleet not been based at Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, had the fleet been based on the West Coast a raid on our West Coast cities and the Panama Canal could not have been entirely repulsed."

U. S. People Defended

Keefe, in his additional views, and Ferguson and Brewster leveled an attack at an assertion by President Truman that "the country is as much to blame as any individual in this final situation that developed in Pearl Harbor."

Mr. Truman made a remark to that effect last year when releasing reports on army and navy investigations.

He said President Roosevelt had been confronted with the difficulty that "the country was not ready for preparedness."

Keefe said "the people's representatives in Congress" gave the Army and Navy in the fiscal years 1934 to 1941 $1,256,667,926 more in appropriations than President Roosevelt recommended in his budget messages. That, he said, "should dispose" of Mr. Truman's statement.

Ferguson and Brewster said "the American people had no intimation whatever of the policies and operations that were being undertaken" and asked:

"How could the American people be responsible for the warlike operations conducted from Washington over which the people had no control and about which they were never informed?"

JUL 21 1946

GEN. SHORT SAYS REPORT CLEARS HIM OF BLAME

Dallas, July 20—(AP)—Gen. Walter C. Short, retired Army commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked, said here today the Pearl Harbor report "fully absolved me from any blame and I believe such will be the virdict of history."

"As I have stated before," he said in a prepared statement, "my conscience is clear."

He said a fair and impartial trial which "is the right of every American" had been denied him for four years.

Further, he said, quoting Representative Keefe, "Kimmell and Short (had been maneuvered) into the position of exclusive blame."

Opinion Highest Tribunal

His full statement says:

"It is the right of every American to have a fair and impartial trial. This was denied me for four years. At long last I was given an opportunity to present my side of the controversy before the highest tribunal in America—American public opinion.

"The majority of the investigating committee rejected the finding of 'dereliction of duty' by the Roberts commission but did find 'the Hawaiian commanders guilty of an error in judgment.

"This finding was made in spite of their statement that the war plans division of the War Department 'failed to discharge its direct responsibility to advise Short that he had not properly alerted his command.' Short had reported 'alerted against sabotage'."

Additional Views

"Representative Keefe in his statement of additional views said, 'High civilian and military officials in Washington after the attack skillfully maneuvered Kimmel and Short into the position of exclusive blame.'

"The majority members of the investigation committee are entitled to their point of view, but I am satisfied that the testimony presented at the hearings fully absolved me from any blame and I believe such will be the verdict of history. As I have stated before, my conscience is clear."

Kimmel Silent

Bronxville, N. Y., July 20—(AP)—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Navy commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack, said today he had seen the congressional committee's report on the disaster but had no comment. He added that he might make a statement later.

JUL 21 1946

Gerow Comment Deferred

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former head of the War Plans Division of the War Department, said today he had no comment on a Senate-House investigating committee minority report placing on him a share of the blame for "the failure to perform the responsibilities indispensably essential to the defense of Pearl Harbor."

Maj. Henry Triesler, public relations officer at the fort, said General Gerow might comment later after he has read the official reports.

General Gerow is commanding general of the fort and commandant of the Command and Staff College.

Washington, N. Y., July 20—(AP)—Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said tonight that he had read the reports issued by the congressional Pearl Harbor committee and that he regarded the majority findings as "a very fair report."

'Winds Message' Dismissed In Pearl Harbor Report

JUL 21 1946

Washington, July 20 (AP)—The "winds message" which blew up a heavy storm during the Pearl Harbor committee's hearings was dismissed as an unimportant issue in its final report.

The majority said there never was a "genuine message" and, if there had been one, it would have made no difference.

It was established that Tokyo had arranged to broadcast a false weather report, "east wind, rain," in event other means of communications with Japanese envoys abroad failed and United States-Japanese relations became serious.

Navy Captain L. F. Safford testified such a message was intercepted December 4, 1941, and it "meant war."

But all other army and navy witnesses said they never saw it. And Japanese language expert testified the code did not mean war but only that relations were in a serious stage.

The majority report said:

"In view of the preponderat weight of evidence to the contrar it is believed that Captain Saffo is honestly mistaken when he i ists that an execute (winds) me sage was received prior to Dece ber 7, 1941. Considering the peri time that has elapsed, this m ken impression is understand ble.

"Granting for purposes of d cussion that a genuine execute m sage applying to the winds co was intercepted before Decemb 7, it is concluded that such f would have added nothing to w was already known concerning critical character of our relati with the Empire of Japan."

REPORTS END EIGHTH CHECK INTO DISASTER

JUL 21 1946

Roberts Commission Found 'Dereliction of Duty' by Kimmel and Short

Washington, July 20—(AP)—The Congressional Pearl Harbor inquiry was the eighth separate investigation into circumstances of the 1941 disaster.

Relatively broad scale inquiries were made previously by a presidential commission headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, by an Army board, and by a naval court of inquiry.

In addition, two Army officers and two Navy officers, acting under orders from superiors, made investigations.

Duties Cited

Investigating immediately after the attack, the Roberts Commission made its report January 24, 1942. It found there was "dereliction of duty" on the part of Lt. Gen Walter Short and Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii, in not conferring on warnings from Washington. The board held that Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, fulfilled their obligations.

The Army board and the Navy court were appointed under terms of a Congressional resolution adopted June 13, 1944. They completed their investigations the following October but, because the war was still on, their reports were not released until last August 29.

Each confined its investigation to its own service, so far as military men were concerned.

Army Criticizes Three

The Army board found Short failed to alert his command adequately, but also said that Marshall and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, chief of the war plans division, failed to keep him adequately informed or to send him sufficient instructions.

It also said that Secretary of State Hull failed to tell Stimson promptly about some diplomatic developments.

(Stimson took exception to the criticism of Marshall and Secretary of State Byrnes went to the defense of former Secretary Hull, disputing the board's findings.)

Navy Clears Its Men

The Navy court in effect exonerated all naval personnel, holding there were no offenses committed or serious blame incurred by anyone in the sea service. This was on the premise that the defense of Pearl Harbor was primarily any Army responsibility.

However, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal directed that neither Kimmel nor Stark should in the future hold a post requiring "the exercise of superior judgment."

Japanese Made A Pre-Potsdam Peace Overture

JUL 21 1946

Asked Russian Mediation; Story of Tokyo's Side of the War Told by Navy

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The story of the Pacific war from the Japanese side—the fantastic blunders, the secret negotiations, the fatal weaknesses—was told in statements made public today by the Navy.

Highlights of interrogations of Japan's top planners and fighters, conducted last fall in Tokyo by the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, included these revelations:

1. The Japanese tried to negotiate for peace through the Russians before Potsdam.

2. The cream of Japanese naval pilots were lost at Midway and in the Solomons, a compounded loss that crippled the fleet for lack of carrier protection and from which it never recovered.

3. Even as early as Guadalcanal top Japanese Navy officers realized victory was impossible.

4. A merger of the Japanese Army and Navy was contemplated, but the Navy spiked the idea.

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5. The American drive up through the Solomons, which cut Japan off from her vital oil and materials, surprised Japanese strategists, who expected a great fleet-to-fleet slugging match in the central Pacific. Incidentally, the vaunted bastion of Truk in 1943 had fewer than 1,000 potential defenders, and the main fleet was ready to run in case of an American landing because its carriers had been stripped of planes.

6. The material cost of modern war far exceeded anything the Japanese had foreseen, and acute shortages of oil, steel and ships developed almost at once, aggravated by "most effective" American submarines.

The inside story of the bid for peace was told in a statement obtained from Admiral Toyoda, chief of the Japanese naval general staff.

The plea to the Kremlin to serve as a go-between was filed before the Potsdam conference of Russian, British and American chiefs of state. The response, weeks later, was a break in Soviet relations with Japan.

Toyoda said that as far back as May, 1945, the Supreme War Guidance Council discussed peace. Negotiations started in June in both Tokyo and Moscow, Toyoda, one of the six council members said, but after twenty days "nothing was accomplished."

In July, Toyada related, "the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo was reported ill and the Foreign Office was having difficulty in maintaining contact with the Russian Embassy here, so it was decided to send instructions to our Ambassador to submit to the Russian government our proposal to send a special ambassador there.

"Our Ambassador Sato in Moscow approached the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs with this proposal and when asked, 'For what purpose are you sending the ambassador—to ask us to intervene with a view to bringing about peace?' Our Ambassador replied that such was the case.

"That was about the 13th of July that this conversation took place in Moscow and the answer given was that since Stalin and Molotov were both about to depart for Potsdam, they promised to give an answer upon their return to Moscow.

"The actual answer that our government did get from Moscow on Aug. 8 was breaking of diplomatic relations with Japan. That was the answer. Thus, our efforts to bring the war to end with the intervention of Russia ended in a flat failure.'

Pearl Harbor Report: Excerpts From the Majority and Minority Conclusions

JUL 21 1946

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Excerpts follow from the majority report and minority views of the joint committee of Congress on the investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack:

JUL 21 1946

Majority Report

Conclusions and Recommendations

CONCLUSIONS WITH RESPECT TO RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor was an unprovoked act of aggression by the Empire of Japan. The treacherous attack was planned and launched while Japanese ambassadors, instructed with characteristic duplicity, were carrying on the pretense of negotiations with the Government of the United States with a view to an amicable settlement of differences in the Pacific.

2. The ultimate responsibility for the attack and its results rests upon Japan, an attack that was well planned and skillfully executed. Contributing to the effectiveness of the attack was a powerful striking force, much more powerful than it had been thought the Japanese were able to employ in a single tactical venture at such distance and under such circumstances.

3. The diplomatic policies and actions of the United States provided no justifiable provocation whatever for the attack by Japan on this Nation. The Secretary of State fully informed both the War and Navy Departments of diplomatic developments and, in a timely and forceful manner, clearly pointed out to these Departments that relations between the United States and Japan had passed beyond the stage of diplomacy and were in the hands of the military.

4. The committee has found no evidence to support the charges, made before and during the hearings, that the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of Navy tricked, provoked, incited, cajoled, or coerced Japan into attacking this nation in order that a declaration of war might be more easily obtained from the Congress. On the contrary, all evidence conclusively points to the fact that they discharged their responsibilities with distinction, ability, and foresight and in keeping with the highest traditions of our fundamental foreign policy.

5. The President, the Secretary of State, and high Government officials made every possible effort, without sacrificing our national honor and endangering our security, to avert war with Japan.

6. The disaster of Pearl Harbor was the failure, with attendant increase in personnel and material losses, of the Army and the Navy to institute measures designed to detect an approaching hostile force, to effect a state of readiness commensurate with the realization that war was at hand, and to employ every facility at their command in repelling the Japanese.

7. Virtually everyone was surprised that Japan struck the fleet at Pearl Harbor at the time that she did. Yet officers, both in Washington and Hawaii, were fully conscious of the danger from air attack; they realized this form of attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan was at least a possibility; and they were adequately informed of the imminence of war.

8. Specifically, the Hawaiian commands failed—

(a) To discharge their responsibilities in the light of the warnings received from Washington, other information possessed by them, and the principle of command by mutual cooperation.

(b) To integrate and co-ordinate their facilities for defense and to alert properly the Army and Navy establishments in Hawaii, particularly in the light of the warnings and intelligence available to them during the period Nov. 27 to Dec. 7, 1941.

(c) To effect liaison on a basis designed to acquaint each of them with the operations of the other, which was necessary to their joint security, and to exchange fully all significant intelligence.

(d) To maintain a more effective reconnaissance within the limits of their equipment.

(e) To effect a state of readiness throughout the Army and Navy establishments designed to meet all possible attacks.

(f) To employ the facilities, materiel, and personnel at their command, which were adequate at least to have greatly minimized the effects of the attack, in repelling the Japanese raiders.

(g) To appreciate the significance of intelligence and other information available to them.

9. The errors made by the Hawaiian commands were errors of judgment and not derelictions of duty.

10. The War Plans Division of the War Department failed to discharge its direct responsibility to advise the commanding general he had not properly alerted the Hawaiian Department when the latter, pursuant to instructions, had reported action taken in a message that was not satisfactorily responsive to the original directive.

11. The Intelligence and War Plans Divisions of the War and Navy Departments failed:

(a) To give careful and thoughtful consideration to the intercepted messages from Tokyo to Honolulu of Sept. 24, Nov. 15, and Nov. 20 (the harbor berthing plan and related dispatches) and to raise a question as to their significance. Since they indicated a particular interest in the Pacific Fleet's base this intelligence should have been appreciated and supplied the Hawaiian commanders for their assistance, along with other information available to them, in making their estimate of the situation.

(b) To be properly on the *qui vive* to receive the "one o'clock" intercept and to recognize in the message the fact that some Japanese military action would very possibly occur somewhere at 1 p. m., Dec. 7. If properly appreciated, this intelligence should have suggested a dispatch to all Pacific outpost commanders supplying this information, as General Marshall attempted to do immediately upon seeing it.

12. Notwithstanding the fact that there were officers on twenty-four hour watch, the Committee believes that under all of the evidence the War and Navy Departments were not sufficiently alerted on Dec. 6 and 7, 1941, in view of the imminence of war.

JUL 21 1946

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evidence in the Committee's record, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

That immediate action be taken to insure that unity of command is imposed at all military and naval outposts.

That there be a complete integration of Army and Navy intelligence agencies in order to avoid the pitfalls of divided responsibility which experience has made so abundantly apparent; that upon effecting a unified intelligence, officers be selected for intelligence work who possess the background, penchant and capacity for such work; and that they be maintained in the work for an extended period of time in order that they may become steeped in the ramifications and refinements of their field and employ this reservoir of knowledge in evaluating material received. The assignment of an officer having an aptitude for such work should not impede his progress nor affect his promotions. Efficient intelligence services are just as essential in time of peace as in war, and this branch of our armed services must always be accorded the important role which it deserves.

That effective steps be taken to insure that statutory or other restriction do not operate to the benefit of an enemy or other forces inimical to the nation's security and to the handicap of our own intelligence agencies. With this in mind, the Congress should give serious study to, among other things, the Communications Act of 1934; to suspension in proper instances of the statute of limitations during war (it was impossible during the war to prosecute violations relating to the "Magic" without giving the secret to the enemy); to legislation designed to prevent unauthorized sketching, photographing and mapping of military and naval reservations in peace time, and to legislation fully protecting the security of classified matter.

That the activities of Colonel Theodore Wyman jr., while district engineer in the Hawaiian Department, as developed by the Army Pearl Harbor Board, be investigated by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

That the military and naval branches of our government give serious consideration to the twenty-five supervisory, administrative and organizational principles hereafter set forth.

Supervisory, Administrative, and Organizational Deficiencies in Our Military and Naval Establishments Revealed by the Pearl Harbor Investigation.

1. Operational and intelligence work requires centralization of authority and clear-cut allocation of responsibility.

Reviewing the testimony of the Director of War Plans and the Director of Naval Intelligence, the conclusion is inescapable that the proper demarcation of responsibility between these two divisions of the Navy Department did not exist. War Plans appears to have insisted that since it had the duty of issuing operational orders it must arrogate the prerogative of evaluating intelligence; Naval Intelligence, on the other hand, seems to have regarded the matter of evaluation as properly its function. It is clear that this intradepartmental misunderstanding and near conflict was not resolved before Dec, 7 and beyond question it prejudiced the effectiveness of Naval Intelligence.

In Hawaii, there was such a marked failure to allocate responsibility in the case of the 14th Naval District that Admiral Bloch testified he did not know whom the commander in chief would hold responsible in the event of shortcomings with respect to the condition and readiness of aircraft. The position of Admiral Bellinger was a wholly anomalous one. He appears to have been responsible to every one and to no one. The pyramiding of superstructures of organization cannot be conducive to efficiency and endangers the very function of our military and naval services.

2. Supervisory officials cannot safely take anything for granted in the alerting of subordinates.

The testimony of many crucial witnesses in the Pearl Harbor investigation contains an identical note: "I thought he was alerted"; "I took for granted he would understand"; "I thought he would be doing that." It is the same story—each responsible official seeking to justify his position by reliance upon the fallacious premise that he was entitled to rely upon the assumption that a certain task was being performed or to take for granted that subordinates would be properly vigilant. This tragic theme was particularly marked in Hawaii.

The foregoing was well illustrated in Admiral Kimmel's failure to appreciate the significance of dispatches between Dec. 3 and 6, advising him that Japanese embassies and consulates, including the Embassy in Washington, were destroying their codes. Navy Department officials have almost unanimously testified that instructions to burn codes mean "war in any man's language" and that in supplying Admiral Kimmel this information they were entitled to believe he would attach the proper significance to this intelligence. Yet the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet testified that he did not interpret these dispatches to mean that Japan contemplated immediate war on the United States. That the Navy Department was entitled to rely upon the feeling that Admiral Kimmel, as a responsible intelligent commander, should have known what the burning of codes meant appears reasonable; but this is beside the

JUL 21 1946

point in determining standards for the future. The simple fact is that the dispatches were not properly interpreted. Had the Navy Department not taken for granted that Kimmel would be alerted by them but instead have given him the benefit of its interpretation, there could now be no argument as to what the state of alertness should have been based on such dispatches. With Pearl Harbor as a sad experience, crucial intelligence should in the future be supplied commanders accompanied by the best estimate of its significance.

3. Any doubt as to whether outposts should be given information should always be resolved in favor of supplying information. . . .

4. The delegation of authority or the issuance of orders entails the duty of inspection to determine that the official mandate is properly exercised.

Perhaps the most signal shortcoming of administration, both at Washington and in Hawaii, was the failure to follow up orders and instructions to insure that they were carried out. The record of all Pearl Harbor proceedings is replete with evidence of this fundamental deficiency in administration. . . .

5. The implementation of official orders must be followed with closest supervision.

In the Nov. 27 warning sent General Short he was ordered "to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary" and to "report measures taken." The commanding general reported: "Re your 472. Department alerted to prevent sabotage. Liaison with Navy." This message from General Short was not clearly responsive to the order. Yet during the nine days before Pearl Harbor not one responsible officer in the War Plans Division of the War Department pointed out to the commanding general his failure to alert the Hawaiian Department consistent with instructions. As a matter of fact, it does not affirmatively appear that any one upon receipt of General Short's reply "burdened" himself sufficiently to call for message No. 472 in order to determine to what the report was responsive.

6. The maintenance of alertness to responsibility must be insured through repetition.

It has been suggested, in explaining why additional warnings were not sent to Admiral Kimmel and General Short, that it was desired to avoid crying "wolf" too often lest the department commanders become impervious to the significance of messages designed to alert them. The McCollum message, for example, was not dispatched for the reason that overseas garrisons were regarded as fully alerted. Admiral Noyes is alleged to have referred to the proposed dispatch as an insult to the intelligence of the commander in chief inasmuch as he felt Admiral Kimmel had received adequate information. Although the exact provisions of the McCollum dispatch are unknown, it would seem to have been a safer practice to have sent this additional warning to intensify and insure alertness over a period of time through repetition, particularly under the critical circumstances prevailing between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, 1941. . . .

7. Complacency and procrastination are out of place where sudden and decisive action are of the essence.

Beyond serious question Army and Navy officials both in Hawaii and in Washington were beset by a lassitude born of twenty years of peace. Admiral Kimmel admitted he was affected by the "peace psychology" just like "everybody else." As expressed by Admiral McMorris, "We were a bit too complacent there." The manner in which capable officers were affected is to a degree understandable, but the Army and the Navy are the watchdogs of the nation's security and they must be on the alert at all times, no matter how many the years of peace.

As indicated in the body of this report, there was a failure in the War and Navy Departments during the night of Dec. 6-7 to be properly on the *qui vive* consistent with the knowledge that the Japanese reply to our government's note of Nov. 26 was being received. The failure of subordinate officials to contact the chief of staff and chief of naval operations on the evening of Dec. 6 concerning the first thirteen parts of the fourteen-part memorandum is indicative of the "business as usual" attitude. Some prominent military and naval officials were entertaining and, along with other officers, apparently failed to read into the thirteen parts the importance of and necessity for greater alertness.

Of a similar tenor is the remark of Admiral Kimmel with respect to the "lost" Japanese carriers—"Do you mean to say that they could be rounding Diamond Head . . .?" Or the observation attributed to General Short with respect to the transcript of the "Mori" conversation—that it looked like quite an order and was nothing to be excited about.

The people are entitled to expect greater vigilance and alertness from their Army and Navy—whether in war or in peace.

8. The co-ordination and proper evaluation of intelligence in times of stress must be insured by continuity of service and centralization of responsibility in competent officials.

On occasion witnesses have echoed the sentiment that the Pearl Harbor debacle was made possible, not by the egregious errors or poor judgment of any individual or individuals but rather by reason of the imperfection and deficiencies of the *system* whereby Army and Navy intelligence was co-ordinated and evaluated. Only partial credence, however, can be extended this conclusion inasmuch as no amount of co-ordination and no system could be effected to compensate for lack of alertness and imagination. Nevertheless, there is substantial basis, from a review of the Pearl Harbor investigation in its entirety, to conclude that the system of handling intelligence was seriously at fault and that the security of the nation can be insured only through continuity of service and centralization of responsibility in those charged with handling intelligence. *And the assignment of an officer having an aptitude for such work over an extended period of time should not impede his progress nor affect his promotions.*

The professional character of intelligence work does not appear to have been properly appreciated in either the War or Navy Departments. It seems to have been regarded as just another tour of duty, as reflected by limitations imposed on the period of assignment to such work, among other things. The committee has received the distinct impression that there was a tendency, whether realized or not, to relegate intelligence to a role of secondary importance. . . .

9. The unapproachable or superior attitude of officials is fatal; there should never be any hesitancy in asking for clarification of instructions or in seeking advice on matters that are in doubt. . . .

While there is an understandable disposition of a subordinate to avoid consulting his superior for advice except where absolutely necessary in order that he may demonstrate his self-reliance, the persistent failure without exception of Army and Navy officers, as revealed by the investigation, to seek amplifying and clarifying instructions from their superiors is strongly suggestive of just one thing: That the military and naval services failed to instill in their personnel the wholesome disposition to consult freely with their superiors for mutual good and success of both superior and subordinate. One witness, upon being asked why an explanation was not requested replied, in effect: "Well, I have found the asking is usually the other way"; that is, the superior asking the subordinate. Such a situation is not desirable, and the services should not be prejudiced by walls of "brass."

10. There is no substitute for imagination and resourcefulness on the part of supervisory and intelligence officials. . . .

11. Communications must be characterized by clarity, forthrightness and appropriateness. . . .

Admiral Kimmel was ordered to execute an appropriate defense deployment. Every one in Washington in testifying before the committee seems reasonably certain as to just what this meant; Admiral Kimmel did not feel that it required his doing anything greatly beyond what he had already done, even though he knew that Washington knew what he had previously done. In using the words "this dispatch is to be considered a war warning" every one in Washington felt the commander in chief would be sharply, incisively and emphatically warned of war; Admiral Kimmel said he had construed all the messages he had received previously as war warnings. Every one in Washington felt that upon advising Hawaii the Japanese were destroying their codes it would be understood as meaning "war in any man's language"; Admiral Kimmel said that he did not consider this intelligence of any vital importance when he received it.

The War Department warned General Short that hostilities were possible at any moment, meaning armed hostilities; General Short felt that sabotage was one form of hostilities and instituted an alert against sabotage only. Washington ordered the commanding general to undertake reconnaissance; the latter took for granted that the War Department had made a mistake and proceeded in effect to ignore the order on the basis of this assumption. General Short was instructed to report the measures taken by him pursuant to departmental orders. He replied that his department was alerted against sabotage and that he had effected liaison with the Navy; the Director of War Plans saw the reply and took for granted the commanding general was replying to a different warning concerning subversive activities, at the same time suggesting that some of his subordinates may have interpreted the reply to mean that, in effecting liaison with the Navy, General Short had necessarily carried out the order to conduct reconnaissance.

General Short said he thought the order given Admiral Kimmel to execute a defensive deployment necessarily required distant reconnaissance; the commander in chief did not so interpret the order. Admiral Kimmel saw the warning General Short received and took for granted the Army would be on a full alert designed to protect the fleet base.

As has been seen, an objective consideration of the warnings received by the Hawaiian commanders indicates they were adequate. But on the basis of the disaster, in the future adequacy cannot be regarded as sufficient. Dispatches must be unmistakably clear, forthright and devoid of any conceivable ambiguity.

The committee feels that the practice, indulged by the Navy, of sending to several commanders an identical dispatch for action, even though the addresses may be located in decidedly different situations, is distinctly dangerous. In the preparation of messages to outposts the dispatch to a particular officer should be applicable to his peculiar situation. What may well be characterized as the "lazy" practice of preparing a single dispatch should be replaced by a more industrious and effective system whereby a separate "individualized" dispatch is sent to each commander whose particular situation varies greatly from that of another commander or there may be reason for him because of distance or other factors to believe so.

It is believed that brevity of messages was carried to the point of being a fetish rather than a virtue. Dispatches must be characterized by sufficient amplitude to be meaningful not only to the sender but, beyond reasonable doubt, to the addressee as well.

12. There is great danger in careless paraphrase of information received, and every effort should be made to insure that the paraphrased material reflects the true meaning and significance of the original. . . .

13. Procedures must be sufficiently flexible to meet the exigencies of unusual situations.

Reviewing the Pearl Harbor evidence there are, in both the War and Navy establishments, several illustrations of inflexible procedures that could not be or at least were not subjected to sufficient alteration to satisfy the exigencies of the situation. Everything seems perforce to have followed a grooved pattern regardless of the demands for distinctive action. The idea of proceeding "through channels" was carried to an extreme. . . .

14. Restriction of highly confidential information to a minimum number of officials, while often necessary, should not be carried to the point of prejudicing the work of the organization.

The Magic intelligence was pre-eminently important and the necessity for keeping it confidential cannot be overemphasized. However, so closely held and top-secret was this intelligence that it appears the fact the Japanese codes had been broken was regarded as of more importance than the information obtained from decoded traffic. The result of this rather specious premise was to leave large numbers of policy-making and enforcement officials in Washington completely oblivious of the most pertinent information concerning Japan.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example, was charged with combating espionage, sabotage, and un-American activities within the United States. On Feb. 15, 1941, Tokyo dispatched to Washington a detailed outline as to the type of espionage information desired from this country. The F. B. I. was never informed of this vital information necessary to the success of its work, despite the fact that the closest liaison was supposed to exist among the F. B. I., Naval Intelligence, and Military Intelligence.

General Hayes A. Kroner, who was in charge of the intelligence branch of G-2, has testified that he at no time was permitted to avail himself of the Magic. And this despite the fact that to effectively perform his work he should have known of this intelligence and one of his subordinates, Colonel Bratton, was "loaned" to General Miles to distribute Magic materials to authorized recipients. . . .

15. There is great danger of being blinded by the self-evident.

Virtually every witness has testified he was surprised at the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This was essentially the result of the fact that just about everybody was blinded or rendered myopic by what seemed to be the self-evident purpose of Japan to attack toward the south—Thailand, Malaysia, the Kra Peninsula, and perhaps the Philippines and Guam. Japan had massed ships and amphibious forces, had deployed them to the south, and had conducted reconnaissance in that direction. So completely did everything point to the south that it appears everyone was blinded to significant, albeit somewhat disguised, handwriting on the wall suggesting an attack on us elsewhere.

The advice of the Army lieutenant to the radar operators to "forget it" when they informed him of the approach of a large number of planes appears to have been based on the self-evident assumption that the planes were Army or Navy craft on patrol or the expected B-17's due to arrive from the West Coast.

16. Officials should at all times give subordinates the benefit of significant information.

Before the committee Admiral Turner testified that he regarded an attack on Pearl Harbor as a 50-50 possibility. Assuming this to be correct, there can be little doubt, considering the position he held as Director of War Plans in the Navy Department, that he could have given the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet the benefit of his conclusion had he been disposed to do so. As a matter of fact

JUL 21 1946

JUL 21 1946

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Admiral Turner had the principal hand in preparing the Nov. 27 "war warning." . . .

17. An official who neglects to familiarize himself in detail with his organization should forfeit his responsibility.

It would seem that War and Navy Department officials both in Washington and Hawaii were so obsessed by an executive complex that they could not besmirch their dignities by "stooping" to determine what was going on, or more especially what was not going on, in their organizations. Examples should illustrate this observation.

Admirals Stark and Turner both have testified they "thought" the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet was receiving the Magic intelligence. Yet in a period of over six months, with relations between the United States and Japan mounting in tenseness and approaching a crisis, neither of these ranking officers determined for a fact whether the fleet was receiving this information.

In the case of Hawaii, the evidence indicates failures on the part of the commanding general and the commander in chief to actually determine what was going on in their organizations. Additionally, in a command by mutual co-operation it was as important that Admiral Kimmel know what General Short was doing, and vice versa, as that he know what the fleet itself was doing. But, as has been heretofore pointed out, neither of these officers really verified whether his assumptions concerning what the other was doing were correct.

18. Failure can be avoided in the long run only by preparation for any eventuality.

The record tends to indicate that appraisal of likely enemy movements was divided into probabilities and possibilities. Every one has admitted that an attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor was regarded as at least a possibility. It was felt, however, that a Japanese movement toward the south was a probability. The over-all result was to look for the probable move and to take little or no effective precautions to guard against the contingency of the possible action. . . .

19. Officials, on a personal basis, should never countermand an official instruction.

On Oct. 16, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet a dispatch concerning the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, pointing out, among other things, that "since the United States and Britain are held responsible by Japan for her present desperate situation there is also a possibility that Japan may attack these two powers." But on Oct. 17, referring to this dispatch, Admiral Stark, in a letter to Admiral Kimmel, said: "Things have been popping here for the last twenty-four hours but from our dispatches you know about all that we do. *Personally I do not believe the Japs are going to sail into us and the message sent you merely stated the 'possibility'; in fact, I tempered the message handed to me considerably.*"

It appears to have been a generally accepted practice in the Navy for the Chief of Naval Operations to supplement official dispatches by correspondence of a quasi-personal nature. Despite this fact, it is regarded as an extremely dangerous practice for the Chief of Naval Operations to express an opinion on a personal basis to an outpost commander which has the inevitable effect of tempering the import of an official dispatch. Were it not for the fact that Admiral Stark supplied the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet highly pertinent and significant information after his letter of Oct. 17 and before Dec. 7, the manner in which he emasculated the Oct. 16 dispatch would be inexcusable. However, as has been seen in this report, some of the most vital intelligence and

(Continued on page 28, column 3)

orders relating to Japan were supplied Hawaii during November and December of 1941.

20. Personal or official jealousy will wreck any organization. . . .

The whole story of discussions during 1941 with respect to unity of command is a picture of jealous adherence to departmental prerogatives and unwillingness to make concessions in the interest of both the Army and Navy. The same comment is applicable to the near-dispute between Admiral Kimmel and General Short as to which of them should command Wake and Midway when the marines were replaced by soldiers. It is proper to suggest that had both the commanding officers in Hawaii been less concerned between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7 about preserving their individual prerogatives with respect to Wake and Midway and more concerned about working together to defend the Hawaiian Coastal Frontier in the light of the warnings they had received, the defensive situation confronting the Japanese on the morning of Dec. 7 might well have been entirely different.

21. Personal friendship, without more, should never be accepted in lieu of liaison or confused therewith where the latter is necessary to the proper functioning of two or more agencies.

One of the more "human" aspects of the testimony of both Admiral Kimmel and General Short is the manner in which each sought to bring out their personal friendship for the purpose of demonstrating the close relationship that existed between them. They played golf together; they dined together—but they did not get together on official business in such manner as to insure that each possessed the same knowledge of the situation as the other and to effect coordination and integration of their efforts.

22. No considerations should be permitted as excuse for failure to perform a fundamental task.

Both the commanding officers in Hawaii have offered as explanation and excuse for failure to perform various supervisory and administrative responsibilities in their commands the fact that they had countless and manifold duties in their respective positions as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and commanding general of the Hawaiian Department. . . . The most fundamental responsibility that both commanders had under the circumstances, however, was to make certain beyond any reasonable doubt that there was an integrated and co-ordinated employment of defensive facilities consistent with the principle of command by mutual co-operation. . . .

23. Superiors must at all times keep their subordinates adequately informed and, conversely, subordinates should keep their superiors informed.

In Washington, Admiral Wilkinson, Director of Naval Intelligence, and Captain McCollum, Chief of the Far Eastern Section of that Division, were not adequately and currently informed as to the nature of the dispatches being sent to our outposts emanating from the War Plans Division. Subordinate officials in both the War and Navy Departments failed to appreciate the importance and necessity of getting to both General Marshall and Admiral Stark the first thirteen parts of the Japanese fourteen-part memorandum immediately on the evening of Dec. 6. Colonel French did not inform the Chief of Staff that he had been unable to raise the Army radio in Hawaii on the morning of Dec. 7.

In Hawaii, Admiral Kimmel failed to insure that Admiral Bellinger, who was responsible for Navy patrol planes, knew of the war warning of Nov. 27. Admiral Newton, as previously pointed out, was permitted to leave Pearl Harbor with a task force completely oblivious of any of the warning messages. General Short, construing the caution to disseminate the information in the warning of Nov. 27 to "minimum essential officers" in a too-narrow manner, failed to inform the essential and necessary officers of his command of the acute situation in order that the proper alertness might pervade the Hawaiian Department.

24. The administrative organization of any establishment must be designed to locate failures and to assess responsibility.

The committee has been very much concerned about the fact that there was no way in which it could be determined definitely that any individual saw a particular message among the magic materials. It does not appear that any record system was established for initialing the messages or otherwise fixing responsibility. The system existing left subordinate officers charged with the duty of disseminating the Magic at the complete mercy of superior officers with respect to any question as to whether a particular message had been delivered to or seen by them.

25. In a well balanced organization there is close correlation of responsibility and authority.

Witnesses have testified rather fully as to what their responsibilities were, both in Washington and at Hawaii. However, it does not appear that any of them, except the highest ranking officers, possessed any real authority to act in order decisively to discharge their responsibilities. It cannot be presumed that it will be possible to meet the exigencies of an emergency if the officer charged with the duty of acting at the time the emergency arises does not possess the necessary authority to follow through on the situation. There should be a close correlation between responsibility and authority; to vest a man with responsibility with no corresponding authority is an unfair, ineffective, and unsatisfactory arrangement.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, *Chairman.*
JERE COOPER, *Vice Chairman.*
WALTER F. GEORGE.
SCOTT W. LUCAS.
J. BAYARD CLARK.
JOHN W. MURPHY.
BERTRAND W. GEARHART.
FRANK B. KEEFE (with additional views). (Senators Brewster and Ferguson are filing minority views.)

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. KEEFE

. . . I think it is true that none of the military chiefs at Washington or Hawaii thought the attack would come at Pearl Harbor. I conclude that they all thought it would come first in the Far East. Obviously this was a fatal mistake, and I agree that the mistake was without proper justification and that neither Hawaii nor Washington should be excused from criticism for having made it. I think that the facts in this record clearly demonstrate that Hawaii was always the No. 1 point of danger and that both Washington and Hawaii should have known it at all times and acted accordingly. Consequently I agree that the high command in Hawaii was subject to criticism for concluding that Hawaii was not in danger. However, I must insist that the same criticism with the same force and scope should apply to the high command in Washington. It is in this respect that I think the tenor of the committee report may be subject to some criticism. . . .

The committee report, I feel, does not with exactitude apply the same yardstick in measuring responsibilities at Washington as has been applied to the Hawaiian commanders. I cannot suppress the feeling that the committee report endeavors to throw as soft a light as possible on the Washington scene. . . .

Despite the elaborate and labored arguments in the report and despite the statements of high ranking military and naval officers to the contrary, I must conclude that the intercepted messages received and distributed in Washington on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 6 and the early hours of Dec. 7, pointed to an attack on Pearl Harbor . . .

As a result of his conversation with the President late Saturday night Dec. 6, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, did

JUL 21 1946

receive notice of [illegible] in Japanese-American relations (R.14757-14759). Even if it be assumed that he had no inkling until that time of vital information which had been available to him for at least six hours, the call from the President should have provoked his active and immediate efforts to elicit from his subordinates the data which they possessed as to the immediacy of war. *He failed to make such efforts.* Sunday morning, when the Saturday messages are known to have come to his attention together with the 1 p. m. message, he again did not take action, despite the recommendations of the Chief of Naval Intelligence that a warning be sent to the Fleet. He failed to exercise the care and diligence which his postion required.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, had the "Pilot Message" available to him on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 6. This placed on him an obligation to make sure he would promptly receive the subsequent information which the Pilot message indicated would be soon forthcoming. He did not do so. In placing himself outside of effective contact with his subordinates for several hours on Sunday morning, he failed to exercise the care and diligence which his position required. . . .

General Short and Admiral Kimmel were not informed about the most important diplomatic steps in 1941. They were not informed of the parallel action agreement at the Atlantic Conference or the warning to Japan which followed. They were not informed of the significant terms of the American note to Japan of Nov. 26. They were not informed of the commitment made to Great Britain, as set forth in the Brooke-Popham telegram of Dec. 6. They did not receive the vital intercepted Japanese messages or any condensation or summary of them. . . .

On the evening of Dec. 6, in response to Secretary Stimson's request and at the direction of Secretary Knox, the Navy Department compiled from its records a summary showing that all the major ships of the Pacific Fleet were in Pearl Harbor. At this time the information available in Washington showed that war was only hours away. Yet the two Secretaries and the high command made no effort to direct any change in the disposi-

JUL 21 1946

tions of the fleet as shown in the Navy Department summary.

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They took no steps to furnish Admiral Kimmel the information which they possessed as to the imminence of war. Consequently they deprived him of any chance to alter his dispositions in the light of that information. I conclude that Secretaries Stimson and Knox and the high command in Washington knew that the major units of the fleet were in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 6-7, 1941, and were satisfied with that situation. . . .

The high civilian and military officials in Washington who had skillfully maneuvered Kimmel and Short into the position of exclusive blame knew at the time all the hidden facts about Pearl Harbor, at least as much and probably more than this investigation has been able to uncover. As the two-year statutory period for instituting court-martial proceedings was about to expire, Kimmel and Short were requested by the Secretaries of War and Navy to waive the statute of limitations. Admiral Kimmel did so but with the provision that any court martial be held in "open court" (exhibit 171). General Short did likewise (R. 8496-

8499). Similar requests were not made of other officers, not even of those who, before this committee, publicly accepted responsibility for certain failures of the high command in Washington. . . .

The record of the high military and civilian officials of the War and Navy Departments in dealing with the Pearl Harbor disaster from beginning to end does them no credit. It will have a permanent bad effect on the morale and integrity of the armed services. The Administration had ample opportunity to record and preserve all the facts about Pearl Harbor, even if their public disclosure needed to wait upon the war's end. This was not done. The policy adopted was to place the public responsibility for the disaster on the commanders in the field, to be left there for all time. The policy failed only because suppression created public suspicion, and the Congress was alert.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

. . . On the evidence before us I concur in the findings of the committee with respect to responsibilities of our commanders in Hawaii. I believe that the "mistakes of judgment" referred to in the committee report are directly related to the failures of the high commands in Washington to have their organizations fully alerted and on a war footing and that those in command at the Washington level must bear their full share of the responsibility for the tragedy of Pearl Harbor.

I further conclude that secret diplomacy was at the root of the tragedy. The United States had warned Japan that an advance to Malaya or the Dutch East Indies would mean war with this nation. The President gave Great Britain assurances of our armed support in such event. What Japan and Britain knew, our commanders in the field and our own people did not know. Washington feared that national unity could not be attained unless Japan committed the first overt act. Accordingly, the Army in Hawaii was put on an anti-sabotage alert, a defensive posture containing the least possible risk of incident in Hawaii which Japan might claim was an overt act by the United States. The mobilization of American public opinion in support of an offensive by the Pacific fleet against Japan was to be accomplished, if at all, by a message to Congress "at the last stage of our relations, relating to actual hostilities." This message was to be the prelude to hostilities by the United States if Japan attacked the British and the Dutch at the outset of the war and did not attack this nation. A direct attack by Japan against the United States at the outset of hostilities would make such a message unnecessary. Mr. Simson's diary describes the plan succinctly: "The question was how we should maneuver them into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves." In formulating this plan undoubtedly Washington was influenced by public promises to keep us out of war unless attacked.

With full knowledge of Japan's intentions prior to the attack, Washington had one plain duty to the American people. That duty was to inform them of their peril. This was not done. Washington had a further duty to make sure that our forces were ready to meet the attack by furnishing their commanders afield and afloat with all available information, or by evaluating that information and giving them appropriate clear and categoric instructions. . . .

In the future the people and their Congress must know how close American diplomacy is moving to war so that they may check its advance if imprudent and support its position if sound. A diplomacy which relies upon the enemy's first overt act to insure effective popular support for the nation's final war decision is both outmoded and dangerous in the atomic age. To prevent any future Pearl Harbor more tragic and damaging than that of Dec. 7, 1941, there must be constant close co-ordination between American public opinion and American diplomacy.

Minority Views

We, the undersigned, find it impossible to concur with the findings and conclusions of the committee's report because they are illogical, and unsupported by the preponderance of the evidence before the committee. The conclusions of the diplomatic aspects are based upon incomplete evidence.

We, therefore, find it necessary to file a report setting forth the conclusions which we believe are properly sustained by evidence before the committee.

HOMER FERGUSON.
OWEN BREWSTER.

JUL 21 1946

Difficulties Facing the Joint Committee and Incompleteness of the Record

. . . Even before the committee commenced its work, it was confronted with an order issued on Aug. 28, 1945, and signed by President Truman, which severely limited the power of the committee to gain access to the full facts. The order is as follows (Tr., Vol. 1, p. 26):

Aug. 28, 1945.

"Memorandum for—The Secretary of State.
"The Secretary of War.
"The Secretary of the Navy.
"The Attorney General.
"The Joint Chiefs of Staff.
"The Director of the Budget.
"The Director of the Office of War Information.

"Appropriate departments of the government and the joint chiefs of staff are hereby directed to take such steps as are necessary to prevent release to the public, except with the specific approval of the President in each case, of—

"Information regarding the past or present status, techniques or procedures, degree of success attained, or any specific results of any cryptanalytic unit acting under the authority of the United States government or any department thereof.

HARRY S. TRUMAN."

"Restricted."

It was not until Oct. 23, 1945, that President Truman made the order less stringent by a new order. The modification left much to be desired.

The application of the new order was limited to the State, War and Navy Departments. It relaxed the secrecy of records only so far as "the joint committee" was concerned, while it continued to prevent "individual" members of the committee from searching records as responsible members of Congress either alone, in groups, or even when accompanied by committee counsel. By one way or another, control over papers, records and other information remained in the hands of the majority party members.

The President's October order also contained the unfortunate phrase "any information in their possession *material to the investigation*," which provided a cloak for those reluctant to yield information requested by members of the committee. It was always possible to confront individual members with the view that the papers, data and information desired was not "material to the investigation." Decisions were made by the majority ruling out evidence as "not material to the investigation" without members of the committee ever seeing the material about which the decision was made.

No subsequent modifying orders wholly removed these restrictions. In an order of Nov. 7, 1945, President Truman relaxed restraints on executives of the government in order that they may speak freely to *individual members* of the committee, but the order closed with the direction: "This does not include any files or written material."

In this fashion every facility and concession afforded to members of the joint committee was hedged about with troublesome qualifications and restraints. The relaxation of restraints was often publicized while the continuing qualifications were but little discussed. The effect was to restrict individual members of the committee in practice while the appearance of their freedom of operations was held out to the public. In justice to committee counsel and to individual majority members of the committee, efforts made by them to overcome these restrictions should be recognized. It is a great tribute to their fairness that the committee did not break up over this issue but continued to work despite the handicaps which were never wholly removed. . . .

This firm refusal by the committee majority, consisting of six Democrats as against four Republicans, at the very outset to allow the scope to individual members even with every safeguard proposed against the alleged danger of abuse was both unfortunate and disquieting.

Everything that has since developed must be viewed in the light of this iron curtain that was thus imposed.

Permission was asked to conduct exploration for certain missing records. Vigorous and public denial was made—presumably on Executive authority—that any records were missing. Subsequently it developed that several records were missing, and most inadequate explanations were supplied. How any public interest could possibly have been prejudiced by affording any opportunity to examine the manner of keeping records of this character has never been satisfactorily explained.

These incidents revealed a disquieting determination to keep entire control of the investigation in the hands of the committee majority, who were thus put in the unusual position of arrogating to themselves the capacity of conduct an impartial and adequate investigation of their own administration. The history of human conduct furnishes few precedents to justify such confidence. . . .

The former Prime Minister of Great Britain was in this country not on official business while hearings of this committee were going on. His intimate knowledge of affairs leading up to Pearl Harbor would have cleared up many gaps in the evidence. By majority vote, a request for the appearance of Mr. Churchill was refused.

President Roosevelt's secretary, Miss Grace Tully, was permitted to determine for himself and the committee and the country what portions of the official correspondence of the late President had any relevancy to Pearl Harbor. This could hardly be a satisfactory substitute for the responsibility placed upon this committee. . . .

The whole question of whether or not it would have been possible to avoid war by proper diplomatic action and thus avert the

(Continued on next page)

Pearl Harbor tragedy was left largely unexplored. . . .

CONCLUSIONS OF FACT AND RESPONSIBILITY

1. The course of diplomatic negotiations with Japan during the months preceding Dec. 7, 1941, indicated a growing tension with Japan and after Nov. 26 the immediate imminence of war.

2. By Nov. 7, 1941, President Roosevelt and his Cabinet had reached the unanimous conclusion that war tension had reached such a point as to convince them that "the people would back us up in case we struck at Japan down there (in the Far East)." They then took under consideration "what the tactics would be" (Tr., Vol. 70, p. 14415). Unless Japan yielded to diplomatic representations on the part of the United States, there were three choices on tactics before the President and the Cabinet: they could wait until Japan attacked; they could strike without a declaration of war by Congress, or the President could lay the issue of peace or war before Congress (Tr., Vol. 70, p. 14415 ff.).

3. So imminent was war on Nov. 25, that the President, in a conference with Secretary Hull, Secretary Knox, Secretary Stimson, General Marshall and Admiral Stark, "brought up the event that we were likely to be attacked perhaps (as soon as) next Monday" (Dec. 1); and the members of the conference discussed the question "How we should maneuver them (the Japanese) into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves" (Tr., Vol. 70, p. 14418).

4. Having considered without agreeing upon the proposition that a message on the war situation should be sent to Congress, the President and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy pursued from Nov. 25 to Dec. 7 the tactics of waiting for the firing of "the first shot" by the Japanese.

5. The appropriate high authorities in Washington had the organization for working in such close co-operation during the days immediately prior to the Japanese attack on Dec. 7 that they had every opportunity to make sure that identical and precise instructions warranted by the imminence of war went to the Hawaiian commanders.

6. Through the Army and Navy intelligence services extensive information was secured respecting Japanese war plans and designs by intercepted and decoded Japanese secret messages, which indicated the growing danger of war and increasingly after Nov. 26 the imminence of a Japanese attack.

7. Army and Navy information which indicated growing imminence of war was delivered to the highest authorities in charge of national preparedness for meeting an attack, among others, the President, the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

8. Judging by the military and naval history of Japan, high authorities in Washington and the commanders in Hawaii had good grounds for expecting that in starting war the Japanese government would make a surprise attack on the United States.

9. Neither the diplomatic negotiations nor the intercepts and other information respecting Japanese designs and operations in the hands of the United States authorities warranted those authorities in excluding from defense measures or from orders to the Hawaiian commanders the probability of an attack on Hawaii. On the contrary, there is evidence to the effect that such an attack was, in terms of strategy, necessary from the Japanese point of view and in fact highly probable, and that President Roosevelt was taking the probability into account—before Dec. 7.

JUL 21 1946

10. The knowledge of Japanese designs and intentions in the hands of the President and the Secretary of State led them to the conclusion at least ten days before Dec. 7 that an attack by Japan within a few days was so highly probable as to constitute a certainty and, having reached this conclusion, the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, was under obligation to instruct the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make sure that the outpost commanders put their armed forces on an all-out alert for war.

11. The decision of the President, in view of the Constitution, to await the Japanese attack rather than ask for a dec-

JUL 21 1946

laration of war by Congress increased the responsibility of high authorities in Washington to use the utmost care in putting the commanders at Pearl Harbor on a full alert for defensive actions before the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

12. Inasmuch as the knowledge respecting Japanese designs and operations which was in the possession of high authorities in Washington differed in nature and volume from that in the possession of the Pearl Harbor commanders it was especially incumbent upon the former to formulate instructions to the latter in language not open to misinterpretation as to the obligations imposed on the commanders by the instructions.

13. The messages sent to General Short and Admiral Kimmel by high authorities in Washington during November were couched in such conflicting and imprecise language that they failed to convey to the commanders definite information on the state of diplomatic relations with Japan and on Japanese war designs and positive orders respecting the particular actions to be taken—orders that were beyond all reasonable doubts as to the need for an all-out alert. In this regard the said high authorities failed to discharge their full duty.

14. High authorities in Washington failed in giving proper weight to the evidence before them respecting Japanese designs and operations which indicated that an attack on Pearl Harbor was highly probable and they failed also to emphasize this probability in messages to the Hawaiian commanders.

15. The failure of Washington authorities to act promptly and consistently in translating intercepts, evaluating information, and sending appropriate instructions to the Hawaiian commanders was in considerable measure due to delays, mismanagement, non-co-operation, unpreparedness, confusion, and negligence on the part of officers in Washington.

16. The President of the United States was responsible for the failure to enforce continuous, efficient, and appropriate co-operation among the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Staff, and the Chief of Naval Operations, in evaluating information and dispatching clear and positive orders to the Hawaiian commanders as events indicated the growing imminence of war; for the Constitution and laws of the United States vested in the President full power as Chief Executive and Commander in Chief, to compel such co-operation and vested this power in him alone with a view to establishing his responsibility to the people of the United States.

17. High authorities in Washington failed to allocate to the Hawaiian commanders the material which the latter often declared to be necessary to defense and often requested, and no requirements of defense or war in the Atlantic did or could excuse these authorities for their failures in this respect.

18. Whatever errors of judgment the commanders at Hawaii committed and whatever mismanagement they displayed in preparing for a Japanese attack, attention to chain of responsibility in the civil and military administration requires taking note of the fact that they were designated for their posts by high authorities in Washington—all of whom were under obligation to have a care for competence in the selection of subordinates for particular positions of responsibility in the armed forces of the United States.

19. The defense of Hawaii rested upon two sets of interdependent resonsibilities: (1) The responsibility in Washington in respect of its intimate knowledge of diplomatic negotiations, widespread intelligence information, direction of affairs and constitutional duty to plan the defense of the United States; (2) the responsibility cast upon the commanders in the field in charge of a major naval base and the fleet essential to the defense of the territory of the United States to do those things appropriate to the defense of the fleet and outpost. Washington authorities failed in (1); and the commanding officers at Hawaii failed in (2).

20. In the final instance of crucial significance for alerting American outpost commanders, on Saturday night, Dec. 6, and Sunday morning, Dec. 7, the President of the United States failed to take that quick and instant executive action which was required by the occasion and by the responsibility for watchfulness and guardianship rightly associated in law and practice with his high office from the establishment of the republic to our own times.

21. The contention coming from so high an authority as President Truman on Aug. 3, 1945, that the "country is as much to blame as any individual in this final situation that developed in Pearl Harbor," cannot be sustained because the American people had no intimation whatever of the policies and operations that were being undertaken.

JUL 21 1946

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Having examined the whole record made before the joint committee and having analyzed the same in the foregoing conclusions of fact and responsibility, we find the evidence supports the following final and ultimate conclusion:

The failure of Pearl Harbor to be fully alerted and prepared for defense rested upon the proper discharge of two sets of interdependent responsibilities: (1) responsibilities of high authorities in Washington; and (2) the responsibilities of the commanders in the field in charge of the fleet and of the naval base. (See Conclusion No. 19.)

The evidence clearly shows that these two areas of responsibilities were inseparably essential to each other in the defense of Hawaii. The commanders in the field could not have prepared or been ready successfully to meet hostile attack at Hawaii without indispensable information, material, trained man power and clear orders from Washington. Washington could not be certain that Hawaii was in readiness without the alert and active co-operation of the commanders on the spot.

The failure to perform the responsibilities indispensably essential to the defense of Pearl Harbor rests upon the following civil and military authorities:

Franklin D. Roosevelt—President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Henry L. Stimson—Secretary of War.

Frank Knox—Secretary of the Navy.

George C. Marshall—General, Chief of Staff of the Army.

Harold R. Stark—Admiral, Chief of Naval Operations.

Leonard T. Gerow—Major General, Assistant Chief of Staff of War Plans Division.

The failure to perform the responsibilities in Hawaii rests upon the military commanders:

Walter C. Short—Major General, Commanding General, Hawaiian Department.

Husband E. Kimmel—Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Both in Washington and in Hawaii there were numerous and serious failures of men in the lower civil and military echelons to perform their duties and discharge their responsibilities. These are too numerous to be treated in detail and individually named.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who was at the center of Japanese-American negotiations, bears a grave responsibility for the diplomatic conditions leading up to the eventuality of Pearl Harbor, but he had no duties as a relevant link in the military chain of responsibility stemming from the Commander in Chief to the commanders at Hawaii for the defense at Pearl Harbor. For this reason and because the diplomatic phase was not completely explored we offer no conclusions in his case.

HOMER FERGUSON,
OWEN BREWSTER.

BRITISH FOOD RATION LIST BROADENED

JUL 21 1946

Cereal Products Added To Bread And Flour, Effective Today

London, July 20 (AP)—The Food Ministry in a midnight announcement tonight added oatmeal, wheat porridges, macaroni, spaghetti, pudding and cake mixtures, pearl barley and a number of other cereal products to the rationing program which begins tomorrow.

"This is necessary," said the Food Ministry, "because of bread and flour rationing."

Bread Scramble Rush

Today thousands of British housewives on the last day to obtain unrationed bread waited in long lines before bakeries, whose supplies dwindled rapidly under the buying crush.

One baker, reporting a terrific rush on bread and cakes, said "everyone is taking twice as much as usual."

In London's West End, Isobella Thomason, 66-year-old owner of a small grocery, took her own life because, witnesses testified at an inquest, she was worried over the prospects of bread rationing.

Three Bye Elections

The bread ration varies from five ounces daily for children under four to nine ounces daily for a normal adult, and fifteen ounces for a manual worker.

An estimated 1,500 bread deliverymen in Northern Ireland at a mass meeting in Belfast tonight voted not to operate under rationing. With only one dissenting vote they resolved not to deliver bread Monday.

Food-Spoilage Threat

London, July 20 (AP)—More than 100 tons of perishable food at the Bishopsgate depot was threatened with spoilage today by a spreading strike of freight handlers protesting the prosecution and dismissal of two workmen accused of stealing two tomatoes.

Between 250 and 300 porters at the Liverpool street parcels depot joined the work stoppage today and union leaders appealed to porters at other depots for their support.

Strikers claimed that the prosecution of the two workmen on charges of stealing the tomatoes violated a local agreement providing petty cases shall be dealt with "by domestic disciplinary means."

Fifteen hundred workers, including women porters, reported as usual at the Bishopsgate depot, punched time clocks, and then stood about idly in an attempt to force employers to reinstate the two employés and to drop the prosecution.

JUL 21 1946

Bread Scramble

London, July 20 (AP)—British housewives besieged bake shops and rushed delivery trucks today in a mad scramble to buy bread before it joins the list of rationed foods Monday.

In some bakeries the loaves were sold as they left the ovens and supplies were exhausted quickly by women who bought as many as ten loaves and piled market baskets high with cakes and cookies.

Sales of flour, also to be rationed, were more than trebled and some shops were drained of supplies well before noon.

"This reckless buying means that others are having to go without," said one baker. "Many women are buying double the quantity they need for the week end."

JUL 21 1946

RATIONING ISSUE IN BRITISH LABOR ELECTION TESTS

London, July 20—(AP)—The effect of bread rationing on the popularity of Britain's Labor government will be tested in three bye elections next week to fill vacancies in the House of Commons.

Heartened by clamorous protests that followed the bread rationing announcement, the Conservatives unlimbered their biggest guns, including Winston Churchill, in districts which normally have cast a heavy labor vote.

The Conservatives are on the alert for any signs of defection within Labor ranks after a year of Socialist government. Food is one of the principal issues in the bye election campaign, which has also touched on a number of other domestic issues including shortage of housing and a proposal to investigate the British press.

Churchill toured Bexley, South England city of nearly 33,000, in support of Lt. Col. J. C. Lockwood. Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross spoke for Labor's Maj. E. A. Bramall.

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OPENS ATTACK ON CHURCHILL

JUL 21 1946

Attlee Likens Him to Cheap Newspaper Editor.

Durham, England, July 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee today attacked Winston Churchill and the Conservative party, declaring that Churchill's party is "bankrupt of any thought-out policy whatever," and that Churchill himself has ceased to be a statesman and has become rather like some of our brighter and cheaper newspaper editors." Attlee spoke before a crowd of nearly 200,000 persons at a Durham miners' festival.

Churchill "goes in for a series of stunts," he said, and added: "As soon as one fails, he goes in for another. He is trying to make party capital out of national necessity."

From the same platform United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman made his first major address since his arrival in England as Ambassador. He assured the British nation that Britain and America "are going to be partners in the future world."

JUL 21 1946

Pushes Free Press Issue.

London, July 20 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill and Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shawcross clashed verbally last night during by-election campaign speeches at Bexley over a proposed Government investigation of the ownership of British newspapers.

Asserting that the Laborite government was "already reaching out their hands against the freedom of the press," Churchill declared that Government leaders do not like to be criticized.

"I am for free speech," he said "and think that every one should say what they like."

Favors Public Opinion.

Meanwhile today the Liberal weekly Economist joined the critics of the newspapers, but suggested that the Government leave the correction of their faults to

education and public opinion. Arguing for the adoption by the press of the principle of trusteeship, it added: "When the evidence is examined, it is not the organization of local papers in chains that is objectionable, but the power that the existence of a chain gives to a single autocratic proprietor to extend his personal influence. A newspaper should be owned by people who regard their ownership as a trust for something other than their own gain or power."

Conceding that certain papers "exaggerated out of all proportion quite minor public grievances," the Economist warned that it was, after all, the duty of newspapers to "defend the citizen against the public on precisely this type of issue," and that "the best way to draw attention to a case is to begin by overstating it."

Britain Sends Stiff Protest To Egypt

JUL 21 1946

London, July 20 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain had sent a "very strong" note to Egypt, protesting against continued attacks on British soldiers.

The spokesman said although the Government was aware that hostile acts were inspired by persons desiring bad relations between the two nations, it also was concerned with the Egyptian Government's handling of conditions described as "intolerable."

Anxious Over Mufti

The spokesman added that Britain took the view that the Egyptian Government had not taken actions which she could and should have taken to safeguard the lives of British soldiers.

The Foreign Office also disclosed British anxiety over lack of Egyptian assurances against political activities by the Mufti of Jerusalem, who sought refuge with King Farouk after fleeing France. The spokesman observed that the situation is not and cannot be satisfactory so long as the Mufti remains in Egypt.

Van Kleffens Assumes New Council Post

JUL 21 1946

Hollander Brings Independent Judicial Mind to U. N. Presidency

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

New York, July 20—(AP)—The latest president of the United Nations Security Council is a slender Hollander who never joined any political party but who repeatedly has been entrusted by his country with important assignments.

He is Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, Minister Without Portfolio and Netherlands delegate to the Council, who took the chair this week in the monthly rotation of the office.

From the Summer of 1939, just before World War II, until last February, Van Kleffens was Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Government, both in exile and in liberated Holland. He was the only member of the exile government named to a cabinet post in the post-liberation government.

Appointed Minister Without Portfolio, Van Kleffens now is in effect the Netherlands Ambassador to the United Nations.

NIGHT

He has considerable experience with the United Nations. He was chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the first meeting of the General Assembly in London.

Van Kleffens has gained repute among Council members and observers as a delegate who listens closely, sums up the position in clear, logical fashion and votes only after full consideration of the question and its related issues.

He comes by his logical approach to questions honestly, being in fact a lawyer with a doctor of laws degree from the University of Leiden. He is a Protestant.

Sound Thinker

While in New York, Van Kleffens lives with his wife in a Manhattan penthouse. They have no children.

Besides never having become directly affiliated with any political party, he consistently has followed the line he thought best for Holland's interests, going neither to the right nor to the left unless he thought such a course the most advisable.

Van Kleffens was born November 17, 1894 in Heerenveen in the Province of Friesland in the northern part of the Netherlands. After receiving his law degree in 1918, he adjusted shipping questions which arose for Holland out of the First World War.

From 1919 to 1921 he was a member of the secretariat of the League of Nations.

In 1921 he became secretary to the directorate of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. in London.

In 1923 he was appointed deputy-chief of the legal section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Hague. He became deputy-chief of the diplomatic section of the Netherlands Foreign Office in 1927 and its head two years later.

Called to the cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1939, he visited the United States twice during the war years. Before Pearl Harbor he flew to the Netherlands East Indies.

Firm Position

Perhaps the most important days for Van Kleffens so far in the Security Council came in London last February when the Ukraine, backed by Russia, charged that the action of British troops in Indonesia was a threat to international peace. The Ukraine demanded that the council send a five-power investigating commission to Indonesia.

The Soviet delegate, Andrei Vishinsky, argued that war was being waged against the people of Indonesia and that this "might light a spark" to set off a new world war.

That affected Van Kleffens directly. He declared stoutly that alarm existed only in Vishinsky's imagination. He said that he was willing to have a commission investigate British military action but he could not approve its delving into internal affairs.

The council finally refused to send a commission and the incident was closed.

In the New York sessions, Van Kleffens has voted to hear Iran's complaint against Russia and has sided with the United States and Great Britain in keeping that case on the Council agenda.

On Poland's charges against Spain and its demand for a diplomatic break with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Van Kleffens has made known his dislike of Franco's Government but has presented the view that a break in relations was not the way to oust Franco.

In the showdown vote in June, he alone sided with Britain in the British effort to have the whole case sent to the General Assembly without a recommendation by the Council.

Van Kleffens was the only member of the Council to abstain from voting when the majority approved a resolution calling for the General Assembly to order a break with Franco or take such other action as it saw fit. That resolution, however, was killed by a Russian veto.

Van Kleffens told the Council that the case would get to the General Assembly in September anyway because it must be included in an annual or special report from the Council to the Assembly required by the United Nations Charter.

Rabbi Lazaron Urges United Nations Action

London, July 20 (AP)—An American Jewish leader proposed today that Britain and the United States place their joint recommendation on Palestine before the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly, to enlist world support in a final solution of the Jewish problem.

Rabbi Morris Lazaron, of Baltimore, speaking at a London synagogue, asserted that admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine—as recommended by an Anglo-American committee of inquiry—would constitute "no threat to the Arab position."

"The Palestine problem is a segment of the world problem and must be considered in the setting of all the complex factors—economic, national, political and religious—which are drawn into it," Rabbi Lazaron said.

Rabbi Lazaron said every consideration of humanity "demands that something be done to alleviate the misery of these stricken people" who await admission to Palestine, but he added:

"Extremist demands by Zionist or Arab should be ignored."

'No One Asking Atom Secrets': Gromyko

JUL 21 1946

C. Gromyko

New York, July 20 (AP)—Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, playing a stand-in role among the scientific advisers to the United Nations Atomic Commission, was on record today as saying that "nobody is asking for secrets" of atomic know-how at this stage of atomic control discussions.

The remark was given emphasis by the fact that the five quoted words were the only ones given in direct quotation in a 700-word official United Nations report of yesterday's secret meeting of the new twelve-nation scientific and technical advisory committee on atomic energy.

DAY

Question of Chairmanship

The only reported point of conflict yesterday arose over Gromyko's proposal that the scientific committee chairmanship should pass back and forth between the representatives of the Netherlands and Poland. This was authoritatively said to have been beaten by ten votes, with Poland abstaining.

Dr. Hendrik Anthony Kramers, of the Netherlands, was named temporary chairman.

Gromyko, who represents Russia in all political deliberations on atomic control, turned up among the scientists as a substitute for the Soviet scientific representative, who is now observing the Bikini atom bomb tests.

In the official version of yesterday's meeting, the Soviet delegate said "nobody is asking for secrets" and then was indirectly quoted as saying the time was ripe for discussion of the methods of exchange of scientific information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Gromyko also told the scientists that his proposals for exchange of information, as stated more than a month ago in the presentation of Russia's counterplan for handling atomic energy, were in no way in conflict with the views expressed by Bernard M. Baruch, of the United States, in a supplement July 12 explaining one phase of the proposed American program.

On the contrary, Gromyko said, Russia's proposals were well within the framework of the Baruch statement.

Same Processes

Dr. Richard C. Tolman, the United States scientific representative, told the committee that information on peaceful uses and dangerous activities of atomic energy are inseparable because up to a certain point the same processes are used in both fields of research.

Dr. Tolman said the exchange of information would increase apace with the progress made in establishing an international atomic development authority proposed by the United States to set up an inviolable control.

United Nations Weekly—First Issue Augst 1

New York, July 20 (AP)—The United Nations Department of Public Information announced tonight that the *United Nations Weekly Bulletin*, first periodical to be issued by the United Nations, will begin publication August 1.

The announcement said the publication would provide an objective review of the United Nations developments together with factual background information. Besides interesting the general reader, the announcement aded, it also will be designed to assist specialists, such as doctors, lawyers, business groups, labor organizations, teachers and students who may be interested in the subjects covered by the different organs of the United Nations.

NIGHT

The publication will be issued every Thursday. (ADD)

Named U.N. Council Deputy

Stinebower to Assist Winant on Economic Board

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Leroy D. Stinebower, now deputy director of the Office of International Trade Policy in the State Department, was appointed by President Truman today to be deputy representative of the United States on the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Mr. Stinebower, a native of Eureka, Mich., will assist John G. Winant, United States representative on the council and will represent the United States at council meetings in Mr. Winant's absence.

The President also named Representative Joseph F. Ryter, Democrat, of Connecticut, as alternate to Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, on the United Nations Committee on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the purpose of attending a U. N. R. R. A. council conference in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning Aug. 5. Mr. Bloom will be unable to attend.

21 to Die as Gestapo Tipsters

DIJON, France, July 20 (AP).—George Dace, a British veteran of the first world war, was sentenced to death by a high court of justcie here tonight for betraying resistance workers to the German Gestapo. Twenty co-defendants were also sentenced to die.

REICH MERGER PLAN OFFERED ALLIES BY U.S.

JUL 21 1946

Alternative Of 'Creeping Economic Paralysis' Pictured

B. Krasnich KC

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—The United States bluntly advised the three other occupying powers in Germany today to join their zones in a single economic unit or face a steady growth of "creeping economic paralysis."

Acting [illegible] from Washington, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, placed the proposal for a single economic Germany before the four-power Allied Control Council in an attempt to break the long-standing deadlock on the Reich's economic future.

NIGHT

But he warned that the United States would find a merger with any one zone preferable to the present system of four air-tight compartments and its noncomitant trade barriers.

Unprecedented Step

Reiterating the offer made by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, to the Paris Foreign Ministers conference, McNarney proposed to join his zone with any or all of the others—French, Russian or British—to form an economic whole.

Then, in an unprecedented step, the United States military government made McNarney's statement public immediately—even while the Control Council, closed to the press, still was in session.

"The United States Government proposes this arrangement," McNarney told the council in the 400-word statement, "because of its belief that Germany can no longer be administered in four air-tight compartments without free economic interchange, unless economic paralysis is to result.

Colleagues' Views Welcomed

"The United States Government is unwilling to permit creeping economic paralysis to grow if it is possible to attain economic unity between its zone and any other zone in Germany as a prelude to economic unity for all Germany.

An American spokesman said after the brief meeting that the three other delegations said they would refer the proposal to their respective governments.

1946

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Communique Session Lengthy

The meeting of the control council today lasted exactly eight minutes.

Then the communiqué writers settled down to the task of telling what the meeting was all about. The Russian representatives balked on interpretation of the phrase "economic unification."

The session of the communiqué writers lasted four hours.

"The United States representative would be glad to receive the views of his colleagues."

McNarney pointed out repeatedly that the administration of Germany as an economic entity was a clear provision of the Potsdam agreement and that the United States expected the agreement to be fulfilled.

The deadlock on central economic administration first was precipitated by the French, who were not signatories at Potsdam and who insisted that first the Reich's western boundaries should be settled. Later the Russians, who occupy the richest zone in the country, contended that the Germans were not yet already for central administration.

Ready For Co-Operation

McNarney's statement pleaded for a union of all four zones to break down the trade barriers raised by zonal boundaries, but he added that the economic fusion of any two zones would be better than the current stalemate under which, he said, the American and British zones are the chief sufferers because they are less self-sufficient than the Soviet zone.

"The United States Government is of the view that no zone of Germany is self-sustaining, and the treatment of two or more zones as an economic unit would improve conditions in the zones concerned," the American statement said.

"While the United States would prefer quadripartite agreement to implement the Potsdam decision for the establishment of central German administrative agencies for Germany as a whole, its representative is prepared to co-operate with the representatives of any or all of the other occupying powers in Germany in establishing administrative arrangements to secure economic unity.

Exploratory Talks Expected

"The United States delegation would propose to enter into administrative arrangements in the fields of finance, transportation, communications, industry and foreign trade, which would assure the economic unification of the zones entering into such arrangements. It would propose arrangements which the support of all occupying powers could develop into central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries, as agreed in the Potsdam decisions."

Exploratory talks are expected here soon between economic chiefs of the American and British military governments to effect a union of those two zones of Germany should that step become necessary.

JUL 21 1946

Russians Report Kaltenbach, Accused As Traitor, Is Dead

S. Kaltenbach

Berlin, July 20 (AP) — Fred W. Kaltenbach, Iowa-born "Lord Hee Haw" of the Berlin radio, who was sought by American authorities for treason, died last October in a Soviet detention camp, the Russians notified United States Army headquarters today.

The one-time Dubuque (Iowa) school teacher, one of eight Americans indicted June 26, 1943, by a District of Columbia grand jury for treasonable broadcasts of Axis propaganda during the war, died of natural causes somewhere in the Soviet occupation zone, the Army was informed.

NIGHT

Sought [illegible] August

Kaltenbach, seized by the Russians almost immediately after the end of hostilities in Berlin, had been sought by the Americans ever since August, 1945, when the first of many requests was made to the Red army for his custody. The Russians replied that they were unable to locate Kaltenbach.

Last month American authorities were told by the Russians that they believed they had located Kaltenbach and probably would deliver him within a week or ten days.

"We don't doubt that Kaltenbach is dead, for we knew he was ill," a high American officer commented, "nor do we doubt the Russian authorities had trouble locating him because, after all, he was arrested by combat troops only a week after the fighting stopped, and after a short detention in Berlin was whisked off somewhere into, the zone. We would prefer to see the camp records, but apparently there are none."

Inactive Near War's End

Kaltenbach broadcast, made speeches and wrote pamphlets for the Nazis from 1937 until 1942, but in the latter years of the war he lapsed into relative inactivity because of poor health. He was known to have been ill of a heart ailment and asthma for at least eighteen months prior to his arrest by the Russians on May 15, 1945.

Not only were the Russians unable to produce any camp records on Kaltenbach's case, but they also failed to inform the American authorities on the cause of death. The letter bearing the news of the propagandist's passing, signed by a Red Army major general, said only that "Kaltenbach's death of natural causes has been confirmed by statements of several former inmates of the camp where he died."

Widow Believed In Berlin

The letter made no mention of the disposition of the body.

Kaltenbach's widow, the former Dorothea Peters, of Koeslin, Pomerania, still is believed to be a resident of Berlin, where last July she said in an interview that she had heard nothing from her husband since he was taken away by the Russians.

Mrs. Kaltenbach, who married the broadcaster in 1939 when she was a secretary in the office of a German magazine, said Kaltenbach came under the influence of Nazi propaganda after studying the terms imposed upon Germany by the Versailles treaty after World War I.

"Fred was pro-German but he never joined the National Socialist party," she said at the time. "Nor was I a Nazi, although American newspapers have called me that."

Kaltenbach Dead, Russ Report

JUL 21 1946

S. Kaltenbach

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—The Russians informed United States headquarters today that Fred W. Kaltenbach, 51-year-old Iowan long sought by the Americans as a traitor for broadcasting Nazi war propaganda from Germany, died last October in a Soviet detention camp.

A Red Army major general transmitted the information in a letter to the American intelligence section, which had previously tried in vain to learn his fate after his arrest by the Russians more than a year ago.

DAY

Kaltenbach, the "Lord Hee Haw" of Radio Berlin, died of natural causes at a camp in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany, the letter said. The exact cause was not specified, but it was known that he had been ill with a heart ailment and asthma for at least eighteen months before Germany fell.

One Of Eight Indicted

Kaltenbach was one of eight Americans indicted June 26, 1943, by a District of Columbia Grand Jury on charges of treason for broadcasting Axis propaganda during the war.

A native of Dubuque, Iowa, he held a Master of Arts decree from the University of Chicago and a Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Berlin. He specialized on affairs of Germany, where both his parents were born.

Married German Girl

[He was discharged as a high school teacher in Dubuque after he organized a Nazi group among the students, according to information in Washington. He was an army officer in the first World War, but after going to Germany he married a German girl and took up support of Hitler's cause.]

His widow, the former Dorothea Peters, of Koeslin, Pomerania, said at her Berlin apartment last July that Kaltenbach became a tool of Nazi propaganda through a whim which led him to study the terms imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty. She said she had heard nothing from him since Russian officers took him away.

"Not A Party Member"

"Fred was pro-German, but he never joined the National Socialist party," she said. "Nor was I a Nazi, although American newspapers have called me that."

She was married to Kaltenbach in 1939 while she was a secretary in the office of a German aviation magazine.

The Russians said there were no camp records available on the case but that "Kaltenbach's death of natural causes has been confirmed by statements of several former inmates of the camp where he died."

No mention was made of disposition of the body. Kaltenbach's widow is believed to be still living in Berlin.

Located In June

The Russians informed United States officials in mid-June that they thought they had located Kaltenbach, and planned to deliver him in a week or ten days. Then came the notification that the American was dead.

A high United States officer commented:

"We don't doubt that Kaltenbach is dead, for we knew he was ill. Nor do we doubt the Russian authorities had trouble locating him because, after all, he was arrested by combat troops only a week after the fighting stopped, and after a short detention in Berlin was whisked off somewhere into the zone. We would prefer to see the camp records, but apparently there are none."

M'NARNEY URGES GERMAN ENTITY

JUL 21 1946

Berlin, July 20 (A. P.).—Acting on instructions from Washington, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American Military Governor, told the four-Power control council today that the United States would join its zone of Germany with any or all the other three zones to form an economic unit. In a move to break the long-standing stalemate of treating Germany as an economic whole, McNarney reiterated the offer made by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes at the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference.

DAY

McNarney told his Russian, British and French colleagues on the council:

"The United States Government proposes this arrangement because of its belief that Germany can no longer be administered in four air-tight compartments without free economic interchange unless economic paralysis is to result. The United States Government is unwilling to permit creeping economic paralysis to grow if it is possible to attain economic unity between its zone and any other zone in Germany as a prelude to economic unity for all Germany. The United States representative would be glad to receive the views of his colleagues."

McNarney thrice pointed out that it was a clear provision of the Potsdam agreement that Germany should be administered as an economic entity.

JUL 21 1946

Four Hours Used to Tell Of Eight Minutes' Work

Berlin, July 20—(AP)—The meeting of the Allied Control Council today lasted exactly eight minutes.

Then the communique writers settled down to the task of telling what the meeting was all about. The Russian representatives balked on interpretation of the phrase "economic unification."

The session of the communique writers lasted four hours.

JUL 21 1946

U. S. ESTABLISHES RUSSIAN ARREST OF LOST OFFICERS

Berlin, July 20—(AP)—The head of the American criminal investigation department in Berlin said tonight that he had established that Russian authorities arrested Capt. Harold Cobin of New York and Newark, N. J., and Second Lt. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City, Okla., on July 4 at Birkenwerder in the Russian zone just north of Berlin.

DAY

The chief of the U. S. Army Intelligence section, however, said he knew of no progress having been made in efforts to explain the disappearance of the two officers nor in effecting their return.

Russian headquarters officially stated three days ago that they had been unable to locate Cobin and Wyatt in their zone.

Newton, N. J., Sergeant Cited

BERLIN, July 20 (AP).—Sergeant Silvio M. DiMartino, of Newton, N. J., was among ten officers and enlisted men who received the Army commendation ribbon yesterday, from Major General Frank A. Keating, commander of the American garrison here, for outstanding work in various phases of the occupation of Berlin.

German Census Ordered

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—The Allied Control Council passed a law today ordering a census of the German people in the fall. The text of the law will be published next month.

WAC Capt. Durant To Be Charged

JUL 21 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, July 20 (AP). United States Army Headquarters announced today that charges would probably be filed early next week against WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant and Major David F. Watson, two of the three principals in the $1,500,000 Hesse family jewel theft.

DAY

The announcement did not mention Col. J. W. Durant, Captain Durant's husband, also held in the investigation of the theft of the jewels from Kronberg Castle.

Army officers said the Durants were separated recently and placed on different hotel floors "because they probably will be tried individually."

The nature of the charges to be placed against the three officers has not been disclosed. Some Army officials predicted the trials would begin late this month or early in August.

JUL 21 1946

Bodies Of 18,191 Sought By U.S. Army

Frankfurt, Germany, July 20 (AP). United States Army search teams are hunting Europe from Gibraltar to Murmansk, questioning villagers and looking into local records, for bodies of 18,191 soldiers, in a job expected to take five years.

Eight thousand United States and Allied personnel make up the teams. There are clues to the locations of most of the corpses, but the whereabouts of some 3,820 are unknown. The total includes 6,977 flyers who were shot down or crash-landed, and several hundred intelligence agents.

POPE ADDRESSES AMERICAN GROUPS

JUL 21 1946

Discusses Great Difficulties Of Reconstruction

J. McKnight

Vatican City, July 20 (AP)—Pope Pius, in audiences with American leaders, today said that while the physical conditions of many in Europe are deplorable, even more deplorable was the spiritual lot of multitudes who "crave the consolations of religion and in many lands find it difficult to obtain them."

NIGHT

He urged the Americans—homecoming members of a group which attended the Philippines presidential inauguration—to share the experiences of their journey around the world, so that men would understand more fully "the havoc wrought by war and the tremendous difficulty of reconstruction."

Views On Nationalization

In another papal pronouncement, published in the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, the Pontiff said programs of nationalization such as that being discussed now in France would be less advantageous than "the institution of associations or corporative units in every branch of the national economy."

The Pope's views on nationalization were in the form of a letter, written in French to Charles Flory, president of "Semaines Sociales de France," on the occasion of the thirty-third "social week" soon to be held at Strasbourg.

Benefit Questionable

"Our predecessors and ourself," the letter said, "have more than once touched upon the moral side of this measure. Now it is still evident that instead of mitigating the mechanical character of life and work in common, this nationalization, even when it is legally authorized, risks aggravating it even more, and that consequently the benefit it brings to a true community—as you understand it—is very questionable.

"We hold that the institution of associations or corporate units in every branch of the national economy would be far more advantageous to the end you are pursuing, more advantageous at the same time for a better yield from the enterprises."

Tydings In Group

The Pontiff received the Americans in two groups, the first introduced by Franklyn C. Gowen, aide to Myron C. Taylor, President Truman's representative in the Vatican, and the second by Taylor himself.

ler, California, and J. Weldon Jones, assistant director of the Budget Bureau.

In the second were Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, W. E. Symington, assistant secretary of war for air, United States Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and Gael Sullivan, second assistant postmaster general.

The Pontiff urged the first group not to lock away "in idle memory" what they have seen of war's devastation and its disastrous effects on normal human relations."

Reconstruction Difficulties

Rather, he said, "you should share this information with the peoples and government both of your own and other lands."

"This diffusion of knowledge will help men to realize more fully that which you now understand so well—the extent of the havoc wrought by war and the tremendous difficulty of reconstruction," he said.

To the second group the Pope said:

"Truly piteous is the physical conditions of multitudes today: More piteous by far the spiritual. Thousands crave the consolations of religion, and in many lands find it difficult to obtain them. Most piteous of all are the children, who, if deprived of instruction in their faith, will be stunted in their moral growth and warped in their spiritual outlook."

and Gael Sullivan, second assi postmaster general. The Pop addressed this group in Eng

Spiritual Aid Held Nee

"Truly piteous," said the P "is the physical condition of tudes today, more piteous by the spiritual."

Thousands, he said, craved the consolations of religion, and "in many lands find it difficult to secure them."

Members of the first group, introduced by Myron C. Taylor, presidential representative to the Vatican, were: Senators Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Hugh Butler, of Nebraska; Representatives J. William Robinson, of Utah; Fred L. Crawford, of Michigan; George P Miller, of California, and Presidential Representative J. Waldson Jones.

Destruction Cited

The text of the Pope's first address, in part, follows:

It is a real pleasure to us to welcome you, gentlemen, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States of America now engaged in a study of the conflicting currents of events, weighing their effects on the future of nations and striving to guide them aright. . . .

You have traversed a wide expanse in your journey but, alas, it is largely one of destruction. . . . The evidence of the destructive engines of war is deeply engraven on the landscape . . . areas of industry have been obliterated. . . . Far more disastrous than all, however, is the havoc wrought in the lives of men by the violence done normal human relations. . . .

Blessing Asked

This spectacle can never be forgotten. . . . You should share this information with the peoples and governments both of your own and of other lands.

The diffusion of this knowledge will help men to realize more fully that which you now understand so well: the extent of the havoc wrought by war. . . .

On you, on those whose thought is ever present to you, on all who help their fellow men to rise from this disaster, we pray the blessing of the omnipotent God of Heaven. . . .

Cites Rich Reward

The Pope addressed the second group, in part, as follows:

Welcome visitors indeed to our Vatican City state are you, gentlemen, who seek to learn how you may best be of assistance to those whom the ravages of war have thrown on the mercifulness of their fellow men.

In this ministry of helpfulness our blessed Lord is our inspiration and our guide. . . . How rich the promised reward! His life was a succession of good deeds, His death the greatest of these. Yet He necessarily proclaimed the needs of the soul to be greater than those of the body.

Truly piteous is the physical condition of multitudes today; more piteous by far, the spiritual. . . . Most piteous of all are children who if deprived of instruction in their faith will be stunted in their moral growth and warped in their spiritual outlook. No education is really such if it omit religion; no training is complete which does not develop the whole man. . . .

While you give thought therefore to material rehabilitation, and laudably so, set your hand and your hearts definitely to secure this more necessary spiritual reconstruction.

Then you will have wisely built for the future and upon firm foundations.

There is a good God in Heaven, gentlemen, who regards your kindly deeds with favor. May He bless you and all whom you treasure. May He above all bring your generous efforts to full fruition.

Spread Word Of War Havoc, Pope Asks U.S. Group

JUL 21 1946

Vatican City, July 20 (AP)—Pope Pius urged a group of American senators and representatives whom he received today in private audience to share the experiences acquired on their around the world journey, so that men will understand more fully "the havoc wrought by war and the tremendous difficulty of reconstruction."

The Pope spoke in English. He told his listeners, who arrived here last night from Cairo, that the spectacles of shattered landscapes that they had seen and the havoc in the lives of men should not be "locked away in idle memory."

DAY

The Pontiff afterward received a second group of Americans, including Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, Under Secretary of War W. Stuart Symington; Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland,

Strikes Ebb, Wage Issue Stirs Italy

JUL 21 1946

Rome, July 20 (AP)—Strikes were easing today throughout Italy, but the fundamental problems of low wages and high living costs, which have caused hundreds of thousands of workers to lay down their tools, still threatened renewals and new outbreaks.

DAY

Newspapers reappeared in Rome and throughout the country, following a 24-hour news blackout caused by a strike of some 100,000 mechanical workers.

Turin Strike Ends

A general strike ended in Turin following an agreement whereby heads of families were to receive a bonus of 1,800 lire ($18) and other workers lesser sums.

The National Council of the Italian Chamber of Labor ended a four-day conference in Rome late last night with adoption of a resolution demanding increase of salaries and measures to lessen the cost of living.

The council demanded immediate aid for the hardest hit classifications of labor and energetic measures to cut prices and to curb speculators.

Petroleum and supplies for UNRRA were being handled under army supervision.

Lesser Strikes Reported

Lesser strikes and disturbances were reported from various parts of Italy.

A general strike, excepting public services and food stores, was called in Varese and a walkout also was scheduled in Mola di Bari.

Petroleum workers, meeting in Florence, adopted a resolution asserting that the Army and police control ordered by Premier Alcide de Gasperi was a violation of the right to strike.

Ansa reported that several persons were injured when a grenade was thrown at Gallipoli during a fight between Communists and Christian Democrats.

Danzig Nazi to Die Today

Vatican Denies It Intervenes for Clemency for Greiser

WARSAW, July 20 (AP).—Arthur Greiser, former Nazi leader at Gdansk (Danzig), who has been sentenced to be hanged at Poznan for war crimes, will be executed tomorrow, was announced officially tonight.

NIGHT

The official Polish press agency said today that the Vatican had asked executive clemency for Greiser, and that Poles were amazed at the Vatican intervention.

[At Vatican City, a responsible source denied Saturday that Pope Pius XII had intervened in an effort to stay Greiser's execution. The source said there was "no way" the Vatican could intervene.]

Poles Reject 'Vatican Plea'

JUL 21 1946

Warsaw, July 19 [*Delayed*—AP]. The official Polish press agency asserted today that the Vatican had asked executive clemency for Arthur Greiser, former Nazi leader in Gdansk (Danzig) who has been sentenced to be hanged in Poznan for war crimes.

The press agency said Poles could find no sympathy for Greiser who "in a [illegible] mathematical way killed thousands" and that Poles were amazed at the Vatican intervention.

DAY

The agency continued that justice would be administered and that Greiser probably would be executed this week end.

Message Quoted

The press agency gave this as the text of the Papal message to the Polish Government:

"Mr. Arthur Greiser, sentenced to death, beseeched in a message sent the Holy Father to grant him highest protection that his life should be spared. The above mentioned had been one of the most severe foes of the church in Warthegau, where he was Governor. Despite this, his holiness, following the divine example of our Lord, who on the Cross prayed for His executors, accepts the sentenced man's plea and addresses to the proper authorities his paternal request to spare his life."

Poland Seizes $500,000

WARSAW, Poland, July 19 (Delayed) (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that secret police had seized and handed over to the National Bank of Poland nearly $500,000 sent from abroad to terrorist banks in Poland. He said agents and others abroad opposed to the Polish Government were continuing to send funds in units of $10,000 to the terrorists. Large amounts, he added, bear the labels of American and British banks.

POLISH PARTY QUITS AFTER 'RIGHTS' DENIED

JUL 21 1946

Catholic-Backed Laborites Charge International Accords Broken

J. Otto

Warsaw, July 20—(AP)—The Catholic supported Labor Party eliminated itself from Polish political activity for an indefinite period today after its president, Karol Popiel, charged that the present provisional government denied it freedom of action promised under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

NIGHT

Several other members of Parliament resigned in protest against the banning of the party congress by Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski. The party's headquarters here said 40 members had been arrested in Upper Silesia.

Popiel said that the price for continuation of the party's activities was participation in the proposed single bloc ticket for the general elections promised by the Warsaw regime for sometime this Fall. The single bloc is being urged by the Communist-backed Socialist and workers' organizations.

The Labor Party's withdrawal leaves the Peasant party, headed by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as the sole principal opposition party to the provisional government. Mikolajczyk charges that his organization is being dissolved piecemeal by the arrest of members by the government secret police.

JUL 21 1946

Russ In Austria Frame 7-Point Claims List

J. Lodge

Vienna, July 20 (AP)—An Austrian source said today the Soviet command had rejected the Western Allies' definitions of seizable German assets in eastern Austria and claimed as her own for reparations virtually everything which passed into German hands before or after the 1938 *Anschluss*.

Property which formerly belonged to citizens of neutral or United Nations countries was included, this informant said.

The Soviet definition made exceptions for cases in which it could be proved by documentary evidence that the Germans had acquired property or assets by violence or without paying a reasonable pricfe, it was added.

Letter To Chancellor Figl

The text of the new Soviet definition was reported sent as a letter from Russian Deputy Commander Tsiniev to Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl early this week. Austria, which is known to regard all but the first point (A) under the seven-point Russian definition as unacceptable, is expected to reply to the note next week end. The Russian points:

"A. The Soviet command considers transferred into property of the Soviet Union all German titles and assets in East Austria which were such before March 15, 1938," and in addition

"B. (All property) which by any means whatever passed over to Germany from her allied states and satellites after, as well as before, 1938.

"C. (Property) which passed over to Germany and German citizens and associations after 15 March, 1938, on a unilateral, purchase-sale basis from firms or citizens of the

30.24-4259

neutral and United Nations as well as from Austrian owners.

Patents And Trademarks

"D. All rights reacquired by German firms and private persons after 1938 to the exploitation of the natural wealth of the country, and all enterprises that came into existence and were developed after that year on the basis of German investments.

"E. Patents and trademarks of German legal and physical persons.

"F. Deposit sand securities of all possible types in Austrian financial credit institutions belonging to German legal and physical persons.

"G. Property of German imperial public organizations and the private property of German citizens in so far as it is not proved that it had been taken away by means of violence from its old owners."

GREEK OFFICIAL SEES PLOT

Says Armed Bands Are Supplied From Abroad to Cause Strife

ATHENS, Greece, July 20 (AP)—Spyros Theotikis, Minister of Public Order, said at a press conference today that the existence of outlaw bands was part of an apparently carefully prepared plan to provoke a state of strife in Greece and that arms were being sent from abroad for that purpose.

NIGHT

The Minister would not specify from which countries the arms were coming but he insisted that they came "from certain camps that have been obviously hostile to Greece."

Sixty-six bands operated in Greece during May, he said, and that figure jumped to seventy-eight in June. He said the ratio of Leftist bands to Rightist was twelve or fifteen to one.

Greek Leftist Leader Killed Battling Police

Athens, July 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order announced today that a "notorious left-wing band leader," Capthin Baroutas, was killed yesterday in a three-hour battle with gendarmerie near Verria.

DAY

The minister said Baroutas, on whose head it had set a large reward, had organized and led an attack in March on the gendarmerie station at Litochoron, at the foot of Mount Olympus, in which eighteen policemen were killed.

His band was also charged with slaying 23 soldiers near Khilkis recently, the ministry said.

BULGARIAN BALLOT ON REPUBLIC ASKED

JUL 21 1946

Bill Proposes Referendum On Abolishing Monarchy

Sofia, July 20 (AP)—A bill for a referendum September 8 on the question of abolishing the monarchy and declaring Bulgaria a people's republic was introduced in Parliament today.

Under the measure, 9-year-old King Simeon II and the Coburg dynasty would be deprived of all rights and title to the Bulgarian throne if the people vote for a republic. The present Parliament would cease functioning after election on October 27 of a grand constituent assembly to write a new constitution. A two-thirds vote by the present Parliament is necessary to pass the referendum measure.

NIGHT

Pro-Government Press

The entire Bulgarian press, including the one opposition organ, *Svoboden Narod*, today greeted with praise an earlier announcement that the referendum measure was being prepared.

"Long live the peoples Democratic republic," said some of the headlines.

The bill says the new constitution will be based "on the people's will by universal suffrage."

JUL 21 1946

Bomb Plant Planned Under Artificial Lake

Copenhagen, July 20 (AP)—A Danish scientist who asked to remain anonymous said today that Prof. Neils Bohr's Institute of Theoretical Physics here would be substantially enlarged and modernized to enable Bohr to continue atomic-energy research.

DAY

Details of the new plan, he said, include construction of a subterranean plant for work on electrons with particularly high energy. The plant will extend under an artificial lake in one of Copenhagen's parks, thus protecting the area above ground against radio activity, he added.

Asks Spaak to Form Cabinet

Belgian Regent Acts as Struyve Declines to Pick Regime

BRUSSELS, July 20 (AP).—Senator Paul Struyve, social Christian (Catholic) party leader, declined tonight to form a cabinet in face of the Socialists' strong leaning toward a new Left-Wing coalition, and the Regent, Prince Charles, again asked the Socialist leader, Paul Henri Spaak, to attempt the task.

The general council of the Socialist party voted, after an all-day meeting, to support a government similar to the Left-Wing coalition cabinet of former Premier Achille Van Acker, who resigned two weeks ago after losing on a vote of confidence in the Senate.

JUL 21 1946

PRE-ELECTION TERROR FATAL TO FOUR TURKS

Violence Preceding Vote Today Reported To Be Increasing

E. Greenwald

Istanbul, July 20 (AP)—Four persons were shot to death and violence swelled on a mounting tide of tension, opposition reports said today, as Turks prepared to vote tomorrow to determine the fate of President Ismet Inonu's Government.

NIGHT

Members of the opposition Democratic party said they had received reports of increasing violence and terrorism throughout the nation, and in Istanbul, the military commander issued a directive warning that no election disorders would be tolerated.

Three of the four men reported killed were said to have been slain while sitting in a village coffee house at Izmir. One of them was identified as the president of the village branch of Jelal Bayar's opposition Democratic party.

Government Police Accused

The fourth man, described as a member of the opposition Restoration party, was killed near Istanbul by a gendarme who sought to question him, these reports said.

The opposition Democrats accused the Government police of beating party members and applying pressure against them, but a Government spokesman dismissed these accusations as "ridiculous."

Tomorrow's election is the result of a Government decision last December to lift the prohibition against the opposition parties in the 23 years since the revolution, there had been only one legal permanent party in Turkey.

Government Held Safe

It was conceded in most quarters that President Inonu's Government would be retained. Democratic party spokesmen in Ankara claimed their party would capture from 120 to 150 of the Assembly's 460 seats, but members of Inonu's Republican People's party said the Democrats could win no more than 50 seats, with possibly twenty others going to Independents

Most sources said, however, that the real significance of this election lay in the fact that for the first time in Turkish history an opposition party was in a position where, conceivably, it could rise to power through the orderly process of the ballot box.

Reserves Reported In Izmir

Detachments of police reserves were reported in the press to have been moved into Izmir, and the military was o nthe alert in Istanbul, still under the state of siege to which its citizens have become inured during the past few turbulent years. These two points form the keystone of Celal Bayar's opposition Democratic party which by far is the strongest of the newborn political parties opposing Inonu.

Observers saw little possibility that the Democrats could unseat the Inonu Government but the opposition was expected to gain a loud voice in the new assembly, which will sit for four year.

JUL 21 1946

4 Slain In Turkey On Election Eve

E. Greenwald

Istanbul, July 20 (AP)—Four persons were reported shot to death today on the eve of Turkey's general election to determine the fate of President Ismet Inonu's government.

Three men were reported slain while sitting in a coffee house at the village of Izmir. One of them was president of the village branch of Jelal Bayar's opposition Democrat party.

DAY

A man described as a member of the opposition Restoration party was killed near Istanbul by a gendarme who sought to question him.

First Real Election Due

Tension mounted as Turkey prepared to vote in her first great experiment in democracy tomorrow. The military commander at Istanbul issued a directive warning he would tolerate no disorder of any nature.

The election is a result of a Government decision last December to lift the ban against opposition parties. There has been only one legal permanent party in Turkey since the revolution 23 years ago.

Violence Reported

Members of the opposition Democratic party said they had received reports of increasing violence and terrorism throughout the nation. They also asserted that Government police had beaten members of the party and had applied pressure and vexation."

These accusations were described as "ridiculous" by a Government spokesman.

Most sources conceded that President Inonu's Government would be retained in office.

Both Sides See Victory

They said, however, that the significance of the election was that for the first time in Turkey's turbulent history an opposition party conceivably could rise to power through the ballot box.

Democratic spokesmen in Ankara estimated their party would capture 120 to 150 of the Assembly's 460 seats. Members of Inonu's Republican People's party, however, said the Democrats would win not more than 50 seats, with possibly twenty others going to independents.

JUL 21 1946

PALESTINE RULE EASED

British Drop Order Requiring Troops To Carry Arms

Jerusalem, July 20 (AP) — A month-old order making it mandatory for British soldiers to carry arms while outside their barracks in the Holy Land was withdrawn today, but officers were still required to wear sidearms.

The Palestine government announced meanwhile that it would be at least a week before the bulk of 2,000 Jews arrested in widespread British military operations on June 29 would be released. A previous announcement had said their release was being speeded.

NIGHT

To Free 138 This Week

Today's statement said that 136 detainees would be freed Monday and Tuesday "provided that current investigations reveal nothing in respect of them which justified their being kept in custody any longer."

Among the 138 will be 50 women, 63 former members of the Jewish Brigade and 25 persons "under 16 or over 45 years of age." The statement added that "it is anticipated that on Friday, July 26, it will be possible to start releasing all those detainees, whom, as a result of the investigation, it is not intended to detain further."

Approximately 1,700 detainees are at Rafa in southern Palestine and another 400, including Jewish agency leaders, at Latrun, near Jerusalem.

BRITISH LIFT ARMS RULE IN PALESTINE

JUL 21 1946

Jerusalem, July 20 (A. P.)—The British Army lifted today its month-old order requiring all British soldiers to carry arms while outside their barracks in Palestine. The order was invoked the day after five British officers were kidnaped by the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground organization in Tel Aviv, June 18. Officers still are required to wear sidearms.

DAY

Reports continued to circulate here, despite official denials, that advanced elements of the British First Armored Division had arrived in Palestine, and that the rest of the division was due soon.

Military sources said the story might have gained circulation because a contingent of armored vehicles, "belonging to a division already here," arrived at a camp being built between Gaza and Rafa, in Palestine's south coastal area.

Dr. Stuart, returning from the summer capital of Kuling, where he presented his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declined other comment, saying he first intended to acquaint himself fully with all phases of the situation.

Pessimistic View

NIGHT

Other quarters here and in Shanghai, took a pessimistic view and pointed to increased troop movements by both the National Government and the Communists.

Some, who claimed to know, said that General Marshall, special American envoy assigned to try to reconcile the Chinese factions, planned to return to the United States in mid-August after one final effort to stave off full-scale civil war.

In the rumor category were persistent whispers that Marshall had averted a planned Government attack on the Communists some weeks ago but that this campaign now had been rescheduled for September and that if Marshall withdrew from China, American forces soon would follow.

Marines Reported Freed

Reports from Shanghai said 3,000 Government troops left there Friday for the "front" on the north side of the Lower Yangtze River to forestall any Communist attempts to cross to the Shanghai and Nanking side. There were vaguer reports of Communist movements, but the broad stream itself is a considerable barrier.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed and unofficial reports from Mukden said that seven United States Marines who were kidnapped by Chinese on July 13 had been released.

Government quarters have laid the kidnapping to Communist guerrillas, but Marine headquarters at Tientsin have merely called them armed Chinese.

Communists Push Campaign

While the report of their release was not confirmed, the extensive air and ground search for the men in the Chinwangtao area was cancelled Friday.

The Communist radio at Yenan, continuing a vigorous campaign

JUL 21 1946

Diplomats Grow Pessimistic Over Peace Project In China

Nanking, July 20 (AP)—Failure of the prolonged American efforts to bring peace to China was conceded privately by diplomatic and other qualified sources tonight, although Dr. John Leighton Stuart, new United States Ambassador, declared hope still existed for resuming negotiations.

against the Government, charged that Government secret police kidnapped a prominent member of the Democratic League in Peiping on Tuesday.

The Communist radio, which has blamed similar agents for the recent assassination of two Democratic League members in Kunming, said the Peiping leader, Sun Chung-Huan, was snatched into a car in broad daylight while Peiping city police stood by idly.

The broadcast declared that other leaders of the Democratic League, China's third party, were on a Government blacklist.

MARSHALL IS SAID TO HAVE FAILED IN CHINA EFFORT

JUL 21 1946

Nationalist and Communist Forces Reported Moving to Increase Conflict.

S. Moosa

Shanghai, July 20 (A. P.).—Diplomatic informants privately agreed today that Gen. George A. Marshall's peace mission to China had failed. Seemingly confirming the opinion, the Nationalist Government began moving more men toward the fighting fronts and the Communists were reported reinforcing their positions.

DAY

Marshall was believed unlikely to have the opportunity to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the summer capital at Kuling, where the General went with United States Ambassador Dr. John Leighton Stuart.

A similar pessimistic attitude was expressed at the Communist headquarters in Nanking, where a check was made on whether or not Communist chief negotiator, Gen. Chou En-lai, would visit Kuling to talk with Chiang. The official asked the question countered with the comment: "There's nothing left to talk about."

Marshall May Return to U. S.

Meanwhile, quarters professing to be "in the know" predicted Marshall would return home around the middle of August, after making a final best effort to retrieve the steadily deteriorating situation. This view coincides with the persistent reports that the Government has abandoned all hopes of a peaceful settlement and intends to launch an all-out attack against the Communists in September.

Rumors also are persistent that the attack would have been mounted some weeks ago, save for the vigorous protestations by Marshall. It is predicted that if the United States envoy abandons the peace mission as a bad job, American forces in China will speedily be withdrawn.

Nationalist troops on the move today included reinforcements for the north bank of the lower Yangtze River to safeguard river communications between Shanghai and Nanking and to forestall any possible Communist attempt to cross the waterway to menace the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Three thousand Nationalist troops left here Friday morning and others were reported en route to the fronts. The size and destination of Communist movements were not reported.

New Kidnaping Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (AP).—The Communist New China News Agency, in a broadcast from Yenan, China, today charged that Sun Chunk-yuan, a member of the new Democratic League peace negotiation committee, has been kidnaped by government secret police at Peiping.

The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press listening post here, said that Peiping police watched without any show of interest as kidnapers drove up and forced Sun into an automobile on a busy Peiping street the afternoon of July 16.

The news agency called the alleged kidnaping "the third strong-arm incident within a week to quell liberal forces in China," and added, "it is believed the incident forms part of Chiang Kai-shek's secret police scheme to put out of the way black-listed liberal leaders and to quell the popular movement for peace and democracy in China."

Two Democratic League leaders, Li Kung-pu and Professor Wen Yi-tu, were assassinated at Kunming recently.

The league, a combination of minor parties, has worked to prevent a resumption of the civil war and for revision of the single-party Kuomingtang (Nationalist party) government.

Prosecution May Rest Jap Case In 60 Days

Honolulu, July 20 (AP)—Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor of Japan's top war leaders, hopes to rest the case within 60 days.

Keenan said he would return to Tokyo "to speed up the prosecution as much as possible without sacrificing sound procedure."

He has been in Washington for three weeks assembling data to substantiate charges that Japan deliberately plotted warfare in violation of international law.

Border Strife Is Found Still Raging in Siam

JUL 21 1946

Reporter Says Annamites There Hate French and Won't Go Back to Laos

By Stanley Swinton

THA BO, Siam, July 17 (delayed) (AP).—Behind the uneasy tension along the northeastern Siamese border touching French Indo-China lies the story of 14,000 Annamites who sought sanctuary in Siam rather than accept return to French rule in Laos.

To learn at firsthand the situation in this remote frontier area of paddy fields and water buffalo, I flew from Bangkok to Udon, bumped across a mud road to Nongkai, then rode a Mekong River boat to Tha Bo. The journey was arranged privately and was completely unannounced, and no effort was made to conceal the true picture.

These points stand out:

Bangkok's announcement of French troops firing almost daily across the Mekong into Siam is not exaggerated, although the French have not actually crossed the border since May, when a force of 200 men shot up three villages. The French say these shootings have been provoked by refugees raiding across the Mekong into Indo-China.

Village Gives Its Version

Residents of this village gave a version of the May 24 French "invasion" different from accounts that reached the outside world at the time. Questioning of Siamese, Chinese and Annamite inhabitants indicates the French did not bomb Siamese villages from the air or shell them wtih anything heavier than mortars. All evidence tends to show that the crossing was ordered by the French local commander rather than by officials at Saigon or Paris.

According to the villagers, the French troops crossed the Mekong in two groups. One Siamese customs inspector was shot for attempting to stop them.

Approaching from the north, one group fired six mortar shells which ripped still visible holes in the roofs of thatched shacks and wooden houses. Concentrated mortar and small-arms fire was laid upon empty buildings, which refugee leaders of the Loatian independence movement had left several days earlier. A light machine gun sprayed the downtown area.

The villagers charged that the French looted shops, and members of a Chinese mechant's family said one of the soldiers shot and killed the merchant after finding him in hiding. The French continued their house-to-house clean-up, the villagers added, and killed five Annamite refugees. Similar expeditions attacked two other villages two days later, residents said.

I talked with more than thirty Annamite refugees in border villages. Without prompting or official in terference all told similar stories. The great majority are not revolutionists. The largest number are women and children. The men are mostly merchants and farmers. They have a deep hatred of the French colonial regime and the methods used by French troops to oust the Free Laos government. They declare that they will never return to Indo-China while the French remain in power.

"If possible I would fight the French again," said a young farmer, who was a former Free Laos soldier. "They machine-gunned us after we were taken prisoners. When our families tried to cross the Mekong into Siam for safety, Spitfires strafed them. We found comrades who had been put into sacks and thrown into the river."

Emerald Buddha Siam Row Factor

JUL 21 1946

Saigon, French Indo-China, July 20 (AP)—The border is not the only current point of dispute between Siam and France. The Siamese say the French are trying to take away their famed "Emerald Buddha."

The 23-inch image, enshrined in one of Siam's most magnificent temples, is known as "The Soul of Siam." It is not really emerald, but green jasper [illegible] form of quartz.

NIGHT

The French claim, incorporated in a still unsigned proposal for postwar agreement between the two countries, is based on the ground that Siam originally obtained the idol from the Kingdom of Luang Prabang, which now is a French protectorate in the Indo-China province of Laos.

The Siamese counter with the claim that the image was brought to Siam more than a century ago when Luang Prabang became a Siamese dependency. They add that Luang Prabang itself should be returned to Siam, since it was ceded to France in 1893 only under military pressure.

Prince Agrees with French

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 20 (AP).—Crown Prince Savang of Laos said today in an interview that the Laotian government agreed with the French position that Siam's 1941 annexation of Laos territory west of the Mekong River must not be recognized.

DAY

Territories annexed by Siam "are populated only by Laotians and are an integral part of the kingdom," the Crown Prince said. "These territories, taken so unjustly without consultation with the people, and without the assent of the Laotian government, must be returned to us."

Japs Face 2-Billion Bill From France

Saigon, Indo-China, July 20 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that France had submitted an "approximate provisional" estimate of reparations, totaling about $2,000,000,000, which she claims from Japan for war damage in the Far East.

DAY

These sources said the French Government submitted the claim in Washington to the Far Eastern Commission and that it sought an immediate advance on the reparations, including shipment of railway transport and cotton goods to revive the economy of Indo-China.

Annamese Crush Opposition

JUL 21 1946

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 20 (AP)—A Viet Nam communiqué from Hanoi today said that 200 arrests had been made in a roundup of opposition leaders. The announcement said that in a recent raid on headquarters of one major opposition party, the VNQDD, the bodies of seven Annamese were found in a "torture chamber." The Viet Nam Republic apparently is making vigorous efforts to unify or drive underground all opposition to the Government.

Marines Freed, Mukden Hears

JUL 21 1946

Mukden, June 20 (AP)—Nationalist sources here reported unofficially today that seven United States Marines who were captured a week ago by an armed band near Chinwangtao had been released by "Communists."

DAY

Yesterday in Peiping, Marine headquarters called off a search by two regiments of air-supported Marines in the Chinwangtao area to permit negotiations for release of the men by a truce team.

The Marines did not, however, identify the captors as Communists.

The men were taken prisoner by armed Chinese when they went to a village north of Chinwangtao to purchase ice.

Nationalists said the band consisted of 200 "Communists."

Nationalist sources immediately charged that Communists had seized the Americans, and Government troops assisted in the search.

The ice detachment's jeep was found in the village, the only announced clue that has been unearthed. One man of the group escaped capture by being hidden in the icehouse by friendly Chinese.

JUL 21 1946

Cholera Wave Reported In 10 Manchurian Cities

Mukden, July 20—(AP)—The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration office here reported today that 10 Manchurian cities are in the grip of a cholera epidemic which already has caused 270 deaths.

Cases here have reached 38 with 12 fatalities, while there have been 42 cases reported in Changchun with 32 deaths, the report said.

JAPS CLOSE MART STALLS

JUL 21 1946

Tokyo Group Considers Protest To MacArthur

I. Lambert

Tokyo, July 20 (AP)—Casualties caused the closing tonight of Tokyo's lucrative market stalls in the Shimbashi and Shibuya sectors and a controlling Japanese organization, bossed by the widow of a slain black-marketeer, considered a protest to General MacArthur.

Members of the organization Matsuda Gumi [illegible] they were told by police that the closing order came from MacArthur's provost marshal for Tokyo.

Chinese Blame Matsuda Gumi

Chinese merchants, two of whom were killed and 21 wounded in shootings last night, blamed Matsuda Gumi for the troubles, charging the organization rented stalls to Chinese, then started tearing down Chinese shops and assaulting operators.

Crouched on the floor at his headquarters beneath a picture of Giichi Matsuda, the black market boss who was assassinated recently in gangland style, the only English-speaking member of Matsuda Gumi carefully crossed his legs to preserve the crease in his white duck trousers and said:

"We think the markets are necessary for the Japanese people We are thinking of appealing to general headquarters.

Six Officers Reported Wounded

"Japanese police station master told us late this afternoon to close shops so we closed. We will not open until authorities say so. Somebody with police master say we might be closed one month, two months. We don't know."

Chinese, blaming Japanese police for last night's shootings, urged that MacArthur disarm them but the police director, Nobure Tanikawa, countered that such a step would deter the campaign against black markets. Tanikawa said six policemen already have been wounded and many slightly injured because of their efforts.

"But the people just stand by without giving co-operation," he complained.

JUL 21 1946

Tokyo Police Disarming Asked After Mart Clash

Tokyo, July 20 (AP)—Chinese nationals, counting two deaths in the struggle for commercial rights in Tokyo's flourishing Shimbashi market area, urged today that General MacArthur be asked to disarm Japanese police.

The Japanese police countered with a declaration that they were staking their lives to control black market operations.

DAY

The nationals asked the Chinese Mission to relay their request to MacArthur after four truckloads of Chinese had been fired upon last night as they passed the Shibuya police station.

23 Are Wounded

Twenty-one Chinese and two Japanese policemen were wounded in the affray, which a mission spokesman blamed on uniformed Japanese and "Japanese rascals in green uniforms."

30.24-4261

Japanese police said they had been warned to expect an attack and that the Chinese shot first.

Meanwhile, a Japanese police official expressed amazement when told that three Japanese machine guns and a truckload of knives, swords and clubs had been seized by United States military police from Japanese who had gathered in a school near the market area.

JUL 21 1946

Peasants' Leader Warned By Roxas

Manila, July 20 (AP)—President Roxas, whose military police are clashing with armed peasants (Hukbalahaps) throughout Central Luzon, bluntly told the peasants' leader at a three-hour conference today, "I will not trade concessions for observance of law."

The President demanded "immediate cessation of lawlessness, banditry and resistance to peace forces of the Government."

The Huk leader, Luis Taruc, declined comment on leaving the meeting but it was regarded as significant that both he and an aide, Juan Feleo, planned to leave immediately for trouble scenes in Rampanga and Nueva Ecija provinces.

The peasants have contended that land ownership underlies the situation. Their leaders charge that reactionary provincial governors, acting on behalf of large land owners, seek by the use of military police to reduce them to peonage.

Today a Malacanan Palace spokesman said Roxas had assured Taruc that the peasant leader's suggestions for agrarian reforms "would receive careful study and consideration."

Situation Worsens

The situation between the peasants (Hukbalahaps) and the MP's has been growing steadily worse and it was considered doubtful whether Taruc, wartime underground peasant leader, would be able to avert large-scale fighting. Privately, both the Government and peasant factions have expressed slight hopes of peace.

Taruc blamed the "double policy" of the Government for the continuation of the fighting. Although Roxas and Zulueta have announced a bloodless pacification plan for the central provinces, they continue to perimt the reactionary governors of Pampanga and Nueva Ecija to send out raiding bands of MP's against the peasants, he charged bitterly.

Because of the dual policy, the peasants have become so distrustful they have banded together in determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible in face of the mounting concentration of military police, Taruc said.

The Manila press reported that 10,000 Hukbalahaps were massing in Nueva Ecija in the path of an MP armored column which is pursuing a Huk squadron retreating northward after a recent battle at Bulacan.

The peasant leader declared the root of the problem is economic and pointed out that one per cent of the population owns 99 per cent of the land in Pampanga province and that less than five per cent of the population owns more than 98 per cent of the other Central Luzon provinces.

Feudal Plans Charged

The big hacienda owners have been backing the provincial governors in their "mailed fist" program, Taruc asserted, adding that the landowners wished to return to the semi-feudal practices of pre-war days. However, the Huks learned of freedom during the war and will not go back into semi-slavery, he declared.

Spokesmen for the plantation owners denied feudalistic desires, however, and asserted that the bulk of the peasants were peaceful and were being continually stirred up by roving lawless bands who preferred their wild raiding to settling down to peaceful farming.

The operators declared that the "wild bands" must be eliminated before the provinces can settle down.

JUL 21 1946

Huks, M.P.'s Clash Throughout Luzon

Manila, July 20 (AP)—Sporadic fighting between armed Hukbalahap peasants and military police was reported today over the entire central Luzon area.

Luis Taruc, peasants' supreme leader, scheduled a conference with President Manuel Roxas as a prelude to returning to the provinces to make a personal appeal for an end to the bloodshed.

Taruc was closeted for four hours with Interior Secretary José Zulueta and afterward announced that an offer he had tendered to make last-minute peace appeals had been accepted by the secretary. Taruc will be accompanied on the mission by a member of the Interior Department with an escort of Philippine Army military police.

HOMEBOUND G. I.'S IGNORE STORM

Manila, July 20 (A. P.).—Eleven United States enlisted men who had to be in Manila tonight to sail for home refused to be stopped by 457 landslides and twelve washouts.

The men were in Baguio when the typhoon hit this week and knocked out the road to Bauang, on the main Manila highway. So the men walked the thirty miles to Bauang and hitch-hiked the rest of the way.

The walkers included Cpl. Albert Torres, New York city.

BLAST GAUGES USED ON JAPS

JUL 21 1946

Instruments Parachuted Over Two Cities Of Nippon

C. McDuffy

Kwajalein, *Sunday*, July 21 (AP)—The Japanese who reported after the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb raids that the bombs were parachuted and that more than one bomb was dropped were not imagining things. But they were mistaken.

John C. Wieboldt, 24, leader of the Los Alamos (N.M.) blast gauge group NIGHT here for the Bikini tests, related the story today, eleven months later.

Blast gauges were parachuted over both Japanese cities. The Japanese saw the chutes and erroneously concluded they carried bombs.

Relay Data To Plane

The blast gauges—electronics instruments—relayed to the plane by radio data on the snock area shape, pressure and duration. These readings were recorded on film aboard the plane.

Film of the aerial drop July 1 in the first test at Bikini was sent to the United States to be developed and is expected back in the Marshalls for study.

After the July 25 underwater test, Wieboldt's group will go to Los Alamos to continue study of the air burst film and interpret the film of the underwater test.

Wieboldt said that his group "never completely analyzed the Hiroshima or Nagasaki films because they were made as much for a test as to get quantitative data. After all, who cared as long as the bombs worked?"

Bikini Check On Physics

JUL 21 1946

Kwajalein, July 20 (AP)—Dr. Royal M. Frye, Boston University spectroscopist, said today that the Bikini atom bombings are providing data for checking the physical laws "as we know them."

He was unable to forecast, however, whether any revisions would be necessary as a result of the tests. He said he expects to spend at least two years studying spectrographs of the tests before drawing any conclusion.

Personally, Dr. Frye said, he would like DAY another aerial drop because "we could profit from our own experiences, but I doubt that any scientist has the nerve to suggest such a tremendous expenditure."

He said he doubted that the spectroscopists would learn much from the underwater detonation, because there will not be enough light if the bomb is set much below the surface.

The exact depth has not been announced.

"I don't think," Frye said, "that we have any new elements (created by the aerial detonation), but some of the old ones are in very unusual condition, which will take some time to analyze."

BIKINI RADIO TO FUNCTION

Staff Officer Says No Blackout Is Planned in July 25 Test

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MOUNT McKINLEY, Sunday, July 21 (AP)—Navy Capt. K. M. Gentry, communications officer of the Crossroads Task Force, said today there would be no shutdown of news and radio circuits during next Thursday's underwater atomic bomb test.

The possibility of a radio blackout had been raised because a stray radio signal was blamed for the premature explosion of a magnesium bomb during last Friday's rehearsal for the Baker Day test.

Some suspicion has been directed at the radio equipment aboard two target ships, the battleship Pennsylvania and the destroyer Rhind. Both ships' transmitters are used to send sounds of metronomes and underwater and surface explosions. Both will be silenced during the actual atomic bomb tests.

TARGET SUBS TO SINK EMPTY

JUL 21 1946

Know-how for Bikini Test Learned Off Portsmouth.

H. Blakeslee

Aboard U. S. S. Appalachian, July 20 (A. P.).—Tricks learned in a secret test during the recent war will be used by the Navy to submerge empty submarines for the underwater atomic bomb test at Bikini lagoon.

Early in the war, President Roosevelt gave the Navy permission to depth bomb and otherwise shoot up three American submarines off Portsmouth, N. H. So the Navy knows just how to go about preparing the target subs for the approaching atomic experiment. DAY

First the subs will be taken outside the lagoon and put into deep dives. During these dives, some of the tanks inside the hull, fore and aft, will be filled with water. This maneuver assures that the submarine will be balanced on even keel when under water.

Rises With Tanks Full.

With these tanks filled, the craft still can rise to the surface. Crews will run them back into the lagoon and debark. Next, steel bridles will be hung across both bow and stern. To these bridles will be attached thirty-ton concrete weights.

As the last step, a submarine rescue ship will attach long hose lines to valves opening tanks of the submarines and let water in. As the water enters, the subs will sink steadily. But at the moment the concrete weights touch bottom, each craft will be relieved of sixty tons of weight and stop sinking. Then the valves will be closed.

May Resist Shock.

If the submarines are not sunk by the bomb they will be brought to the surface by the rescue ship. This can be done by blowing high pressure air into the water-filled tanks of the subs.

Submarines are many times stronger than other kinds of warships in resistance to underwater shock.

It's predicted that the underwater explosion on July 25, Bikini time (July 24, United States time), may merely blow some submerged subs to the surface, and leave them floating there not too badly damaged.

2 B-17'S CRASH OFF PANAMA

JUL 21 1946

20 Army Crewmen Believed Killed In Oversea Collision

Panama, Panama, July 20 (AP)—Twenty crewmen aboard two United States Army Flying Fortresses were believed to have been killed today when the planes collided near Coiba Island, off the Pacific coast of Panama, and plunged into the sea.

An Army announcement said that First Lieutenant Elmer Drolshagem, who was flying in the same formation, circled the scene for three hours without sighting any survivors.

Later, three unidentified bodies were recovered.

One Breaks Up, Other Explodes

Army headquarters said one bomber appeared to break in half before plummeting into the ocean and submerging immediately. The other lost part of the right wing and appeared to explode when it hit the water.

The planes were part of a formation based at Rio Hato Air Base, which was searching for three United States pursuit planes reported lost in a storm Thursday morning and which are already two days overdue at Talara, Peru.

The Army said the collision occurred when the bombers swept down to investigate what appeared to be a life raft floating on the water. Four Navy amphibian planes and surface craft are now at the scene.

Mackenzie King Off To Peace Conference

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 20 (AP). Prime Minister Mackenzie King embarked last night on the liner Georgic for the Paris Peace Conference which he said, he hoped would "be the beginning of a series which will bring about the final peace."

King said that further conferences would be held at some future date concerning Japan and Germany, and added that he intended to talk with Allied leaders in Berlin.

JUL 21 1946

Year's OPA Revival Sees Vote Conference

RESUMPTION OF CONTROLS SOUGHT AUG. 20

JUL 21 1946

Plan Creates Decontrol Board—Old Rent Ceilings Provided

Washington, July 20—(AP)—Senate-House conferees agreed tonight on compromise legislation to revive OPA until next Junt 30, with a complex formula for handling price controls for various major food items.

In agreeing on the bill, Sen. Alben Barkley said the conferees voted to restore Federal rent controls without change. Previously the Senate had voted to end Federal controls where states had entered this field, but the conferees struck this out.

In announcing the end of a stalemate over a bill to put OPA back in business, Barkley said this would be done with major food items which the Senate had proposed to remove entirely from price controls.

Controls would go back automatically on August 20 on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans, and food and feed products made from them unless a three-man decontrol board decided before then that they should be reimposed sooner—or should remain free of controls. If the board fails to act, the controls are reinstated.

Immediate Ceilings

Price ceilings on general commodities would go back into effect immediately after the bill became law, at the level fixed by the OPA.

Poultry, eggs and tobacco would remain free of ceilings until the Secretary of Agriculture and the proposed new decontrol board agree that controls on them should be restored. Petroleum also remains free of controls until the decontrol board and the OPA administrator agree to restore ceilings on it.

Shortly before the committee completed its work an influential official said President Truman had indicated he reluctantly would accept such a compromise.

Whether the ceilings would be those in existence on last June 30, when OPA expired, or whether they would be fixed at some other level would be up to the price administrator to determine, Barkley said.

The conferees agreed also that the administrator, in establishing

(Please Turn to Page Three)

maximum prices for wholesalers or retailers, should permit the current cost of purchase to them plus the percentage mark-up or discount in effect on May 31, 1946. That represented a change in the date, from June 29.

Standards Set

Standards set up for the decontrol board would let it restore controls if:

The price of a food item as risen unreasonably above the ceiling price in effect June 30, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy paid prior to June 30.

The commodity concerned is scarce and recontrol is "practicable and enforcable."

The public interest will be served by such recontrol.

The compromise version of the bill will go first to the House for its consideration. Previously the House had voted a 20-day extension of the OPA authority which expired July 1 with President Truman's veto of an extension bill.

The Senate-House committee also made a minor change in a pricing provision the Senate had inserted in the bill as a substitute for the amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) which President Truman had criticized as the "most damaging" of the sections of the original extension bill he vetoed June 29.

As it came out of the conference, this provision still contained discretionary authority for the OPA against which Taft had protested vigorously in the Senate. Under it the agency could make "reasonable adjustments" to meet abnormal production. In cases where ceilings were high enough to cover costs, it could refuse to raise them if this would not boost production or would reduce production of other necessary items.

Taft told reporters the agreement within the Senate-House committee on the final terms of the measure, which is expected to go before the House for action there Tuesday, was by no means unanimous.

Doubts G. O. P. Acceptance

He said he doubted that Republican members of the House group would sign the report, and that he thought Senator Millikin (R-Colo.), might also disagree with it. Taft added that while he believed he would subscribe to it, he was not certain he would do so.

Barkley said in response to a question that he hopes President Truman will find the measure acceptable, but he added he did not know what Mr. Truman's views on it are.

"I have every hope that he will sign it," he said, adding: "That is based on my desire as much as on anything else."

"Do you think this is a better bill than the one that Mr. Truman vetoed?" a reporter asked.

"Well," Barkley said, "I don't know."

He said the conference group will meet at noon (E. D. T.) Monday to look over the legislative counsel's draft of the bill and give its final approval to the language of the measure.

Taft noted that one essential of the bill was that the decontrol board should act speedily with regard to the major products upon which ceilings otherwise would be placed. He said the August 20 date for the return of these controls, if the board does not act to stop such a course, was the shortest time the committee believed it would be possible to get the board organized and into operation.

Barkley said the bill required that the board hold hearings at which the affected industries would be represented.

He and Taft agreed that the price ceilings to be restored on these major items, if the board permits controls to be reinstated, would be fixed by the OPA.

Some legislators indicated a belief that the decision to return many controls might cause a selling wave of products which would force prices down.

The Senate had passed a bill banning price controls for major food items such as meat, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, grain, and other commodities such as tobacco.

The influential official, who declined to permit use of his name, said the terms of the compromise proposal had been communicated to the President by OPA Administrator Paul Porter.

Porter, who remained at the Capitol most of the day, was reported to have recommended that Mr. Truman accept the compromise as the best that could be obtained under present legislative circumstances.

As the compromise proposal now is drawn, it would establish a three-member decontrol board, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, which would be empowered to lift ceilings off individual commodities after all had been automatically returned to controls 30 days after enactment of the bill.

JUL 21 1946

New OPA Bill Provisions

Washington, July 20—(AP)—Here are major provisions of a compromise bill to revive OPA until June 30, 1947:

1. Restores controls August 20 over meats, dairy products, grains, cotton-seed and soybeans and food and feed products made from them unless a three-member decontrol board decides before then they should remain free of ceilings.

2. Leaves poultry, eggs, food and feed products made from them, tobacco and its products free of ceilings unless the Secretary of Agriculture and the decontrol board act affirmatively to restore controls.

3. Leaves petroleum free of ceilings unless the decontrol board and the OPA administrator act affirmatively to restore them.

4. Revives without change the Federal rent controls which expired June 30 with President Truman's veto of the original OPA Extension Bill.

5. Provides for "reasonable profit" to manufacturers in a pricing formula based on the industry-wide average in 1940, plus industry-wide average cost increases then.

6. Fixes March 31, 1946—instead of June 29 as the Senate had voted—as the basis for percentage discounts and markups to be allowed wholesalers and retail distributors in setting their maximum prices.

7. Transfers price controls over farm commodities to the Secretary of Agriculture.

8. Grants an additional $1,000,000,000 for subsidies but bans any food subsidies after April 1.

9. Guarantees automobile and appliance dealers full prewar margins and discounts until sales return to the 1939-41 average.

10. Kills OPA's maximum average price regulation, intended to assure a supply of low-priced clothing.

JUL 21 1946

Porter Predicts Setback Even If OPA Returns

Washington, July 20 (AP)—OPA Administrator Paul Porter said today that even if price controls are restored "perhaps some of the damage of the last three weeks cannot be repaired."

Porter declared in a radio address that, while OPA is "hard at work on plans to recover some of the ground that has been lost . . ., even with the best of (price-control) bills it isn't going to be an easy job putting the eggs back in the basket."

Hopes For Some Recovery

Asserting it "won't be a case of Humpty-Dumpty, whom all the horses and all the men couldn't put back together again," Porter added:

"Some of the eggs are smashed and perhaps some of the damage of the last three weeks can't be repaired. But I feel confident, with effective authority from Congress, that we can recover a lot of the eggs that have rolled out of the price-control basket—and put a stop to other price increases that are threatening."

Porter's doubt about whether "ground lost" can be recovered raised the question whether he still feels that all June 30 price ceilings can be re-established if controls are revived.

When they expired July 1, Porter said flatly that if Congress did not specifically provide for previous ceilings in any revival bill, OPA would restore them by a general order.

Cites Hide Prices

Porter cited an increase of 68 per cent in hide prices since the removal of controls. He said that unless something is done to prevent it "we may see (prices for) shoes and luggage and ladies' handbags move up still further."

Already there is some concern in OPA whether it will be possible to maintain June 30 ceilings on these items if controls are restored.

Porter disclosed that if they are revived, "OPA expects to be ready with an important list of items that can be taken out from under controls."

"Won't Set Off Inflation"

"I don't need to tell you," he added, "that these items won't be the kind that will set off a chain reaction of inflation. We've seen too much of that happening in the last three weeks without controls."

The OPA chief said also that "when and if legal authority to control prices and rents is restored, we expect to be ready to move on a whole series of pricing actions in the building materials field" in order to increase home construction.

Other OPA officials said the contemplated actions in this field are price increases above June 30 ceilings.

Says Meat "Flood" Can't Last

As for the increased flow of meat to market since the expiration of ceilings, Porter said he hopes "nobody gets the idea" this will continue "with or without price controls."

He said the "present flood" of live stock includes "a great many cattle and hogs which were withheld in May and June when Congress was debating price-control legislation."

The flow of animals "can't last," Porter continued, because "grain is critically scarce today" and without it "you can't continue to expect large quantities of meat."

Not Criticizing Congress

Referring to the months of debate in Congress on extension and then revival of price controls, Porter said:

"I don't want to give the impression, by anything I say, that I am critical of the Congress in its careful, painstaking exercise of its constitutional functions.

"If we were living in a totalitarian system, where every kind of opposing view is held down and suppressed, we could have price control tomorrow if we wanted it. We could get it by an edict or fiat or a stroke of the pen. But I am sure we wouldn't want it that way.

"What we are witnessing is the democratic process at work. . . .

"Whatever the policy is that Congress finally evolves—whatever policy finally is approved by the President—it's going to be the duty of every American to go along with it and make it work, whether we all like it or not."

JUL 21 1946

OPA Employment Trend Normal

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Uncertain future or not, OPA has added a few employés to its rolls since the expiration of price controls.

An official of the agency reported today that, even though there was no assurance when they could be paid, nineteen persons joined the OPA Washington staff during the two-week period which began July 1, when the price act went off the books.

Resignations About Normal

At the same time this official said resignations appear to be holding "at about the normal rate."

He said from July 1 to 15, a total of 56 out of 3,315 of the national-office workers quit their jobs. During the previous three months, the official said, the rate in Washington averaged 56.5 in each of six two-week periods.

In the national office and seven of OPA's nine regional offices there were a total of 21,840 employés on June 30 and 200 fewer on July 15. OPA does not have a report yet from its field offices.

No reports are available yet, either, on the employment picture in the OPA New York and Atlanta regions.

D.C. Turnover "Normal"

As for the net loss of 320 workers in Washington and the seven regions reporting, OPA estimates that is about normal turnover. Officials said the addition of nineteen persons to the Washington staff was considerably below the normal hiring rate, although they were unable to provide a figure.

Most of those hired had applied for jobs before July 1 and had been instructed before the expiration of price controls to report for work this month.

Congress took final action yesterday on OPA's appropriation for the fiscal year which began July 1. Provided price controls are restored, the agency will have $75,000,000 to spend, which is $67,000,000 less than it requested.

Hiring Under Truman Order

OPA now is operating under a presidential order from which, officials said, authority is derived to do what hiring there has been.

Congressional approval of a $75,000,000 appropriation gave rise to optimism in OPA that pay checks due about 18,300 of the agency's 34,000 employés next Wednesday will be ready on time. Others on the OPA staff—about 15,000 field workers—will receive in a few days a week's pay they missed last Wednesday.

Tideover Loans Planned

Before the pay assurances came, two loan funds were started to tide Washington OPA workers over checkless days.

Administrator Paul Porter's office got loan pledges of $3,000 and expected to raise the sum to $10,000 from better-off employés for relief of hardship cases. Another loan fund of more than $10,000 was arranged by the CIO United Public Workers of America, an official said.

OPA officials felt these amounts would be sufficient to care for any emergency cases and keep up the morale of workers.

30.24-4263

Subsidies End A Goal Farmers Long Sought

JUL 21 1946

Washington, July 20 (AP)—The end of OPA's food subsidies has given farm-leader critics of these Federal support payments a victory for which they have been battling for more than a year.

Much of the criticism which such farm organizations as the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation directed at the OPA was not concerned as much with price ceilings as with subsidies.

They contended that the payment of more than $1,500,000,000 a year in subsidies had the effect of giving consumers an "unrealistic" picture of food costs.

Effect On Purchaser

The subsidy program had the effect of dividing people's grocery bills. The consumer paid only a part when he bought food. The Government paid the remainder in subsidies and then collected it in taxes.

Farm leaders feared that if subsidies were continued until food supplies became plentiful, farmers would be forced not only to take a cut in prices but also would lose the subsidies. They argued that Congress would be unwilling to continue subsidies to help pay food-production costs after the war emergency was over.

Wanted "Real" Prices Known

The farm leaders wanted consumers to know the "real" prices of food, thinking they would have a better understanding of farm-price problems in the future, when plentiful supplies—and possibly surpluses—were again available.

In fighting subsidies, the farm organizations argued that the payments did not, in fact, save consumers anything. They emphasized that the subsidies were paid by the Government from taxes on the public and through borrowing which would later have to be retired by taxes.

Governmental proponents of subsidies have held that they were and are an essential instrument for stabilizing the cost of living and of preventing recurring demands for wage increases, with a resulting inflationary spiral.

Present Situation Discussed

Since the subsidies expired there has been an argument as to whether food costs are actually any higher than they were under the OPA, taking subsidies into account.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee reports that a survey in Washington shows that prices are a little less than they were under the OPA, plus subsidies. The committee took into account prices which it said were at "black market" levels under the OPA.

Citing sharp advances in prices

of cattle, hogs, meats and butter since the OPA expired, Government food officials disagree with the Republican report. They contend that prices in general have advanced above the combined total of OPA prices and subsidies.

Officials have figured that the subsidies made the average consumer's grocery bill about $12 a year lower than it otherwise would have been.

Claims On Prices

The OPA and the Agriculture Department said the subsidies had been holding down retail prices by these amounts: Butter, 18 cents a pound; cheese, 8 cents a pound; milk, 2 to 3 cents a quart; wheat flour, 1 cent a pound; white bread, 1 cent a loaf; meat, 5 to 10 cents a pound; sugar, 1 cent a pound; coffee, 5 cents a pound; canned corn, No. 2 can, 1 cent; canned tomatoes, No. 2 can, 2 cents; dry edible beans, seven tenths of a cent a pound.

Subsidy proponents agreed with critics that the subsidies must be paid by taxes. But they said the bulk of the taxes would be paid by higher income-tax payers. Low-income consumers, they said, did save under subsidies, because the amount of taxes they paid was far less than the amount that subsidies saved them on foods—particularly in the cases of poorer people with large families.

2 DIFFERENCES TO HEAD STUDY IN CONFERENCE

JUL 21 1946

Senate, House Far Apart On Military Role And

Violation Penalties

JUL 21 1946

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Loaded with amendments, the Senate's McMahon atomic-energy control bill passed the House today.

Far from the shape in which President Truman indorsed it after unanimous Senate passage early last month, it headed into a Senate-House conference committee for adjustment of differences between the two NIGHT

The major differences are over the voice the military shall have in control of atomic-energy development, and the stiffness of penalties for violations.

House Voted Death Penalty

The Senate proposed a five-member civilian control commission; the House ordered that at least one, and not more than two, members be from the armed forces.

The Senate provided for a civilian director of the military application division; the House insisted that the director be a member of the armed forces.

The Senate approved top penalties of twenty years imprisonment and a $20,000 fine, the House voted the death penalty for major offenses deliberately committed and intended to aid another nation to the detriment of the United States.

265 To 79 Roll-Call Vote

The 265-to-79 roll-call vote that passed the bill was far from indicative of the fight it went through during almost five days of House debate.

The crucial vote was the one just before passage on an effort to send it back to committee. By that move opponents tried to kill the bill until next year. They failed by a count of 195 to 146. Their fight for the military representation and other amendments was won by the scant margin of 116 to 104.

The move to send the measure back to the military committee was engineered by Representative Short (R., Mo.). It was supported by 128 Republicans and 18 Democrats, but 150 Democrats, 43 Republicans and both minor party members joined to repulse them.

Luce Amendment Rejected

The Administration went through a hard fight to save the bill from recommital, Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, pleading for the House not to take such action.

Short and his supporters insisted legislation should not be enacted until world conditions are more settled. The atom bomb, they argued, is safe now in the hands of the military and the secret might leak out if the legislation became law.

Before finally voting, the House turned down an amendment by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) to limit the life of the proposed law to seven years, and upheld a technical objection that knocked out authority for the President to transfer to the new commission unexpended funds of the Army's Manhattan district, its atom-bomb project.

FBI Loyalty Investigations

By voice vote it wrote into the legislation a requirement that the Federal Bureau of Investigation make loyalty investigations of "all persons associated in any capacity with the development and control of atomic energy under the commission. The FBI previously had been given authority to investigate violations of the proposed act.

Stricken from the bill by a standing vote of 62 to 45 was a Senate provision for a $5,000 fine and two years imprisonment for violations of commission regulations dealing wtih reports, inspections, records and safety measures.

A new section defining nuclear fission was approved without discussion or contest, several members declaring that it was no more involved than other sections of the legislation.

Major Provision Of Bill

The House completely rewrote the Senate's patents section which would have given the Government, through the commission, a virtual monopoly on patents and inventions, both new and old, in the field of atomic energy. The House toned down the Senate language sharply, by a 151-to-90 vote, and required that patents or inventions acquired by the commission through purchase or condemnation be returned to the original owners when the commission no longer needs them.

As it passed the House the bill contained these major provisions:

Controls: By a five-member commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with at least one of the members a member of the armed forces; the chairman would receive $17,500 a year, the other members $15,000; they would serve for five-year terms. (The Senate made no provision for a military member.)

Terms Of Office Indefinite

Organization: Under the control commission would be a $15,000-a-year general manager to handle administrative and executive functions. Appointed by the President with approval of the Senate, his term of office would be indefinite.

Four divisions would serve with the commission. They would deal with research, production, engineering and military application and each would be headed by a $14,000-a-year director appointed by the commission. The military application division would be headed by a member of the armed forces. (He would be a civilian under the Senate proposal.)

Provision For Research

The commission would have the assistance of nine civilians appointed by the President for six-year terms and paid $50 a day for time actually on duty as an advisory group.

Research: The commission would insure the continued conduct of research and development activities by private or public institutions or individuals and could arrange for research activities through contracts, agreements and loans. It also would conduct its own research program.

Production of fissionable material (used in releasing atomic energy): It would be unlawful for any person, except under rigid commission control, to own or produce fissionable materials or to own facilities for their production. The commission would be the exclusive owner of all important producing facilities except those used in approved research work.

Unless licensed by the commission, no person could legally manufacture, transfer, or acquire any productive facilities except for authorized research work. The commission would own all reserve deposits of fissionable material in public lands.

President's Approval Required

Military application: The commission could do research in the field of atomic weapons and produce such weapons with approval of the President. It would be required, if the President ordered, to allow the armed forces to make atomic weapons and to furnish the armed forces with necessary material. (The latter provision was put in by the House, its authors contending that without it the armed forces would not make atomic weapons at all.)

Utilization of atomic energy: Licenses would be required for the use of devices utilizing atomic energy; they could not be issued until Congress has had 90 days to study the projects involved. Licenses could not be granted to anyone if the interests of the United States would be jeopardized.

International arrangements: The proposed law would cease to have effect if at any time it conflicts with treaty or international agreements approved by Congress.

Maximum Penalty Of Death

Patents: Generally, the commission could obtain title to all patents and inventions, new or old, through purchase, condemnation or otherwise, in the field of atomic energy.

Penalties for violations: A minimum of a $5,000 fine and a maximum of death.

Judicial review: The general provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, permitting appeals to the courts, would apply to commission actions.

General: The legislation sets up a joint atomic-energy committee of eleven Senate and eleven House members to make a continuing study of commission activities and problems related to the use, development and control of atomic energy.

Atom Workers' Loyalty Check Is Voted

JUL 21 1946

Washington, July 20 (AP)—The House shouted into atomic-energy legislation today an amendment requiring an FBI loyalty check for all persons connected in any way with atomic-energy development.

The amendment, proposed by Representative Dondero (R., Mich.), was approved by a thunderous voice vote amid fresh demands that the entire bill be sent back to the Military Committee for further study.

Dondero's amendment would require the FBI to apply a loyalty check to all persons associated in any capacity with the development and control" of atomic energy under the proposed five-member atomic energy control commission.

Follows Rankin Charge

Its adoption followed a declaration by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) that Communists "are packed into every department of this Government" and the Committee on Un-American Activities "knows about it."

"They are packed into the War Department," Rankin said, and accused Congress of not having "been on the job."

"The first thing you know our people will be blown to pieces by this atomic bomb," he added.

Largely rewritten, the bill will face a Senate-House conference if it escapes the booby traps laid by its opponents. A motion to send the bill back to committee has been drafted by Representative Short (R., Mo.) and its adoption would put the legislation over until next year.

Death Penalty Inserted

Major changes made by the House would provide for military representation on the proposed control commission; permit the death penalty for security violations intended to harm the United States; make it possible for the Army to produce atomic weapons and completely rewrite the Senate's patents section.

The bill now contains these provisions:

OVERALL CONTROLS—By a five-member commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with at least one member from the armed forces. The chairman would receive $17,500 a year, others $15,000, serving for five-year terms. The Senate made no provision for a military member.

JUL 21 1946

$15,000-A-Year Manager

ORGANIZATION—Under the control commission would be a $15,000-a-year general manager. Appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, his term would be indefinite. Four divisions would serve with the commission, dealing with the research, production, engineering and military application and each would be headed by a $14,000-a-year director appointed by the commission. The military application division would be headed by a member of the armed forces under the House bill; by a civilian under the Senate proposal.

MILITARY LIAISON—To look after the military interests in the field of atomic energy, the Secretaries of War and Navy would designate representatives to consult with the commission on military matters. They would have no actual voice in commission proceedings, but the Secretaries could appeal to the President from any commission action in military matters.

Continuous Research

RESEARCH — The commission would operate to insure continued conduct of research and development activities by private or public institutions or individuals and could arrange for research activities through contracts, agreements or loans. It also would conduct its own research program.

PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL (used in releasing atomic energy)—It would be unlawful for any person, except under rigid commission control, to own or produce fissionable materials or to own facilities for their production. The commission would be the exclusive owner of all important producing facilities except those used in approved research work. Unless licensed by the commission, no person could legally manufacture, transfer or acquire any productive facilities except for authorized research. The commission would own all reserve deposits of fissionable material in public lands.

Could Be Made By Army

MILITARY APPLICATION — The commission could do research and produce such weapons with approval of the President. It would be required, if the President ordered, to allow the armed forces to make atomic weapons and to furnish the armed forces with necessary material.

UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY—Licenses would be required for use of devices utilizing atomic energy, but they could not be issued until Congress had had 90 days to study projects involved. Licenses could not be granted to non-American individuals or interests, to foreign governments, or to anyone else if the interests of the United States would be jeopardized.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS—The proposed law would cease to have effect if at any time it conflicts with treaty or international agreements approved by Congress.

Provisions On Patents

PATENTS—Generally, the commission could obtain title to all patents and inventions, new or old, through purchase, condemnation or otherwise, if they are in the field of atomic energy. When the commission no longer has need for the patents or inventions, it would return them to the original owners, who would receive compensation for any loss or damages suffered.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS—A minimum $5,000 fine and a maximum of death. The Senate proposed a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment and a fine of $20,000.

Court Appeals Permitted

JUDICIAL REVIEW—General provisions of the Administration Procedure Act, permitting appeals to the courts, would apply to commission actions.

GENERAL—The legislation sets up a joint atomic-energy committee of eleven Senate and eleven House members to make a continuing study of commission activities and problems related to atomic energy.

SUPER-AIR FORCE IS URGED BY PROBE

JUL 21 1946

Single Cabinet Department Proposal Also Indorsed

Washington, July 20 (AP)—A civilian commission which studied the air war against Germany and Japan urged tonight that the United States establish a super-air force with broad responsibilities for rocket and other defense.

The commission's report to President Truman indorsed the proposal to set up a single Cabinet department to have jurisdiction over the Army, Navy and a separate air force, and recommended prompt action by Congress. But the air force it proposed would go beyond anything so far considered.

"Primary Responsibility"

It advocated that the third service "should be given primary responsibility for passive and active defense against long-range attack on our cities, industries and other substantial resources; for strategic attack, whether by airplane or guided missile; and for all air units other than carrier air and such land-based air units as can be more effective as component parts of the Army or Navy."

"The mission of such a new establishment," it added, "would differ considerably from that of an autonomous air force and would, in certain respects, require additional and broader experience than has heretofore been required by the Army Air Forces alone."

Headed By Franklin D'Olier

The commission, known as the United States Strategic Bombing Survey and headed by Franklin D'Olier, former national commander of the American Legion, also made three other recommendations:

1. Research to keep this country ahead of the world. "Expenditures for research and development on the order of $1,000,000,000 annually may be required to assure an acceptable degree of national security," it said. It noted that "we lagged behind Germany in advanced aerodynamics, jet propulsion and the development of guided missiles. In air armament and torpedoes, even the Japanese were ahead of us."

Better Intelligence Stressed

2. Better intelligence. The report declared that "the present lack of recognized responsibility for intelligence work by the various operating organizations and the present shortage of trained and competent intelligence personnel give cause for alarm and require correction.

3. Armed strength as a force for peace. "As one of the great powers," the report said, "we must be prepared to act in defense of law and to do our share in assuring that other nations live up to their covenant. The United States must have the will and the strength to be a force of peace."

Released Without Comment

The report, one of a series issued by the survey, was released by the White House without comment. In 30 pages of findings preceding the recommendations, it reviewed the growth of American air power in the Pacific, the decline of Japanese strength, and the detailed results of American aerial blows.

"With the benefit of hindsight," the survey found three matters to criticize in the actual conduct of operations:

1. The gasoline, supplies and effort that it took to operate Superfortresses from China in 1943-44 could have been better devoted to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force there.

2. More submarines should have been built and used.

3. Japanese railroads should have been more heavily attacked.

Decision Made In 1943

A decision was made in the fall of 1943 to attack Japanese industrial targets in Manchuria and Kyushu with Superforts based in China. This was before Guam, Saipan and Tinian, which later became B-29 bases, had been captured. Supplies for the China-based B-29's had to be flown from India.

"It appears that the over-all results achieved," the report said, "did not warrant the diversion of effort entailed and that the aviation gasoline and supplies used by the B-29s might have been more profitably allocated to an expansion of the tactical and anti-shipping operations on the 14th Air Force in China."

The report noted that of the 8,900,000 tons of Japanese merchant ships sunk or seriously damaged, submarines accounted for about 60 per cent up to the final months of the war, and for 54.7 per cent over the whole course of the war.

Would Have Been More Effective

"Had we constructed more submarines, earlier concentrated on tankers and more fully co-ordinated long-range air search and attack missions with submarine operations, the ship sinking program might have been even more effective," it commented.

In addition to the part played by submarines, 16.3 per cent of the merchant ship bag was attributed to carrier planes, 10.2 per cent to Army land-based planes, 4.3 per cent to the Navy and Marine land planes, 9.3 to mines, less than one per cent to surface gunfire, and the rest to accidents.

Of 549 Japanese warships totaling 1,744,000 tons which were sunk, however, roughly 625,000 tons were sunk by Navy and Marine planes, 375,000 by submarines, 183,000 by surface ships, 55,000 by army planes and the rest by various other agencies.

Japs Lost 50,000 Planes

All Japan's aircraft carriers were sunk by carrier-based planes or submarines except one which was finished off by surface ships after carrier planes had severely damaged it.

All Japanese plane losses were totalled at 50,000, against 27,000 American planes lost in the Pacific.

Analyzing the selection of bombing targets in Japan, the report found that "even though the urban area attacks and attacks on specific industrial plants contributed a substantial precentage to the over-all decline in Japan's economy, in many segments of that economy their effects were duplicative."

Links To Coal Mines

It added that "an attack on Japan's extremely vulnerable railroad network would have extended and cumulated the effects of the shipping attack already made."

It outlined how rail links to the principal coal mines could have been destroyed and contended that this "would have virtually eliminated further coal movement, would have immobilized the remainder of the rail system through lack of coal, and would have completed the strangulation of Japan's economy."

"This strangulation," it remarked, "would have more effectively and efficiently destroyed the economic structure of the country than individually destroying Japan's cities and factories."

Aerial Mining Program

Again in another section the report said that the strangulation of the Japanese economy could have been accomplished with less effort and duplication "by an earlier commencement of the aerial mining program, concentration of carrier plane attacks in the last months of the war on Japan's remaining merchant shipping rather than on her already immobilized warships, and a co-ordinated B-29 and carrier attack on Japan's vulnerable railroad system beginning in April, 1945."

The total tonnage of bombs dropped by Allied planes in the Pacific was put at 656,400, of which 160,800 or 24 per cent was dropped on the Japanese home islands. In Europe the total tonnage was 2,700,000, of which 1,360,000 fell in Germany.

Average Hits Below 10%

In discussing the B-29 operations, the report disclosed that in the early operations when the Superforts bombed from 30,000 feet "the percentage of bombs dropped which hit the target areas averaged less than 10 per cent.

On March 9, 1945, "a basic revision in the method of B-29 attack was instituted"—night raids with fire bombs from 7,000 feet.

At the lower altitudes "bombing accuracy increased substantially, and averaged 35 to 40 per cent within 1,000 feet of the aiming point in daylight attacks from 20,000 feet or lower."

WORLD COURT DELAY LIKELY

JUL 21 1946

Dulles Proposals May Defer Senate Action.

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—As a result of a series of surprise amendments proposed by John Foster Dulles the Senate may defer until next year any action on American adherence to the new World Court.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) said that Dulles had suggested in a letter to the Foreign Relations Committee several highly technical amendments which Vandenberg said went to the core of important questions.

Dulles, who was foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign, has served as an adviser at Big Four Foreign Ministers conferences and was named by President Truman as an alternate American delegate to the September 25 meeting of the United Nations Assembly in New York.

Previously, Under-Secretary of State Dean C. Acheson had testified before the Foreign Relations group that the President and the Secretary of State have carefully weighed the proposal and have recommended that the United States should deposit its declaration and accept the jurisdiction of the court.

This would involve acknowledging the court's jurisdiction in such matters as the interpretation of treaties and the reparations to be demanded from treaty violators.

As an example of the importance of the changes Dulles proposed, Vandenberg said that one involves the possibility that the United States sometime might be arrayed before the court on an issue in which there were several other nations on the other side.

If all of these nations had said in advance that they, as well as the United States, were willing to accept the court's decision there would be no question of the tribunal's authority. But the Michigan Senator said that Dulles pointed out that one or more of the nations on the opposing side might refuse to submit to the court's verdicts. He said that Dulles proposed a technical amendment to meet such a situation.

JUL 21 1946

China Demands Shipping Of Relief Be Resumed

Indirectly Blames U. N. R. R. A. for Delaying Supplies

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The Chinese government demanded today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration resume suspended relief shipments to China and in a sharply worded statement it indirectly blamed the U. N. R. R. A. itself for delays in distribution of supplies.

U. N. R. R. Director F. H. La Guardia announced suspension of relief shipments two weeks ago, attributing the action to jammed warehouses in the China ports. He said the jam was due to the failure of the Chinese government to distribute the supplies.

Today the embassy said that smooth distribution had been "greatly handicapped by certain difficulties beyond China's control, such as lack of previous notice of procurement abroad, shipments without manifest or invoice, arrival of machinery not requested by China, or of machinery with vital parts missing."

"Large quantities of canned food already spoiled were received and had to be destroyed," the embassy declared.

The embassy argued that the great bulk of supplies received by sea at China ports had been redistributed and that food had gone to Chinese Communist as well as to government-controlled areas.

Major General Lowell Rooks, acting director of U. N. R. R. A., said the Chinese request had not yet come to him. The trouble General Rooks said, is that Shanghai docks are jammed with U. N. R. R. A. machinery shipments to China and once this jam is broken the suspension will be ended. Food, General Rooks said, is moving reasonably well from the port to the starving Chinese in the interior.

House Favors Continuance of Cultural Plan

Sanctions State Department Programs to Promote Understanding of U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Legislation giving Congressional sanction to the State Department's cultural relations program was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

Stripped by the Foreign Affairs Committee of earlier provisions that had generated a storm of opposition, the measure slid through on a voice vote and with only a handful of members present.

Congress recently voted $19,000,000 for the program, which the State Department is extending from South America to other continents.

The legislation authorizes the department to arrange for the exchange of students, technicians and professors and other professional people between the United States and other nations; permits the training of foreign technicians in this country, and provides for establishment of libraries and information centers abroad.

It also allows the department to disseminate abroad information about the United States and its policies, through newspapers, radio and other methods.

To overcome objections of some members, the House wrote into the legislation a declaration of Congressional intention that private news agencies and individuals should be utilized as much as possible in the news dissemination program, and that the State Department should not operate its own news program where existing facilities are adequate.

30.24-4265

It approved also a ban against any State Department monopoly on short wave broadcasts or "any other medium of information" and directed that "outstanding private leaders in American cultural and informational fields" be invited to consult with the department on its cultural and news activities.

A third amendment requires that all propaganda material disseminated by the government must "be identified as to government or private source."

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE VISITS UNLIKELY

JUL 21 1946

Truman Says He's Willing But There's Only A 1-Way Street

Portland, Maine, July 20 (AP)—President Truman favors exchange visits of Russian and American officials and educators but feels that endeavors to that end have proved "it is only a one-way street."

This was disclosed today by Senator Owen Brewster (R., Maine) who made public a letter he had received from the President dated May 27.

The letter was in response to a suggestion by the Portland Young Men's Christian Association that such visits would improve mutual understanding between both nations.

Embassy Staff Accompanied

"We have been unable," said the President, "to get either newspaper publishers or professors from this country any travel rights anywhere in Russia. The members of our embassy staff are not allowed to go anywhere without being accompanied.

"We have had Russian newspaper men and Russian professors, and a great many other people of that nature over here, and have entertained them royally, but we never get a return engagement. We can't very well invade the country unless they want us to."

President Truman related that when Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, was in Moscow with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, he was invited to address the Russian Academy of Science but was never allowed to make the address.

A Molotov Joke

"Molotov asked him to make it and then asked Byrnes if he couldn't take a joke when asked when he wanted him to make the address," the President said.

The text of President Truman's letter:

Dear Owen:

"I appreciated very much your note inclosing a letter from the Portland Young Men's Christian Association in regard to the exchange of officials and educators of the Soviet Union. We have been endeavoring to do just that, but it is only a one-way street.

Can't Get Travel Rights

"When Dr. Conant was in Moscow with Secretary Byrnes he was invited to address the Russian Academy of Sciences but was never allowed to make the address. Molotov asked him to make it and then asked Byrnes if he couldn't take a joke when asked when he wanted him to make the address.

"We have been unable to get either newspaper publishers or professors from this country any travel rights anywhere in Russia. The members of our Embassy staff are not allowed to go anywhere without being accompanied. We have had Russian newspaper men and Russian professors, and a great many other people of that nature over here, and have entertained them royally but we never get a return engagement. We can't very well invade the country unless they want us.

"I am glad to hear from you—have wondered why I hadn't."

Inquiry Orders Files On Rep. Coffee Check

JUL 21 1946

Justice Department Data Sought—Congressman to Be Invited to Tell of Contractor's $2,500—Rep. May Refers Subpoena to Lawyer

Washington, July 20—(AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee ordered the Justice Department today to deliver its files on a $2,500 check described by Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash.) as a "campaign contribution"—an explanation bluntly termed by Senator Brewster (R-Me.) a "belated alibi."

Brewster, a member of the committee, declared that Coffee would be asked for a formal explanation, saying that "the more quickly he appears, the better."

The senator said that Paul A. Olson, former secretary to the Washington legislator, probably will be asked to testify also.

The committee's attention fastened on the Coffee matter as it awaited, without much hope, several members said privately, a response from its summons to Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Committee to explain Tuesday his wartime intervention on behalf of a munitions combine.

Letters Disclosed

Brewster's office made public transcripts of two letters—as copied from photographs which appeared in the Tacoma, Wash., News Tribune on March 5 of this year—From Coffee and Olson to Elvind Anderson, contractor, dated in May, 1941.

Olson wrote that "John" was gratified "by reason of the assurances you gave at the foot of the stairs over in the Capitol building" and said that if a few more people showed the "same sense of appraciation and understanding . . . then the going for John as a member of Congress would be made a lot easier."

The secretary discussed the financial problems faced by a congressman and the various drains on his purse.

Coffee himself wrote 16 days later that "Paul showed me the slip of paper you sent him a few days ago. It is impossible for me to express adequately my deep feeling of gratitude for your helpful co-operation."

There was no mention of any exchange of money in either letter.

$2,500 Check Acknowledged

But in Tacoma, Wash., Coffee acknowledged that he was the recipient of a $2,500 check from Anderson, termed it a campaign contribution, and said that the Justice Department had investigated and found "no basis for action." He said he would "welcome" an inquiry.

Coffee said the matter was widely discussed in a mayoralty campaign in Tacoma in which Olson and Anderson were candidates. He said Anderson was eliminated, and characterized his action in disclosing the matter as "stooping to the lowest form of unscrupulous tactics."

Brewster called in committee counsel George Meader and Francis Flanagan, its ace investigator, and a short time later told a reporter that the Justice Department records were being sought, and that Coffee himself would be "invited" to explain.

"The right nostril of the committee has been very sensitive," he said. "The left one has just begun to smell." Asked for explanation of that remark, he declared that Coffee was on "the left fringe" of the Democratic Party.

'Worries Dispelled'

In his letter to "My Dear Anderson," Coffee wrote that "a considerable share of my worries over the situation Paul described to you have been dispelled. It said that "we were able to be of great help" to Anderson's son on a project, adding:

"It tickled me no end to wire him the good news following my insistent demands upon the USHA. (Apparently the United States Housing Administration) to do something about it. Count on me to be alert whenever your interests are involved."

Olson, too, emphasized in his letter anxiety to aid Anderson. "By now," he said, "I imagine you are in the thick of activity in connection with the contract. Both John and I are very hopeful and anxious that everything goes well for you from start to finish."

It recounted the financial woes of a member of Congress — "this financial strain and burden of putting on a campaign every two years, plus meeting all the demands heaped on a public official in way of tickets, donations, etc., along with the terrific cost of maintaining a family in the national capital.

"However," it added, "this does not deter any of us from making at all times the best fight we can in the interest of the Sixth District and the individual citizens like yourself who live in it."

The letter said it enclosed an announcement of "some more construction" just authorized by the War Department, commenting "it isn't so much, but you may want to bid anyway."

'No Parties Needed'

"This ought to be a simple case," declared Brewster. "It won't require any pictures of pretty women sitting on generals' laps, or of congressmen attending wedding parties."

He said he was referring to pictures, published today, of a wedding party attended by May and high ranking War Department officials. The party was put on by Murray Garsson, one of the promoters of an industrial combine which May has acknowledged aiding.

May, himself, remained mum on the question of whether he would heed the committee's summons. Some committee members have acknowledged lack of power to force him to appear while the Congress was in session.

May later announced to reporters that he has referred to his counsel, Warren Magee of Washington, technical questions raised by the Mead Committee's subpoena.

Because of the pressure of pending Congressional business, May said, he has been unable to handle such matters himself.

Garsson May's Host, Asserts N.Y. Paper

JUL 21 1946

New York, July 20 (AP)—The *Daily News* says in a copyrighted dispatch that Representative Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) and several high-ranking army officers whose names have been linked with the Garsson munitions combine in testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee, attended a lavish party at the Hotel Pierre January 2, 1944, given by Murray W. Garsson.

The *News*, which printed ten pictures of the sumptuous affair, says the party was arranged to celebrate the marriage of Garsson's daughter, Natalie Garsson Kaye, to Major Louis Herman Klebenov, of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The *News* says that among those present were Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, then chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and as such Klevenov's superior officer; Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitte, Porter's successor as chief of the CWS; Albert W. Jacobson, civilian consultant in the legal division of the CWS, and Brig. Gen. Paul X. English, former division chief in the office of the chief of the CWS.

WAR SURPLUS LAG LAID TO 'MUD SLINGING'

JUL 21 1946

Gregory Says It Obstructs Disposal Of Property

Washington, July 20 (AP)— Lieut. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, retiring war assets administrator, declared today that "mud slinging" and pressure groups are obstructing disposal of surplus property.

In a blunt, sharply worded statement issued on the eve of his departure from Government service, the former quartermaster general of the army said:

"Imminent danger threatens our national reconversion if the surplus-disposal agencies are not given the co-operation and support required to maintain an orderly flow of the Government's vast surplus stock pile into normal trade channels."

"Selfish Criticism"

"'Mud slinging' is the proper name for the selfish criticism which is throwing obstacles in the way of the surplus disposal program and can demoralize surplus disposal altogether.

"Special interests have exerted great pressure to open the floodgates of surplus for their own purposes, to the detriment of priority holders and of regular markets. Others seek to lock up surplus goods which may compete with their own interests, despite the existence of legitimate demand, if not critical need."

Gregory, retiring at his own request after 46 years in military service, said in elaborating his statement that by mud slinging he meant "all the comparatively unimportant little incidents (in connection with surplus disposal) which have been magnified into monuments of inefficiency and graft."

"Political Football"

"What did you mean by a comment that surplus disposal must not become a political football?" he was asked.

"Well," Gregory replied, "a congressman has a right to protest to us if a constituent complains about disposal.

"But if a congressman writes a letter and puts it in the *Congressional Record* before it ever gets to me, that's a political football."

Gregory urged the public to give his successor, Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, former chief quartermaster in the European theater of operations, "all the co-operation and assistance necessary to bring the nation's vast surplus disposal program to a swift and efficient completion." Littlejohn will take over his new post Monday.

$829,000,000 In June

Declaring that surplus disposal had increased from $303,000,000 in January, on the basis of original cost of goods, to approximately $829,000,000 in June, Gregory said:

"The War Assets Administration has made substantial progress in the disposal program, despite every conceivable obstacle and insistent false attacks from misinformed individuals.

"I want the American people to know that war surpluses—their property—will soon be moving into established trade channels at the rate of $1,000,000,000 or more each month. Every dollar of surplus disposed of in this way diminishes Government costs, helps fight inflation and aids the restoration of normal business."

Hope Of Longer Draft Holiday

JUL 21 1946

Washington, July 20 (AP)—New enlistment figures kindled hope in congressional quarters today that the Army may be able to prolong its voluntary induction holiday.

Latest returns showed that during June there were 62,493 enlistments in the Army, or more than 20,000 above what the War Department regards as its average monthly needs.

It may be, said Representative Short (R., Mo.), who made the figures public, that the new draft extension law will not have to be used at all or at least that the induction holiday in force during July and August can be continued.

June's Graduation Cited

The figures that Short said he received from the War Department showed that during the first week of June there were 11,745 enlistments. During the second week here were 12,319; the third, 13,093, and the fourth, 25,336.

While no enlistment figures for July are available the department informed Short that a falling off

during the first week could be expected because of the holiday week end.

Army sources quickly pointed out that the heavy enlistment rate in June probably resulted from the graduation from school of thousands of teen-agers who assumed they would be drafted eventually or simply had been waiting for school's end to enlist.

Pay Raise Also Factor

Then, too, the fact that Congress was in the process of raising the pay of enlisted men 50 per cent, an Army spokesman said, "undoubtedly had much to do with the heavy enlistment rate in June."

"Many men had been waiting for Congress to give evidence that it was going to raise the pay," he said, "and in June it was apparent that the raises would be ordered."

Selective service has announced that it will call 25,000 men for induction in September, the first month after the current draft holiday.

JUL 21 1946

Delay Weakens Merger, Says Senator

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) predicted today that shelving the Administration's army-navy merger legislation until next session will weaken its support.

News that President Truman has decided to recede from his demand for action in the fading present session was hailed by Robertson as "a big victory for the Navy." He contended that time and increased co-ordination of the armed forces now under way would diminish demand for the legislation.

Robertson is one of the naval committee members who have been on the Navy Department's side in its opposition to placing Army and Navy under a single defense department headed by one Cabinet member. Committee Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) observed that delay would help in reaching "ultimately a merger that will be acceptable to both the Army and the Navy."

Navy Air-Power Issue

Robertson said that admirals were opposed "to any plans that would cost the Navy its traditional Cabinet post, or take away its land-based air power."

Mr. Truman's changed position was reported by Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee who said the President was informed that House leaders oppose any action on the merger now. The President sent word he was still very much interested in unification and Thomas said he would reintroduce the bill next session.

House Votes Overhaul Of U. S. Foreign Service

Raises Pay of Career Workers; Gives Ambassadors $25,000

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The House passed by a voice vote today and sent to the Senate legislation providing for a broad overhaul of the State Department's Foreign Service.

Sponsors of the measure said it is needed to put America's Foreign Service on a par with those of other principal powers.

One of the chief provisions is to boost salaries of nearly all career workers, including an increase from $17,500 to $25,000 yearly for ambassadors. The proponents said this action would open foreign-service work to persons who are not financially able to accept such posts now.

The House also passed by voice vote another measure establishing an office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

A major section of the reorganization bill would establish a Foreign Service Institute, making possible a post-graduate training school for Foreign Service officers similar to that now attended by Army and Navy officers.

Another provision would call for automatic retirement of officers not qualifying for promotion as often as specified in standards outlined. The bill's sponsors said this would permit the department to clean out "dead wood" among employees.

Other provisions would:

1. Create an office of Director General of the Foreign Service and set up a Foreign Service Board to advise the Secretary of State.

2. Require Foreign Service officers to spend at least three of their first fifteen years of work in the United States and to take home leaves every two years they are abroad to keep them abreast of affairs in the United States.

U. S. Gives East Indies Credit of $100,000,000

JUL 21 1946

Money Will Be Used for Army and Navy Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The Netherlands East Indies today was granted an American credit of $100,000,000 to purchase United States Army and Navy surplus property.

The agreement, the second largest yet negotiated for sale of surplus war equipment to a foreign country, provides that the Dutch must repay in seven years at an interest rate of two and three-eighths per cent. Interest begins July 1, 1947, payment on principal July 1, 1949.

Government officials disclosed that the East Indies government already had used $75,000,000 of the credit for purchases from Army stores in the Pacific.

The only surplus property credit to surpass this was the French agreement signed several months ago which allowed France to buy $300,000,000 of these supplies.

Army Suspends Request Assignments To Europe

Washington, July 20 (AP)—The Army has suspended specific assignment of individual recruits to Europe and the Mediterranean because occupation forces there are at full strength, War Department officials said today.

Regular Army volunteers signing up for three years had been given the choice of selecting these theaters for initial assignment. The privilege was suspended in May for Europe and last month for the Mediterranean, except for six groups of scarce specialists.

The occupation force in Germany and Austria is down to the quota of 307,000 set for July 1 by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Approximately 50,000 troops are in the Mediterranean, it was estimated.

Report Made On Army Banking At War Camps

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Intended as a time saver to military and civilian personnel at 300 major military installations, the War Department set up nonprofit banking facilities handling transactions involving over $307,000,000 monthly.

These temporary banking facilities, made possible through cooperation by local banks and the Treasury Department, did just about everything but lend money, the War Department said today.

The finance department estimated they cashed more than 2,000,000 checks monthly in the amount of $225,000,000. In addition, each month they furnished cash to meet payrolls amounting to $65,000,000, sold about $12,000,000 in war bonds, and handled deposits to individual accounts and organizational accounts of $2,000,000.

First Peace Maneuvers Being Planned By Army

JUL 21 1946

Will Stress Defense Against Possible Polar Attack

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UP).—The Army outlined plans tonight for extensive peace-time maneuvers, with the emphasis on training ground and air forces for defense against possible attack via the polar ice cap.

Other operations in the first large-scale maneuvers since World War II will provide training in amphibious and air-borne operations.

The winter maneuvers will be held at Adak and Ladd Field, Alaska, Camp McCoy, Wis., and Camp Carson, Col. They were designed both to train personnel and to test equipment for combat in sub-zero temperatures.

Besides the winter warfare maneuvers, the training program calls for:

1. A joint Army-Navy amphibious operation in the San Diego-San Climente Island area of Southern California, beginning next Sept. 1 and lasting for three months.

2. Maneuvers by the 82d Air-Borne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C.

B-29 To Continue Cosmic Ray Studies

Washington, July 19 (AP)—An Army B-29 bomber, converted into a flying laboratory, left Wilmington, Ohio, today, the War Department reported, on the first leg of a high-altitude flight to South America to continue studies of cosmic rays.

The plane, used by National Geographic Society and Army Air Forces scientists to discern the effects of the rays on radio transmission, electronics and human beings, was to fly at 35,000 feet nonstop to the Panama Canal Zone. It will operate from there in flights southward, some as far as Peru.

Service Insurance Bill Is Sent to White House

House Accepts Amendments to Liberalizing Measure

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—House acceptance of Senate amendments sent to the White House today legislation liberalizing war-service insurance for members of the armed forces and veterans.

The legislation is designed to give government service insurance for the same features as commercial policies. It permits lump sum payments, ends restrictions on the naming of beneficiaries, adds total disability coverage and provides a flexible system of conversion from military to civilian-type insurance.

The major Senate amendment permits trial by jury on contested claims.

JUL 21 1946

Arnold Sees Polar Attack

Los Angeles, July 20 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, wartime chief of the Army Air Forces, says he believes any future blow against the United States "will come from across the Polar regions, not by way of the seas."

Predicting further atomic bombs "may well be 1,000 times as destructive" as those exploded over Japan, General Arnold countered an inquiry as to whether the United States could know if any other nation were secretly building atomic bombs with this question:

"Who knows what's going on deep inside Russia?"

Predicts Space Ship

Later, in a speech before the Institue of Aeronautical Sciences, he predicted "invasion of the stratosphere" by "true space ships . . . capable of one or more trips around the world."

"You and I know that this is not an idle fantasy," he told engineers attending institute sessions on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. "There is a real possibility of developing a rocket-propelled vehicle which will climb above the atmosphere to such a velocity that its centrifugal force balances the attraction of gravity.

Urges Integration Of Services

"I am told this velocity is of the order of 26,000 feet per second—but five times that already attained by the V-2 (German rocket bomb)."

Arnold urged "complete integration" of all armed services—with air power granted "a place in its own right beside our ground and sea forces"—and a "federalization" of military and civilian resources to continue gains in science and industry achieved in the last war.

Army Measuring Long Noses As Future Gas-Mask Guide

JUL 21 1946

Fort Lewis, Wash., July 20 (AP)—The army long noses are being measured—right down to the tip.

And that tip may have something to do with the size, length and type of gas mask future GI's will wear—just as 63 other measurements being taken of 12,000 men at Fort Lewis may have a large scale effect on almost every describable piece of army equipment.

The Fort Lewis survey is being conducted by the "United States Army anthropometric survey (male), research and development branch, military planning division, office of the quartermaster."

5 Others Make Same Tests

Meanwhile, five other army posts in the United States—Forts Bragg, Beale, Dix, Meade and Sheridan—are taking the same measurements. The subjects are all men being discharged from the service.

In charge at Fort Lewis is Lieut. Edward Sims, of Larchmont, N.Y., and he has 31 men in his detachment. The measurements they take range from weight and stature to nose length, head circumference, ball foot circumference and sitting height.

All this material will be useful in outfitting and equipping future GI's, Lieutenant Sims explains.

"For instance," he said, "we will be interested in establishing new shoe and sock standards—the American male is larger today than he was 25 years ago, and present standards are inadequate."

Further, he said, seats in automobiles, tanks and other vehicles could stand some revamping to make them more nearly conform to average human proportions. Thus, the measurements may have an effect in vehicles on throttle placement, foot-pedal length, steering-column height and angles. And the results will be felt elsewhere. Table and chair heights may be altered, bunks lengthened or lowered, blankets changed.

The possibilities are vast, the lieutenant said, but so is the project—a total of 72,000 men will be measured in the six camps before any norm will be sought.

Non-Physical Characteristics

The survey also takes into consideration nonphysical characteristics. The birthplace of the subject and of his parents, his national extraction and his religion, even his civilian occupation and military specialty are recorded.

It'll be several months before the results of the test are catalogued and forwarded to headquarters at Camp Lee, Va., for final analysis.

JUL 21 1946

Prisoner Of War Sues Japs For $1,000,000

Ogden, Utah, July 20 (AP)—Mark L. Streeter, of Ogden, a prisoner of the Japanese during the entire war, today asked $1,000,000 damages from the Nipponese.

Streeter's claim was filed with the United States Court of Claims, reparations department, at Washington by Attorney David J. Wilson.

Streeter, who was captured on Wake Island, December 23, 1941, based the claim on loss of construction equipment and wages, and asserted damages to his character and reputation.

The former prisoner of war was shipped to Japan and forced to prepare propaganda broadcasts, he charged. He was taken in custody by American forces after the war ended and investigated on orders from Gen. Douglas MarArthur. He was released, however, and returned to the United States recently.

30.24-4267

POLETTI DENIES CHARGE

JUL 21 1946

Disputes Statement of Sicilian That He Backed Monarchy

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Charles Poletti, former United States military governor in Italy, denied today an assertion by Sicilian Separatist Leader Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile that Mr. Poletti told him in 1943 it was necessary to keep the House of Savoy on the throne.

Mr. Poletti, a former New York Governnor who returned to this country last fall after assignments at Palermo, Rome and Milan, said there was a "mistake" in the separatist leader's "recollection," made on the floor of the Constituent Assembly in Rome last night.

Mr. Poletti said he had served notice to the Sicilian and other political leaders shortly after the Allied landings in Sicily that they should not engage in political activities at that time, by order of the Allied command.

"We never took any position on the monarchy," Mr. Poletti said, adding that he had not the "slightest idea" of Signor Finocchiaro Aprile's reasons for having made the statement.

SUPER-CYCLOTRON BUILT

Navy Finances Research Project at University of Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—A super cyclotron, capable of producing five times the maximum energy of any atom smasher now operating, will be constructed at the University of Rochester by the Navy's Office of Research and Invention.

The cylotron, to be used for fundamental nuclear research, will be the second largest in the world and will accelerate protons up to energies above 200 million volts, the university said today. The world's largest cyclotron, which will use deterons instead of protons, is under construction at the University of California.

Funds for the Rochester project will be supplied principally by the Navy, the university said, with the university constructing two buildings to house the equipment.

The magnet of the giant cyclotron will weigh 1,100 tons, as compared with the fifteen-ton magnet in the university's present seven-million volt apparatus. Magnet pole pieces will be about ten feet in diameter, in contrast to the twenty-seven-inch diameter of those in the cyclotron now in operation.

Navy Pilots Unhurt In 4 Crash Landings

JUL 21 1946

Downed by Bad Weather Near Cochranton, Pa.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 20 (AP).—Four Navy fighter planes from Quonset Point, R. I., crash-landed in fields within a two-mile area near Cochranton today, but all four pilots escaped injury.

The pilots identified themselves as Lieutenants R. H. Cash, of Los Angeles; H. R. Drew, of Miami Beach; Carl L. Baker, of Amarillo, Tex., and J. R. Means, of St. Albans, Queens, N. Y.

Lieutenant Mean said the planes were forced down by bad weather and a dwindling gasoline supply. The propellers of all four planes were bent and the wing tips of one plane also were damaged.

Carrier Essex Retired

SEATTLE, July 20 (AP).—The aircraft carrier Essex, one of eight ships which received the Presidential unit citation a few days ago, has joined the nation's "Ghost Fleet." The veteran of major Pacific war engagements went into retirement with assurance from Rear Admiral George H. Fort, 13th Naval District commandant, that "if she is ever needed, she will fight again."

2 Transports Bring 3,500 Troops Home

JUL 21 1946

[By the Associated Press]

More than 3,500 service personnel are scheduled to arrive aboard two vessels today at New York and Seattle.

At New York

St. Albans Victory from Bremen, 1,203 troops.

At Seattle

Marine Devil from Jinsen, 2,355 troops.

night lead palestine

by romney wheeler

JUL 21 1946

london, july 20--(ap)--a proposal that the united states and britain place their joint recommendations on palestine before the united nations security council or general assembly came today from an american jewish leader who advised that "extremist demands by zionist or arab should be ignored."

rabbi morris lazaron of baltimore, speaking at the liberal jewish synagogue in london, asserted that the admission of 100,000 jews into palestine as recommended by the joint british-american inquiry committee would be NO threat to the arabs, but added:

"the palestine probelem is a segment of the world problem and must be considered in the setting of all the complex factors--economic, national, political and religious--which are drawn in it.

"it might be wise for britain and the united states to place their joint recommendations before the council or assembly of the united nations. thus, whatever is done will represent the judgment and have behin

JUL 21 1946

it the sanction of the world."

he said that every consider

something be done to alleviate the misery of these stricken people" awaitin

a haven in the holy land, but added "extremist demands by zionist or arab should be ignored."

meanwhile ~~whmw~~ lt. gen. ~~sw~~ sir alan cunningham, high commissioner for palestine, conferred with colonial secretary george hall on conditions in the holy land.

JUL 21 1946

he was understood to have ~~discussed~~ received guidance on ~~fw~~ future british policy, pending long-range british-american decisions on admission of additional jews to palestine. allegations that some jewish leaders have been connected with ~~terrorism~~ underground activities in the holy land was also believed to have been discussed.

there was NO move by the colonial office or the prime minister's ~~sw~~ headquarters to invite discussions with dr. chaim weizmann, president of the world zionist federation, who is ~~sw~~ remaining in seclusion here.

mb/rwtday/1p

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HAD ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FOR A SERIES OF VISITS WITH RUSSIAN LEADERS.
TA732PED

RUSSIAN-ATOMIC (600)
BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, JULY 20-(AP)-ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, DECLARED TODAY THAT FULL COOPERATION IN THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES IS ESSENTIAL TO THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

WITHOUT SUCH COOPERATION, HE TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT, THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION CANNOT BE ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE DID NOT NAME ANY STATES, BUT HE DID SAY THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME COUNTRIES ARE VERY SENSITIVE ON THE POINT OF EXCHANGING INFORMATION.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE SOVIET PROPOSALS ADVANCED IN STATEMENTS TO THE COMMISSION PROVIDE FOR THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND ITS USE FOR "PEACEFUL PURPOSES." HE GESTURED EMPHATICALLY WHEN HE SAID "PEACEFUL PURPOSES."

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT GROMYKO HAD COMMENTED ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THAT 12-NATION GROUP BEGAN LAST JUNE 14 ITS SEARCH FOR A MEANS OF CONTROLLING THE ATOM FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

JUL 21 1946

THE SOVIET DELEGATE SAID IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT THE QUESTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WAS NOT ESTEEMED PROPERLY IN THE COMMISSION.

HE ADDED THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WOULD DEPEND IN A GREAT DEGREE ON THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

GROMYKO SAT WITH THE SCIENTISTS YESTERDAY AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, HOLDING RUSSIA'S PLACE IN THAT GROUP UNTIL THE SOVIET SCIENTIST DESIGNATED FOR IT TAKES HIS SEAT. HE SAID HE HAD REPEATED HIS PROPOSALS AT THAT MEETING ON THE TASKS OF THE COMMISSION.

HE OUTLINED THEM AS:

1. CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES ON THE SPLITTING OF THE ATOMIC NUCLEUS AND OTHER DISCOVERIES CONNECTED WITH OBTAINING AND USING ATOMIC ENERGY;
2. CONCERNING THE TECHNOLOGY AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES FOR OBTAINING AND USING ATOMIC ENERGY;
3. CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE USE OF THIS ENERGY;
4. CONCERNING THE FORMS, SOURCES, AND LOCATION OF THE RAW MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR OBTAINING ATOMIC ENERGY.

AS

HE SAID THE ABOVE-LISTED PROPOSALS DO NOT INCLUDE [illegible] FOR REVEALING SECRETS ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

JUL 21 1946

(THE STATEMENT ON THE MEETING ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONTAINED A DIRECT QUOTATION ATTRIBUTED TO GROMYKO SAYING THAT "NOBODY IS ASKING FOR SECRETS." THIS STATEMENT ALSO SAID THAT THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE HAD STATED THE TIME WAS RIPE FOR DISCUSSING METHODS OF THE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.)

GROMYKO DECLARED TODAY THAT REFERENCES WHICH ARE OFTEN MADE BY SOME PEOPLE TO THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING SECRET THE PRODUCTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB MUST NOT BE USED AS A PRETEXT FOR PREVENTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND ITS USE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

WITHOUT AN EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

30-24-42-69

TO HAVE COOPERATION, HE SAID.
THEN GROMYKO TURNED TO REPORTS CONCERNING THE THREE-HOUR CLOSED MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ON JULY 12. HE SAID IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT HE HAD OPPOSED ESTABLISHING COMMITTEE NO. 2, WHICH DEALS WITH CONTROLS.
THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE SAID HE DID NOT OPPOSE SUCH A COMMITTEE. RATHER, HE SAID, HE OPPOSED THE FAILURE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE TO INCLUDE THIS SPECIFIC STATEMENT WHICH HE PROPOSED:
1. THAT THE COMMITTEE'S TASK WOULD INCLUDE CONSIDERING MEASURES FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THEIR USE.
GROMYKO SAID SUCH A TASK AS HE OUTLINED FOR THE TERMS OF REFERENCE IS ELEMENTAL IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.
THE TASKS OF THE COMMITTEE AS ANNOUNCED AFTER THE JULY 12 MEETING ARE:
"TO EXAMINE QUESTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING ALL MEASURES DESIGNED TO INSURE THE PREVENTION OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PURPOSES OF DESTRUCTION, AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, AND ALSO INCLUDING SUBJECT MATTERS OF POSSIBLE CONVENTIONS, SANCTIONS AND OBSERVANCE, AND TO MAKE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SAID SUBJECTS."
WB424PED

JUL 21 1946

U.N.
BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JULY 20-(AP)-A $17,783,000 PLANT WHICH LAST MONTH WAS STILL TURNING OUT WEAPONS OF WAR NEARED COMPLETE CONVERSION TODAY INTO A PALACE OF WORLD PEACE.
WITH ONLY THREE WEEKS TO GO UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS FINAL MOVING DATE FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX, CONTRACTORS INCREASED THEIR STAFF OF 300 MEN TO SPEED THE MAKE-OVER OF THE SPRAWLING SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO. FACTORY. THE U.N. ALREADY HAS OPENED SEVERAL OFFICES HERE.
THE COST OF RECONVERSION WAS ESTIMATED UP TO $1,700,000.
THIS TOWN OF 683 POPULATION, SITUATED JUST INLAND FROM THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND IN PROSPEROUS NASSAU COUNTY, ALREADY IS FEELING THE INFLUX OF THE U.N., WHICH PLANS TO REMAIN THE NEXT THREE TO FIVE YEARS.
TAXI DRIVERS CHARGE AS MUCH AS $2.50 FOR THE THREE MILES TO THE NEAREST LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION AT GREAT NECK, AND LAKE SUCCESS OFFICIALS REPORTED "SEVERAL NEW FAMILIES" HAD SOMEHOW FOUND PLACES TO LIVE HERE.

JUL 21 1946

WITH STRICT ZONING LAWS, THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE OF IMMEDIATE BUSINESS EXPANSION WITHIN THE TOWN, WHICH NOW HAS ONLY TWO COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS--A DELICATESSEN AND A LIQUOR STORE. HOWEVER, RESTAURANTS AND TAVERNS ALONG THE BROAD HIGHWAYS AND IN THE NEARBY VILLAGES LOOKED FOR ADDED BUSINESS AND THE HOUSING SITUATION NATURALLY HAS BECOME MORE ACUTE.
THE U.N. ITSELF MANAGED TO GET THROUGH HOUSING PROJECTS UNDER WAY IN THIS SECTION WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL CARE FOR NEARLY 1,000 FAMILIES AND ALL NEARBY TOWNS ARE BEING CANVASSED FOR ROOMS.
THE SHORE AREA IS DOTTED WITH COUNTRY ESTATES AND SEVERAL DELEGATIONS AND TOP U.N. OFFICIALS HAVE PURCHASED OR LEASED SPACIOUS HOMES.
OUT AT THE PEACE PLANT, WORKMEN CONCENTRATED ON A 6,400 SQUARE FOOT, AIR-CONDITIONED, SOUND-PROOF CHAMBER FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL. DESIGNED TO BE A MODEL OF BEAUTY AND DIGNITY, THE ROOM WILL SEAT 750 PERSONS.
PLANS INCLUDE ANOTHER CHAMBER TO BE SHARED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, FOUR HUGE CONFERENCE ROOMS, 10 COMMITTEE ROOMS AND APPROXIMATELY 300 INDIVIDUAL OFFICES.

A16
ALL U.N. ACTIVITIES WILL BE HOUSED IN THE 600,000 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE EXCEPT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH MEATS IN SEPTEMBER AT THE 1939-40 WORLD'S FAIR SITE IN NEARBY FLUSHING.
SPERRY VACATED THE AREA GIVEN OVER TO THE U.N. JULY 1 BUT WILL CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN OTHER FACTORY BUILDINGS. BOTH SPERRY AND THE U.N. LEASE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
POINTING TO THE "CAMPUS" WHERE WILL FLY THE FLAGS OF THE 51 UNITED NATIONS, ONE OF THE SPERRY EMPLOYES SAID:
"WELL, WITH THE PROBLEMS THEY HAVE THEY COULDN'T HAVE PICKED A TOWN WITH A BETTER NAME."
JP324AED

JUL 21 1946

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID DISTRIBUTION IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS SERVICE OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK, 27, NEW YORK. THE PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WILL BE 15 CENTS PER COPY, WITH AN ANNUAL SUBCRIPTION RATE OF $6.00. ADD nec York (UN-weekly) VYY Thurs.

BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)-U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN INFORMED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES THAT FRED W.KALTENBACH, FORMERLY OF WATERLOO, IOWA, WHO WAS WANTED BY THE AMERICANS FOR ALLEGED SPREADING OF NAZI PROPAGANDA DURING THE WAR, DIED LAST OCTOBER IN THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.
LS612AED

JUL 21 1946

VATICAN CITY, JULY 20-(AP)-POPE PIUS TODAY EXPRESSED HIS BELIEF THAT NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS THAT BEING DISCUSSED IN FRANCE, THREATENED TO ACCENTUATE THE "MECHANICAL CHARACTER OF LIFE AND OF LABOR IN COMMON."
CONSEQUENTLY, THE PONTIFF SAID, "THE PROFIT THAT IT (NATIONALIZATION) BEARS IN BENEFIT OF A TRUE COMMUNITY X X X IS SUBJECT TO GREAT CAUTION."
HE MADE THE COMMENT IN A PAPAL LETTER TO PROF. CHARLES FLORY, PRESIDENT OF THE "SEMAINES SOCIALES DE FRANCE," ON THE OCCASION OF THE 33RD "SOCIAL WEEK" SOON TO BE HELD AT STRASBOURG.
THE LETTER, IN FRENCH, WAS PUBLISHED IN L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER.
MJ1145AED

JUL 21 1946

PRAGUE, JULY 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES IN AN INFORMAL ADDRESS AT MORAVSKA OSTRAVA SAID TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD YIELD TO POLAND ANY OF THE TERRITORY OF THE TESIN (TESCHEN) REGION, ON THE POLISH BORDER.
NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CZECHS AND POLES IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPROXIMATELY 135 SQUARE MILES OF DISPUTED TERRITORY BROKE DOWN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.
BENES SAID THE PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT WERE VITAL TO CZECH ECONOMY AND DECLARED IT WOULD BE "TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF BOTH SLAV STATES" NOT TO RENEW DISCUSSIONS.
TA943PED

EOLO PRAGUE

WARSAW, JULY 20-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SPEECH TODAY AT MORAVSKA OSTRAVA BY PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAMPERED MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT BENES' REMARK THAT CZECHS WOULD NOT YIELD ANY OF THE DISPUTED TESIN (TESCHEN) TERRITORY "DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ATMOSPHERE OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING WHICH AT LAST HAD BEGUN TO APPEAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

"POLAND ALWAYS WANTED TO COMPROMISE ON TERRITORIAL ISSUES AND STILL IS WILLING TO COME TO TERMS, BUT THAT MEANS COMPROMISE ON BOTH SIDES, NOT ONLY ONE," HE ADDED.

TA945PED

WARSAW, JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-KAROL POPIEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC SUPPORTED POLISH LABOR PARTY, HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE PARTY HAS SUSPENDED ITS ACTIVITIES "UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE CHANGES."

DAY

POPIEL'S STATEMENT WAS MADE AFTER A CONFERENCE OF PROVINCIAL LEADERS TO CONSIDER THE ORGANIZATION'S FUTURE. THE GOVERNMENT HAD BANNED THE PARTY CONGRESS WHICH HAD BEEN CALLED FOR YESTERDAY. THE PRESIDENT SAID THE PARTY WAS UNABLE TO FUNCTION UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.

PREVIOUSLY POPIEL HAD CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT WITH VIOLATING "ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS CONCERNING POLITICAL FREEDOM IN POLAND" BY BANNING THE PARTY CONGRESS. HE CLAIMED THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE THE LABOR PARTY HAD CONSISTENTLY SIDED WITH VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY. THE TWO GROUPS ARE THE PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION PARTIES IN POLAND.

JS1058AED

JUL 21 1946

HONOLULU, JULY 20-(AP)-ALEXANDER F.KERENSKY, WHOSE ILL-FATED GOVERNMENT AFTER THE FALL OF THE LAST RUSSIAN CZAR WAS IN TURN OVER-THROWN BY THE SOVIETS, TODAY DESCRIBED THE CONDITION OF THE WORLD AS "MORE DESPERATE THAN AFTER THE LAST WAR."

A PASSENGER ABOARD THE LINER MARIPOSA EN ROUTE FROM ASTRALIA TO THE PACIFIC COAST AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO NEW YORK, KERENSKY PAUSED HERE BRIEFLY TODAY TO COMPARE THE SITUATION WITH THAT FOLLOWING WORLD I.

"THE CONFLICT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NORMAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE BIG POWERS IS ABOUT THE SAME AS THAT AFTER THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE EXCEPT THAT THE ACTORS ARE DIFFERENT," HE SAID.

THE 65-YEAR-OLD EXILED RUSSIAN LEADER OF THAT COUNTRY'S SO-CALLED "DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS," ADDED THAT TODAY'S COMBINATION WAS "MORE DESPERATE" THAN THAT AFTER THE LAST WAR.

KERENSKY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION TODAY FOR WAR WAS BLACK, THAT "PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY NO COUNTRY IS READY FOR WAR AND NO NATION WANTS WAR. BUT AS FAR AS A REVOLUTION IS CONCERNED A REVOLUTION IS GOING ON RIGHT NOW.

"RUSSIA HAS LESS FREEDOM NOW THAN BEFORE," HE SAID. "POLITICALLY, EVEN LESS THAN UNDER THE CZAR."

HE SAID THAT MANY RUSSIANS BELIEVED THE KREMLIN, AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF HIS GOVERNMENT, WOULD MAKE CONCESSIONS FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THAT VAST COUNTRY BUT THAT "NOTHING HAPPENED" ALONG THAT LINE AFTER THE SOVIETS CAME INTO POWER.

"RUSSIA'S TOTALITARIAN REGIME IS A NEGATION OF ALL FREEDOMS," HE SAID.

KERENSKY IS RETURNING TO NEW YORK TO RENEW SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS BROKEN EIGHT YEARS AGO BY HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GM842PCS NM

TOKYO, SUNDAY JULY 21-(AP)-MAJOR GENERAL MYRON KRAMER, WHO WILL REPLACE MASSACHUSETTS' CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN P. HIGGINS AS THE UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN THE FAR EAST, ARRIVED TODAY BY AIR FROM THE STATES.

AA940PPS NM

JUL 21 1946

THE CHINESE MISSION SPOKESMAN SAID THE DISPUTE INVOLVED "COMMERCIAL COMPLICATIONS OR FRICTION" BETWEEN CHINESE AND A JAPANESE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS MATSUDA GUMI, CONTROLLED BY THE WIDOW OF A TOKYO BLACKMARKETEER SLAIN RECENTLY.

THE ORGANIZATION, THE CHINESE SPOKESMAN SAID, HAD RENTED A SECTION OF STALLS TO CHINESE, BUT THEN "BREACHED THEIR CONTRACT" AND STARTED TEARING DOWN CHINESE SHOPS AND ASSAULTING THE OPERATORS.

THERE WAS NO COMMENT BY AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES. U.S. SOLDIERS PATROLLED THE AREA.

POLICE DIRECTOR NOBURO TANIKAWA OPPOSED THE DISARMING SUGGESTION IN A STATEMENT SAYING THAT SIX TOKYO POLICEMEN HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND MANY SLIGHTLY INJURED IN ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL THE ILLEGAL BLACK-MARKET OPERATORS WHO LARGELY "ARE NON-JAPANESE AND DIFFICULT TO CONTROL." ADD TOKYO (MARKET) XYX AMER

DAY

A51FX

JUL 21 1946

"THE POLICE ARE STAKING THEIR LIVES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW," TANIKAWA SAID, "BUT THE PEOPLE JUST STAND BY WITHOUT GIVING COOPERATION."

HE REPORTED THAT A POLICEMAN RECENTLY WAS KILLED BY BLACK-MARKETERS ON NORTHERN KYUSHU.

MEANWHILE, POLICE OFFICIALS FROM TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KYOTO, OSAKA, NAGOYA AND KOBE MET AT NAGOYA TO PLAN A CONCERTED DRIVE STARTING IN AUGUST TO ENFORCE PRICE REGULATIONS AND CURTAIL STALL MARKETS TO WIPE OUT THE BLACK MARKETS.

HF133APS NM

BIKINI (550)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S APPALACHIAN, SUNDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-OPERATION CROSSROADS TODAY NEARED ITS SECOND CLIMACTIC TEST, WHICH WILL BE THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE ATOMIC AGE HAS MADE PRESENT-DAY NAVIES OBSOLETE.

FROM THE TESTS CONDUCTED IN BIKINI LAGOON, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WILL MAKE THEIR DECISIONS AND DRAW A GREAT MANY CONCLUSIONS ON WHAT THE ATOMIC BOMB HAS DONE TO SHAPE NAVIES OF THE FUTURE.

THE SECOND TEST, SCHEDULED FOR JULY 25, BIKINI TIME (JULY 24, U.S. TIME), PERHAPS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE FIRST, STAGED JULY 1, IN DETERMINING THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF ATOMIC ENERGY LOOSED AGAINST NAVAL VESSELS. IT WILL BE A SHALLOW UNDERWATER EXPLOSION GREATER THAN MAN-MADE EXPLOSION IN MARINE HISTORY--THROWING FANTASTIC PRESSURES AGAINST SHIPS' HULLS.

THE FIRST TEST, IN WHICH THE BOMB BURST IN THE AIR ABOVE THE TARGET FLEET, PROVED THAT NAVAL ARCHITECTS MUST REDESIGN SUPERSTRUCTURES OF FUTURE COMBAT VESSELS. ON THE OLD SUPERSTRUCTURES, THE COMPARATIVELY FRAGILE MASTS, STACKS AND EXPOSED RADIO AND RADAR ANTENNAE, WERE TWISTED OR CRUMPLED INTO USELESSNESS BY THE FURY OF THE

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ATOMIC BURST.

THIS TIME THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THE BOMB WILL BE PITTED AGAINST THE HULLS OF THE TARGET VESSELS. THIS EXPLOSION WILL PUT PRESSURE AGAINST THEM MUCH LIKE A GIANT RAMROD.

"WHAT CHANGES IN NAVAL STRATEGY AND TACTICS ARE NECESSARY WILL BE THE DECISION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF," VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE TEST OPERATION, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS.

THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL CHANGE NAVAL TACTICS AND STRATEGY AS WELL AS CONSTRUCTION IS A CERTAINTY. FOR NOT ONLY DOES THE BOMB CREATE A FANTASTIC SHOCK AND BLAST THREAT TO SHIPS, BUT DEADLY RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS MUST BE RECKONED WITH.

JUL 21 1946

A182KX

FIFTEEN PERCENT OF THE ANIMALS PLACED ABOARD SHIPS IN THE FIRST TEST WERE EITHER KILLED OUTRIGHT OR HAVE DIED SINCE. MORE OF THEM MAY DIE FROM EXPOSURE TO LETHAL RAYS. ADMIRAL BLANDY SAID HE CONSIDERED IT TOO EARLY FOR A FINAL ESTIMATE ON WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THE SHIPS HAD BEEN MANNED AS FOR COMBAT.

CROSSROADS PERSONNEL IS SET FOR THE SECOND TEST. THURSDAY'S REHEARSAL WENT OFF ON SCHEDULE AND WAS MARRED ONLY BY PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC FLARE, BLAMED ON A STRAY RADIO IMPULSE.

THERE WILL BE HIGH DRAMA IN BIKINI LAGOON IN THE LAST HOURS BEFORE THE EXPLOSION. AFTER THE LAGOON IS DESERTED BY NON-TARGET SHIPS, A SMALL GROUP OF MEN WILL GO TO A SPECIAL RAFT IN THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET.

THEY WILL PREPARE THE ATOMIC WEAPON, SUSPENDED FROM A BARGE AT A DEPTH THAT WILL REMAIN A SECRET. PLUTONIUM WILL BE PLACED IN THE BOMB CASING AND THE INTRICATE TRIGGER MECHANISM WILL BE SET.

WHEN EVERYTHING IS IN READINESS, THE MEN WILL LEAVE IN FAST BOATS. A SERIES OF CLOCKS AND RADIO IMPULSES WILL PREPARE THE BOMB FOR EXPLOSION AND THE FINAL RADIO IMPULSE WILL FIRE IT.

THIS TYPE OF LONG-DISTANCE FIRING BY RADIO IMUPLSE HAS NEVER BEEN TRIED BEFORE. BUT IN REHEARSAL IT ACTIVATED AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE STIMULATING THE BOMB TRIGGER MECHANISM, AND CROSSROADS OFFICIALS SAY IT WORKED PERFECTLY.

HOWEVER, IF THE DETONATING IMPULSE SHOULD FAIL, SCIENTISTS SAY THE BOMB WOULD NOT BECOME AN UNCONTROLLED WEAPON. IT WOULD BE DISARMED BY CLOCK MECHANISMS AND RENDERED HARMLESS FOR THE MEN WHO WOULD HAVE TO RETURN AND RESET THE TRIGGER FOR ANOTHER TRY.

JQ1257PCS JUL 21 1946

KWAJALEIN, SUNDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-EVEN VIPS (VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS) ARE ARDENT SOUVENIR COLLECTORS.

COMMODORE BEN H.WYATT, MARSHALL ISLANDS COMMANDER WHO HAS BEEN HOST TO SOME 500 VIPS FOR THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TESTS, LEARNED THIS TO HIS DISMAY. HIS GUESTS HAVE INCLUDED SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, ADMIRALS, GENERALS.

WYATT HAS A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF MARSHALLESE HANDICRAFT. RECENTLY WHILE PROUDLY SHOWING A NATIVE HARPOON TO VISITORS HE NOTICED THAT 12 OF ITS 16 SHARK'S TEETH HAD BEEN REMOVED.

"VIPS," DISGUSTEDLY EXCLAIMED WYATT WHO HAD GONE FAR BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO PROVIDE AS MUCH MARSHALLESE HANDICRAFT AS POSSIBLE FOR GUESTS DESIRING SOUVENIRS.

GM456PCS NM

WIEBOLDT, OF 629 CENTRAL ST., EVANSTON, ILL., PLANS TO RETURN TO NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY THERE IN SEPTEMBER FOR POSTGRADUATE WORK IN PHYSICS. ADD KWAJALEIN (JAPS) XXX worked (ENDURY)

THE OTHER SIX IN THE GROUP ARE:

GUNNAR THORNTON, QUINCY, MASS.; GUNTHER RUDENBERG, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND RAYMOND TAYLOR, SAN MATEO, CALIF., WHO ALSO WERE IN THE ARMY ENGINEERING CORPS AT LOS ALAMOS; EDWIN BRAGDON, EVANSTON, ILL., DAVID BARTON, SHREVEPORT, LA., AND WILLIAM LAWRENCE OF LOS ANGELES.

BRAGDON AND TAYLOR PLAN TO REMAIN WITH THE LOS ALAMOS GROUP FOR SOME TIME. THORNTON PLANS TO GO TO TUFTS, RUDENBERG TO HARVARD, BARTON TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY AND LAWRENCE TO UCLA IN THE FALL.

JQ247PCS

Student Rebels Overthrow Bolivian Government; Assassinate President; Hang Body From Lamppost

JUL 22 1946

TOLL IN STREET FIGHTING SET AT 2,000; VILLARROEL PLOT TO ESCAPE FOILED

University And Courts Represented In New Government

JUL 22 1946

La Paz, Bolivia, July 21 (AP)—Revolutionists assassinated President Gualberto Villarroel and seized control of the Government today in a new uprising, the climax of three days of street fighting in which approximately 2,000 were reported killed or wounded.

The President's body was stripped of its clothes by angry mobs and hanged twice from a lamppost. The revolutionists then draped the body over a tank and paraded it through the streets.

Hurled From Balcony

The revolutionists credited this display with taking most of the fight out of Villarroel's followers, who had continued to resist.

Reports differed as to how the President met his death.

One source said that crowds surged into the presidential palace and found Villarroel hiding in the attic. Another report said he was wounded when he tried to escape through the palace corridors.

After his capture, he was hurled from a palace balcony onto the street, where his clothes were ripped off by the crowds.

Escape Plot Foiled

A dramatic escape plot, which involved flight from the country in a private plane, was foiled at the last minute.

The President's body, covered only by a sheet, was strung up on a tall lamppost. His official picture, a photograph, was pinned to the sheet, and one of his military boots was placed under his left arm.

Armed with weapons they had seized from Government strongholds, the revolutionists reployed throughout La Paz and its environs seeking other leading figures in the Villarroel government who had escaped. A revolutionist radio called on the students to organized armed crowds to prevent looting and barbarous actions.

New Government Formed

Even while fighting was continuing against scattered pockets of resistance, the revolutionists formed an institutional government. They also regrouped their forces to prevent a counter-revolution and released imprisoned political prisoners.

During three days of fighting, hundreds of people were believed killed or wounded. There were no exact casualty figures, but deaths were reported to have been high, particularly among the workers and students who made up the backbone of the revolutionary forces. Women and children also took part in the uprising.

Villaroel almost made good his escape. While the revolutionists were advancing toward the center of the city the radio station on the Government building asked the air base to send cars to pick up the President and some members of his Government and take them to the waiting plane.

Planned To Shoot Way Clear

This broadcast said the president's party would shoot its way clear with machineguns.

Quickly, the revolutionists erected barricades in adjacent streets and launched an attack on the government building.

Roberto Hinojosa, director general of propaganda, was among the government officials killed. Police Captain Humberto Carrasco was held under arrest at the government building. Major Jose Escobar, communications director; Police Captain Roberto Dominquez and numerous political supporters of Villarroel took refuge in embassies in the city.

Although Villarroel only yesterday had named a new cabinet composed entirely of military men, some units of the Bolivian Army joined the revolutionary movement which had been formed from various civilian groups.

Nestor Guillen, dean of the Superior Court of the District of La Paz, was one of the members of the new government selected by the revolutionists. A representative from the University of La Paz and a representative from the teachers' confederation also were named.

Radio America, where the emergency committee of La Paz University called for Tomas Monje Gutierrez, president of the district court, to deliver the provisional government to the revolutionists and appealed to the armed forces to isolate the Manzaneda zone, focal point of resistance by Villarroel's forces.

The Sucre and Loa regiments have joined the revolutionary movement, the broadcast continued, and have taken up positions on Avenue Arce.

Heavy Fighting At Arsenal

Heavy fighting occurred at the capital's arsenal before the revolutionary forces forced the backers of Villaroel to retire.

The revolutionists attacked the city hall and the traffic headquarters and after taking weapons from there they stormed the central jail and liberated political prisoners.

The police school and the streets of the central zone entering the Plaza Murillo where the Government building is located then were captured in heavy fighting. The Government building itself was entered.

Fighting still was going on against some centers of resistance.

Large stores of arms and ammunition were concentrated at the university where a regiment was formed to put down any attempt at a counter-movement.

Search For Party Leaders

The revolutionists commenced a search for Victor Paz Estenssoro and other leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) who were reported to have escaped.

The MNR is the political organization which supported Villarroel. In addition to directing ths party, Estenssoro had served as Minister of Economy and Minister of Finance.

JUNTA NAMED VILLARROEL

JUL 22 1946

Presidency Won In 1943 By Revolutionary Movement

La Paz, Bolivia, July 21 (AP)—Gualberto Villarroel, Bolivian "strong man" overthrown and hanged in today's revolt, had gained the presidency December 20, 1943, also by means of a revolution.

He came to power after a group of army officers in co-operation with the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) deposed the government of Gen. Enrique Penaranda and set up a junta.

Gained Assembly Majority

Later the junta was dissolved and replaced by a provisional government which Villarroel headed.

In the election of June 2, 1944, the MNR gained a majority in the constituent assembly, and one of the assembly's first acts was to elect Villarroel as constitutional president.

In a state of political turmoil for the past five weeks, Bolivia has had two revolts within that period.

Last Thursday and Friday, authoritative sources said, more than 100 persons were killed and more than 150 were wounded in clashes in La Paz between police and groups demonstrating against the virtual dictatorship of the Villarroel Government.

Entrenched At University

Government announcements and reports from near-by states indicated that students and teachers in La Paz University were the chief participants in the rebellion. On Thursday a large group of heavily armed students entrenched themselves on the university grounds, but surrendered that night, the Government said.

During the week end public indignation in Boliva was at fever pitch, one source said, because police had fired into a crowd of civilian demonstrators during the disturbance.

On June 13 the Government stamped out an attempted coup in which army flyers attempted to bomb La Paz. The Government announced later that five persons were killed in that revolt.

Army Numbers 15,000

Bolivia has a population of more than 3,500,000 and its chief source of income is mining. Its army has a total estimated enrollment of about 15,000, while the national police number about 12,000.

Before the news of today's uprising in La Paz reached Buenos Aires, observers in the latter city gave this picture of the Bolivian political situation:

Villarroel, by his action yesterday in forming a Cabinet made up of members of a secret military lodge, revealed that he was preparing to step down in favor of another military strong man.

Belmonte May Be Choice

This strong man, according to the military clique's plan, would be Major Elias Belmonte Pabon, who lived in exile in Germany, Spain and Portugal throughout the war after former President Enrique Penaranda branded him a "would-be quisling" in a Nazi-directed plot several years ago to seize power in Bolivia.

Belmonte now may be en route to Bolivia from Portugal, the Buenos Aires informants said. They recalled that the La Paz newspaper *Ultimahora* published a report July 11 that he had left Lisbon. *Ultimahora*, which with other La Paz newspapers was confiscated by the Government after last month's attempted revolution, was in the hands of Villarroel's regime when this dispatch was published, they pointed out.

Named In U.S. Blue Book

Belmonte served during the war as Bolivian air attaché in Berlin. He is described in the American State Department blue book on Nazi activities in South America as an active collaborator with the Nazis and an intimate associate of Nazi officials.

After Villarroel announced the formation of his new Cabinet yesterday, the observers in Buenos Aires said it was clear that all civilian elements not only were out of the government but actively were opposing it.

The steadily rising cost of living in Bolivia, believed to be probably the highest in the hemisphere, and currency inflation has added to the unrest in the country, it was said.

Political Feud Spurs Plea For Probe of British Press

JUL 22 1946

LONDON, July 21—(AP) A feud that had its origin in the bitterness of last summer's general election campaign will come to a head this week when a delegation from the National Union of Journalists presents its plea for an investigation of the British press to the sympathetic lord president of the council, Herbert Morrison.

More than 100 Labor members of Parliament are backing the trade unionists' move, which has the outspoken support of Sir Hartley Shawcross, the attorney general, and of Food Minister John Strachey. Several other ministers are inclined to favor it, but Prime Minister Attlee and the remaining members of his government have not yet committed themselves.

Newspapers Divided

The newspapers are divided on the merits of the proposed investigation by a royal commission. Some say they would welcome it, declaring they have nothing to hide. But the majority sees in the proposal the threat of government interference with traditional freedom of the press.

Well to the left of their employers politically, the journalists began talking of a "searchlight" on press ownership during the heat of the campaign that ousted Winston Churchill and set Clement Attlee, whose Socialist views are opposed by most newspaper owners, in his place.

They called for an investigation at their annual meeting in April, and the Labor M.P.'s followed through early this month by pressing for an inquiry into "the ownership and control of the press," any "monopolistic tendencies" and "the influence of financial and advertising interests" upon newspapers.

The energetic Morrison, who welcomed the idea in principle, already had accused the Conservative press of "suppressions, misrepresentations and inventions." He said he was "especially unhappy" about the Kemsley group of newspapers and wished the provincial cities that had Kemsley papers would "do something about it."

Shawcross, the government's legal adviser, spoke with equal sharpness, citing "numerous examples" from the election:

"You remember Lord Beaverbrook's definite and repeated assertion that if the Labor party were returned to power we should have a permanent and extended system of compulsory direction of labor," Sir Hartley said. "Quite untrue, but repeated day after day.

"And Mr. Churchill's talk about the Gestapo: His pretended fear that Mr. (Harold) Laski would really govern the country from behind the scenes. The minute the election was over, all these things disappeared from the press."

In a campaign speech in 1945, Churchill said no Socialist system, such as he said was being advocated by the Labor party, could operate without "some form of the Gestapo."

Churchill and Shawcross had a sharp tilt Friday night over the proposed press investigation during by-election campaign speeches at Bexley. The former prime minister asserted that the Labor government was "already reaching out their hands against the freedom of the press." He charged that the government leaders "do not like to be criticized" and were "thin-skinned."

Shawcross, defending the proposed investigation, said that "the fullest freedom of discussion" should be maintained but that everybody should understand "just how the press is organized."

Beaverbrook Is Target

Beaverbrook, a leading target of Labor criticism of the press, publishes The Daily Express which claims the world's largest daily circulation of 3,575,000 and is published simultaneously in Britain's major cities. Its Sunday edition circulation is 2,283,000.

Other chief targets of the Labor M.P.'s, many of whom are members of the journalists' union, include the Kemsley group, with five London and 15 provincial newspapers, and the News of the World, claiming a world record Sunday circulation of more than 4,000,000.

Critics of the newspapers make two principal complaints: Bigness and unfairness. They contend the great newspaper combinations squeeze out small competitors that are more likely to treat a Labor government sympathetically. They complain that the facts of Labor's program are not being presented.

Morrison has said that the "Tory" press gives the impression Parliament has been turned into a rubber-stamp. Strachey protested that the government's food program was consistently misrepresented, particularly the controversial bread rationing.

Strachey said the public was being given a false impression that the government was lax in getting food from Ireland. Shawcross charged that what he called the "gutter press" was inflating stories of anti-bread rationing petitions.

Newspapers Reply

Today's newspapers replied with with vigor, terming Shawcross' remarks "wildly abusive." Lord Kemsley's Sunday Times said that if Conservative newspapers were "tied," as it said the Labor party's organ, The Daily Herald, was "tied," then "freedom of political discussion in the press as we have known it would be destroyed."

"We appear to be entering on another great controversy about the freedom of the press, one that may be as important as some earlier struggles in that field which are now part of history," The Sunday Times said.

The News of The World commented that "the press of this country as a whole is used to being unjustly attacked and will be ready to defend itself against such ridiculous and unfounded allegations."

The Sunday Chronicle—a Kemsley newspaper, like The Sunday Times — concluded an editorial: "This newspaper insists upon the right to edit itself—it insists upon being allowed to think and speak in its own behalf. It rejects Mr. Morrison's apparent wish to do both for it."

FEDERAL PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Partitioning, With Central Administration, Considered

JUL 22 1946

London, July 21 (AP)—British press sources said today the division of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish communities with a central administration was being seriously considered by British-American experts who have been holding policy discussions here for

JUL 22 1946

30.24-4273

more than a week.

"General support for a federal system in Palestine, on the lines of the proposed settlement in India," was reported by the *Sunday Times* political correspondent, and the *Sunday Observer* said some of the conferees "are coming around to the idea of a federal solution."

Government Silence Continues

Government officials, who have kept silent on progress of the negotiations, did not comment immediately on the reported Federal plan.

Such a solution, it was pointed out by British sources, could be squared with the Anglo-American Palestine inquiry committee's recommendation that Palestine be neither an Arab nor a Jewish state, and with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's remark at Bournemouth last month that "a Palestine state," representing both Jew and Arab, was needed.

Partition into separate states was recommended by a British royal commission before the war, but the recommendation — criticized both by Jews and Arabs—was not carried out.

With Central Administration

"What is envisaged," the *Sunday Times* said, "is the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states with a central administration representing both sides, responsible for matters of joint concern."

The *Observer* said the experts feel it would be "very difficult to fit into certain recommendations put forward in the report, particularly the economic ones, while the structure of Palestine remains as it is at present."

There still was no official indication when the experts would finish their talks on implementation of the committee report, although British quarters expected the talks would end in time for Britain's Palestine policy to be announced before Parliament recesses, probably in mid-August.

Decision On Prisoners Due

A Cabinet decision is expected this week on whether to release all the 2,000 Jewish leaders under arrest in Palestine or to file charges against some of them. The Jews were seized in late June in a British military roundup in which offices of the Jewish Agency were occupied.

Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner in Palestine, arrived here yesterday by plane and began talks immediately with Government officials.

Bread Deliverers Rebel In Ulster

JUL 22 1946

Belfast, Northern Ireland, July 21 (AP)—Fifteen hundred delivery men who distribute most of Northern Ireland's bread rebelled against the rationing system that went into effect throughout the United Kingdom today and the Government took prompt action to see that Ulster's 1,200,000 consumers get their supplies.

The men complained that handling ration coupons and keeping accounts would take so much time they could not cover their routes and announced their refusal to carry out the distribution after a four-hour conference with Food Ministry officials.

Promptly the Ulster division of the Food Ministry announced that fifteen emergency bread-distribution centers, staffed by Ministry employés and volunteers, would be set up in Belfast schools, and that bread supplies would be rushed into every home, bakery and store that would handle it.

BRITAIN INITIATES BREAD RATIONING

JUL 22 1946

LONDON, July 21 — (AP) Britons began buying rationed bread today for the first time in their history but so few loaves were sold on the sabbath that the effect was not noticeable.

Baker's complaints that the rationing system is cumbersome and unworkable will not be tested until tomorrow or even later in the week, for millions stocked up yesterday in a nationwide rush to beat the deadline.

While most Sunday newspapers stood by their contention that bread rationing is unnecessary, Minister of Health Aneurin Bevan said in a speech that "if bread is not rationed the rich will have it all and the poor will have none."

A general expectation that rationing would not last many months was not discouraged by Bevan's statement "when the harvest comes along we shall have some idea how things are."

Nine ounces daily is the normal adult ration.

SOVIET TO TEACH GERMANS

'Democratic' Students to Receive Three-Year Courses

JUL 22 1946

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Students "from the democratic sections of the German people" are to be trained as teachers in three-year courses at German universities in the Soviet occupation zone under an order of the Soviet commander in Germany, the Moscow radio said today.

The order said "children of peasants, workers and other poorer sections of the population" would be trained beginning this autumn.

Courses will be given free of charge, the radio said.

STALIN WATCHES PARADE

JUL 22 1946

LONDON, July 21. — (AP) Marshal Stalin, flanked by members of the politburo and other Communist officials, witnessed Moscow's physical culture day parade today from the central box of the Dynamo stadium, Tass reported tonight.

NO WORD YET OF 2 YANKS IN RUSSIAN ZONE

KASTCHKE

They Will Be Released 'When And If Found,' McNarney Assured

JUL 22 1946

Berlin, July 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States European theater commander, said today he had accepted an assurance by the Russians that they would return two missing American officers "when and if they are found in their zone."

McNarney added that he did not believe the pair—Capt. Harold Cobin of Newark, N.J., and Lieut. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, Okla.—had met with foul play.

The commander was questioned at length at a news conference on efforts to effect the return of the two officers who vanished July 4, reportedly on an unauthorized trip into the Russian occupation zone.

No Russians Held In U.S. Zone

McNarney was queried about many reports and rumors which have mushroomed about the case. One of these was a report that the Russians were holding the pair as "hostages" to effect the release of Soviet personnel believed being detained by the Americans.

McNarney answered this report with the statement:

"As far as I know, we do not hold a single Russian in detention in our zone."

On July 16, the Americans released to Soviet authorities three Russians officially described as "clandestine operatives in the United States zone of Berlin" after the Russians returned Warrant Officed Samuel L. Harrison, of San Antonio, Texas, and his wife, Helen, who had been held in the Russian zone since July 1.

Assurance From Russians

McNarney said he had not talked about the case of the two missing American officers with his Russian counterpart on the Allied Control Council, Marshal Vasilly Sokolovsky, since July 10.

He said no steps were under way to try to conduct an American search in the Russian zone for the officers and that the case had not been referred to higher authorities in Washington.

"Sokolovsky assured me ten days ago," McNarney said, "that any Americans in Russian custody would be released as soon as they could be located. All I can say is that the Russians have told us they don't have these officers and that when they find them they will return them.

"In view of the fact that a very senior Russian commander assured me of this, I must accept it."

Just A Question Of Waiting

He added that all that was definitely known about Cobin and Wyatt was that their chauffeur drove them to a railroad station in the French sector of the city, where they were apparently to head north. He said the pair were in uniform when last seen.

The head of the American criminal investigation department said last night, however, that he had definitely established that the two Americans were arrested by the Russians at Birkenwerder in the Russian zone July 4.

The American provost marshal's office also said today there was no news of the pair, and that it was just a question of waiting to see when and where they would turn up.

American Quizzed In Museum Looting

JUL 22 1946

O'REGAN

Frankfurt, Germany, July 21 (AP). United States Military Government officials said today an American officer had been questioned in connection with the unsolved disappearance a year ago of former treasures of the Frankfurt Art Museum reportedly worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The officials said nothing had been discovered, however, linking any American with the looting.

Mayor Tries To Implicate Yanks

An unknown number of paintings vanished in May, 1945, from the museum's wartime repository at Buedingen Castle, 40 miles from here. Months ago, after the apparent wartime looting was discovered, an American officer—now redeployed home—was interrogated, but he denied all knowledge of the missing valuables.

Recently, officials added, the former Mayor of Marburg attempted to implicate "every American he knew" in other looting when he was tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment for falsifying statements about Nazi connections.

"A lengthy investigation showed there was nothing in any way implicating any officer or enlisted man for looting of art treasures in the Marburg area," officials declared.

NIGHT

Photos Of Diseased Women Are Posted

Frankfurt, July 21 (AP)—The soldier newspaper *Stars and Stripes* reported from Hob that the 28th Constabulary Squadron had posted photographs of all German women in the area known to be carriers of venereal disease. The displays are shown indoors only.

"We're not taking this action to disgrace these women, but merely to protect the men unaware of the trouble latent in the nice looking girl he picks up coming back from town," said Major Thomas Stewart, of Atlanta, the squadron commander.

Visit Due To Peace Parley

Prague, Czechoslovakia, July 21 (AP)—The Social Democrat newspaper *Pravo Lidu* said today that the journey of Prime Minister Klement Gootwald and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk to Moscow was in preparation for the Paris Peace Conference, at which this country expects to make some "insignificant" territorial demands.

Some quarters believed one consequence of the trip would be a substantial Soviet loan to Czechoslovakia and equipment for the Czechoslovak Army.

Poland Honors American

WARSAW, July 21 (AP)—Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski has decorated Donald Castleberry of Minneapolis with the Order of Polonia Restituta in recognition of his services as director of the American Red Cross in Poland. Mr. Castleberry will return to America to resume his professorship at the University of Minnesota.

15,000 POLES WATCH GREISER EXECUTION

LAHEN

Throng Sees Former Gauleiter Hanged in Square in Posen for Crimes During War

JUL 22 1946

By The Associated Press.

POSEN, Poland, July 21 — Weak-kneed and solemnly mumbling prayers, one-time Nazi Gauleiter Arthur Greiser, who said he wanted to live "to tell the whole truth," was hanged from a newly erected scaffold in Citadel Place early today before a crowd of 15,000.

DAY

The swaggering former Nazi ruler of Posen Province and Nazi president of the pre-war Danzig Senate who sent thousands to death camps and collaborated in aggressive war against Poland, mounted the scaffold between two policemen at 7 A. M.

The black-garbed, white-gloved hangman quickly slung the noose around Greiser's neck, and the trap was sprung.

His hands and legs tied, Greiser was spared from looking into the faces of many whom he had persecuted as a black cloth was placed over his eyes. He wore the same neat suit he had worn daily during a fortnight's trial before the national tribunal.

The throng watched silently as Greiser went to his death—the first person in Poland to be executed on the basic charge of having waged aggressive war against the country.

Greiser, 49, a native of Sroda, Poland, ruled Posen with an iron hand throughout the German occupation.

He spent the last hours reading the bible before he stepped into the bright sunshine to face the hangman.

Greiser contended throughout his trial that he was innocent. He said he had been forced to obey orders given by Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, and he promised to serve Generalissimo Stalin the rest of his life if he were spared.

Intercession on his behalf, which the official Polish Press Agency claimed had been made by the Vatican, was refused, and President Boleslaw Beirut denied executive clemency. [In Vatican City, a responsible source denied Saturday night that the Pope had intervened in an effort to stay Greiser's execution.]

Two hours before the execution, the Warsaw newspaper Glos Ludu published the headline — "Pope defends Greiser" — and editorially criticized the Vatican.

"Flirtation continues between the Vatican and conquered Germany," the newspaper article said. "It is evident that the Holy Father defends Germany."

LA GUARDIA BARS UNRRA RELIEF BIAS

Says Conditions in Greece Have Been Corrected— Arrives in Rome

JUL 22 1946

ATHENS, July 21 (AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia said today that, "regulations or no regulations, as long as I am director general of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration I will not stand for any discrimination in distribution of UNRRA goods on a basis of creed, color or politics."

Mr. La Guardia's statement came after a series of questions from Greek reporters implying that distribution by the Greek Government was based on political favoritism. He added that every complaint made to the UNRRA's mission to Greece had been taken up with the Government and "corrected," and that a delegation representing the Left-Wing Eam had told him yesterday that it was satisfied that any discrimination had been corrected.

Mr. La Guardia said that on the whole he was satisfied with the distribution, which was "much better than expected. If the Greek Government is such that it can't make a mistake, then it should leave its job and take charge of heaven," he said. "I've been trying to reform politics in my country for forty years, and your politicians are the same as ours."

He suggested that the Greek press start a campaign for lower interest rates for farmers. He said that the Bank of Greece charged 3½ per cent for farm loans, which are transferred to the Agriculture Bank, which exacts another 3½ per cent and that the cooperatives then get 1 per cent.

ROME, July 21 (AP)—Mr. La Guardia arrived here from Athens today for a four-day inspection of the UNRRA facilities in Italy.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES VANDENBERG VIEWS

Attacks Senator for 'Gloomy Pessimism' on Outcome of Peace Conference

JUL 22 1946

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The Communist party's newspaper, Pravda, attacked Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg, Republican, of Michigan, today as a gloomy pessimist toward the forthcoming Paris peace conference in its international review by Boris Ilakov.

"Pessimists are specializing in gloomy predictions and comments on the impossibility of the great powers' reaching agreement concerning peace-treaty projects," the review said. It declared that Mr. Vandenberg was one of these.

"Vandenberg spoke in his customary role with an ardor worthy of being put to better use," the paper said of the Senator's recent speech reviewing the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris. "He engaged in opposing the western powers to the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe. The lengthy speech had a superfluity of all possible insinuations."

"It is not redundant to recall that Senator Vandenberg was one of those who predicted failure of the last session of the Foreign Ministers' Council and even published such predictions in the press despite his official position as a member of the American delegation," the paper continued, adding that it hoped that he would be proved a bad prophet.

Stalin Receives Iranian Princess

JUL 22 1946

Moscow, July 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin had a busy week end, receiving Princess Ashfar Pahlavi of Iran and the Communist Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Klement Gootwald.

The Persian Princess was given a warm welcome when she arrived in Moscow three weeks ago.

Foreign Minister Molotov met Gootwald at the airport when the Czechoslovak delegation arrived and was present at Stalin's reception of both Gootwald and the Princess. Gootwald said he had come to discuss a series of questions on strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and universal peace.

JUL 22 1946

ARABS FROM PALESTINE CONFER WITH MUFTI

CAIRO, July 21. — (AP) Reliable sources reported today that Maj El Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, gave "several advices" to Palestinian Arab leaders when they visited him yesterday in Alexandria.

These sources did not disclose the nature of the "advices" but said their result "may become apparent in the near future."

Those who conferred with the Mufti were Tewfik Saleh Husseini, vice president of the Palestine Arab party, and Emile Ghouri, secretary. They have returned to Palestine.

Pasha Denies Complaint

Alexandria, Egypt, July 21 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha denied today a report published by the Arabic Weekly news magazine, *Akbar El Yom*, that Egypt had made representations to Russia expressing dissatisfaction with Communist activities in Egypt.

JUL 22 1946

GANDHI COUNSELS JEWS

Says Non-Violence Tactics Will Aid Palestine More Than U. S.

BOMBAY, India, July 21 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi advised Palestine Jews today to abandon "naked force" as a weapon against British restriction of immigration and to adopt instead the "matchless weapon of non-violence."

Writing in his weekly newspaper Harijan, Mr. Gandhi observed that "one would have thought adversity would teach them (the Jews) lessons of peace."

"Why should they depend on American money or British arms to force themselves on an unwelcome land?" asked the leader emeritus of the Indian Congress party. "Why should they resort to terrorism to make good their forcible landing in Palestine?"

"If they were to adopt the matchless weapon of non-violence, whose use their best prophets have taught, * * * their case would be the world's and I have no doubt that among the many things that Jews have given to the world, this would be the best and brightest."

INDIAN OFFICIAL PREDICTS PEACE

JUL 22 1946

BOMBAY—(AP) One of India's best-known governmental administrators predicts that the racial and religious differences which now divide his country will disappear under the pressure of economic and social problems if independence comes

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, dewan (prime minister) of Travancore State, says that the Indian National Congress and the Moslem league would be too much occupied with overcoming mutual obstacles to expend energy on maintaining their present differences.

"Although at the present moment the questions of race and religion loom large," he said, "yet the moment the work of administration commences under an interim government and a permanent constitution is set up, the cleavage will soon become economic and social."

He said he believed disputes then would be "between capital and labor, industry versus agriculture, maritime interests against the interior," and the like.

CHINESE REDS CLAIM BAG OF 12,000 TROOPS

JUL 22 1946

Prisoners Taken During Fighting Near Nanking, Communists Say

H. Mitks

Nanking, Monday, July 22 (AP)—Chinese Communists asserted today they had captured 12,000 Government troops, along with their general, in sweeping victories 60 to 100 miles east of Nanking.

Communist Spokesman Wang Ping-nan named the general as Wang Tien-han, who, he said, commanded the Government's 49th Army.

DAY

The surrenders came in the Taihing-Jukao area from 60 to 100 miles east of Nanking, the spokesman said, and 6,000 of them in the 19th Division of the 100th Army "threw down their arms in protest to the civil war" near Taihing, 60 miles east of Nanking.

Also Near Shanghai

Communist troops, according to Government accounts, were battering almost at the gates of Nanking and Shanghai. The Communists, on the other hand, said the Government was attacking north across the Yangtze River into Communist areas.

Correspondent's efforts to visit the supposed battle zones were balked by Government officials, who insisted the "front line" would be too hazardous.

The Government's central news agency described Communist military activity as "a full-blown offensive against the Yangtze towns of Luho, Yangchow and Nantung for the purpose of turning them into springboards to jump onto Nanking and Shanghai."

Said To Be "Smokescreen"

However, Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan termed these reports a "fabricated smokescreen" designed to cover Government attempts to annihilate Communist forces in Kiangsu province from the Yangtze northward.

Wang said fourteen Government armies, numbering 400,000 men, were engaged in a major offensive northward from the Yangtze against two divisions plus one brigade of Communists, reinforced by local militia.

He said Government troops were striking along a 125-mile front from Laian to Nantung, opposite Shanghai, and that Communist lines had been penetrated to depths of nearly 50 miles at some points.

Strength Of Communists

Neutral observers expressed belief that the Communist forces in Kiangsu were substantially greater than Wang Ping-nan estimated, but still not sufficiently strong to threaten Nanking and Shanghai seriously, with the broad river intervening.

A battalion of Government infantry marched through Nanking this morning with full equipment, but the capital otherwise was without the slightest indication of a conflict within many miles.

Nanking received reports of fresh fighting in many other areas of China and in Manchuria as Dr. John Leighton Stuart, the new United States Ambassador, returned from the summer capital at Kuling after conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. George C. Marshall, presidential envoy.

Stuart said hope still existed for resumption of peace talks.

Wang Shih-chieh Off to Paris

NANKING, July 21 (AP).—Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh left by plane today to attend the Paris peace conference.

SEVEN MARINES FREED BY CHINESE CAPTORS

JUL 22 1946

PEIPING, July 21 (AP)—Seven U. S. Marines, captured July 13 near Chinwangtao by Armed Chinese, have been found unharmed at Lotinghsien village, 50 miles southwest of Chinwangtao, the Catholic newspaper Yi Shih Pao said today.

Marine headquarters declined to comment on the report. Search for the men was called off last Friday to permit a truce team to negotiate for their release.

SOVIET TRIES FOR JAP FAVOR

JUL 22 1946

U.S. Army Watching Open Propaganda Moves

R. BARNES

Tokyo, July 21 (AP)—Soviet officials in Japan have begun making open gestures towards the press in a new phase of the skirmishing with General MacArthur's headquarters which has been in progress for some months.

Headquarters officials are watching closely these latest maneuvers of the Russian liaison mission, for MacArthur is known to be determined to prevent the Russians from assuming control of the occupation or of Japan's masses.

Twice in the past fortnight the Russians have issued prepared statements on proposed labor policies to foreign and Japanese correspondents.

Previously they refused to meet reporters, but reliable informants said that for some time the Soviet views had been spread through certain branches of the Communist party of Japan.

Give 22-Point Program

Headquarters sources said the prepared Soviet statements did not violate MacArthur's recent order requiring prior approval by his chief of staff for dissemination of foreign propaganda, since MacArthur's directive did not apply to such "explanations."

On July 10 the Soviet mission proposed a 22-point labor program for Japan, and distributed it to surprised correspondents in advance of its presentation to the four-power council.

Last week MacArthur's economic and scientific section issued a reply asserting that "certain elements" were using propaganda, terrorism and untruths in efforts to seize control of the Japanese labor movement and establish "regimentation of the Japanese masses under leadership of the left."

On Tuesday the Soviet mission issued another statement, reiterating that the Soviet program calling for control and management of business by labor, would "assist in the speediest enforcement in Japan of progressive labor legislation based on the rich experience of democratic countries."

This statement was issued at the Soviet embassy at a press conference.

Although the Soviet mission originally sought to exclude the press from sessions of the four-power council, some observers expressed belief that additional press statements now could be expected to bulwark Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko's future remarks to the Council.

American officials repeatedly have contended that the Russians were using the Council as a propaganda sounding-board.

DOIHARA PICTURED AS 'MASTER MIND'

JUL 22 1946

Chinese General Attributes Control of North China Aggression to Him

HENNESSY

TOKYO, Monday, July 22 (AP)—China's Vice Minister of National Defense told the International Tribunal today that Gen. Kenji Doihara, so-called "Lawrence of Manchuria," was the man who controlled Japan's aggression in North China.

"The Chinese Government, in seeking peace, made one compromise after another," said Gen. Chin Teh-chun, "yet the progress of aggression by Japanese militarists never ceased.

"It was Kenji Doihara who actually controlled the whole thing," General Chin declared in describing how the Japanese forced their will upon Chinese officials.

Testifying in the trial of Japan's top wartime leaders, which resumed today, General Chin said that Japanese officers and soldiers would provoke trouble by entering Chinese areas and, if questioned, would protest that they had been insulted. Thus, General Chin explained, the Japanese created a series of incidents through which they could make new demands on China.

General Doihara's demands included dismissal of some Chinese commanding officers, withdrawal of Chinese Army units, bans on migration of Chinese to North China and withdrawal of Chinese Government functions from zones Japan was grabbing, the Chinese general said.

General Chin testified that in 1935, Japan assigned one of its outstanding generals — defendant Iwane Matsui—to eradicate European and American influence from Asia. General Matsui conferred with Gen. Su Che-yuan, commander of the Twenty-ninth Army, of which General Chin was then deputy commander.

"Matsui advocated that Asia should be an Asia of Asiatics," General Chin recalled. "I smiled and replied that I was afraied that what he meant was actually an Asia of Japanese."

The tribunal, which resumed the trial after a twelve-day delay awaiting installation of air-conditioning equipment, lost the first hour today in a long debate over the translation of General Chin's testimony. The defense protested that General Chin's statements were being translated from Chinese to Japanese to English and contended that this permitted a possible loss of the witness' own thought.

The tribunal president, Sir William Webb, rebuked the prosecution for not providing translators able to translate Chinese directly into English. The prosecution reminded Sir William that it was the duty of the tribunal, not the prosecution, to supply court translators.

Maj. Gen. Myron Kramer, who will replace Massachusetts' Chief Justice John P. Higgins as the United States member of the International Military Tribunal in the Far East, arrived yesterday by air from the United States.

GURKHAS GUARD EMPEROR

Relieve Regiment of British at Imperial Palace

JUL 22 1946

TOKYO, Monday, July 22 (AP)—The guard was changed outside the Imperial Palace today—but Japanese were mere onlookers.

At the ceremony picturesque little Gurkha hillmen of the Fifth Royal Gurkha Regiment relieved the Dorsetshire Regiment, which for a month has been guarding important Tokyo points along with Americans.

3024-4275

Company A, under command of Maj. D. H. Houston of Ben Vista, Cullybackey County, North Ireland, staged the guard mount ceremony at the plaza.

Honor guards also are maintained at Empire House (British official residence), at the Canadian Legation, Crown Prince's palace, Yasakuni and Meiji Shrines and Ebisu Camp. United States and British units for the job are selected by competition from among outlying commands.

Slain Soldier Identified

KYOTO, Japan, Monday, July 22 (AP)—The soldier whose body was found stuffed in a footlocker near his barracks July 15 was identified by Army authorities today as T/4 Grant M. McClain, 20 years old, of Santa Paula, Calif. He disappeared from his barracks July 12. Investigators said that he had been strangled and that no clues had been uncovered thus far.

TEST PIG 311 SAGA EXPLODED BY DATA

JUL 22 1946

Animal Merely A.w.o.l., Not Miracle Survivor

McMURTY

Kwajalein, *Monday*, July 22 (AP). The amazing saga of Pig 311 was exploded today—he wasn't on the atomic bomb-blasted Sakawa after all.

It now appears that the pig was merely a.w.o.l. on the animal ship Burleson when the aerial atomic bomb was dropped July 1 and turned up the succeeding day.

This is the revised story:

Pig 311 was scheduled to be placed aboard the Japanese cruiser Sakawa. The cruiser sank 26 hours after the atomic blast.

Reappeared In Good Health

Some hours later, a small boat delivered a number of animals removed from target ships to the Burleson. About the same time, Pig 311 reappeared in obviously perfect health.

Immediately the story sprang up that 311 had abandoned the Sakawa and spent between six and 24 hours swimming in Bikini lagoon. In succeeding days, Burleson personnel began to wonder at the pig's endurance.

Pigs Don't Swim

Then they recalled these "established facts":

1. Pigs don't swim—one that fell from the Burleson drowned before it could be rescued.

2. Pig 311 was not wet when he reappeared.

3. Pigs generally were less resistant to radiation from the bomb than other animals tested.

4. No one was able to state positively that Pig 311 actually had been placed on the Sakawa.

The conclusion now generally accepted among Burleson radiologists is that Pig 311 must have gone a.w.o.l. aboard the ship when other animals were transferred to target vessels, voluntarily reappearing some 50 hours later.

'DRONE' WILL FLY OVER EXPLOSION OF SECOND A-BOMB

JUL 22 1946

KWAJALEIN, July 21 — (AP) A radio-controlled "drone" plane will fly at 5,000 feet directly over the explosion of the underwater atomic bomb at Bikini July 25 while a manned plane will pass over at 30,000 feet, Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner announced today.

Kepner, commander of the Army's share of Operation Crossroads, said at a news conference that since the subsurface detonation would affect the air less severely than did the aerial burst of July 1, all air craft would be able to go much nearer than before.

Even commercial planes will be allowed closer — they can come within 400 miles of Bikini rather than the 500-mile limit of July 1.

While the air forces in the next test will have nothing to do with actually discharging the bomb, Kepner said some 70 planes would be in the air at altitudes from six to 18,000 feet, plus the one at 30,000.

Photographic planes will take pictures at intervals throughout the day and night. This, he said, was intended to give a periodic check of the condition of ships, since radioactive waters are expected to prevent early inspection from the surface.

The underwater explosion is expected to be far more damaging to ship hulls than was the first test, and the task force wants to have a clear record of any such cases as the Sakawa, Japanese cruiser which remained afloat July 1 but sank the next day.

Kepner said that the first test, even though it failed to score a bull's eye, taught airmen many important lessons about atomic bombing, particularly the action of falling bombs. He did not explain, but it was the first bomb ever to have its entire course of more than six miles recorded by instruments.

"We gained some knowledge, too, on the subject of civilian protection against atomic bombs," the general said. "This knowledge is essential because it is likely we shall not have time to learn these things after a war starts."

There is still a possibility that the test scheduled for July 25 (July 24 U. S. time), may be postponed on account of weather. A turbulent tropical "front" is moving south of Bikini and may enter this area earlier than usual for this time of year. However, the weather need not be as clear as was required for the air bombing.

MAY DELAY TEST

WHITEHEAD

BIKINI LAGOON, Monday, July 22.—(AP) The atomic bomb test to measure the destructive forces of an underwater explosion may be delayed at least a week because of an adverse weather outlook. Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy said today.

SLEEP ATOP BOMB FOR 'TRIGGER MAN'

JUL 22 1946

Holloway, Admiral and Aide to Spend Night With Missile Before Push-Button Job

FAY JUL 22 1946

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT McKINLEY, July 21 (AP)—Dr. Marshall Holloway, who will set off the next atomic bomb, is convinced that the age of push-button warfare is already here. He will not even see the show; he will be pressing a button in a room without portholes on a ship fifteen miles away from the blast.

Present plans are for Dr. Holloway to sleep on top of the bomb aboard the weapon craft the final night, along with Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, deputy task force commander, and Herbert J. Hall of Los Alamos, N. M. They "expect a good night's sleep," Dr. Holloway said today.

They will get up about 4 A. M., Baker Day, and make a final check of the radio link for firing the atomic charge. Then a small boat will take them to the trigger ship the Cumberland Sound, which will be waiting at the entrance to Bikini Lagoon.

The Cumberland Sound will steam out to position while Dr. Holloway goes to his transmitting room deep in the hold and sits down before a walnut cabinet containing rows of buttons, each of which controls a sequence in the firing mechanism.

Following a split-second schedule, he will punch each button until he comes to the last, which is located in a distinctive position set off from the others.

At 30 seconds before explosion time his finger will go down on that button and the mechanism will take over.

"I will then sit back and wait to see what happens," said Dr. Holloway.

JUL 22 1946

Second Atomic Bomb Blast Will Test Hulls of Warships

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, July 21. — (AP) Operation Crossroads today neared its second climatic test, which will be the decisive factor in determining whether the atomic age has made present-day navies obsolete.

From the tests conducted in Bikini lagoon, the joint chiefs of staff will make their decisions and draw a great many conclusions on what the atomic bomb has done to shape navies of the future.

Shallow Underwater Blast

The second test, scheduled for July 25, Bikini time (July 24, U. S. time), perhaps is more important than the first, staged July 1, in determining the destructive force of atomic energy loosed against naval vessels. It will be a shallow underwater explosion greater than man-made explosion in marine history—throwing fantastic pressures against ships' hulls.

The first test, in which the bomb burst in the air above the target fleet, proved that naval architects must redesign superstructures of future combat vessels. On the old superstructures, the comparatively fragile mast, stacks and exposed radio and radar antennae, were twisted or crumpled into uselessness by the fury of the atomic burst.

This time the destructive power of the bomb will be pitted against the hulls of the target vessels. This explosion will put pressure against them much like a giant ramrod.

"What changes in naval strategy and tactics are necessary will be the decision of the joint chiefs of staff," Vice Admiral W. H. Blandy, commander of the test operation, told correspondents.

Change in Tactics Looms

That the atomic bomb will change naval tactics and strategy as well as construction is a certainty. For not only does the bomb create a fantastic shock and blast threat to ships, but deadly radiological hazards must be reckoned with.

Fifteen per cent of the animals placed aboard ships in the first test were either killed outright or have died since. More of them may die from exposure to lethal rays. Admiral Blandy said he considered it too early for a final estimate on what would have happened if the ships had been manned as for combat.

Crossroads personnel is set for the second test. Thursday's rehearsal went off on schedule and was marred only by premature explosion of a photographic flare, blamed on a stray radio impulse.

There will be high drama in Bikini lagoon in the last hours before the explosion. After the lagoon is deserted by non-target ships, a small group of men will go to a special raft in the center of the target fleet.

Will Prepare Bomb

They will prepare the atomic weapon, suspended from a barge at a depth that will remain a secret. Plutonium will be placed in the bomb casing and the intricate trigger mechanism will be set.

When everything is in readiness, the men will leave in fast boats. A series of clocks and radio impulses will prepare the bomb for explosion and the final radio impulse will fire it.

This type of long-distance firing by radio impulse has never been tried before. But in rehearsal it activated an electronic device stimulating the bomb trigger mechanism, and Crossroads officials say it worked perfectly.

However, if the detonating impulse should fail, scientists say the bomb would not become an uncontrolled weapon. It would be disarmed by clock mechanisms and rendered harmless for the men who would have to return and reset the trigger for another try.

BODIES OF FIVE U.S. FLYERS RECOVERED

Fifteen Missing In Collision Of Flying Fortresses Off Panama

JUL 22 1946

Panama, Panama, July 21 (AP)—A search continued today for fifteen crew members missing after a mid-air collision of two United States Army Flying Fortresses near Coiba Islands on the Pacific Coast of Panama.

Five bodies were recovered from the area where the planes plunged into the sea.

The planes collided yesterday afternoon while searching for three pursuit craft which were lost in a violent storm Thursday.

Four of the five bodies recovered were enlisted men whose names were being withheld until the next of kin in the United States are notified.

Names Of Seven Victims

Army authorities released the following names and home addresses of seven of the victims:

MAJOR LEONARD N. CAMPBELL, Roseville, Cal.

MAJOR HAROLD L. CHRISTMAN, Denton, Texas.

MAJOR PAUL J. HYDO, Perth Amboy, N.J.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN R. FRYE, Wollaston, Mass.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RONALD C. MOREY, New Milford, Conn.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CLAIR V. BRANDHORST, Madison, Wis.

TECH. SERGT. HAROLD D. PARSONS, Hannibal, Mo.

All seven resided in Santa Clara Republic of Panama, with their wives, who were informed that their husbands were missing after the collision.

Army headquarters announced that the remaining fifteen included nine officers and six enlisted men.

One Appeared To Explode

Army headquarters said one bomber appeared to break in half before plummeting into the ocean and submerging immediately. The other lost part of the right wing and appeared to explode when it hit the water.

The collision, the Army said, occurred when the bombers swept down to investigate what appeared to be a life raft floating on the water.

The planes were part of a formation based at Rio Hato airbase.

TRUMAN INDICATES HE WILL APPROVE NEW OPA MEASURE

Reluctantly Prepares to Accept Compromise Plan on Price Controls.

PASSAGE EXPECTED

Conference Will Act Today to Send Bill to House and Senate

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) A rebirth of OPA, with curtailed powers, seemed assured today as an influential official said President Truman had indicated he would "reluctantly" sign compromise legislation which leaves undecided whether controls will be restored on a list of major foods.

The measure opens the way for another 30 days of holiday on price ceilings for meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans and food and feed products made from them. There is no assurance control will be restored on these items at all.

Expects Passage

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking committee, who led the Administration battle for a strong OPA, said:

"I don't think it is a very effective bill, but it is the best we can do. I think the House and Senate will pass it. I believe the President will sign it as a last recourse."

However, OPA Administrator Paul Porter declined to say whether he would recommend another veto. He told reporters "we are now working on an analysis of the bill's economic consequences for submission to President Truman."

The compromise finally arrived at last night by a House-Senate conference committee, breaking a five-day deadlock, does not restore price ceilings immediately on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans and foods and feed products made from them.

However, it creates a three-man board with higher authority than OPA to determine whether these items shall be re-controlled. If this board fails to act by August 20, OPA then will have authority to restore the ceilings at its own election.

Differ on Terms

There was a difference of opinion among the conferees whether the bill they drafted would permit the control board to restore prices on these food items before August 20, under any circumstances. They will have another look at the measure tomorrow on that point, before tossing it to the House and Senate.

The board would, however, have authority to restore ceilings, prior to August 20 if it sees fit, on poultry, eggs, food and feed products made from them, tobacco and its products, and petroleum and its products.

This was the middle ground on the troublesome food issue arrived at after agents for the House vigorously insisted on erasing from the bill all the Senate bans on further price controls for major market basket items.

As the bill will go into the House and Senate Tuesday for showdown votes, here are the major provisions:

1. A year's continuation of modified price control, and rent authority unchanged. OPA would have all its old power to set rent ceilings, since the compromise knocks out a Senate bill provision that would have eliminated Federal controls where states had entered the rent field.

New Pricing Formula

2. A new pricing formula that will mean higher prices of many manufactured articles. This formula requires that producers, manufacturers and processors' ceilings be placed high enough to take care of the average increase in costs in their industry since 1940, although OPA is allowed some discretionary powers in making such increases. This was substituted for a provision in the vetoed bill, authored by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), which Mr. Truman labelled as the "most damaging" section of the measure.

3. A stipulation that price ceilings shall be lifted when supply of an article or product comes into balance with demand and normal competitive forces are restored.

4. Removal from OPA of the power of final determination when such items shall be decontrolled, lodging this authority in the three-man board to be appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. This is the same board that will determine whether meat and the other food items shall be placed back under controls. Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson is given a strong voice in determining when food items shall be decontrolled or when food ceilings shall be altered.

5. What the President called a "cost plus" provision for profits of automobile and appliance dealers, and an end to OPA's maximum average price regulation intended to force manufacturers to produce low price clothing.

6. Retroactivity of the act to June 30, but with the proviso that "no act or transaction occurring subsequent to June 30 and prior to the date of enactment of this act shall be deemed to be a violation" of price controls.

7. A requirement that in establishing maximum prices applicable to wholesale or retail distributors—on manufactured articles or agricultural products—OPA allow "The current cost of acquisition of any commodity, plus such average percentage discount or markup as was in effect March 31, 1946." This would stop a large portion of OPA's "cost absorption" program whereby distributors are required to accept lower profits so that not all of higher manufacturing costs is passed on to the consumer.

But OPA has been off 21 days, he said, and "none of the direful predictions of Chester Bowles or Administrator Paul Porter have come true."

Meat prices are "coming down," he said, and butter in Washington "is 69 cents a pound, exactly the old OPA ceiling plus the subsidy that was removed."

Taft said the proposed OPA bill is a "great deal like the one the Persident vetoed."

It contains the "Taft principle" that business is entitled to a return of cost plus a reasonable profit, he said, and mentioned that this was grounds upon which the President vetoed the original bill.

Rhode Island's legislature froze rents for 60 days from the expiration of OPA, while the Michigan legislature limited boosts to 15 per cent.

The Association said most of the city ordinances were phrased to expire within 60 days or upon the possible resumption of Federal rent control. Violations usually were made misdemeanors punishable by six months in jail, a $500 fine or both.

In Illinois, Gov. Dwight H. Green called a special session of the Legislature for Tuesday at which time the body may determine whether rent control legislation is necessary.

TAFT SEES END OF OPA BY SPRING

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) Senator Robert A. Taft (R.Ohio) predicted today price control will be a thing of the past by spring.

This is "in accord with what the people are thinking," because they want an end to control as soon as the necessity for it has passed, he said in a radio address.

What the people "really are interested in" are food and rent controls, he said, adding they would have had them if President Truman had not vetoed the OPA extension bill.

Taft said he agreed that control is needed for a while longer, until production increases.

SEVEN CITIES ACT TO CONTROL RENTS DURING OPA LAPSE

JUL 22 1946

CHICAGO, July 21—(AP) Seven cities and eight states and the District of Columbia have taken official action to control rents during the price control lapse, while seven other cities have formed unofficial committees to publicize "flagrant" rent increases, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

San Francisco, Long Beach and Los Angeles, Calif.; Denver, Cincinnati; Newport and Covington, Ky., were the cities taking official rent action. San Francisco and Los Angeles, by adopting emergency ordinances, limited increases to 15 per cent above the June 30 OPA level.

Denver, establishing a three-man rent commission based upon a post-World War I statute, held increases to 10 per cent; while Cincinnati, Covington and Newport held rents to the June 30 level by emergency ordinances.

"Fair rent" committees to publicize unwarranted increases have been formed in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Seattle, Miami Beach, Fla.; and Camden, N. J.

In Alabama, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, governors issued executive orders under their war powers either to freeze rents or to prevent evictions for refusals to pay increases. New York state and the District of Columbia were protected by local legislation when OPA expired.

U. S. MAY REVERSE POLICY IN CHINA

JUL 22 1946

Supply of Lend-Lease Weapons Leads Chiang to Renew Fighting.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — (AP) Top American officials have been considering a shutdown on shipments of arms and munitions to the Chinese government, it was learned today, in the hope that such a move might assist their efforts to unify China.

Possession of large quantities of American Lend-Lease weapons is reported here to have persuaded extreme nationalist elements of the government that they can smash the Communists in a six or eight weeks drive, and they want to try it.

Would Defeat U. S. Policy

That would mean full-scale civil war and a disastrous defeat for United States foreign policy aimed at creating a unified, strong China.

According to one report which responsible officials here consider accurate, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself has come to this point of view.

Chiang was said to feel that General George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy, might be eased out of China with much face-saving all around if he would accept some sort of "compromise peace" formula, which would in fact leave the government free to act against the Communists when ready.

Shipments Continue

It appears to have been largely in a mood of desperation that officials here took up the question of halting arms shipments to Chiang Kai-shek's forces. Chiang received Lend-Lease supplies throughout the war. After V-J day these continued so that his force might help deal with the defeated Japanese in China and reoccupy Chinese territory. Lately the shipments have continued, with the idea of strengthening China as a stabilizing force in Asia.

Altogether the Chinese probably have received more than $1,500,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid including arms. This went to the nationalist forces, not the Communists. The Communists have been fairly well armed with captured Japanese equipment which the Russians left around in Manchuria, but Chiang's troops are much better off.

DIPLOMATIC FACTS ON PRE-WAR YEARS ASKED BY SENATOR

JUL 22 1946

Ferguson Says Pearl Harbor Inquiry Should Have Supplement.

MORE DATA NEEDED

Prober Contends Official Roosevelt Correspondence Was 'Screened.'

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said today the State department should supplement Congress' Pearl Harbor reports with "diplomatic facts."

Ferguson said he was sure the joint committee which reported its findings on the Dec. 7, 1941 debacle last night did not get all the information to which the public is entitled about international negotiations bearing on the inquiry.

But the Michigan Republican said the six-months-long hearing went as far as a congressional committee could go. He foresaw no attempt to reopen it during this or the next session. "It would be useless to attempt it now or in the near future," he told a reporter.

Signed Minority Report

Ferguson, who signed a minority report differing with the majority on who was to blame, complained also that Miss Grace Tully, secretary to the late President Roosevelt, was permitted to "screen" Mr. Roosevelt's official correspondence to determine which parts of it related to Pearl Harbor.

"I feel the hearing was very beneficial," the Senator observed. "But I hope some day we will get all the diplomatic information. I would like to see the State department some day give out everything in relation to it."

The minority report, also signed by Senator Brewster (R-Me), contended that "the whole question of whether or not it would have been possible to avoid war by proper diplomatic action and thus avert the Pearl Harbor tragedy was left largely unexplored."

"We did not want the people and historians to believe we had all the facts," Ferguson said.

No Action Required

The majority report, signed by the other eight members of the committee, and the minority findings, are ready for the archives. They require no further action by Congress.

The majority laid sole blame on military men for the failures leading to the disaster. It declared that Mr. Roosevelt and his cabinet "discharged their responsibility with distinction, ability and foresight." It asserted that the President and Cordell Hull, his Secretary of State, made every possible effort to avert war.

The majority findings criticized the Pearl Harbor commanders, Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, and the war plans and intelligence divisions of the Army and Navy here.

Brewster and Ferguson contended responsibility should be shared by Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Admiral Harold C. Stark, chief of naval operations; Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, chief of war plans, Short and Kimmel.

Writes Separate Opinion

Rep. Keefe (R-Wis), who signed the majority report, wrote a separate opinion contending that "secret diplomacy was at the root of the the tragedy" and that the report had sought "to throw as soft a light as possible on the Washington scene."

At Dallas, Gen. Short, Army commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, said his conscience was clear and that the testimony had "fully absolved" him from any blame.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, said at Huntington, N. Y., that he regarded the majority findings as "a very fair report." None of the others named in the report had any comment to make.

The majority added to its findings the recommendations that command be unified in military and naval outposts; Army and Navy intelligence agencies be integrated, an investigation be made of activities of Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., in charge of prewar Army construction in Hawaii, and Army and Navy organizational principles be revised to meet "deficiencies."

(Continued on Page Two)

MAY IS EXPECTED TO SNUB SUBPOENA

JUL 22 1946

Stand On Constitutional Rights Predicted By Colleagues

Washington, July 21 (AP)—House colleagues of Representative May (D., Ky.) said today they expect him to refuse—at least temporarily—to heed a Senate War Investigating Committee summons to explain his wartime intervention on behalf of an Illinois munitions combine.

These sources, declining to permit use of their names, reported that May, barring a change of mind over the week end, would stand on his constitutional rights as a member of Congress and say he is "too busy" with legislative duties to attend.

Groundwork for such a move on May's part was laid last night with an announcement that he had referred to an attorney the technicalities of the call to testify. The House Military Committee chairman said he had been too busy to attend to the matters himself.

May Appear After Congress Quits

Congressional associates of the Kentucky legislator said he was "considering" an offer to appear at some time in the indefinite future, probably after Congress adjourns, but stipulating again the

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right to have an attorney at his side and the power to call his own witnesses.

The committee's subpoena directed May to appear for questioning Tuesday. No provision was made to meet the conditions he set up for his testimony.

Meanwhile, the committee called for Justice Department records of its inquiry into a $2,500 check described by Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) as a "campaign contribution" from Eivind Anderson, Washington defense confractor, in 1941.

Coffee Welcomes Probe

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) termed Coffee's explanation of the check a "belated alibi" and said the Washington legislator would be asked for a formal explanation. "The more quickly he appears, the better."

In Washington State, Coffee said he would "welcome" an inquiry into the whole matter. He added that the Justice Department already had investigated and found "no basis for action."

Refusal by May to present himself Tuesda would pose for the committee the question of whether it will draft a resolution for House and Senate approval ordering him to appear.

This, however, appeared unlikely in view of the approaching congressional adjournment and the likelihood that such a move would be delayed by legislation which still must be cleared through the House and Senate.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) has taken the position that a Federal statute making it a crime to ignore a subpoena of a congressional committee can be invoked in May's case after adjournment.

A senator or representative has constitutional immunity from arrest during a congressional session, or while traveling to or from one, except on charges of treason, felony or breach of the peace. May has acknowledged aiding the munitions combine "for the good of the war effort," but has denied that he profited personally.

The legislation, broadly differing from the Senate's civilian control bill, appears certain to land before a conference committee for a compromise.

The House passed the bill, 265 to 79, yesterday, after changing it to provide military representation on a five-member control commission and the death penalty for deliberate major violations of atomic security rules intended to aid another nation to this country's injury. The House also specified the armed forces could make atomic weapons if the President ordered it.

Military Interests

The national committee contended in a statement that military interests already were adequately protected without the House amendments. It declared that "safeguards to protect scientists from arbitrary charges were stricken."

The committee, whose members include business men, educators, professional men and religious leaders, declared in a statement that legislation must be enacted this session "if the public is to realize the civilian benefits made possible by its $2,000,000,000 investment."

"Development of atomic energy has proceeded at a snail's pace since the end of the war awaiting adoption of the national policy through action by the Congress," the group declared. "Most competent scientists have left key posts of the Government's atomic project."

The group said that testimony it took "is sufficient to indicate the immediate necessity for certain action and to warrant further study and inquiry into the entire problem."

It specifically recommended that:

1. A special Federal commission be created to unify security and investigation work being done separately now by the various agencies.

2. Congress provide funds immediately to permit fingerprint and name checks of all government jobholders.

The report, made public by the full Civil Service committee, was compiled by Representative Combs (D-Tex), chairman; Fallon (D-Md) and Rees (R-Kans). Rees did not sign it, however, but filed a separate statement saying he thought it was not strong enough.

He said in a number of cases, employes were hired "subject to investigation" when there was grave question regarding their loyalty. A number of them are in Federal employment now.

"Immediate and thorough housecleaning of all those of doubtful loyalty is what is needed," he said.

ATOMIC MEASURE COMPROMISE SEEN

House Plan For Control Of New Power Criticized

JUL 22 1946

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy today said the House's plan for control of the new power "is a challenge to the world for an atomic arms race."

'RACKET' CHARGED BY EDUCATOR IN GI JOB TRAINING

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) Dr. Francis J. Brown, national authority on veteran education, said today some schools and employers are making a racket of the GI educational program in which $900,000,000 already has been spent.

Dr. Brown asserted in a report on veteran educational opportunities for the American Council on Public Affairs, that tighter controls are needed over a program in which he predicted 2,000,000 veterans will participate by the end of next year.

In an interview, Dr. Brown said some schools increase fees and offer questionable courses "to get all they can" from the government.

He asserted some employers look upon the GI apprentice and on-the-job training program as a "gravy train" through which they can draw government subsidies.

GI educational laws permit the Veterans administration regulate the veteran but not the school he attends, Dr. Brown said. He explained that the law leaves it to the states to inspect the schools receiving fees for GI training.

"But it fails to provide funds for this policing and therefore many states aren't doing it," he said.

"There already are more than 100,000 training establishments that the states have approved for veterans. You can see what a tremendous job it would be to inspect all of them."

Dr. Brown said it was impossible to say to what extent unscrupulous persons have profited through "questionable" practices but he said these methods had been found:

A flying school that split its training course into three parts so it could collect $500 per course for each veteran, a total of $1,500, instead of the $500 it had previously been charging for the entire training.

A shoe shop that hired men under the one-the-job training program, but gave the men no instruction other than what they were capable of picking up by watching.

"The government was paying that shoe shop a wage subsidy on each veteran it employed," said Dr. Brown. "The veteran was getting little good out of it."

Dr. Brown said the non-profit institutions, such as state colleges, are not involved but mostly the offenders are private trade schools.

DISLOYAL WORKERS ENDANGER NATION, HOUSE GROUP FIND

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21. — (AP) A House Civil Service sub-committee declared today the nation's security is threatened by presence of persons of "questioned loyalty" on Federal payrolls.

To permit them to remain "seriously endangers the security of our country," the subcommittee said in a report.

eral Government, which went deep into the hole.

Here's how the Treasury Department analysts figured they fared:

The Federal Government spent $365,000,000,000 and took in only $156,000,000,000 in taxes. It had a deficit of $209,000,000,000.

The State and local governments took in $58,000,000,000 in taxes, but spent only $50,000,000,000. They wound up about $8,000,000,000 ahead.

Individuals and corporations came out $201,000,000,000 better off. Their income was $713,000,000,000 after their taxes were paid and their other expenditures were $572,000,000,000.

The $8,000,000,000 surplus piled up by State and local governments and the $201,000,000,000 surplus accumulated by individuals and corporations exactly equaled the Federal deficit of $209,000,000,000.

That, the treasury men say, was no accident, since "total spendings and total income are really the same figures—they are the head and tail of a coin." In other words, one man's expenditure is another man's income.

All these operations explain the origin of a major national head-

Trillion Spent in Nation in 6 Years; Savings Equal the Federal Deficit

States and Local Governments Had Gain of 8 Billion and Corporations and Individuals Gain of 201 Billion

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Nearly a trillion dollars was spent in this country in the six defense and war years.

The exact amount, as computed by Treasury analysts, was $987,000,000,000, expended during the calendar years 1940 through 1945.

The Federal Government, carrying the burden of arming and fighting costs, spent $365,000,000,000, about three-eighths of the total.

State and local Governments, cities and counties, spent about $50,000,000,000.

Individuals and corporations spent about $572,000,000,000, of which $517,000,000,000 was for consumers' goods and services and $55,000,000,000 for production equipment.

Taken as a whole group and disregarding cases o individuals, corporations or governmental [illegible] all came out ahead except the

sche, the enormous current Federal debt. The Federal Government had to borrow to pay the excess of its spending over its income.

It still owes that money, plus some extra borrowing and some pre-war debt, amounting in all to more than $268,000,000,000 with a reduction to about $267,000,000,000 scheduled for next month.

Just meeting the interest, $5,000,000,000 a year, is so costly that some government men fall back on an old saying:

"It isn't so much the initial cost—it's the upkeep."

Gen. Littlejohn Named Surplus Disposal Head

JUL 22 1946

Will Succeed Gen. Gregory in Charge of Sales

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Major General Robert McG. Littlejohn takes over as head of surplus property disposal tomorrow, succeeding a long line of officials who found the job a headache.

General Littlejohn, a native of Jonesville, S. C., and former chief quartermaster in the European theater of operations, accepts the job from Lieutenant General Edmund B. Gregory, who quit after less than five months.

General Gregory, in a parting statement, said mudslingers with selfish purposes were throwing obstacles in the way of orderly surplus diposals and were threatening to demoralize the program altogether. "It's a damned-if-you-do-or-don't proposition," he said.

General Littlejohn, a regular army officer trained in procurement, will supervise the sale of an estimated $30,000,000,000 in government war surplus.

ARMY GETS REFUND ON WAR CONTRACTS

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) Undersecretary of War Royall announced today that renegotiation of War department contracts for the fiscal years of 1942, 1943 and 1944 have been substantially completed with total refunds of $6,471,680,000 to the government.

A report from the War department price adjustment board said renegotiation connected with termination of war contracts is expected to be completed by November.

The War department also stated that as of June 30 the Navy and Treasury departments, Reconstruction Finance corporation, Maritime commission and War Shipping administration had completed renegotiation cases involving refunds of $3,165,191,000—thus a grand total of $9,636,871,000 in refunds.

A.V.C. Opposes Army Enlistment Ban On Negroes

JUL 22 1946

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The American Veterans Committee said today it will ask President Truman to revoke last week's order by the War Department suspending enlistment of Negroes.

Charles G. Bolte, national chairman, said A.V.C., challenged the Department's statement that the suspension was based on the Army's policy of limiting Negroes in the army to the ratio at which they occur in the civilian population, about ten to one. The Army said enlistments were at the rate of about five to one.

"The criterion for accepting an Army enlistment should be the individual's qualifications as a soldier, not his color," Bolte said.

He said the Army order was "unadorned discrimination."

Army Sets Up 6 Independent Defense Units

Is Giving More Power to Chiefs of 6 U. S. Areas, in Case of Atomic Attack

JUL 22 1946

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The Army, looking to the possibility that a future attacker may try to paralyze the nation's defense with a surprise atom-bomb assault on top Army headquarters, has broken itself up into six self-sufficient units that can function independently if need be.

Reliable War Department sources said the pattern for defense in the atomic age was aimed at combating warfare such as has been envisioned by General H. H. Arnold, war-time chief of the Army Air Forces. General Arnold has said that any future blow against the United States would come by air a supersonic speeds "across the polar regions" and that the aggressor undoubtedly would use atomic bombs "1,000 times as destructive" as those exploded over Japan.

The Army's reorganized defense provides for six Army units which can function independently if any one or more is knocked out by surprise attack. Each of the six areas will be a complete combat military unit within itself.

Local Control Increased

The War Department is strengthening this defense setup by placing more and more control in the hands of the commanders of these units. Eventually they will have their own air forces to repel any air-borne or sea-borne invaders and will be empowered to call into instant defensive action any National Guard forces in their areas.

Military experts say that the atomic bomb has not outmoded the fundamental principles of strategy, but that it has put new emphasis on the need for speed and deployment.

A surprise atomic-bomb attack doubtless would be followed by attemps at air-borne invasion, they said. This would allow little time for mobilization, as in World War II.

The country must be ready for instantaneous defense and counter-blows, they reason.

Atomic scientists have said that one atomic bomb could wipe out the Pentagon building, seat of the Army's general staff and air staff. Likewise, they have said, an atomic-bomb attack could destroy any American city.

Six Army Areas

The six armies and their commanders are:

First Army, commanded by General Courtney H. Hodges, headquarters New York City, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and New York.

Second Army, commanded by Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, headquarters, Baltimore, including Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Third Army Area and 7th Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Oscar W. Griswold, headquarters, Atlanta, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fourth Army General Jonathan Wainwright, headquarters, San Antonio, Tex., including Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Fifth Army, Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, headquarters, Chicago, including Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

Sixth Army General Joseph W. Stilwell, headquarters, San Francisco, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California.

JUL 22 1946

Need A Cadastral Engineer?— Well, You've Got One Anyhow

Washington, July 21 (AP)—This may come as a surprise to taxpayers, but they have a cadastral engineer working for them.

President Truman says so, and he ought to know.

There may be an idea that all Government workers are either (A) letter luggers, (B) stenographers, or (C) tax collectors.

But Mr. Truman says no. In addition to the cadastral engineer, there are 2,848,526 other employés.

Other Highfalutin Characters

These include such characters as olericulturists, psychometricians, mycologists and nematologists.

On a less highfalutin plane are the tea examiners, the vending stand specialists, the junior laborers and the experts hired by the Supreme Court. These fellows get $150 each year. They specialize in shoveling snow off the judicial sidewalks.

And don't forget the doorkeeper. He keeps door at the House of Representatives at $6,000 a year.

All these facts are in Mr. Truman's annual budget message. This bulky package has been around for quite a spell, but it takes time to study 976 pages of fine print.

This is the message, taxpayers may recall, in which Mr. Truman counted up the pocket change and said the United States would have to cut its household expenses to $35,860,000,000 in 1947.

This is the message, they may not recall, in which Mr. Truman said that exactly $3,860 of this $35,860,000,000 would be spent for a zymologist.

Mr. Truman didn't elaborate on what these people do for a living, but the dictionary gives some hints.

Cadastral Engineer — Surveys property for extent, value, ownership.

Olericulturist — A specialist on edible vegetables.

Psychometrician—Figures speed and precision of mental processes.

Mycologist — Studies fungi, or growths on plants.

Zymologist—Knows all the answers on fermentation.

Nematologist — An expert on round worms.

Welles Foresees Danger In Decision on Trieste

Hopes Move to Change Big Four Action Will Succeed

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared tonight he hoped earnestly that the Latin-American republics would sucuceed in their reported efforts to obtain a change in the Big Four decision to internationalize Trieste.

Welles, in his regular weekly recorded radio broadcast over station WOL, said the decision on Trieste "is the most dangerous yet made by the major powers."

"It can only bring trouble if it is carried out," he stated. "It cannot make for any durable peace."

Welles devoted his broadcast to a discussion of the forthcoming Paris peace conference, which he called the "most important" in modern history. He criticized the Big Four decision to delay formulating a peace with Italy.

Welles said "our best hope" for peace "now lies in the possibility that the concerted force of public opinion expressed through the smaller powers represented at the coming peace conference may still bring about at return to those principles of right and justice which have been so flagrantly disregarded in some compromises so far reached."

Russians' Veto Stand

JUL 22 1946

CARPENTER

New York, July 21 (AP)—Russia holds the firm and final conviction that the veto in the United Nations Security Council should stand unchanged, it was reliably reported in Soviet circles tonight.

This was the first Soviet reaction on the veto question since Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, attacked the veto in a broadcast address last Monday.

Evatt, long a foe of the veto, also has formally requested the United Nations secretary-general to place the question on the agenda of the General Assembly meeting beginning here September 23.

Feels Unanimity Important

Reliable sources in Russian quarters said that the Soviet position on the veto is firm, no matter how many speeches are made on it in General Assembly debate or however it is attacked.

These sources emphasized that Russia feels the unanimity of the big powers is too important; that there should be nothing to minimize the importance of the United Nations charter as it now stands.

It is not yet known in Soviet circles just who will make up the Russian delegation to the United Nations Assembly. It was said that the delegation was not yet appointed.

There exists the possibility, however, that Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, might come to the assembly meeting direct from Paris, if the forthcoming peace conference has finished its labors by that time.

Vishinsky May Take Place

In the event that Molotov decides not to make the trip, there is a possibility that the deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Vishinsky, might head the delegaton to the Assembly.

Russia's reported determination to stand on the veto as is presents a sharp cleavage when the Assembly meets. Some smaller nations have indicated they will sound off against the veto at the Assembly meeting.

The Russians, it was said, would stand by the United Nations charter and by the statement made by the four sponsoring governments in San Francisco on June 7, 1945, on the voting procedure in the Security Council.

Article 27, of the charter provides that Security Council decisions on procedural matters shall be made by an affimative vote of any seven members of the Council.

On Matters Of Substance

It provides further that decisions on other matters—interpreted by the Security Council to be matters of substance—shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members "including the concurring votes of the permanent members."

This means that all five of the permanent members — France, China, Britain, the United States, and Russia—must agree on all questions of substance. The failure of one of the five powers to agree means that the question has been vetoed.

The veto has been used five times by Russia since the Security Council began operations in London last January.

Four Seek Membership

Meanwhile, preparations were under way for the Security Council to take up at its forthcoming meeting next Wednesday the applications of four nations for membership in the United Nations.

The four are Albania, the Mongolian People's Republican (outer Mongolia), Afghanistan and Trans-Jordan.

Siam has applied, but its papers were not yet formulated.

JUL 22 1946

A Brunette From California— Truman Gift To U.N. Assembly

Russian circles in the United Nations assert she will stand firm on retention of the veto. *Page 8*

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The tall, good-looking brunette with upswept hair is President Truman's gift to the United Nation's Assembly.

She's Helen Gahagan Douglas, who's 45 and as fabulous as they come—from California.

The second woman to represent this country on the international assembly still lists her profession as "opera singer and stage star."

Wife, Mother, Congress Member

Mrs. Douglas's other careers: Wife of Screen Actor Melvyn Douglas, mother of two children, member of Congress from Los Angeles county.

President Truman's nomination came as climax to her freshman term in the House, where Mrs. Douglas is known on both sides of the aisle for looks, oratory and the intensity with which she takes up a cause.

With the mobile face of an actress and the carrying power of an opera singer, she's an effective speaker at the House Democratic microphone.

Classed in the less traditional wing of Democratic ranks, Mrs. Douglas has come forward recently as a champion of domestic civilian control of atomic energy and of OPA extension. Around the table of the Foreign Affairs Committee she took boot training for her new international post.

An alternate on the American

(Continued from Page 1)

delegation, Mrs. Douglas will do committee work, attend Assembly meetings but will not vote in the forthcoming September meeting.

She's a long-time admirer and friend of her fellow woman member on the delegation, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The two women members believes Mrs. Douglas should go to the Assembly "as delegates first, women second."

Women can make their contribution to peace, she says, not by pushing their own special interests in the peace structure but "by their very nature as givers of life."

Her Job—And Millions Of Others

Proud of her new post, Mrs. Douglas refuses, however, to quote the old line about "biggest job of my life."

"My job," she says, "is no more important than that of millions of American women and men. Peace and democracy must both begin at the grass roots and there each individual has an equal responsibility."

Mrs. Douglas has a busy fall ahead. From the Assembly meeting at Flushing Meadows, N.Y., she must also keep tab on home, children and the congressional seat, where she hopes to win re-election in November.

JUL 22 1946

Seismograph May Show Undersea Bomb Blast

New York, July 21 (AP)—The Rev. Michael Ahern, S.J., director of the seismological observatory at Weston (Mass.) College, said today the shock of the underwater test of the atom bomb July 25 may be strong enough to record on Atlantic Coast seismographs.

"We may get something from the underwater blast because we got recordings of every depth charge exploded off the New England Coast during the war," he said on his departure by plane for England, where he will attend the first International Conference of Christians and Jews.

He estimated that four hours would elapse from detonation of the bomb at Bikini before it could be recorded on the Weston seismograph.

JUL 22 1946

LAST NAZI PRISONERS TO LEAVE U. S. TODAY

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., July 21.—(AP) The final group of German prisoners-of-war to leave this country will embark from here tomorrow, Col. Harry W. Maas, camp commandant, announced today.

The shipment of about 1,400 prisoners tomorrow, which follows one today of 1,345 men, will leave fewer than 300 prisoners scattered throughout the country in hospitals and special detention camps who will be returned to Germany individually, Col. Maas said.

At one time there were more than 350,000 German prisoners held in the United States, of whom more than 292,000 have been processed through this camp on their return to Europe, according to Col. Maas.

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LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, ARRIVED FROM PARIS TONIGHT AND INDICATED HE WOULD TRY TO CARRY ON HERE HIS FIGHT FOR A STIFFER ATTITUDE BY THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES AGAINST GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S REGIME.

EXPLAINING THAT HIS TRIP WAS NOT A ROUTINE ONE, GIRAL SAID HE WOULD CONTACT SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN LONDON AND WOULD BE THE GUEST OF A GROUP OF LABOR MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AT A DINNER WEDNESDAY.

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JUL 22 1946

A39 (300)
BERLIN, JULY 21-(AP)-A TENTATIVE AMERICAN BLUEPRINT FOR ECONOMIC FUSION OF THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE OTHER THREE ZONES IS READY FOR DISCUSSION WITH THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS, GENMJOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER IN EUROPE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MCNARNEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES' STATEMENT LAST MONDAY THAT U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES IN GERMANY WERE BEING INSTRUCTED TO "COOPERATE WITH ANY ONE OR ALL OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS (BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE) IN ESSENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS." BYRNES ADDED THESE WOULD INCLUDE SUCH MATTERS AS FINANCE, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

V "AN AMERICAN STAFF OF EXPERTS HAS ROUGHED OUT TENTATIVE PLANS FOR AN ECONOMIC MERGER WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE OTHER ZONES," MCNARNEY SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY FOLLOWING HIS INVITATION YESTERDAY TO OTHER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL POWERS TO JOIN IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC UNITY.

ZTHE SOONER WE CAN IMPLEMENT THAT PLAN THE BETTER," THE AMERICAN COMMANDER SAID.

JUL 22 1946

MCNARNEY ADDED THAT THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES WOULD FIRST HAVE TO CONSULT THEIR GOVERNMENTS BEFORE ACCEPTING OR REJECTING THE PLAN TO POOL GERMAN ECONOMIC RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THE COUNTRY MORE SELF-SUSTAINING.

LT.GEN.BRIAN ROBERTSON, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR THE BRITISH ZONE, WAS EXPECTED TO FLY TO LONDON TODAY OR TOMORROW TO CONSULT HIS GOVERNMENT ON THE MERGER PLAN.

MCNARNEY SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS "PURELY ECONOMIC AND HAS NO POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS."

MCNARNEY DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON WHAT EFFECT AN ECONOMIC MERGER IN THE WEST AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO GERMANIES WOULD HAVE ON THE FOUR-POWER ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP IN BERLIN. HE SAID HE COULD SEE NO REASON AT PRESENT WHY THE WESTERN POWERS SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION IF THEY COULD AGREE ON AN ECONOMIC MERGER AMONG THEMSELVES.

THE AGREEMENT, HE CONTINUED, WOULD "EFFECT A FREE INTERCHANGE OF RAW MATERIALS." HE ADDED THAT GERMAN BUSINESS MEN COULD TRADE MORE FREELY AND MORE STEEL WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THE AMERICAN ZONE AND HENCE MORE ARTICLES FOR EXPORT.

"IT IS HOPED EVENTUALLY THERE WILL BE ENOUGH EXPORTS TO PAY FOR IMPORTS NEEDED TO INCREASE THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND SO FINALLY EASE THE LOAD ON THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER," MCNARNEY SAID. "ONCE THE ECONOMIC MERGER IS EFFECTED, THE COST OF OCCUPATION WILL PROGRESSIVELY BE REDUCED."

HE PREDICTED THAT IT WOULD BE 1948 OR 1949 BEFORE THE DEFICIT FOR OPERATING THE AMERICAN ZONE COULD BE ELIMINATED.

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JUL 22 1946

A23 (150)
BERLIN, JULY 21-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. EUROPEAN COMMANDER, SAID TODAY THERE WAS A GOOD PROSPECT THAT FOOD RATIONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION COULD BE INCREASED TO 1,550 CALORIES DAILY FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER ABOUT OCT.1.

THE PRESENT RATION IS ABOUT 1,250 CALORIES.

MCNARNEY SAID THERE ARE SUFFICIENT STOCKS ON HAND, OR IN PROSPECT, TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT RATION UNTIL THE HARVEST STARTS IN SEPTEMBER. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE HARVEST WOULD YIELD ABOUT 900 TO 1,000 CALORIES FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER. THIS WOULD STILL REQUIRE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"BUT WE AIM TO DO BETTER TO GET THE NORMAL RATION UP TO 1,550 CALORIES," THE COMMANDER SAID, "AND TO DO THIS WILL MEAN IMPORTS OF ABOUT 100,000 TONS MONTHLY. THE BIG AMERICAN HARVEST PROBABLY WILL PERMIT THIS.

"EVENTUALLY, WE WOULD LIKE TO GET THE RATION UP TO 2,000 CALORIES."

MCNARNEY SAID THIS WAS ALL PREDICATED ON THE AMERICAN ZONE STANDING ALONE. IF THERE IS AN ECONOMIC MERGER WITH THE BRITISH ZONE AS PROPOSED, THE TWO ZONES WOULD HAVE TO BE SHARED. HE SAID, FOOD OF THE RATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE IS SOMEWHAT LOWER.

G156PED

JUL 22 1946

A51
ROME--FIRST ADD LA GUARDIA X X X IN ITALY.
LA GUARDIA PAID A COURTESY CALL ON PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL. HE WAS SCHEDULED TO CONFER WITH PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI TOMORROW.

W424PED

A154
PRECEDE LONDON
MOSCOW, JULY 21-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN SMOKED HIS PIPE AND SMILED HAPPILY TODAY AS HE VIEWED THE ANNUAL PHYSICAL CULTURE SPORTS PARADE IN MOSCOW'S DYNAMO STADIUM.
WITH FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT POLITBURO, STALIN WATCHED THE EVENTS FOR MORE THAN FIVE HOURS.

A small boy performer FROM ONE OF THE BALTIC REPUBLIC SPORTS DELEGATIONS RAN UP TO THE GOVERNMENT BOX TO GIVE STALIN HIS PERSONAL GREETINGS. THE GENERALISSIMO PICKED THE BOY UP, HELD HIM IN HIS ARMS AND THANKED HIM.
HP1207AED

JUL 22 1946

CLR120AED A155NX

A151
JERUSALEM, JULY 21-(AP)-WELL INFORMED CIRCLES SAID THE POLITICAL CHIEF OF HAGANAH, ILLEGAL JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, RESIGNED TODAY, REPORTEDLY BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT WITH THE POLITICAL LINE RECOMMENDED TO THE JEWS OF PALESTINE BY DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN, ZIONIST LEADER.
DR.WEIZMANN RECENTLY ADVISED THAT JEWS ACT WITH SELF-RESTRAINT AND DISCIPLINE PENDING FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
THE RESIGNATION OF THE HAGANAH CHIEF, HOWEVER, MIGHT BE AN INDICATION THAT HAGANAH STILL INTENDS TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE IN ORDER NOT TO ENDANGER THE POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE AND TO ENABLE FURTHER PALESTINE NEGOTIATIONS.
HP1152PED

JUL 22 1946

KWAJALEIN, JULY 21-(AP)-TWO TENNESSEE NEWSPAPERMEN WHO SERVED IN THE SAME VOLUNTEER REGIMENT DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR HAD A REUNION TODAY ABOARD THE USS APPALACHIAN ENROUTE TO BIKINI TO COVER THE SECOND ATOMIC BOMB TEST.

THEY WERE WILLIAM E.BEARD OF THE NASHVILLE BANNER AND COL.ALLEN J. GREER OF THE BUFFALO EVENING NEWS. THEY LAST SAW EACH OTHER AT A REGIMENTAL FOOTBALL GAME IN 1899.

GREER IS A NATIVE OF MEMPHIS.

EW359PCS

A109FX
BY DON WHITEHEAD
BIKINI LAGOON, MONDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-THE PRESS SHIP APPALACHIAN ENTERED BIKINI LAGOON THIS MORNING, GIVING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS THEIR FIRST LOOK AT THE ARRANGEMENT OF TARGET SHIPS FOR THE WORLD'S FIRST UNDERWATER ATOMIC EXPLOSION.
THE TARGET FLEET HAS BEEN SHIFTED INTO A COMPLETELY NEW PATTERN FOR THE SECOND TEST JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S.TIME). THE SCARRED BATTLESHIP NEVADA, BULLSEYE FOR THE JULY 1 EXPLOSION, WON'T OCCUPY THE "HOT SPOT" THIS TIME. THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS AND THE CARRIER SARATOGA HAVE TAKEN ITS PLACE IN THE CENTER OF THE ARRAY.
THE SARATOGA IS SOUTH OF THE DETONATION CENTER AND, IN A SAFER POSITION FARTHER SOUTH, IS THE BATTLESHIP PENNSLYVANIA. WEST OF THEM ARE SIX SUBMARINES, SOME SUBMERGED, AND TO THE EAST RANGED SIX TRANSPORTS.

JUL 22 1946

THE GALLANT BATTLESHIP NEW YORK IS ON THE INNER CIRCLE OF SHIPS EAST OF THE BARGE FROM WHICH THE BOMB WILL BE SUSPENDED. BEHIND HER SIT FOUR LANDING CRAFT LIKE CHICKS WITH A MOTHER HEN.
ON THE NORTHERN RIM OF THE "DEATH CIRCLE" IS THE ARKANSAS, FLANKED BY A SUBMARINE, LANDING CRAFT AND A CARGO SHIP. BEHIND HER IS THE UGLY BATTERED, JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO. WEST OF THE NAGATO IS THE CRUISER SALT LAKE CITY, WHICH TOOK A TERRIFIC BEATING IN THE FIRST TEST.
NORTH OF THE NAGATO LIES THE NEVADA AND BEYOND HER IS STRUNG A ROW OF LANDING SHIPS. THE TRIM NAZI CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN ONCE AGAIN IS IN A FAVORED POSITION ON THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE TARGET ARRAY.
ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE INNER CIRCLE SIT THE CRUISER PENSACOLA AND CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, BOTH BADLY SMASHED IN THE FIRST TEST AND ONCE MORE IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.
ON THE WESTERN FRINGE OF THE ARRAY, TRANSPORTS ARE ANCHORED. AND THROUGHOUT THE TARGET FLEET ARE LIGHT CRAFT, A FLOATING DRY-DOCK AND A CONCRETE BARGE.
BA515PPS

JUL 22 1946

A176FX
ATOMIC (125)
BIKINI LAGOON, MONDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-REAR ADM.T.A.SOLBERG OF THE ATOMIC TEST TASK FORCE SAID TODAY DIVERS HAD LOCATED THE WRECKAGE OF THE FIVE SHIPS SUNK BY THE ATOMIC BURST JULY 1 AND THAT THE HULKS HAD BEEN STUDIED TO DETERMINE WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM.
SOLBERG SAID THESE WERE THE FINDINGS OF THE DIVERS:
JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA--STERN SPLIT OPEN, SUPERSTRUCTURE SMASHED, PLATES BUCKLED AND OPENED AT SEAMS.
TRANSPORT GILLIAM--DEMOLISHED TOPSIDE, FORWARD HULL OPENED.
TRANSPORT CARLISLE--BADLY DAMAGED, PLATING TORN AND RIPPED.
DESTROYER ANDERSON--SUPERSTRUCTURE DEMOLISHED, TEARS IN PLATING.
DESTROYER LAMSON--TEARS IN PLATING.
SOLBERG SAID THE DIVERS HAD DIFFICULTY IN GETTING FULL INFORMATION BECAUSE THE SHIPS WERE LYING ON THEIR SIDES AND SOME OF THE DAMAGE WAS BURIED.
PM930PPS NM

30.24-4281

ADD McKINLEY XXX HOLLOWAY

HOLLOWAY ALSO DID NOT SEE THE JULY 1 AIR BURST BECAUSE HE WAS TOO BUSY DOWN IN HIS CUBBY HOLE OFFICE SETTING THE REMOTE CONTROL RECORDING INSTRUMENTS.

HE DID, HOWEVER, SEE THE ALAMOGORDO, N.M., EXPLOSION OF THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EVER SET OFF ON EARTH.

AS IN THE FIRST EXPLOSION AT BIKINI, ONLY AN EXCLUSIVE LITTLE GROUP OF MEN WILL SEE THE ATOMIC BOMB.

BRIG.GEN.K.D.NICHOLS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT WHICH WORKED ON THE ATOMIC BOMB DURING THE WAR, SAID THAT "THE WHOLE THING WILL BE HANDLED IN A CANVAS FRAME SCREEN SO THAT NO ONE CAN TELL THE SIZE OR SHAPE OF THE BOMB."

THE WEAPONEER WILL BE THE SAME MAN WHO PERFORMED AT THE KWAJALEIN LOADING AND ARMING OF THE AIR BOMB--ROGER WARNER OF LOS ALAMOS.

HE WILL SUPERVISE THE MOUNTING OF THE BOMB ON THE VESSEL AND WILL MAKE THE FUSE DEVICE READY FOR RADIO SIGNALS.

THE "VOICE OF ABRAHAM," WHICH COUNTS OFF THE MINUTES IN DOOM-LIKE TONES DURING THE TENSE MOMENTS BEFORE THE EXPLOSION, WAS IDENTIFIED BY HOLLOWAY AS THAT OF ERNEST W.TITERON, ANOTHER LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS.

BA616PPS NM

JUL 22 1946

ATOMIC
BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

JUL 22 1946

ABOARD THE U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, JULY 21-(AP)-THE GALLANT AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA AND THE GRIMY, SMELLY OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WILL GIVE TWO REPORTS ON THE MILE-A-SECOND BLAST THAT HITS THEM.

THE FIRST REPORT ON THE UNDERWATER BLAST JULY 25 (JULY 24, U.S. TIME) WILL GO FROM THEIR DECKS BY AUTOMATIC WIRELESS ACTIVATED BY THE BLAST ITSELF, GIVING MEASUREMENTS OF THE TREMENDOUS SUB-SURFACE FORCE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

THE SECOND REPORT WILL BE ON THEIR OWN DAMAGE AND POSSIBLE SINKING. THE NAGATO HAS THREE WHIP-LIKE RADIO ANTENNAE STICKING UP OUT OF YELLOW BOXES ON HER DECK. THE SARATOGA HAS TWO SUCH BOXES ON HER DECK.

ON THE JAPANESE SHIP, THE CABLES FROM THE BOXES RUN BELOW. AT LEAST SOME OF THESE CABLES ON THE TARGET SHIPS GO OUT OF THE BOTTOM INTO THE WATER.

AT THEIR ENDS ARE TOURMALINE CRYSTALS. THESE CRYSTALS ARE AS HARD AS PRECIOUS STONES. SOME TOURMALINES ARE USED AS GEMS.

JUL 22 1946

THE PECULIARITY OF THE TOURMALINE CRYSTAL IS THAT WHEN SQUEEZED UNDER PRESSURE IT GIVES OFF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT. THE HIGHER THE PRESSURE, THE GREATER THE CURRENT.

THIS ELECTRIC CURRENT WILL RACE AT 12,000 MILES A SECOND TO THE RADIO AND FROM THE ANTENNAE WILL STREAM AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT TO THE RECEIVING SHIP.

IT WILL BE A RACE WITH TIME WHEN THE MILE-A-SECOND UNDERWATER BLAST FIRST SQUEEZES THE CRYSTALS UNDERWATER AND THE INSTANT WHEN THE BLAST DESTROYS THEM AND THEIR CONNECTIONS.

THE ELECTRICAL AND RADIO CIRCUITS ARE EXPECTED TO WIN, AND RECORD THE VAST ATOMIC PRESSURES BEFORE ANNIHILATION.

THE SARATOGA IS MUCH CLOSER TO THE BLAST CENTER THAN THE NAGATO. THE CARRIER IS ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE CIRCLE OF DEATH, WHICH TODAY IS A FLAT, EMPTY PANCAKE OF WATER. THIS PANCAKE IS NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE ACROSS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

A153FX

ON BAKER DAY, THE PANCAKE WILL HAVE WHAT VERY MUCH RESEMBLES A HATPIN STICKING UP AT ABOUT ITS MIDDLE.

THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL BUT THERE IS NOW IN BIKINI LAGOON A QUEER-LOOKING CRAFT WHICH WILL BE THE BOMB-CARRYING SHIP.

THIS IS A LANDING SHIP, STUBBY AND STURDY. SHE BEARS THE TALLEST RADIO MAST IN THE FLEET, A LONG, SLENDER POLE WHOSE TOP AT THE CENTER OF THE DEATH CIRCLE WOULD TOWER HIGH INTO THE SUPER-STRUCTURE OF MOST OF THE TARGET SHIP ARRANGED CONCENTRICALLY ABOUT THE BOMB CENTER.

ON HER DECK IS A STRUCTURE THAT COULD BE USED TO SUSPEND THE WEIGHT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB DOWN THROUGH A WELL IN HER DECK. HER SINGLE, TOWERING RADIO MAST, WOULD SEEM TO INSURE A SAFE RECEPTION OF THE SIGNAL THAT TOUCHES OFF THE SECOND BIKINI BOMB.

THE SARATOGA LIES BROADSIDE TO THE CENTER OF THE ATOMIC BOMB POSITION.

SHE OUGHT TO SINK, IF PREDICTIONS CAN BE TRUSTED. YET THERE ARE OTHER TEST INSTRUMENTS ON HER DECK THAT MIGHT MEAN THERE ARE CHANCES SHE MAY REMAIN AFLOAT, AT LEAST FOR SOME TIME.

AMONG THEM ARE 20 BOXES OF SOAP POWDER. SOAP POWDER IS PECULIARLY SENSITIVE TO BECOMING RADIO ACTIVE. NO RADIOACTIVE RAYS FROM THE BOMB ARE EXPECTED TO HIT THE HIGH FLIGHT DECK, BUT RADIOACTIVE WATER MIGHT POUR DOWN ON THE SARATOGA BY THE TON.

BA804PPS NM

JUL 22 1946

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A165FX

ABOARD APPALACHIAN--FIRST ADD BLAKESLEE'S ATOMIC X X X BY THE TON.

JUL 22 1946

ALSO ON THE SARATOGA'S DECK ARE "TINY TIM" ROCKETS. AND BELOW DECK ARE MANY BIG LIVE BOMBS.

SHE CARRIES, EXPOSED, SEVERAL BOXES LABELED MEDICAL SUPPLIES. THESE PROBABLY ARE COMMON DRUGS THAT MIGHT BECOME DANGEROUS AFTER A SOAKING WITH RADIOACTIVE WATER.

FINALLY THERE IS A QUEER WHITE AND RED BLOCK OF LAMINATED WOOD, MARKED WITH A WARNING BY THE RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY SECTION. THIS BLOCK APPARENTLY CONTAINS INSTRUMENTS TO RECORD X-RAYS AND OTHER RAY DATA. THE THEORY SEEMS TO BE THAT IF THE SARATOGA SINKS, THE BLOCK WILL FLOAT UNTIL IT CAN BE RECOVERED.

THE NAGATO'S DECK ANTENNAE WILL HAVE A SPLIT SECOND LONGER THAN THE SARA'S ANTENNAE TO SEND SIGNALS, FOR THE JAPANESE SHIP IS NEARLY A HALF MILE FARTHER FROM THE CENTER OF DETONATION.

RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF THE DEATH CIRCLE IS THE SMALLEST SHIP OF ALL--THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH. SHE, HOWEVER, MIGHT BE THE LAST TO SINK. SHE IS ONE OF THE STURDY-HULL TYPE AMERICAN SUBMARINES, AND HER SMALL SIZE ITSELF MAY BE AN ADDED PROTECTION.

BA855PPS NM

BOLIVIA

BY JOHN WALLACE

JUL 22 1946

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 21—(AP)—A SECRET MILITARY LODGE HELD THE REINS OF THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT AFTER AN ABORTIVE REVOLUTIONARY COUP AND INDICATIONS GREW THAT A FORMER EXILED MAJOR BRANDED AS A "WOULD-BE QUISLING" WAS LOOMING AS THE NEW STRONG MAN OF BOLIVIA.

QUALIFIED OBSERVERS HERE WHO ARE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BOLIVIAN AFFAIRS SAID PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLARROEL—IN THE FACE OF MOUNTING CIVILIAN OPPOSITION AFTER TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN OFFICE—HAD MOVED A STEP CLOSER TO RESIGNING IN FAVOR OF ANOTHER MILITARY STRONG MAN.

This was shown, the observers said, by Villarroel's action in forming a cabinet of members of the secret military lodge after two days of revolutionary fighting in [redacted] La Paz. The fighting developed after civilian groups, including students, demonstrated against Villarroel's virtual dictatorship. The demonstrators were put down.

JUL 22 1946

in the capital

The military lodge now was said to be growing more eager daily to take over power from Villarroel.

According to the informants here,

The strong man looming as Villarroel's successor, the informants here said, is Maj. Elias Belmonte Pabon, who lived in Portugal throughout the war after former President Enrique Penaranda branded him as a would-be quisling in a Nazi-directed plot to seize power in Bolivia.

JUL 22 1946

BELMONTE MAY BE EN ROUTE TO BOLIVIA FROM PORTUGAL, ACCORDING TO OBSERVERS HERE. THEY RECALLED THAT THE LA PAZ NEWSPAPER ULTIMAHORA PUBLISHED A STORY JULY 11 THAT HE HAD LEFT LISBON. THEY POINTED OUT THAT ULTIMAHORA, WHICH AS WELL AS OTHER LA PAZ NEWSPAPERS WAS CONFISCATED BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER LAST MONTH'S ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION, IS IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHEN THIS STORY WAS PUBLISHED.

JUL 22 1946

30.24-4283

BELMONTE SERVED DURING THE WAR AS BOLIVIAN AIR ATTACHE IN BERLIN. HE IS DESCRIBED IN THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT BLUE BOOK ON NAZI ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA AS AN ACTIVE COLLABORATOR WITH THE NAZIS AND AN INTIMATE ASSOCIATE OF NAZI SICHERHEITSDIENST OFFICIALS.

THE BLUE BOOK SAID BELMONTE RECEIVED SIZEABLE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FROM [redacted] THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND HEADED THE NAZI-CONTROLLED IBERO AMERIKANISCHE INSTITUT.

JUL 22 1946

BELMONTE'S GOAL, THE BLUE BOOK SAID, WAS TO ESTABLISH A NAZI-TYPE GOVERNMENT IN BOLIVIA. IT ADDED THAT BELMONTE TOOK REFUGE IN GERMANY THROUGHOUT THE WAR, LEAVING THERE IN NOVEMBER, 1944, TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN SPAIN.

ALTHOUGH ABROAD, BELMONTE WAS ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF THE BOLIVIAN CONGRESS WHICH [redacted] CONVENES NEXT MONTH.

BELMONTE'S ACTIVITIES ALSO ARE MENTIONED IN A BOOK PUBLISHED IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, BY ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIERREZ, FORMER BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO EXPELLED ERICH MENDLER, GERMAN MINISTER TO LA PAZ.

[redacted] AND THE ANDES, [redacted]

AND POINTS OUT [redacted] ACTIVITIES [redacted] WERE UNCOVERED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF SPRUILLE

JUL 22 1946

BRADEN, THEN U. S. AMBASSADOR TO BOGOTA, AND NOW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT [redacted] LT. GEN. ANGEL RODRIGUEZ, A FOLLOWER OF BELMONTE, NOW HOLDS THE KEY POST IN THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE IN THE NEW CABINET WHICH IS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF MILITARY MEN.

RODRIGUEZ WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT BLUE BOOK [redacted] AS A FASCIST AND A PRO-NAZI MILITARIST WHO WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS IN PLANS FOR THE NATIONALIST

REVOLUTION WHICH PUT VILLAROEL IN OFFICE.

THE BLUE BOOK SAID THAT RODRIGUEZ AT THAT TIME REFUSED TO TAKE OFFICE AS PRESIDENT HIMSELF AT THE LAST MINUTE FOR FEAR OF COMPROMISING THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF HIS CONNECTION WITH BELMONTE.

JUL 22 1946

SCANT REPORTS FROM THE STRIFE-RIDDEN CAPITAL AT LA PAZ, SIPHONED THROUGH RIGID CENSORSHIP, SAID ORDER WAS RESTORED LAST NIGHT, WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN PRECARIOUS CONTROL OF AN EXTREMELY GRAVE SITUATION.

THE CENSORSHIP PREVENTED THE RECEIPT OF DISPATCHES FROM BOLIVIAN CORRESPONDENTS, BUT OBSERVERS IN BUENOS AIRES WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY PIECED TOGETHER BITS OF INFORMATION BROUGHT OUT OF THE NATION BY TRAVELERS.

THIS IS THE STORY TOLD BY THESE OBSERVERS:

ALL MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA NOW, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE, ARE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY LODGE BEHIND THE REVOLU[illegible] OF DECEMBER, 1943, WHICH REMOVED PENARANDA AND PLACED VILLAROEL IN POWER.

THE EXCEPTION IS MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COL. MAX ESPAÑA.

ESPAÑA IS BEING USED BY OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE LODGE AS A MEANS OF ACQUAINTING THE SECRET MILITARY CLIQUE WITH THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE ARMY ON HOW THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RUN.

ESPAÑA'S INCLUSION IN THE NEW CABINET CAUSED SURPRISE IN THE ARMY WHICH NOW CONSIDERS HIM A TRAITOR TO THE ARMY AND AN INFORMER TO THE LODGE.

THE NEXT PLAY BELIEVED TO BE PREPARED BY THE LODGE IS TO TURN THE GOVERNMENT OVER TO BELMONTE.

JUL 22 1946

LODGE MEMBERS INTEND, IN THE OPINION OF THESE OBSERVERS, TO BREAK FROM THE POWERFUL NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT WHICH IS HEADED BY VICTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO WHO, AS FINANCE MINISTER, CONTROLLED THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

ON THE BASIS OF AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT AT LA PAZ, THE BOLIVIAN EMBASSY HERE LAST NIGHT ISSUED THIS COMMUNIQUE:

"ALL IS TRANQUIL, BUT IN VIEW OF THE EXISTENCE OF ARMED CIVILIAN FORCES WHICH ARE SEEKING TO DISTURB ORDER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION DECIDED TO FORM A NEW CABINET COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY OF MILITARY ELEMENTS".

ACCORDING TO AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE MORE THAN [redacted] WERE KILLED AND 150 INJURED THURSDAY AND FRIDAY IN LA PAZ CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND [redacted] GROUPS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP OF PRESIDENT [redacted] VILLARROEL.

THE UPRISING WAS THE SECOND SUCH ATTEMPT IN BOLIVIA IN FIVE WEEKS. LAST JUNE 19 THE GOVERNMENT CRUSHED AN ATTEMPTED COUP IN WHICH ARMY FLIERS ATTEMPTED TO BOMB LA PAZ. THE GOVERNMENT LATER ANNOUNCED THAT [redacted] FIVE PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED IN THAT REVOLT.

JAPS/SEC WALLACE 1415 THRU 3RD REL

AP-WA

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF MONDAY JULY 22) JUL 22 1946

MERGER

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO UNIFY THE ARMED FORCES UNDER A SINGLE CABINET OFFICER RECEIVED A BELATED BOOST TODAY FROM THE CIVILIAN-DIRECTED UNITED STATES STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY. IT WAS BASED ON A DETAILED STUDY OF THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

JAPAN'S LACK OF COORDINATION AT TOP LEVELS CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO HER DISASTROUS DECISION TO EMBARK ON A CAREER OF CONQUEST AND TO ULTIMATE DEFEAT, THE SURVEY GROUP FOUND.

ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE CONTAINED IN A BULKY REPORT RELEASED WITHOUT COMMENT BY THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION DROPPED ITS FIGHT FOR ACTION ON THE MERGER AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS. CHAIRMAN THOMAS (D-UTAH) OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE, SAID HOWEVER HE WILL INTRODUCE A NEW UNIFICATION MEASURE AT THE NEXT SESSION.

THE SURVEY COMMISSION REPORTED THAT "BUREAUCRATIC RIVALRY" BETWEEN JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY IMPEDED WAR PLANNING, PROPER EMPLOYMENT OF AIR POWER, DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE LOGISTICS AND EFFICIENT USE OF HER ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH JOINT AGENCIES AS THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL "SERVED MAINLY TO HIDE THE FACT THAT REAL UNITY, INTEGRATION, AND COORDINATION WERE CONSCPICUOUSLY LACKING," THE SURVEY SAID.

IN ANY REORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN DEFENSES, HOWEVER, THE SURVEY RECOMMENDED THAT THE AIR FORCES BE BROADENED INTO A CO-EQUAL SERVICE WITH ADDED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ROCKET AND OTHER DEFENSE.

IT PROPOSED THAT THIS SERVICE "SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR PASSIVE AND ACTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST LONG RANGE ATTACK ON OUR CITIES, INDUSTRIES AND OTHER SUBSTANTIAL RESOURCES; FOR STRATEGIC ATTACK, WHETHER BY AIRPLANE OR GUIDED MISSILE; AND FOR ALL AIR UNITS OTHER THAN CARRIER AIR AND SUCH LAND-BASED AIR UNITS AS CAN BE MORE EFFECTIVE AS COMPONENT PARTS OF THE ARMY OR NAVY."

SOME PASSIVE DEFENSE MEASURES CURRENTLY ARE BEING SHAPED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD. ALL THREE SERVICES ARE WORKING ON GUIDED MISSILES, AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES AND THE NAVY ARE COMPETING FOR CONTROL OF SOME PHASES OF LAND-BASED AIR POWER.

30.24-4285

A78WX

THE SURVEY COMMISSION, HEADED BY FRANKLIN D'OILIER, FORMER NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, MADE THESE OTHER MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. "IF THE UNITED STATES IS NOT TO BE FORCED TO HASTY AND INADEQUATE MOBILIZATION EVERY TIME THE THREAT OF AGGRESSION ARISES IN THE WORLD, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT IN THE FIELD OF MILITARY WEAPONS AND TACTICS SHE BE TECHNICALLY NOT MERELY ABREAST OF, BUT ACTUALLY AHEAD OF ANY POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR. X X EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ORDER OF ONE BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY MAY BE REQUIRED."

JUL 22 1946

2. INTELLIGENCE. "GREATER CENTRALIZATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY X X THE PRESENT LACK OF RECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTELLIGENCE WORK BY THE VARIOUS OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRESENT SHORTAGE OF TRAINED AND COMPETENANT INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL GIVE CAUSE FOR ALARM AND REQUIRE CORRECTION."

3. ARMED STRENGTH AS A FORCE FOR PEACE. "THE BEST WAY TO WIN A WAR IS TO PREVENT IT FROM OCCURRING," BUT "PREVENTION OF WAR WILL NOT BE FURTHERED BY NEGLECT OF STRENGTH. X X AS ONE OF THE GREAT POWERS WE MUST BE PREPARED TO ACT IN DEFENSE OF LAW AND TO DO OUR SHARE IN ASSURING THAT OTHER NATIONS LIVE UP TO THEIR COVENANT."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AND OTHER NEW WEAPONS AND THE "UNIQUE" NATURE OF THE PACIFIC WAR PROMPTED THE SURVEY COMMISSION TO CAUTION IN APPLYING THE WAR'S LESSONS TO THE FUTURE, BUT IT VENTURED THIS ADVICE:

1. CONTROL OF THE AIR IS OF EVEN GREATER SIGNIFICANCE SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE ATOM BOMB AND "THE MOST INTENSE EFFORT MUST BE DEVOTED TO PERFECTING DEFENSIVE AIR CONTROL BOTH BY DAY AND NIGHT."

2. OUR VULNERABILITY TO BLITZKRIEG ATTACK BY ROCKETS AND OTHER WEAPONS MUST BE MATERIALLY REDUCED BY PEACETIME PREPARATION OF A SYSTEM OF SHELTERS, AIR RAID WARNINGS, PLANS FOR EVACUATION OF CITIES, STOCKPILING CRITICAL MATERIALS AND DISPERSING KEY INDUSTRIES.

3. IN A FUTURE WAR, HEAVY BOMBERS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY MUCH BEYOND THE RANGE OF PROTECTING FIGHTERS.

IN ITS 20,000-WORD REVIEW OF THE PACIFIC WAR, THE SURVEY REPORTED THAT THE MISTAKES OF JAPAN'S LEADERS HELPED MAKE HER DOWNFALL CERTAIN, JUST AS GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER CONCLUDED IN HIS REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN THAT THE ALLIED VICTORY WAS AIDED BY NAZI MISCALCULATIONS.

A79WX

JUL 22 1946

WITH THE BENEFIT OF "HINDSIGHT" THE GROUP SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES DELAYED VICTORY BY ERRORS, BEGINNING WITH A FAILURE BY CONGRESS TO PROVIDE FOR STRONGER LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES AFTER JAPAN'S 1931 MANCHURIAN VENTURE. LARGER OVERALL APPROPRIATIONS "MIGHT HAVE MADE WAR UNNECESSARY."

IN THE WAR, MORE SUBMARINES SHOULD HAVE BEEN BUILT AND USED AND BOMBERS SHOULD HAVE CONCENTRATED MORE HEAVILY ON JAPANESE RAILROADS, IT WAS SUGGESTED. FINALLY "WE CONTINUED ALL-OUT MOBILIZATION OF ALL RESOURCES X X BEYOND THE TIME WHEN THIS WAS STILL REASONABLY REQUIRED."

"IN ALL PROBABILITY PRIOR TO 1 NOV., 1945, JAPAN WOULD HAVE SURRENDERED EVEN IF THE ATOMIC BOMBS HAD NOT BEEN DROPPED, EVEN IF RUSSIA HAD NOT ENTERED THE WAR, AND EVEN IF NO INVASION HAD BEEN PLANNED OR CONTEMPLATED," THE REPORT CONCLUDED.

JAPAN'S TREACHEROUS PEARL HARBOR VICTORY WAS CHEAP, COSTING HER ONLY 29 PILOTS. AND TWO DAYS LATER THE BRITISH WARSHIPS PRICE OF

WALES AND REPULSE WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM WITH THE LOSS OF BUT FOUR
JAPANESE NAVY MEDIUM BOMBERS. BUT BY THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER,
ALL JAPANESE PLANE LOSSES WERE TOTALLED AT 50,000, AGAINST 27,000
AMERICAN PLANES LOST IN THE PACIFIC.
THE REPORT CREDITED SUBMARINES AND CARRIER-BASED PLANES WITH
MOST OF THE HAVOC WROUGHT ON JAPANESE SHIPPING. OF 8,900,000 TONS OF
MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, SUBMARINES WERE FOUND TO
HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 54.7 PERCENT. PACIFIC.
CARRIER PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH 16.3 PERCENT OF THE MERCHANT SHIP
TONNAGE SUNK, 10.2 PERCENT TO ARMY LAND-BASED PLANES, 4.3 PERCENT TO
NAVY AND MARINE LAND PLANES, 2.3 PERCENT TO MINES. THE SCORE IN WAR-
SHIPS SUNK FAVORED THE NAVY MORE HEAVILY.
ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND ISLANDS HOWEVER ARMY B-29S ALONE DROPPED
147,000 TONS OF BOMBS COMPARED WITH 6,800 TONS BY NAVY AIRCRAFT.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY JULY 22)

LT639AES

JUL 22 1946

93 Dead or Missing in Jerusalem As Blast by Terrorists Shatters British Headquarters in Hotel

JUL 23 1946

Jewish Terrorists Blamed for Explosion Killing British Officers

JUL 23 1946

53 OTHERS HURT

52 Still Missing in Wreckage of Army Headquarters in Hostelry

O'CAGLIER'S

JERUSALEM, July 22—(AP) The Palestine government announced tonight that 93 persons, including 14 senior British and Palestine officers, were killed outright or are missing under a "huge pile of debris" in the bombing of the palatial King David hotel.

NIGHT

The official announcement of the casualties was made shortly after the Jewish agency expressed horror at the bombing and called upon the Jewish community in Palestine "to rise up against these abominable outrages."

Terrorists Blamed

Police attributed the attack to "Jewish terrorists."

Known casualties up to 9:30 p. m., the Palestine government said, were 41 dead, including eight unidentified bodies, 52 missing in the wreckage and 53 injured. The missing include 12 senior British officers of the government secretariat and two senior Palestine officers of the Attorney General's department.

The blast, which ripped through the secretariat and the headquarters of the British Army, destroyed 25 rooms on five floors and tore off a whole corner of the massive hotel.

A few hours after the blast, 20 bodies were removed from the wreckage.

Woman's Body Recovered

When the body of a member of the British Army Women's Auxiliary was brought out, several British soldiers were heard to say: "There'll be hell to pay about our girls."

An entire city block of St. Julian's Way in front of the hotel was littered with dust, broken glass and hundreds of beer bottlecaps which apparently were blown from the crowded barroom. Trees in front of the hotel were knocked down. There were dead birds in the gutter.

In the Y.M.C.A. across the street all the windows of the gymnasium wing were blasted out, and the building bears a huge bloodstain of a man's body hurled from an office in the hotel by the force of the blast.

Relatives and friends of those still missing lined up in the main lobby of the Y.M.C.A. waiting for some official word on their loved ones.

Statement Issued

The Jewish agency, a public body established for the purpose of advising and cooperating in the administration of Palestine in the interests of Jewish inhabitants, said in its statement:

"The executive of the Jewish agency and of the Jewish National council express their horror at the dastardly crime perpetrated by a gang of desperadoes who today attacked government offices in Jerusalem and shed the innocent blood of government officers and other citizens, British, Jewish and Arab.

"They extend their deepest sympathy to the relatives of those who have been murdered and those who have been injured. The Yishu (Jewish community in Palestine) is called upon to rise up against these abominable outrages."

Responsible Jewish sources promptly blamed the attack on "either the Irgun Zvai Leumi or the Stern gang," which they described as the more irresponsible of the three underground Jewish groups. Haganah, the third underground organization, was absolved of blame by both the Jews and the British.

Warning Telephoned

The explosion, touched off at 12:30 p.m., when the military and government staffs were at full strength, ripped out a corner of the hotel from the ground to the roof, wrecking a section about three rooms long and three wide. Witnesses to the explosion said a girl telephoned the hotel 15 minutes before the blast saying, "your building is about to be bombed."

Immediately after the explosion, the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem were placed under a strict curfew with none of the residents of those areas allowed on the streets. Fully-armed British soldiers by the truckloads, accompanied by Bren gun carriers, patrolled the city.

Malcolm P. Hooper, acting American consul general in Palestine, offered all the facilities of the consulate general and the use of the staff to the Palestine government. The British expressed appreciation of the offer and said they probably would take advantage of it.

Hooper, who has spent three and a half years in Palestine, also visited the homes of a number of Palestine government officials known to have perished in the bombing.

Guests Ousted

[redacted] officer, himself [redacted] those inside.

A high British [redacted] asked that his name not be [redacted] declared: "You see that wreckage? That's the wreckage of the Jewish state."

A reliable Jewish source said: "The Jewish reaction to this outrage is one of unspeakable horror and shock. There is no excuse for murder. This was done by a terrorist group that doesn't think like we Jews do."

The attack came just 23 days and eight hours after the British army occupied the Jewish agency and arrested Jewish leaders in what was officially described as an all-out campaign against terrorist activities in Palestine.

White Paper Authorized

(In London the British cabinet authorized a white paper, detailing evidence which the government says links Jewish leaders with Palestine violence.)

Eyewitnesses furnished this sequence of events:

At about 12:15 p. m. a girl telephoned the King David hotel and said, "Your building is about to be bombed." She then hung up abruptly.

The telephone operator at the hotel gave the alarm, a siren sounded and traffic was halted throughout Jerusalem. At the same time, a girl telephoned the French consulate, near the King David, to warn, "in a few minutes, there will be an explosion in your neighborhood. I suggest you open all your windows." The French consulate secretaries did so and there were no casualties there.

Explosions Occur

Fifteen minutes later, a grenade was thrown from a taxi in front of some shops 50 yards from the hotel, but failed to explode. Seconds later, two minor explosions occurred 100 yards on either side of the hotel, apparently as diversionary measures. Then another taxi containing eight young men, dressed as Arabs, stopped near the hotel and the occupants entered the building. They passed through a downstairs corridor and were stopped by a British major who regarded them as suspicious. One of the men wounded the major with a pistol shot.

While two of the intruders covered the major and hotel servants with pistols, the other six planted milk cans containing explosives in [redacted] conference, the hotel's night club and leading Jerusalem place of entertainment.

Meanwhile, a truck and two taxis containing a number of heavily armed youths stormed the south end of the hotel containing the secretariat offices and there exchanged gunfire with British soldiers until a heavy explosion wrecked the hotel wing. The youths fled on foot—some of them apparently wounded. Police reported they arrested two persons a short distance from the hotel, but would give no further details.

Jews Are Tense

According to reports reaching Jerusalem the Jewish population throughout the Holy Land was tense tonight. Most Jews were highly indignant concerning the attacks.

"This is no attack on the British, but on Dr. (Chaim) Weizmann," Zionist leader, one source declared.

Another Jewish source termed the attack "an attempt to discredit Weizmann in his present talks with the British and trying to prove they can get a Jewish state by force."

The blast, described by a British officer as equivalent to the explosion of a 500-pound bomb, broke windows throughout Jerusalem and injured a number of persons some distance from the hotel which stands atop a gradually sloping hill overlooking the business district of the city.

The only American known to be injured was Richard Mowrer, New York *Post* correspondent, whose leg was broken when he was hit by a falling stone while walking past the hotel.

JUL 23 1946

Britain Authorizes Palestine White Paper

LONDON, July 22—(AP) The British cabinet announced tonight it had authorized a white paper detailing evidence which, the government said, links Jewish leaders with Palestine violence.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, conferred with King George, and was understood to have given him a first-hand report on the tense situation, aggravated by the blast which wrecked British general headquarters in Jerusalem and killed at least 93 persons.

The Colonial office withheld comment immediately upon the new Jerusalem outbreak.

It was expected that the white paper would be issued almost immediately to allow debate in the House of Commons before the summer recess, expected about Aug. 1.

In the Commons debate which may come later this week, Prime Minister Attlee is expected to make a statement on public order in Palestine, including the fresh outbreak of violence, and express government views on probable long-term policy.

BRITISH TO PUBLISH DATA ON PALESTINE

JUL 23 1946

London, July 22 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet today authorized publication of a White Paper detailing the evidence which the Government says links Jewish leaders with Palestine violence. The action was taken almost simultaneously with the King David Hotel explosion in Jerusalem.

DAY

No date was set for publication of the documena, but it was expected to be issued almost immediately, to allow debate before Parliament recesses on August 1.

The Colonial Office withheld immediate comment on the latest violence in Palestine, but Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, who is in London, conferred with King George and was understood to have given him a first-hand account of the tense situation.

ers. A police communiqué gave the estimate of dead. Among the 60 reported unofficially as injured was an American, Correspondent Richard Mowrer, of the New York *Post*, who was reported to have suffered a broken leg while walking past the hotel.

A curfew was imposed. Pedestrians and traffic vanished from streets in Jewish quarters of Jerusalem. Tight cordons barred access to the King David Hotel, one of the finer in eastern Mediterranean countries, while soldiers dug into the rubble for more bodies and for wounded.

Veteran Postal Official Killed

Postmaster General G. D. Kennedy, a veteran of 25 years of Government service in Palestine, was known to have been killed.

The explosion was likened by a British army officer to the detonation of a 500-pound bomb. It shattered the uneasy calm of Jerusalem, torn by Jewish demands for more immigration and Arab opposition, at 12.30 P.M.

The curfew was imposed soon afterward while flames were licking parts of the wreckage of the right wing of the hotel. The secretariat appeared to have suffered more heavily than army headquarters. The military offices were on the upper floors. The secretariat occupied nine rooms. Pedestrians were permitted to move in certain areas, but no traffic was allowed on the streets except vehicles of troops and police.

Troop Trucks By Hundreds

Hundreds of truckloads of troops and Bren carriers moved through the city.

A military officer, who saw the attack, said a small bomb first exploded a block from the hotel, breaking windows. This was evidently a diversion.

Seconds later, a burst from a tommygun ripped out windows of the secretariat. A few minutes later a tremendous explosion blew the corner of the hotel—largest in Palestine—into rubble.

Blood On British "WAC's"

"I saw dead men lying on the streets," one eyewitness said. "There were several ATS (British Army Women's Auxiliary) girls covered with mlood from head to foot. One man wsa blown clear across the street and his body hit the side of the Y.M.C.A. building."

The Y.M.C.A. approximately 100 yards from the hotel, was blotched with a bloodstan one foot wide, but apparently was undamaged.

Warning Phoned

The telephone operator at the hotel said that fifteen minutes before the explosion she received an anonymous call saying the hotel was to be blown up. She was advised to flee.

Instead, she spread the alarm and many guests ran from the building. Others, accustomed to alarms, remained. As word of the mysterious call spread, air-raid sirens atop the hotel sounded and others throughout the city took up the eerie howl.

While an excited crowd was standing in the street outside the hotel, eighteen youths, six of them dressed as Arabs, appeared in a long corridor of the hotel basement. A British officer said the young men spoke in Hebrew.

Witnesses said they came from the kitchen and "everywhere" in the hotel.

British Major Beaten

A British major, suspecting their intent, shouted at the group to halt and reached for his revolver.

The youths dressed as Arabs fired at him and missed. Then they attacked him bodily, pinned him against the wall and produced tommyguns. His fate was not known.

A number of the raiders then ran into the La Regence basement night club beneath the wing of the hotel in which the British Army headquarters were located. There they placed their explosive. Within 90 seconds after they fled the terrific blast occurred.

Six Seen To Escape

Whether all the assassins escaped the explosion was not known. Six however, were seen to jump into an automobile which had been waiting. They escaped.

Part Of Group Flees After Leaving Explosives

JUL 23 1946

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, July 22 (AP)—Terrorists bombed and shattered part of the huge King David Hotel, headquarters of the British Army and the secretariat of the Palestine Government, today, killing at least 50 persons in a terrifying blast that shook the modern part of this ancient city.

The attack came 23 days after the British Army occupied the Jewish Agency and arrested 2,000 Jews and lead-

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The explosion ripped out the corner of the hotel from the ground to the roof. It wrecked a section about three rooms long and three rooms wide, where clerical offices of the secretariat were located.

Most department heads were elsewhere.

The Palestine police communiqué identified the assassins only as "terrorists" and said the greater part of Government offices in the right wing of the hotel were blown up.

The staffs of both the Palestine Government and the British Army were at full strength, the communiqué said, and numerous visitors were in the offices.

The announcement said "not less than 50" persons died, and the victims were persons from all "communities" in Palestine as well as British military personnel.

Windows were shattered widely in Jerusalem. A number of persons some distance from the hotel were injured.

British Commander Rushes There

Maj. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in Jerusalem, was reported to have hurried to the hotel soon after the attack.

Sir John Shaw, chief of the Palestine Government' secretariat, escaped without injury.

Most of the casualties were soldiers.

Ambulances and taxis were pressed into service to remove the injured.

U. S. Capitalists Seek New War, Moscow Charges in Broadcast

JUL 23 1946

LONDON, July 22—(AP) Moscow radio broadcasts charged today that "capitalists" in the United States "wish for a new war," and that America was fostering civil war in China.

A broadcast quoting an article in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, said that "it is no wonder that American capitalist monopolies, which made fortunes out of the war, are by all and every means supporting actions of certain political groups engaged in propaganda for a new war, and in sowing discord and uncertainty."

Sees Military Plan

Earlier the Moscow radio, quoting the Soviet periodical New Times, said there were indications that American military authorities were preparing for major operations in China. This broadcast added that "the United States looks upon its economic predominance in China as a legitimate prize of war, and upon China as its new economic boundary." The Soviet public "cannot be indifferent to America's policy in China," the broadcast said.

The Pravda article by a Soviet economist, as quoted by the Moscow radio, said that the U. S. Congress's guarantee to corporations to return $30,000,000 in wartime taxes if 1946 profits fell below average for the three years ending 1939, "acquires extreme significance."

"It results in the fact that the government compensates corporations for losses caused by strikes and therefore it actually finances the capitalist monopolies in their struggle against the workers," the broadcast said.

Hits War Profits

"The problem of war profits is not only of internal American significance, it is an indisputable fact that a handful of corporations and a handful of wealthy men have become fabulously rich at the expense of the labor expended and blood shed during this war. Therefore we should not be surprised that they like war and that they wish for a new war."

The New Times review of American policy in the Orient said that events in China made it "ever more evident that the principal factor favoring fomentation of civil war is the support given by the United States to reactionary circles in the Kuomintang in their fight against the democratic movement."

The broadcast charged that America's present policy in China "differs radically from that pursued by the Roosevelt administration."

"As a result," the Moscow radio continued, "thousands of American troops have been forced to go on fighting an undeclared war on behalf of a reactionary and repressive regime.

"To judge by the actions of American military authorities in China they are preparing for major operations.

"The United States 7th Fleet is concentrated in Tsingtao, in which region military clashes are expected. The command of American Marines in Tsingtao has already declared its intention of helping Chinese Government troops. An American flotilla is cruising up and down the Yangtze to assist the Chinese Government, on the pretext of maintaining order.

The Russian Conclusion

"This recital of facts naturally compels the conclusion that the United States has no intention of changing its policy of interfering in internal affairs in China—a policy which unquestionably pursues far-reaching aims of furtherance of an ambition to create in China not only an economic and political but also a strategic base for establishment of American domination in the Far East.

"Such a policy is bound to excite most serious apprehensions in circles that strive to maintain and consolidate peace. For this reason and also because of sincere sympathy for the cause of the internal pacification of China, her unification and democratization, the Soviet public cannot be indifferent to America's policy in China.

"The Soviet public is unanimously of the opinion it is high time to proceed to a practical realization of all decisions of the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers on China as they contain a minimum of prerequisites necessary for the successful conclusion of China's internal problems and the problems of insuring lasting peace in the Far East."

Soviet Hits Course Of U.S. In China

JUL 23 1946

London, July 22 (AP)—The Moscow radio accused America today of fostering civil war in China in order to assure economic and political dominance in the Far East, and asserted:

"The Soviet public cannot be indifferent to America's policy in China."

Quoting from a lengthy review on American policy in China by the magazine *New Times*, the broadcast declared:

"The United States looks upon its economic predominance in China as a legitimate prize of war and upon China as its new economic boundary."

Charges Reactionaries Aided

The review said events in China made it "ever more evident that the principal factor favoring fomentation of civil war is the support given by the United States to reactionary circles in the Kuomintang in their fight against the democratic movement."

The broadcast charged that America's present policy in China "differs radically from that pursued by the Roosevelt Administration." It explained that wartime efforts had been to unite China, but that American influence now was exerted toward strengthening Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek against Chinese Communist forces.

"As a result," continued Moscow, "thousands of American troops have been forced to go on fighting an undeclared war on behalf of a reactionary and repressive regime."

"Major Operations Planned"

"To judge by the actions of American military authorities in China," the broadcast added, "they are preparing for major operations.

"The United States 7th Fleet is concentrated in Tsingtao, in which region military clashes are expected. The command of American marines in Tsingtao has already declared its intention of helping Chinese Government troops. An American flotilla is cruising up and down the Yangtze to assist the Chinese Government, on the pretext of maintaining order.

"This recital of facts naturally compels the conclusion that the United States has no intention of changing its policy of interfering in internal affairs in China—a policy which unquestionably pursues far-reaching aims of furtherance of an ambition to create in China not only an economic and political, but also a strategic base for establishment of American domination in the Far East.

Madam Sun Says Reactionaries In China Incite U.S.-Soviet War

JUL 23 1946

Calls for Withdrawal of American Troops, End to Arms Shipments; Asks Coalition Regime; Both Sides Claim Big Military Victories

SHANGHAI, July 22—(AP) Madame Sun Yat-Sen, widow of China's revered revolutionary leader, today charged "reactionaries" with fomenting war between the United States and Russia and called for the immediate withdrawal of American troops and military supplies from China.

"The real flame of a world conflagration is burning in our land," she said. "It must be quenched lest the fire destroy the world."

Madame Sun came out of long semi-retirement with her challenging public statement at a moment when the Chinese Communists and the government of her brother-in-law, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, were claiming first class victories in the constantly-spreading civil conflict.

Agree on Location Only

The rivals agreed only on the location of the battles—in Kiangsu province on the north side of the Yangtze river within a few miles of Nanking and Shanghai.

Government quarters asserted 20,000 dead Communists had been buried by government soldiers after a series of engagements.

A Communist spokesman contended 12,000 government troops and the general commanding the 49th Army had surrendered to the Communists.

Each side accused the other of fabrications.

Voicing the darkest foreboding, Madame Sun called upon both sides to end the warfare and form a coalition government.

Reactionaries Blamed

She declared that reactionaries in the Kuomintang (the Government party) were inflaming the nation to civil war, which they could not win, "because they hope the civil conflict in China will incite the the war between America and the U.S.S.R. and thus at last crush the Chinese Communists."

She continued:

"The American people, who are the allies and long friends of China, must be clearly told of this road to disaster.

"They must be told that American reactionaries are teaming up with Chinese reactionaries, each encouraging the other.

"They must be told that the presence of United States armed forces on Chinese soil is not strengthening peace and order among the Chinese people.

Calls for Warning

"They must be warned that if America makes it plain that she will not supply munitions or military assistance, there will be no spreading of the Chinese civil war."

Insisting on agrarian reform, for which she praised the Communists and only a truly democratic coalition government, Madame Sun stated, "Free criticism must replace corruption, terrorism and political assassination.

"Unless the Kuomintang fulfills these tasks at once, it must bear the responsibility for provoking civil war."

In the war, she said, "we will see cities cut off from the countryside. The peasants will support the Communists, who have given them land and lower taxes."

"Where then will the Kuomintang cities obtain raw materials x x x or even food? Bayonets cannot gather harvests.

"The inflation that already devours the cities will increase a thousand-fold. The Kuomintang cannot win in such a war."

The cities-versus-country situation she predicted, was already evident to some degree in the statments of the rival armies.

Yangtze Separates Battlefields

The area of greatest present conflict was admittedly in the country north of the Yangtze, within 20 miles of Nanking and 60 miles of Shanghai, but with the broad river separating the cities and the battlefields.

Pro-government reports pictured the Communists as almost within the gates of these great cities and pressing offensives against the north-bank towns of Luho, Kiangtu (Yangkow) and Nantung with the aim of crossing the river.

The Communist spokesman, Wang Ping-Nan, said at Nanking that the government had thrown 400,000 men into an offensive along a 120-mile front from Nantung, northwest of Shanghai, to Lalan, northwest of Nanking.

Reds Have Two Divisions

Opposing this force, he said, the Communists had only two divisions, one brigade and some local militia.

Neutral observers expressed belief that the Communist forces were far larger, but that they still were no direct threat to Nanking and Shanghai because it would require a major amphibious operation to cross the river.

The Communist spokesman indirectly admitted this problem, saying the Communists "will not attempt to advance toward the Yangtze."

Both sides placed the scene of heaviest conflict around Taihsing, 70 miles northeast of Nanking. A government army spokesman said the government had broken a Communist siege of Luho, 20 miles north of Nanking, but that the Communists were trying to encircle Jukao, 100 miles northwest of Shanghai and 100 miles northeast of Nanking.

Manchuria Attack Reported

Pro-government newspapers said the Communists also were attacking in Manchuria in the Harbin area and along the Sungari river.

The Communist radio at Yenan said government forces were attacking but were losing heavily to the Communist Eighth Route army in Shansi and Honan provinces and that government aircraft were reconnoitering Yenan, the Communist stronghold in the northwest.

Mme. Sun Sees Russo-U.S. War Plot In China

JUL 23 1946

Shanghai, July 22 (AP)—Madame Sun Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and sister-in-law of its present leader, Chiang Kai-shek, said today in a rare interview that a desire to promote war between the United States and Russia motivates Kuomintang (Government) reactionaries seeking to start civil war.

Inactive in politics for years, she came out of semi-retirement to urge immediate establishment of a coalition government and to appeal to the United States to foster such a move by cutting off all military supplies to China.

Hopes To Incite War

Madame Sun said Kuomingtang reactionaries were fostering a civil war they can't win "because they hope civil conflict in China will incite war between America and the USSR and thus at last crush Chinese Communists."

"The American people, who are allies and long friends of China, must be clearly told of this road to disaster," she said.

"They must be told that American reactionaries are teaming up with Chinese reactionaries, each encouraging the other. They must be told that the presence of United States armed forces on Chinese soil is not strengthening peace and order among the Chinese people.

U.S. Could Stop Strife

"They must be warned that loans should be given only to a reorganized and truly representative Chinese government. They must be told that if America makes it plain that she won't supply munitions or military assistance there will be no spreading of the Chinese civil war."

Madame Sun's statement, which some observers thought might mark

her active re-entry into Chinese politics, emphasized:

"We are threatened by civil war into which reactionaries hope to draw America, thus involving the whole world. Such a civil war, though undeclared, has already begun. This calamity must be stopped in its beginning.

Human Vs. Party Rights

"The present crisis is not a question of who wins—Kuomintang or Communist. It is a question of the Chinese people, their unity, liberty and livelihood. It cannot be settled by balancing armed forces or bargaining for this city and that territory. Not party rights but human rights hang in the balance."

Madame Sun said China needs the application of her late husband's three principles of people's nationalism, people's democracy and people's livelihood—and that people's nationalism meant neither Kuomintang nor Communist but one nation of one people.

Time To Elect Leaders

She explained that by people's democracy she meant the time of Chiang's Kuomintang tutelage is over; the time for constitutional government has been reached; every party must elect its own representatives; even Kuomintang representatives must be elected by membership and not appointed by a ruling group.

She said that people's livelihood meant that the people must no longer starve "while corrupt officials pile up fortunes and honest officials despair."

"Has not CNRRA's (Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) director general recently stated that in Communist areas there is no famine? Why? Because they've followed Doctor Sun's program and given the land to the tillers."

Government officials declined t let American correspondents vis any of the scenes of reported figh ing, insisting it was "too dange ous."

Chinese Deny Reds' Claim Of Victory

Nanking, July 22 (AP)—Chinese Communists claimed a resounding victory today with the capture of 12,000 troops, unreatening the whole Government position on the vital coastal plain only 60 miles east of N[illegible].

Communist Spokesman Wang Ping-Nan asserted that 6,000 of the troops "threw down their arms in protest to the civil war" after they had been ordered to attack Communists lines near Taihing, 60 miles east of Nanking.

Captured in the battle, Wang added, was Gen. Wang Tieh-Han, who, he said, commanded the Government's 49th Army.

The bulk of the 26th and 79th divisions of General Wang's army followed him into captivity, the Communist spokesman said.

Nationalists Refute Claim

But a Government army spokesman declared Communist Wang's claims were "completely fabricated propaganda." The spokesman said telephone and telegraph messages were received from the forces which Wang claimed had surrendered and that Gen. Wang Tieh-han had telephoned that his command is intact.

The spokesman asserted the Communists were holding a line about 35 miles north of the Yangtze River near Jukao, which is 100 miles east of Nanking and the same distance northwest of Shanghai.

"They will not attempt to advance toward the Yangtze," Wang said.

The Government's Central News Agency alleged, however, that the Communists already were embarked on a "full-blown offensive" and would use gains there for "springboards to jump on to Nanking and Shanghai."

Called "Smoke Screen"

Wang replied that this was only a "smoke screen" for a Government attempt to wipe out Communist positions north of the Yangtze.

Neutral observers said Communist forces in this region were not strong enough to seriously threaten either Nanking or Shanghai.

Dr. John Leighton Stuart, new United States Ambassador to China, said on his return from presenting his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at the summer capital of Kuling that he still saw hope of peace.

Chinese Reds Call Halt To Marines

Tientsin, July 22 (AP)—The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan today warned United States Marines that a search of Communist-held territory for seven Marines seized in North China July 13 was a violation of Chinese sovereignty.

The warning was made at a time when there were indications, not confirmed by the Marine Corps, that the seven have been found in a village 50 miles southwest of the port city of Chinwangtao.

"Widespread" Search Ends

Yenan radio said that unless the Leathernecks called off the hunt they must assume full responsibility for any clashes between Marines and Communists.

The Marines, however, said they had ceased the widespread search for the seven, captured by a band of 80 armed Chinese in a small village 22 miles southwest of Chinwangtao while going to buy ice. Although the corps would not confirm reports the seven have been found at the village of Lotinghsien, Marine sources did say that a special team was preparing to leave for that village.

BRITISH TROOPS DELIVER BREAD IN NORTH IRELAND

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—British troops distributed bread in Northern Ireland today after delivery workers voted 377 to 325 against giving the government's 24-hour-old bread rationing system a week's trial.

The "roundsmen's rebellion," affecting three-fourth of the six counties' 1,600,000 population, was the only widespread resistance to the rationing, which caused comparatively slight confusion in England, Scotland and Wales on its first weekday of operation.

A few store clerks quit their jobs, some housewives shopped too late to get bread, and in London, a young woman queuing for ration information fainted before the eyes of John Strachey, food minister and "father" of bread rationing, as he toured the crowded East End to see how the program was working.

Trucks Deliver Bread

Twenty-one trucks manned by soldiers rushed bread to emergency distribution centers in Northern Ireland's Belfast area, where most residents dependent on home delivery, got no bread because of the strike.

Food officials said troops would carry bread tomorrow to rural areas if dealers or deliverymen went along with the Belfast area workers in their protest against the extra work involved in bread rationing—clipping coupons and keeping records.

Bread queues in most of the United Kingdom were shorter than on Saturday, when housewives by the hundreds of thousands stocked up for several days.

Few of those shopping today appeared to understand the rationing system. Store clerks explained it.

Youngsters are Victims

Earliest "victims" of bread rationing were youngsters in the habit of buying a few buns on the way to school. They looked incredulous when bakers explained they now would have to surrender coupons. Many were late for school in the erroneous belief that the buns would come from somewhere if they waited long enough.

In Edinburgh, the city food officer, Maurice Shinwell, surprised bakers by allowing them to sell today's surplus without coupons.

He said the ration holiday would last only today, however, and emphasized that it was declared only to prevent waste after it became clear that bakers would have considerable stocks after midday.

In London, another petition urging cancellation of bread rationing "with the least possible delay" was presented to Parliament. Laborite T. C. Skeffington-Lodge called the presentations the "same old racket."

Army Manning Bread Trucks In Belfast

London, July 22 (AP)—Army trucks manned by 200 soldiers took over the distribution of bread throughout Belfast today when 1,500 northern Ireland delivery men refused to service their routes on the first business day of bread rationing.

Authorities mustered 21 trucks in Belfast, one for each emergency bread distribution center in the city. The Bread Servers Association had rejected a compromise to give the rationing a trial for a week by a vote of 377 to 325.

The full effect of the bread-delivery strike was not expected until Tuesday or Wednesday, for housewives in the city of 440,000 were reported to have stocked their shelves before rationing started yesterday.

Other Areas Threatened

Other parts of the six counties of northern Ireland with a population of 1,500,000 were likewise threatened with a bread shortage. Some suburban bread servers had decided to side with the Belfast association. Others decided to work, however. Whether troops would be used to carry bread to other parts of the country still was not decided.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, the city food officer surprised bakers by allowing them to sell surplus stocks of today's bake without coupons. The official said the ration holiday would last only through today, and emphasized that it was declared to prevent waste.

In London, another petition urging cancellation of bread rationing "with the least possible delay" was presented to Parliament. Laborite T. C. Skeffington-Lodge called the petition the "same old racket." Several such petitions were placed before Parliament last week.

Quiet Elsewhere

Except in northern Ireland, bread rationing was conducted quietly wtihout incident. Few bread queues were reported in London or other cities, perhaps because of large buying on Saturday, when housewives besieged the bakeries. One London bakery reported that a dozen clerks in retail stores quit rather than collect ration coupons.

Although rationing became effective yesterday, so few stores were open that sales were negligible.

Bakers have asserted that the program is cumbersome and unworkable. Under the system—first bread rationing in Britain's history—the average adult will receive nine ounces of bread daily, with heavy workers receiving as much as fifteen ounces.

SIAM ASKS U.N. TO DELAY CASE

Indo-China Border Conflict To Be Postponed

New York, July 22 (AP)—Siam officially requested the United Nations today to postpone consideration of its conflict with France over a border strip in Indo-China.

The United Nations announced that Arkady A. Sobolev, acting secretary general, had received a telegram from the Siamese chargé d'affaires in Washington, L. D. Bhakdi, requesting the postponement until the Siamese delegation has arrived from Bangkok.

There had been a possibility that Siam's case would be put on the agenda for the Security Council meeting set for Wednesday at 3 P.M., but the request from the chargé d'affaires caused the secretariat to leave it off.

Little Business Slated

The agenda as announced late today contained only a reference to consideration of credentials of some delegations, indicating there was little business to confront the eleven-member group when it meets.

The agenda made no mention of membership applications pending from Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, Trans-Jordan and Albania. However, it was said in Council circles that the Council would take no action on them until a committee named to consider them has made its report.

The Secretary-General also announced there had been no objections received to his poll of the United Nations on the question of postponing the General Assembly from September 3 to September 23 because of a possible overlap by the Paris Peace Conference.

Date Is Set

Accordingly, it was said, the postponement is now official and preparations are under way to hold the first General Assembly of the United Nations in the United States on the World's Fair site in New York city on September 23.

Meanwhile, delegates attending the International Health Conference signed the new constitution of a world health organization which was framed at this conference.

The delegations from China and the United Kingdom were empowered to ratify the constitution on signature. It will require ratification by 24 other members of the United Nations to make the constitution effective.

Magna Carta For Health

Dr. Thomas Parran, president of the health conference and chief United States delegate, said the new world health organization is "our collective instrument to promote physical and mental vigor, to prevent and control disease, to expand scientific health knowledge and to contribute to the harmony of human relationships."

"In short," he added, "it is a powerful instrument which we have forged for peace."

Dr. Parran said "the nations represented here today are signing a Magna Carta for health, which will bring into being a world health organization unique in its scope, authority and functions."

The health conference was the first conference to be called by the United Nations. The new organization will be one of the so-called specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Firm Russ Stand On Veto Expected

New York, July 22 (AP)—Battle lines in the United Nations over the veto took more definite shape today with a reliable report in Soviet circles that Russia is standing firm on the veto system as it is presently constituted.

Soviet circles reported that it is the firm, definite and final conviction of the Russian Government that the veto should remain unchanged. It was said further that no matter how many speeches are made on the question in the General Assembly or however the veto is attacked, the Soviet Government would remain firm for the present setup.

Evatt Broadcast

This was the first Russian reaction on the veto question after the broadcast last Monday by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister and United Nations delegate, in which he criticized the veto.

Evatt said that Australia has formally requested the United Nations to put the veto issue on the agenda of the General Assembly meeting which begins at the old World's Fair site here September 23.

London's Action On U.S. Reich Plan Awaited

Berlin, July 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brian Robertson, deputy military governor for the British occupation zone, was expected to fly to London today to consult with his Government on an American plan which would permit economic fusion of the British and American zones.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, announced yesterday that American experts had drawn up tentative plans for an economic merger with any one or all three of the other occupation zones.

McNarney Urges Speed

"The sooner we can implement that plan the better," McNarney declared in announcing the American proposal. His statement followed by less than a week Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's disclosure in Washington that United States military government representatives in Germany were being instructed to "co-operate with any one or all three" of the occupation governments "in essential administrative matters."

Byrnes added that these matters would include finance, transportation, communications, trade and industry.

The American proposals were presented to representatives of Britain, Russia and France over the week end. McNarney indicated that he did not expect any formal expression of opinion until officials of the occupying powers had consulted their governments.

Would Ease Shortages

He emphasized that the merger of two or more zones into a single economic unit would "effect a free intterchange of raw materials" which would ease critical shortages.

"Once the economic merger is effected," McNarney added, "the cost of occupation will be progressively reduced."

McNarney also announced yesterday that there was a good prospect that food rations in the American zone of occupation could be increased to 1,550 calories daily for the normal consumer about October 1. The present ration is about 1,250 calories.

Present Rate Till Harvest

McNarney said there were sufficient stocks in hand or in prospect to maintain the present rate until the harvest in September, which is expected to yield about 900 to 1,000 calories for the normal consumer.

He estimated that to increase the normal ration to 1,550 calories after the harvest is in would mean imports of about 100,000 tons of food monthly from the United States.

TAKES REDS' WORD ON 2 U. S. OFFICERS

Berlin, July 22 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States European theater commander, said yesterday he had accepted Russian assurances that American officers missing since July 4, are not being detained in the Soviet occupation zone.

McNarney also declared he did not believe the pair—Capt. Harold Cobin of New York city and Lieut. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City—had met with foul play. The two officers vanished after reportedly leaving on an unauthorized trip into the Russian zone.

Questioned concerning reports that the Russians were holding the pair as hostages to effect the release of Soviet personnel believed being detained by the Americans, McNarney declared:

"As far as I know, we do not hold a single Russian in detention in our zone."

McNarney said that when he last discussed the case on July 10 with Marshal Vasilly Sokolovsky his Russian counterpart, the latter "assured me that any Americans in Russian custody would be released as soon as they can be located. In view of the fact that a very senior Russian commander assured me of this, I must accept it."

U.S. Children in Germany Go Back to School Today

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 22—The first school for American children in the European theatre will open here tomorrow, with eighty-one youngsters of United States Army men enrolled.

The school is headed by an American WAC supervisor, but because of a shortage of American personnel, about ten young German women have been engaged as instructors and nurses. Children from 7 to 14 will attend afternoon classes; those 6 and younger will attend morning classes.

COURT IS URGED TO DELAY ACTION AGAINST BORMANN

NUERNBERG, July 22. — (AP) Defense counsel asked the International Military tribunal today to suspend proceedings against Martin Bormann until the missing former deputy to Adolf Hitler "is personally heard and can personally state his case."

Bormann, being tried in absentia for war crimes, has not been heard from since the fall of Berlin, and, while his counsel have been unable to prove that he is dead, there have been repeated reports that he perished in the ruins of the Third Reich.

Legality Disclaimed

Bormann's attorney, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, said that no proof ever has been submitted that Bormann was anything more than a secretary to Hitler, and contended that Bormann was "no more guilty than the stenographers who typed the orders he forwarded."

Counsel for former Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen and former Netherlands Gauleiter Arthur Seyss-Inquart attempted in their final summations today to absolve the two defendants of crimes against the Jews.

Dr. Egon Kubuschok, von Papen's attorney, said the diplomat did everything he could to prevent Hitler's rise to power, and that when he saw that he had failed, proposed to President Von Hindenburg in December, 1932, that the latter "rule with the aid of armed force, even if he thus caused a violation of the constitution and risked causing civil war."

Aid to Jews Recalled

The attorney said Von Papen was successful in protecting Jews in the early days of Hitler's campaign against them, and that the diplomat knew little of the measures taken against political opponents of the Nazis.

Seyss-Inquart's attorney, Dr. Gustav Stinbaur, said the former reichscommissioner for the Netherlands was innocent of all blame for the treatment of Dutch Jews, and that any measures he had promulgated against the Jews could be considered only as safety measures for the duration of the war.

Seyss-Inquart Counsel Holds Him Guiltless

Nuernberg, July 22 (AP)—Defense counsel for Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart contended today that the former Nazi commissioner in The Netherlands was innocent of all blame for the treatment of Jews in that country.

Dr. Gustave Steinbauer, concluding the final defense summary for his client before the international military tribunal trying 22 top Nazis, said Seyss-Inquart considered all measures against Dutch Jews as safety measures for the duration of the war only and that the exclusive handling of Jewish questions for "the entire sphere of German interests" had been transferred by Hitler to Himmler.

CAPTAIN LOSES FIGHT TO AVOID CRUELTY TRIAL

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 22—(AP) Capt. Joseph A. Robertson lost his legal battle today to escape trial on charges of aiding and authorizing cruelty to American soldier-prisoners in the Lichfield, England, detention camp, but he won a three-day postponement.

The Toledo, Ohio, officer won the postponement when the court agreed to let him seek additional defense witnesses which the Army has not yet brought here from the United States, and to obtain requested [illegible] evidence.

The [illegible] commanding officer of the company which administered the Lichfield guardhouse in late 1944 and early 1945, contended in vain that the Army had forfeited the right to try him by compelling him to give self-incriminating testimony as a witness in the companion trial of Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., two weeks ago.

The military court overruled motions to dismiss charges that Robertson permitted guards to beat and abuse prisoners.

Nine enlisted guards and two officers have been convicted in connection with the Lichfield cruelties, with two officers yet to be tried and Kilian's trial in recess.

MUST STAND G. I. TRIAL

Bad Nauheim, July 22 (A. P.).—Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo today lost a legal battle to escape trial on charges of aiding and authorizing cruelty to American soldiers imprisoned in the Lichfield, England, guardhouse.

Robertson contended in vain that the Army had forfeited the right to try him by compelling him to give self-incriminating testimony as a witness in the companion trial of the Lichfield commandant, Col. James A. Kilian, two weeks ago.

The military court overruled a motion to dismiss charges that Robertson permitted the guards to beat and abuse prisoners.

Nine enlisted men and two officers have been convicted in connection with alleged cruelties at Lichfield. Two officers remain to be tried and Kilian's trial is at present in recess.

The 42-year old Robertson was commanding officer of the company which administered the guardhouse in late 1944 and early 1945. Some of the convicted guards were members of his company.

SAYS NAZIS RULE REICH UNIVERSITY

Erlangen, Germany, July 22 (A. P.).—Two German medical students, backed up by an American Military Government officer, charged today that the faculty and student body of Erlangen University were in danger of becoming Nazi-dominated.

The students—Ottmar Bechen, 26 year old, and Richard Bar-tosch, 43 years old, said they had both been victims of Nazi political persecution and were being hindered in their studies by an almost complete lack of financial aid by German government or University authorities. They named three faculty members they said should not be allowed to teach.

The Military Government official, who declined to be quoted by name, said he had written a report six months ago on Nazi trends at the university where persecuted students were finding it almost impossible to continue their studies alongside former German Army officers and sons of officers.

This official said many students with pro-Nazi leanings wore almost complete German Army uniforms, had their identification pictures made showing iron crosses and lived comparatively luxurious live on money saved from Army pay.

Drowns After Dive From Hitler's Yacht

Frankfurt, July 22 (A. P.).—Lieut. Robert L. Creekmore of Tallahasse, Fla., drowned after he dived from Adolf Hitler's yacht July 18 for a swim in the Rhine River near Wiesbaden, the Army announced today. Efforts by S/Sgt. Chester Ostraszewski of Brooklyn, to save Creekmore failed.

GREISER IS HANGED AS 15,000 LOOK ON

Poznan, July 22 (A. P.).—Arthur Greiser, who sent thousands of Poles to Nazi death camps in the days of his ascendancy as gauleiter of Poznan Province, went to the gallows in prayerful terror yesterday while 15,000 persons, many of whom he had persecuted, watched silently in Citadel Place.

Although his neck was broken, Greiser's body continued to writhe for seven minutes before physicians pronounced him dead.

The 49-year-old Greiser, who, as president of the prewar Danzig Senate, collaborated in the Nazi invasion of Poland, was the first person to be executed in Poland on the basic charge of waging aggressive war against the country.

An appeal for clemency, which the official Polish press agency asserted had been supported by the Vatican, was refused by President Boleslaw Bierut.

[A responsible Vatican City source denied that the Pope had intervened in an effort to stay Greiser's execution.]

Pope's Plea Fails To Save Greiser

Vatican City, July 22 (AP)—A Vatican announcement today said Pope Pius had made a last-minute appeal to Polish authorities to spare the life of Arthur Greiser, former Nazi gauleiter in Poznan who was hanged yesterday.

Previously, Vatican informed sources had denied Polish press agency stories that the Pope had intervened but that there was "no way" he could intercede. This statement apparently was based on the lack of normal diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Polish Government.

"Enemy Of The Church"

The announcement said the Pope, while noting that Greiser was a "vigorous enemy of the church," had yielded to entreaties of the condemned gauleiter and asked Polish authorities to extend clemency. It said Greiser's appeal was transmitted through the Polish Ambassador to Italy, Stanislaw Kot, to Msgr. Francesco Borgongini Duca, apostolic nuncio to Italy, and the Pope's answer was given through the same channels.

The Vatican announcement quoted a Moscow broadcast as saying the Pope's intervention had caused "a great stir in Warsaw."

PLEA MADE BY PO[illegible] TO SAVE GREI[illegible]

VATICAN CITY, July [illegible] (AP) Pope Pius XII intervened in an attempt to save the life of Arthur Greiser, who was hanged publicly at Poznan, Poland, yesterday, a Vatican announcement said today.

The Pontiff noted that Greiser, the Nazis' gauleiter for Poznan province, had been a "vigorous enemy of 'the church," the announcement said. It added that the appeal had been [illegible] the Pope by Monsignor Francesco Borgongini Duca, Papal nuncio to Italy, who was quoted as saying:

"His Holiness, following the example of the Divine Master, who on the cross prayed for his cruci-

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fiers, receives the appeal of a condemned man and thus returns to competent authorities his paternal prayer that his (Greiser's) life be spared."

Greiser's appeal to the Pope was given the Nuncio by Stanislaw Kot, Polish ambassador to Italy.

The Vatican announcement was made following a Moscow broadcast which it quoted as saying that the reported intervention of the Pope had caused a "great stir" in Warsaw. Usually well informed Vatican sources Saturday night had doubted that the Pontiff had intervened, saying there was "no way" in which he could do so. Apparently, these sources referred to the lack of normal diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the present Polish government.

Greiser, 49, pre-war president of the Gdansk (Danzig) Senate who collaborated in the Nazi invasion of Poland, was hanged before a crowd of 15,000 persons yesterday, the first person to be executed in Poland on the basic charge of waging aggressive war against the nation. He had maintained in his trial that he had been forced to obey the orders of Hitler and the Gestapo.

LAGUARDIA HAS TALK WITH POPE

Vatican City, July 22 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director-general of the UNRRA, at a twenty-minute audience. LaGuardia introduced his son Eric to the pontiff.

He later said his audience was cordial and useful, adding that the Pope "knows thoroughly the needs of the populace for aid" and that he was "right up-to-date on the situation."

LaGuardia will tour UNRRA installations in the Rome area, including those at Frosione and Casino, tomorrow. He will interrupt his tour to attend a session of the Italian Constituent Assembly, where he is expected to reply to an address of welcome by the Assembly President, Giuseppe Saragat. LaGuardia plans to fly to Milan on Wednesday.

Polish Abortions Show Upward Trend

WARSAW (AP)—The newspaper Dzis I Jutro—Today and Tomorrow—says the 'fourth World War is raging."

The journal, worried about the Polish birth rate and the increase in abortions, cited these figures:

In Poland in 1934-35, there were 53,029 births in hospitals and 38,871 abortions. In 1938, there were 100,000 to 130,000 abortions, and "this number continues to increase."

The newspaper continued: "Before the war, Poland had 36,000,000 inhabitants. Now ther are 23,622,000."

The paper said: "It is a question of to be or not to be. Children are the future. What will there be tomorrow?"

Poles Reopen Span Over Vistula

WARSAW, July 22 (AP)—The rebuilt Poniatowski Bridge, the first permanent span over the Vistula River to be restored for highway traffic since the Nazis evacuated Warsaw in Jan., 1945, was opened formally today by President Boleslaw Bierut. It connects Warsaw with suburban Praga. The original quarter-mile-long steel and concrete structure was dynamited by the Nazis.

ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES EXTENDS TO CARIBBEAN

THE HAGUE, July 22.—(AP) KLM, the Royal Dutch Airlines, has announced the formation of a Caribbean division which will extend the lines to Curacao in the Dutch West Indies.

Director A. Plesman said yesterday a force of 500 men was at work on a Curacao base which will cost about $800,000.

Greek Leftist Band Virtually Wiped Out

Athens, July 22 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order said today that a band of sixteen Leftists which attacked a police station in a village near Yannina was virtually wiped out yesterday in a three-hour battle.

The leader of the band and four others were killed and eight were captured, the announcement said.

Reliable informants said authorities have information that several Leftist bands were concentrating in the Mount Olympus area for an attack.

Inonu Concedes Big Opposition Vote in Turkey

Reported Running Sixth on List of Deputies, He Admits Democratic Gain

E. Greenwald

ISTANBUL, July 22 (AP).—A spokesman for President Ismet Inonu's Republican People's party conceded tonight that the newly formed opposition Democratic party apparently scored heavily in yesterday's general election.

Inonu Sixth, Democrats Say

At the same time, an official of the opposition Democrats declared that the President himself ran sixth in a field of seventeen deputies chosen in Ankara province. Turkey's chief of state is chosen from the ranks of the deputies in the National Assembly.

The Democrats, strongest of all Turkey's new-born opposition parties, showed surprising power in the first free general election in Turkish history. The party may have won as many as 100 or more Assembly seats on the basis of present tabulations.

Democratic Strength Conceded

This was conceded by a Republican People's party spokesman in Ankara, who declined to be quoted by name. He said that independent parties possibly had taken 50 additional seats.

Pre-election predictions by the People's party gave the Democrats no more than 50 of the Assembly's 460 seats.

No [illegible] were announced at a late hour tonight, and unofficially it was said that the formal announcement might not be made until late Tuesday.

This brought immediate charges from opposition groups that the Government was tampering with the vote.

Saracoglu Re-Elected

On the basis of its own tabulations, the Government party had comfortable margins, even in provinces where the Democrats had their strongholds. The opposition Democrats themselves conceded that Prime Minister Shukru Saracoglu was re-elected to the Assembly in Izmir.

Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, revered former army chief of staff, who ran as an independent candidate for deputy, declared in a formal protest to the Istanbul Election Association that votes given him as an Independent were being switched to his opponent. There was no comment from election authorities.

Celal Bayar, revolutionary hero, who founded the Democratic party, said in a formal statement that the forces of President Inonu's Government had exerted severe pressure against members of the opposition Democrats. He said many had been arrested and many had been driven from polling places, and added that others were told they would be punished if they supported the Democrats.

Pressure At Turk Polls Charged

Istanbul, July 22 (AP)—Former Premier Jelal Bayar today accused President Ismet Inonu's Government of exerting "severe pressure" in an effort to influence the outcome of yesterday's national election, the first free election in Turkish history.

The old revolutionary hero and founder of the new Democratic party asserted that many voters had been driven away from the polls and that others had been warned they would be punished if they voted the Democratic ticket.

Claim Strong Showing

Despite these charges, Democratic party officials maintained that their candidates had made a strong showing in the election, on which the first official returns may be available tomorrow.

Unofficial and incomplete tabulations compiled by the Democrats showed their nominees for the National Assembly leading in several provinces, including Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara.

The Democrats, who before the election had predicted they might win 150 of the Assembly's 460 seats, refrained, however, from estimating the number of seats they had captured.

Balloting Reported Quiet

The People's party, confident of retaining a substantial majority in the Assembly, made no comment on the Democratic figures.

The balloting itself was reported quiet, although pre-election clashes were climaxed by the killing of four persons Saturday. Strong detachments of police and troops guarded the polls.

As many as 95 per cent of those eligible were reported to have voted in some districts, contrasting with the municipal elections last May, which were boycotted by the opposition parties.

Four-Year Terms

The deputies elected yesterday will hold office for four years and will have a voice in the selection of the Cabinet, which is chosen from the Assembly members.

Bayar's charges of pressure at the polls were echoed by another popular figure, Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, former army chief of staff, who ran for deputy as an independent.

"This struggle may get fiercer," Chakmak warned. "The people may be pressed upon by much more illegal means, but those who will dare to do that will have to render an accounting."

VIENNA-BELGRADE FLIGHTS HALTED

U.S. Cancels Trips Following New Yugoslav Order

Belgrade, July 22 (AP)—All American military flights into Yugoslavia have been canceled as a result of a new Yugoslav ruling requiring Vienna-to-Belgrade planes to fly on a new course taking them over Hungarian soil, thus necessitating Russian clearance.

An official United States Embassy source said the military airlind which last March was making six flights weekly into Belgrade with no clearance needed, previously was required to fly from Vienna via Graz. This route kept planes clear of Hungarian frontiers.

Visas Were Required

The next development in flying restrictions was the insistence that American air crews be required to obtain Yugoslav visas and that each individual passport number plus the number of the aircraft be submitted 48 hours before the time American authorities expected to have planes land at Belgrade.

The Embassy source said efforts were made to obtain 30-day blanket clearances because Air Force officials anticipated that difficulties would arise from strict adherence to the plane number submitted in advance. For example, he said, mechanical failure could have necessitated substituting another plane at the last moment, or the illness of crew members would have resulted in the arrival in Belgrade of crewmen with improper clearances. This request was turned down, as was a later request for 10-day blanket clearances.

Must Go Via Subotica

The new order requires that all American planes fly from Vienna to Belgrade via Subotica, Yugoslavia. A straight-line flight from Vienna to Subotica would cross garian territory and would entail negotiation with Russian authorities for clearances.

The American request for permission to continue flights on the old route via Graz while negotiations for new clearances are under way was turned down, the Embassy source said. He added that as a result of Yugoslavia's ruling he does not expect another American flight into Belgrade for at least a month.

American planes are operated by the European air transport service which is attached to the American European command.

11 Arrested In Egypt

Cairo, July 22 (AP)—Eleven members of the Madt el Fattat, Egyptian Green Shirts Youth Organization, were arrested today in Alexandria and accused of having thrown grenades onto the dance floor of a British noncommissioned officers' club on July 17. The group is reported by the Ministry of the Interior to have confessed.

Chinese Factions Agree On Yellow River Plan

Relief Agency and Communists May Finish Project in '46

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP).—An agreement aimed at completing by December the vast Yellow River relocation project, involving replacement of dikes dynamited during the war to slow up the Japanese, was reached today between Communist General Chou En-lai and T. F. Tsiang, director-general of Chinese relief work.

Tsiang also promised Chou he would ask the Chinese government to advance 15,000,000,000 Chinese dollars (approximately $7,500,000) for relief and rehabilitation in Communist areas.

The meeting followed the return to Shanghai of Chou, who visited the Yellow River area with United Nations Relief and rehabilitation Administration's chief engineer, Oliver J. Todd, of Palo Alto, Calif.

Chinese shipowners have formed a pool to transport U. N. R. R. A. supplies to inland river ports, taking over from British shipping companies whose contracts expired July 16.

Dutch Troops Repel Indonesian Invasion

Singapore, July 22 (A. P.).—Police reported today that ten Indonesians had been killed and several captured yesterday when they attempted an assault landing on a small island in the Karimoon group, sixty miles south of Singapore. A force of Dutch garrison beat off the attack and one Dutch soldier was wounded, the announcement said.

Indo-China Parley on Aug. 1

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 22 (AP)—The Government announced today that a preparatory conference would open on Aug 1 at Dalat for a discussion of the inclusion of Laos, Cambodia and Cochin China in the proposed Indo-Chinese federation. The announcement said that representatives of the French Government and of the states concerned would discuss the organization and administration of federation relations.

Aussies Find Jap Explosives Cache

Sydney, Australia, July 22 (AP)—The Sydney *Telegraph* reported today that Australian troops had unearthed a "half-million ton" cache of Japanese explosives hidden in a maze of electrically lighted caves at Rabaul, New Britain.

Rabaul was used by the Japanese as an important air and naval base during the war in South Pacific.

Bombay Tied Up As 250,000 Strike

Bombay, India, July 22 (AP)—Approximately 250,000 business and industrial workers stayed away from their jobs here today in a one-day sympathetic strike, after other stoppages already had paralyzed telegraph and postal communications and brought bus and tram transport to a standstill.

Some incidents of violence were reported, but they were relatively few and not severe. A force of 4,000 British and Indian infantry was posted strategically with battle equipment in Bombay.

Elaborate police and military precautions were intensified, however, as strikers headed for a mass meeting.

Most shops were closed and the cotton and stock exchanges and the commodity markets suspended official trading for the day.

Businesses, plagued by the lack of mail and telegraph service and by congested long-distance telephone lines, looked hopefully to tomorrow's scheduled strike settlement conference called at Poona by Kirshna Prasaea, director general of posts and telegraphs.

Bombay Transit Is Threatened By Strike

Bombay, July 22 (AP)—Officials of the Bombay tram and bus system announced today that the stoning of vehicles and crippling of trolley wires by rioting strikers threatened to halt completely the public transport system.

Rock-throwing was also reported at the docks. Workers and others fought with knives at the Sewri Ordnance Depot, where truck drivers have gone on strike. Police armed with batons charged truck drivers picketing the Kolwada Ordnance Depot. Rioters also stoned a printing plant.

DAY

Troops Posted

A force of 4,000 armed British and Indian infantry was posted throughout Bombay in an effort to prevent a spread of the violence.

The strikes were called by the Trade Union Congress in sympathy with a thirteen-day strike by postal employés. All but nine of the city's 60 mills were closed.

All railway workshops shut down and students quit classes for the day in most of the city's institutions.

Telegraph Services Halted

The Bombay Central Telegraph office closed its doors with the announcement that it had no clerks to receive or deliver messages or telegraph operators to send them. A spokesman said the few non-striking operators could handle only the most urgent Government telegrams. The Inland Press Telegraph Service also was stopped.

Post offices, meanwhile, remained closed by order of authorities, who said they feared any attempt to operate them might provoke trouble.

Calcutta Hit By Strike

Calcutta, July 22 (AP)—About 16,000 postal, telephone and telegraph workers, striking for higher wages, were reported today to have almost completely stalled communications and seriously affected the commercial life of India's second largest city. The strike also covers Bengal and Assam.

DAY

Army Nurse Decorated in Korea

Capt. Lucka Wins Legion of Merit for Teaching Natives Health Methods—Spurns Discharge.

Seoul, July 22 (A. P.).—The American woman in Korea who draws the most grateful glances is an Army nurse with a shiny new Legion of Merit award pinned on her crisp blouse.

She is Capt. Mildred V. Lucka of Youngstown, Pa., who has declined a discharge in order to bring Koreans the scientific knowledge of modern nursing skill.

JUL 29 1946

DAY

Arriving here last October, Capt. Lucka began hacking away at prejudices against participation by Korean women in profession work. She introduced up-to-date nursing methods and enrolled Korean women in nursing classes. Graduates already are doing outstanding work in the provinces and contributing to increased respect for health measures.

Capt. Lucka was graduated from the Allegheny General Hospital school of nursing at Pittsburgh and also attended Western Reserve University at Cleveland and the University of Pittsburgh.

After coming here, she twice extended her stay, declining discharge. On July 20 she was presented the Legion of Merit by Major-Gen. Archer L. Lerch, United States Military Governor of Korea. She was the first woman in Korea and the sixth in the Pacific to receive it.

Mail Exchange Suspended

Seoul, Korea, July 22 (AP)—The weekly exchange of mail between the American and Russian occupation zones was suspended temporarily today at the request of the Soviet commander to prevent the spread of cholera.

JUDGE IS SEATED AS REPLACEMENT AT JAP WAR TRIAL

D. Howell

TOKYO, July 22. — (AP) Maj. Gen. Myron Cramer was seated today as the new United States member of the War Crimes tribunal only after a protracted argument in which the court itself divided on whether to declare a mistrial.

NIGHT

Cramer is the replacement for Justice John P. Higgins of Massachusetts, who resigned to return home.

Counsel for former Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other accused Japanese war criminals disagreed among themselves on whether Cramer could be seated. Owen Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, counsel for Sadao Araki, moved that a change in judges would leave the trial "clouded with a substantial doubt as to its legality, fairness and impartiality."

Lt. Col. Franklin E. N. Warren, also of the defense staff, argued that seating Cramer was legal and said he was glad to see a second military man on the bench. The only other soldier judge is a Russian.

After prolonged discussion, the court decided to seat Cramer, but the president, Sir William Webb, pointedly remarked that this was a "majority decision," indicating some members opposed it.

The trial resumed after a 12-day recess during which air-conditioning was installed in the courtroom, but the argument delayed proceedings so that the only witness heard was Gen. Chin Teh-chun, Chinese vice minister of defense.

Chin testified that Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's famed undercover operator who is one of the defendants, was the instigator at the very beginning of Japanese aggression in China" and "should be held responsible for the war of aggression and various atrocities.

Chin also testified that the widely-publicized Marco Polo bridge incident near Peiping which marked the formal start of the war was entirely faked by the Japanese.

JAP LEADERS LOSE PLEA FOR MISTRIAL

JUL 29 1946

Tokyo, July 22 (A. P.).—Attorneys for Hideki Tojo, Japan's Pearl Harbor Premier, and twenty-six other accused top war criminals lost an hour and a quarter battle to have the proceedings declared a mistrial today because of a change in justices on the international tribunal.

DAY

Major-Gen. Myron Cramer was ruled seated as the United States member in place of Justice John P. Higgins despite strenuous defense objections on grounds that Cramer had missed almost a month of the testimony. Higgins had resigned.

President Sir William Webb, after a recess, announced a majority ruled in favor of Cramer, former United States Army Judge Advocate-General.

The motion for the mistrial was submitted by Owen Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa., representing former War Minister Sadao Araki. Cunningham argued that the change in justices would leave the trial clouded with a substantial doubt as to legality, fairness and impartiality.

JAP TO FACE TRIAL FOR 13 BEHEADINGS

Tokyo, July 22 (A. P.).—The responsibility for the samurai sword killings of thirteen unidentified American flyers was charged to Uorikazu Ohsugi today by Gen. MacArthur's legal section. Ohsugi, Japanese vice-admiral, commanded the Celebes area.

DAY

Ohsugi will be prosecuted in a Manila trial by the man who investigated his case, Lieut. Morris Forkosch of 190 West Burnside avenue, the Bronx, New York city.

About October 1, 1944, a naval patrol bomber was shot down near Salabangaka, Dutch Celebes, and its nine-man crew was seized. Late that November they were killed with swords.

Ohsugi also is accused of ordering similar slayings for four airmen who survived the crash of a Liberator bomber near Pangkadjene, Dutch Celebes, in June, 1945.

FILIPINOS TO TRY LAUREL

He and 4 Other Puppet Officials Will Be Sent From Tokyo

TOKYO, Tuesday, July 23 (AP)—José P. Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines under the Japanese, will be turned over to the new Philippine Republic for trial at the request of President Manuel A. Roxas, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

Four other Filipinos who were caught in Japan after the occupation will be surrendered by the United States Government, the announcement said. The five, held in Sugamo Prison, will leave shortly for Manila under escort from Headquarters' legal section.

The four others are Mr. Laurel's son, José P. Laurel 3d, a colonel in the puppet Philippine Army and a former lieutenant in the United States armed forces in the Far East; Jorge B. Vargas, a puppet Ambassador to Japan; Beningno S. Aquino, Speaker of the puppet National Assembly, and Camilo Osias, puppet Minister of Education.

BEATEN OVER CARROT

Yokohama, July 22 (A. P.).—Possession of a carrot, some soybeans and a pair of pliers resulted in Japanese beatings of American war prisoners. The beatings were related today at the war crimes trial of Yasushi Kimura. He admitted he beat Staff Sgt. Harold T. Hedges of Oklahoma City, Okla., saying Hedges stole a carrot.

"If a Japanese soldier stole vegetables . . . he would have received the same treatment," Kimura said.

An affidavit by Lieut. Edmund G. Smith of Glenview, Ill., said that he and Lieuts. Donald A. Carlson of St. Louis and James Edwards of Scotland Neck, N. C., were beaten by Kimura for picking up soybeans from a gutter.

Affidavits of Staff Sgts. Gene D. Birdwell, Kansas City and William R. Liebold, North Hollywood, Cal., said that Navy Lieut. (j. g.) Harry Bladkin of Yellowstone Boulevard, Forest Hills, L. I., was beaten when found with a pair of pliers.

Japs Form Democratic League.

Tokyo, July 22 (A. P.).—More than 100 delegates from all parts of Japan established a Japanese Democratic Peoples League today on a platform espousing democratic government and opposing militarism.

Huks Reported Massing Again

Manila, July 22 (AP)—An end to the bloody clashes between armed peasants known as Hukbalahaps and the Philippines military police was foreseen today by a high Government official, but the Manila press did not share his optimism.

While Interior Secretary Jose Zulueta was pronouncing prospects of a peaceful settlement "very bright," the press reported that guerrillas were massing in Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces north of Manila.

Showdown "Imminent"

The *Bulletin* quoted an unnamed "high Government source" as saying that a showdown battle is imminent on the central Luzon plain —across which swept Japanese and American armies in turn during the war.

The Huks contend that landowners are trying to return them to their semi-slavery of prewar days and are aided by reactionary provincial governors.

Land Reforms Promised

President Roxas has promised land reforms but insists the Huks must cease resistance or be crushed and has set July 28 as the deadline.

Zulueta's optimism was based on reports of visits by Huk leaders and military police officials to troubled areas.

WEATHER OUTLOOK AT BIKINI IS GOOD

Conditions Threatening Test Ease—Submarines Submerge to Be Atomic Targets

E. Fay

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MOUNT McKINLEY, Tuesday, July 23 (AP)—The weather outlook brightened today for the earth's fifth atomic bomb, which will be exploded beneath the waters of Bikini Lagoon on Thursday (Wednesday, United States time).

JUL 29 1946

Weathermen said an "intertropical front" that had piled thick blankets of clouds over the target area for days, had moved more than 100 miles south and "operational weather" should be on hand for Baker Day.

RIGHT

The better turn in the weather came as the final command conference was held for the test, in which the hulls of seventy-five ships will be subjected to the unearthly pressures of the first underwater atomic bomb explosion.

Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, commander of Operation Crossroads, had said previously the test would be delayed if wind and cloud conditions were not right.

The final preparations included completion of the two-day task of submerging six submarines in the target fleet and the holding of a routine electronics rehearsal.

The Pilotfish Closest to Bomb

The final set-up in the lagoon showed the six submarines will be the closest of all target vessels to the detonation center and submarine commanders said any would be lucky to survive the underwater shock. They are the heavy-hulled Dentura, Pilotfish and Apogon and the light-hulled Skipjack, Tuna and Searaven. In addition, the heavy-hulled submarines Parche and Skate will be anchored on the surface.

30.24-4293

The Pilotfish will be the target ship closest to the bomb.

Nearly 25 per cent of the animals placed aboard ships in the first Bikini bomb test were killed outright or have since died from exposure to radio activity, a member of Admiral Blandy's staff said during the day. About one-third of the animals still living are now critically ill.

Capt. R. H. Draeger said the animals exposed July 1 suffered "no real pain."

The studies of the animals have disclosed, he continued, that if the ships had been manned by crews, most of the seamen would have survived and would have been handling ships not put out of action.

Captain Draeger estimated that about one-sixth of the animals made ill by exposure might have been saved had they received treatment. For scientific study, some animals were treated and others were not. All deaths were attributed directly to the effect of the atomic bomb.

8 Subs Facing Underwater Bomb Test

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, July 22 (AP)—Preparations for the under-water test of the atomic bomb will be completed tomorrow (Monday, United States time) when target submarines are submerged in Bikini Lagoon and an electronics rehearsal is staged.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, test commander, observed that the bursting of the bomb might be delayed at least a week because of adverse weather. He added, however, that meteorologists hoped a high-pressure area would shove an intertropical front southward and bring clear weather to the area.

Due Wednesday, U.S. Time

The test now is scheduled for Thursday morning, Bikini time (Wednesday afternoon, United States time).

Six submarines will be submerged tomorrow at a depth of 60 feet. Two others—the bomb-battered Skate and the Parché—will be anchored on the surface.

Sub commanders agreed that the submerged craft will stand little chance of surviving the terrific underwater blast, since they will be closest to the center of detonation.

Other Subs Being Used

Heavy-hulled submarines, besides the Skate and Parché, are the Dentuda, Pilotfish and Apogon. Light-hull cartf include the Skipjack, Tuna and Searaven.

Concrete blocks, anchored by bridles fore and aft, will hold the submarines at the desired depth. The boats can be raised by pumping air into them. (ADD)

Water A-Bomb to Hurl Dangerous X-Rays in Air

JUL 23 1946

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, July 22—(AP) X-rays from water are expected to be 1,000 times more dangerous from the underwater atom bomb than they were from the air burst.

Water rays of the air burst bomb set up a wall that for some hours, and in some spots for nearbly a day, kept salvage crews away from target ships. Had there been crews on the ships, these water rays might have handicapped some of them under harbor conditions. The same water rays probably would have been no hazard for ships under way in the open sea.

Salts to Become Hot

But the underwater bomb will throw an estimated millions of tons of water into the air. Much of it will be emitting X-rays and some other less dangerous rays. The water itself is not expected to become seriously radioactive, but salts and other common elements will become very "hot" with rays.

Great quantities of this water will deluge ships. No predictions are available on how far this lethal spray will be thrown. But, in addition, there will be at least a strong mist containing X-ray particles floating down wind and over ships in that direction.

Rear Admiral William S. Parsons of Santa Fe, N. M., who fused the Hiroshima bomb, says there will be a tremendous shower of salt water gamma rays. When this water evaporates from the ships, some of the gamma or X-ray particles may evaporate with the water, but more is likely to be left on the decks. Some may percolate through openings in the ships.

Cloud of Steam Expected

There also will be another gamma or X-ray hazard. This will come from a cloud of steam expected to shoot skyward a few seconds after the underwater burst. For some seconds, as this steam passes over the ships and condenses, the vapor will be a source of radioactive deposits on ships.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy said that some ships may be too hot with X-rays to be boarded soon after the underwater bomb. He expects that on the day of the bomb burst, it will be possible to make a quick dash by boats to two islands bordering the target area to recover film from cameras.

Samples of the first atomic bomb cloud have been flown to Los Alamos, N. M., for analysis. Other samples have been analyzed here. But all these analyses are secret.

These cloud samples illustrate one kind of the dangerous mists expected to be deposited on ships after the second bomb. Some of this radiating mist will be shot aloft and will drift away. But on this second test, the height of the radio-active cloud is predicted as probably not much more than half of the height of the air burst cloud.

This lower cloud may be less dangerous at long distances from the lagoon but a greater peril to ships of the target fleet.

QUARTER OF ANIMALS DIE IN BOMB TEST

O. Whitehead

BIKINI LAGOON, July 22.—(AP) Nearly 25 per cent of the animals placed aboard ships in the first atomic bomb test at Bikini were killed outright or died later from exposure to lethal rays, a member of Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy's staff revealed today.

In addition, about one-third of the animals still living are critically ill.

Capt. R. H. Draeger of Blandy's staff told newsmen it would be months, before the full story of what happened to the animals could be told. He said the animals exposed July 1 suffered "no real pain."

Studies have disclosed, he continued, that if the ships had been manned by crews, most of the seamen would have survived and would have been handling ships not put out of action.

Draeger reported that of 3,353 animals aboard the target fleet, 2,732 were taken off alive. Another 275 died later, not including those killed for purposes of scientific study.

Draeger estimated that about one-sixth of the animals made ill by exposure might have been saved had they received treatment. For scientific study, some animals were treated and others were not. All deaths were attributed directly to the atomic bomb.

Bikini Goats Honored by Society

North Hollywood, Cal., July 22 (A. P.).—The San Fernando Valley Goat Society, holding its tenth annual show, tried to observe one minute of silence yesterday in honor of the atomic-bombed goats of Bikini.

Four-hundred goat owners stood silently at the bidding of President Frank Ecker, but the goat entries in the show kept on b-a-a-ing, perhaps in protest to the 98-degree temperature. Ecker told members that he had received hundreds of telegrams commending him for his stand in paying respect to the goats that died and are dying in the name of science and research.

Mexico Prepares Claim To U.S.-Held Islands

Mexico City, July 22 (AP)—Mexico's claim to nine islands off the United States' Pacific Coast is being prepared for presentation to Washington.

Replying to the International League of Mexicans Abroad, the Foreign Office reported that a commission appointed December 9, 1944, is completing its work so that the claim may be filed before a century of United States occupation might seem to settle the title.

The nine islands include the Farallones, off San Francisco; Santa Rosa; Santa Cruz; Santa Catalina, famous resort off San Pedro; Santa Barbara; San Nicolas, and San Clemente.

Mexico contends that Spain owned all these, called the Archipelago of the North, and that they became Mexican when Spain, December 28, 1836, recognized this country's independence.

Under the February 2, 1848, treaty settling the war with the United States, Mexico asserts that only continental territory was ceded, and not any of the islands.

HUNT 15 CREWMEN AFTER B-17S CRASH

JUL 23 1946

Balboa, July 22 (A. P.).—Air and surface craft continued to comb the waters off the Pacific Coast of Panama today for fifteen crew members missing after a collision of two United States Army Flying Fortresses near Coiba Island. Five bodies have been recovered from the area where the tragedy occurred.

The collision happened Saturday afternoon while the planes were searching for three pursuit craft which were lost in a severe storm Thursday. Army headquarters said the big bombers crashed when they swept down to investigate what appeared to be a life raft floating on the water.

Four of the five bodies recovered were those of enlisted men whose names were withheld until the next of kin in the United States could be notified. The fifth was Second Lieut. Clair V. Brandhorst of Madison, Wis., who resided with his wife at Santa Clara, Panama.

The wives of the following personnel residing at Santa Clara were notified by Army headquarters that their husbands were missing:

Major Leonard N. Campbell, Roseville, Cal.; Major Harold L. Christman, Denton, Tex.; Major Paul J. Hydo, 565 Harrington street, Perth Amboy, N. J.; First Lieut. John R. Frye, Wollaston, Mass.; First Lieut. Ronald C. Morey, New Milford, Conn., and Technical Sgt. Harold D. Parsons, Hannibal, Mo.

Perth Amboy, July 22 (A. P.).—Major Paul J. Hydo, among fifteen crew members missing in a mid-air crash on two United States Army Flying Fortresses, entered the Army as a flying cadet in 1940 and was commissioned in 1941. He was promoted to Major in 1944 and only recently received an appointment to the permanent rank of first lieutenant in the regular Army. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hydo and has three brothers, George Jr., Bernard and Emmerich.

He married the former Ann Kohut of Perth Amboy and they have one son, Ronald, age two.

May Delays His Appearance Before War Profit Probers' Due to 'Pressure of Duties'

JUL 23 1946

PLAN TO TESTIFY SOON IS VOICED BY CONGRESSMAN

Lawmaker Repeats Demand for Right to Question, Present Witnesses.

ISSUES STATEMENT

Senate Committee Begins Inquiry Into Coffee's $2,500 Check.

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) Representative May (D-Ky) declared today that because of the "press of constant legislative duties" he would be unable to appear before the Senate War Investigating committee tomorrow in response to its subpoena.

He said in a statement to newsmen, however, that "I feel I will be able to make this appearance at an early date." The statement added that "arrangements" for the appearance "are now under discussion."

NIGHT
Requests Rights

The chairman of the House Military committee, whose name has figured in numerous angles of the inquiry, reiterated that he feels entitled to be represented by counsel and to have the right to cross-examine witnesses and subpoena documents.

May previously had made this a condition for a voluntary appearance but the committee had turned him down. Whether he would continue to insist upon it was not clear from his statement, which follows in full:

"This is to answer numerous inquiries about my intentions in reference to the demand of the Mead committee, exercised through service of a subpoena on July 19 calling for my appearance on Tuesday, i.e. for my appearance on Tuesday, July 23, at 10 o'clock.

Desires to Reply

"Due to press of constant legislative duties, particularly those in relation to the Atomic Energy Control bill, I will not be able to appear before the committee on Tuesday, though there is no disposition on my part to unduly delay my appearance pursuant to the committee's subpoena and I feel I will be able to make this appearance at an early date.

"There is not and never has been an iota of doubt about my desiring an opportunity to reply fully to innuendos, insinuations, deductions, and the like which have resulted from the hearings before the Mead committee. My willingness to appear was clearly stated in my letter of July 13, in which, as in my letter of July 12, I asked to be granted an opportunity to cross-examine, present witnesses, and to have produced documents to be designated. There is established precedent for this in recent hearings incident to the Pearl Harbor inquiry, when the committee extended to witnesses privileges of the character that I have asked for myself, the right to cross-examine, to bring witnesses, and designated documents produced.

"Arrangements for my appearance without conflicting with my imperative legislative duties, and at the convenience of the committee, are now under discussion. When the day and time shall have been determined, the press will be notified promptly.

"A. J. May."

Mead to Cooperate

Senator Mead (D-NY), chairman of the Senate committee, told newsmen later that it would be "very happy to cooperate with the Congressman and arrange a time for his appearance."

"We hope that he will appear very promptly," he added.

The War Investigating committee announced tonight it has undertaken a "preliminary investigation" of a $2,500 check which Representative Coffee (D-Wash) acknowledged receiving from a Tacoma, Wash., defense contractor.

Coffee termed the check a "campaign contribution."

The committee's action came after Senator Brewster (R-Me) turned over a copy of the Tacoma News Tribune, dated March 5, 1946, containing purported photostatic copies of the check and correspondence of Coffee, Paul A. Olson, his former secretary, and Eivind Anderson, the contractor.

With May unavailable for examination, the committee tomorrow will call Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare service, to explain what Chairman Mead (D-NY) calls a "whitewash" of the munitions combine under investigation.

Committee attaches have reported that Waitt turned over to Albert Jacobson, $9,975-a-year legal consultant, the job of preparing the preliminary report which, Mead said, almost stopped the investigation before it started.

Jacobson has conceded the report was lacking in many details—particularly those linking May to the combine.

Justice to Be Heard

Along with Waitt, the committee decided to hear New York Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein, former chairman of the House Immigration committee, and to recall Jean Bates, red-haired secretary, and Joseph Freeman, her former boss and Washington sales agent for the combine.

From Mrs. Bates, the committee plans to seek details of a report that Freeman and Murray Garsson, one of the combine's promoters, attempted to persuade her to be "hazy" in her account of the 14 months she worked in the Washington office. The report was published by the Washington Times-Herald, which interviewed Mrs. Bates last week.

Freeman appeared previously. This time, however, committee members said they will question him not only about his conversation with Mrs. Bates, but also about wartime contacts with May put into the evidence since his testimony.

"Yankel" Questions Ready

These points will include the statement of another former secretary, Eleanor Hall, that she overheard Freeman ask an official of the combine for $1,000 for Yankel"—a Yiddish nickname she said her employers used in referring to May.

Dickstein's name was drawn into the investigation by the two secretaries, who told of telephone conversations between his office and that of Freeman and Murray Garsson, brother of Henry Garsson and also an official in the combine.

Committee attaches said they probably will put into the record pictures of many of the principals in the inquiry—among them May and Waitt—taken at a New York party for Murray Garsson's daughter.

Dickstein will appear before the committee tomorrow at his own request. He told newsmen that he "never had any business with those birds. It was just social."

Friendship Only Social

Just as Representative Sabath (D-Ill) testified earlier, Dickstein said that he or Sabath occasionally got in touch with Freeman or Garsson when they needed another hand for a "friendly" card game—one in which losers dropped "about $10 or $15."

"I used to get it here," said Sabath, smiling and pointing to the back of his neck.

Sabath disclosed that he will return to the Senate committee to testify that it "may have been" he who introduced May to A. B. Gellman, another of the promoters of the combine.

Sabath said he could not recall that introduction very clearly, however, because he was so busy at the time trying to get war work assigned to Chicago.

Dickstein said that he "didn't get four cents' worth of war work for my district."

Freeman Faces Recall To Stand In War Probe

Washington, July 22 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee announced today that Joseph Freeman, Washington agent for a Midwestern munitions combine, will be recalled tomorrow for questioning about reports that he attempted to influence a witness in the war-profits inquiry.

Committee Counsel George Meader said the group also would hear several other witnesses tomorrow, including Representative Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, if May decides to answer a summons for his appearance.

Five On The List

On the list, in addition to May and Freeman, were:

New York Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein, former chairman of the House Immigration Committee. Witnesses have told of telephone calls between his office and the Washington headquarters of the munitions combine.

Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitte, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Jean Bates, red-haired secretary, who worked for fourteen months in the Washington office of the combine.

"Be Hazy" Report Up

Meader said that Freeman would be asked about published reports that he and Henry Garsson, one of the combine's promoters, requested Mrs. Bates to be "hazy" in her recollections about certain occurrences in the Washington offices.

The committee thus far has found it expensive to conduct its investigation and is ready to ask for funds to supplement the $85,000 previously received.

Three Factors Cited

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said no amount has been decided upon yet but that the need for more money arises from these factors:

1. Unexpected expenses incured during the committee's current inquiry into a mid-Western munitions combine—an inquiry that has brought repeated references to May.

2. A projected investigation into the activities of Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., along lines recomended by the Pearl Harbor Committee. Wyman, as the Army's district engineer in Hawaii, was in charge of construction work there prior to the Japanese attack.

3. Federal pay boosts, which have upset the committee's budget for salaries of its investigators and other employés.

Has Back Log Of Cases

In addition, Brewster said, the committee has "quite a backlog" of war contract cases on which it wants to hold public hearings during the interval between adjournment and the end of the legal life of the present Congress next January.

Included in this backlog is the reopened May case and one involving a $2,500 check from a defense contractor to the secretary of Representative Coffee (D., Wash.).

In Coffee's case, Brewster noted that the Washington representative had been quoted as saying that he would "welcome" an investigation. The Maine Senator added that he assumed the same formula would be applied in this instance as to May—the commitee first would allow Coffee a "reasonable" time to appear voluntarily. In the event he did not do so, it would send him a written invitation.

Bombing Survey Backs Armed-Forces Merger

Washington, June 22 (AP)—President Truman's proposal to unify the armed forces under a single Cabinet officer received a belated boost today from the civilian-directed United States Strategic Bombing Survey. It was based on a detailed study of the conduct of the war in the Pacific.

Japan's lack of co-ordination at top levels contributed substantially to her disastrous decision to embark on a career of conquest and to ultimate defeat, the survey group found.

Its findings and recommendations were contained in a bulky report released without comment by the White House after the Administration dropped its fight for action on the merger at this session of Congress. Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee said, however, he would introduce a new unification measure at the next session.

Lack Of Unity Was Screened

The survey commission reported that "bureaucratic rivalry" between Japan's army and navy impeded war planning, proper employment of air power, development of adequate logistics and efficient use of her economic resources.

The existence of such joint agencies as the Supreme War Council "served mainly to hide the fact that real unity, integration and co-ordination were conspicuously lacking," the survey said.

In any reorganization of American defenses, however, the survey recommended that the air forces be broadened into a coequal service with added responsibilities for rocket and other defense.

New Duties For Air Forces

It proposed that this service "should be given primary responsibility for passive and active defense against long-range attack on our cities, industries and other substantial resources; for strategic attack, whether by airplane or guided missile; and for all air units other than carrier air and such land-based air units as can be more effective as component parts of the Army or Navy."

Some passive defense measures currently are being shaped by the Army and Navy Munitions Board. All three services are working on guided missiles, and the Army Air Forces and the Navy are competing for control of some phases of land-based air power.

The survey commission, headed by Franklin d'Olier, former national commander of the American Legion, made these other major recommendations:

1. Research and development. "If the United States is not to be forced to hasty and inadequate mobilization every time the threat of aggression arises in the world, it is essential that in the field of military weapons and tactics she be technically not merely abreast of but actually ahead of any potential aggressor. . . . Expenditures for research and development in the order of $1,000,000,000 annually may be required."

2. Intelligence. "Greater centralization to be provided by the national intelligence authority. . . . The present lack of recognized responsibility for intelligence work by the various operating organizations and the present shortage of trained and competent intelligence personnel give cause for alarm and require correction."

3. Armed strength as a force for peace. "The best way to win a war is to prevent it from occurring," but "prevention of war will not be furthered by neglect of strength. . . . As one of the great powers we must be prepared to act in defense of law and to do our share in assuring that other nations live up to their covenant."

The devolopment of the atomic bomb and other new weapons and the "unique" nature of the Pacific war prompted the survey commission to caution in applying the war's lessons to the future, but it ventured this advice:

1. Control of the air is of even greater significance since the arrival of the atom bomb and "the most intense effort must be devoted to perfecting defensive air control both by day and night."

2. Our vulnerability to *blitzkrieg* attack by rockets and other weapons must be materially reduced by peacetime preparation of a system of shelters, air-raid warnings, plans for evacuation of cities, stockpiling critical materials and dispersing key industries.

3. In a future war, heavy bombers will not be able to operate effectively much beyond the range of protecting fighters.

In its 20,000-word review of the Pacific war, the survey reported that the mistakes of Japan's leaders helped make her downfall certain, just as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower concluded in his report on the European campaign that the Allied victory was aided by Nazi miscalculations.

With the benefit of "hindsight" the group suggested that the United States delayed victory by errors, beginning with a failure by Congress to provide for stronger land, sea and air forces after Japan's 1931 Manchurian venture. Larger overall appropriations "might have made war unnecessary."

In the war, more submarines should have been built and used and bombers should have concentrated more heavily on Japanese railroads, it was suggested. Finally "we continued all-out mobilization of all resources . . . beyond the time when this was reasonably required."

Would Have Quit By November

"In all probability prior to November 1, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated," the report concluded.

Japan's treacherous Pearl Harbor victory was cheap, costing her only 29 pilots, and two days later the British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sent to the bottom with the loss of but four Japanese navy medium bombers. But by the time of the surrender, all Japanese plane losses were totaled at 50,000, against 27,000 American planes lost in the Pacific.

Subs Sank Most Shipping

The report credited submarines and carrier-based planes with most of the havoc wrought on Japanese shipping. Of 8,900,000 tons of merchant ships sunk or seriously damaged, submarines were found to have accounted for 54.7 per cent.

Carrier planes were credited with 16.3 per cent of the merchant ship tonnage sunk, 10.2 per cent to army land-based planes, 4.3 per cent to navy and marine land planes, 9.3 per cent to mines. The score in warships sunk favored the Navy more heavily.

On the Japanese homeland islands, however, army B-29's alone dropped 147,000 tons of bombs, compared with 6,800 tons by navy aircraft.

30.24-4295

CONFERENCE GETS ATOM CONTROL BILL

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—The Senate refused today to accept House changes in atomic control legislation and sent the measure to a conference committee to iron out differences between the two branches. Named as the Senate's representatives on the committee were Senators McMahon (D.-Conn.), Russell (D.-Ga.), Edwin Johnson (D.-Col), Vandenberg (R.-Mich), and Austin (R.-Vt.).

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative on the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations, conferred today with President Truman. Secretary of State Byrnes, who participated in the fifteen-minute White House conference, said that Baruch gave Mr. Truman a report on the prospects for action on atomic energy controls. He did not elaborate.

Oak Ridge, Tenn., July 22 (A. P.).—House amendments to the atomic energy control bill are the result of "appalling ignorance of the facts of atomic energy," the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists said today.

In a telegram to Representative Rayburn (D. Tex.) the House speaker, the association stated that the only permanent security this country can gain against atomic warfare is international agreement in the field of atomic energy.

Another Probe Of '41 Raid Looming

Washington, July 22 (AP)—A new Pearl Harbor investigation came into view today.

The Senate War Investigating Committee—taking its cue from the voluminous report assessing responsibility for the December 7, 1941, military debacle—decided to reopen its own inquiry into prewar delays in fortifying the Pacific bastion.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said a similar effort two years ago was blocked by refusal of the House Military Committee, headed by Representative May (D., Ky.), to release a key witness to the Senate group.

Brewster is a member of both the Senate-House committee which delved into the blame behind Pearl Harbor and of the Senate's special War Investigating Committee, now engrossed in an attempt to summon May for testimony concerning his relations with a mid-Western munitions combine.

Wyman Central Figure

Central figure in the projected new inquiry is Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., army district engineer in the Hawaiian department when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor. Five months later Wyman was assigned to the Canol oil project in Canada. That was an undertaking which the Senate committee, then headed by President Truman as a senator, declared in a December 23 (1943) report should never have been started.

Referring specifically to "the Wyman matter," the Pearl Harbor committee in its final report Saturday called for appropriate Senate or House committees to make a separate inquiry into delays in constructing Hawaiian defenses before the Japanese attack.

Brewster said Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) readily agreed to have the War Investigating Committee pick up the thread of its inquiry.

Subpoena Incident

Brewster said he had been informed by Senate committee aides that a subpoena had once been issued for a key witness. Brewster said this sequence of events was related to him:

When the Senate committee's process server approached the prospective witness, the latter asked time to telephone. This was granted and the witness disappeared. A short time later Senate committee counsel received a call from May committee aides stating that the witness in question was under subpoena by the House group and could not be released.

The House committee found in a report filed June 14, 1944, that "mismanagement" on Wyman's part contributed to delays in prewar defense construction at Honolulu.

Association With Rohl

Both the House group and subsequently the Pearl Harbor Committee looked into Wyman's association with Hans Wilhelm Rohl, a German who became a naturalized American citizen three months before the Japanese attack. Rohl was part-owner of Hawaii Constructors, defense-work contractors on the islands.

The House committee reported that Wyman and Rohl were often together on the latter's yacht the Ramona. It cited testimony about "wild drinking parties" at which "cheap-looking types of young girls paraded in and out all evening."

And it said that after Wyman's assignment to Canada as division engineer, the Rohl-Connolly Company and associated firms obtained a $11,000,000 road contract to the Canol project.

No Disciplinary Action

Last October, Secretary of War Patterson reported that the investigation had developed no indications that the conduct of Wyman or Rohl "contributed in any way to the Pearl Harbor disaster." Patterson added that "disciplinary action is not justified."

While the Mead committee's inquiry into the Wyman-Rohl case promised to be the first new investigation of any phase of the Pearl Harbor incident, the possibility that Congress might review the findings of the joint committee was not discounted.

Brewster, who once suggested that "it might be necessary for a Republican Congress to finish the job," said that if GOP members win control of the House in this year's election he would not be surprised by demands for a new inquiry.

Ferguson Differs

However, Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), who joined with Brewster in a minority report naming President Roosevelt as among those they felt should bear part of the direct blame, said he foresaw no try at a new hearing "now or in the near future."

Ferguson told a reporter he hoped the State Department would supplement the congressional report with "diplomatic facts."

Hungary Issues Hold Trouble For Byrnes

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Soviet political activities in Hungary led diplomats today to stress the struggle Secretary of State Byrnes still faces when he returns to Paris this week for more peace-making.

This Government is reported planning a sharp new protest to Moscow over what is considered here an oppression of Hungarian political freedoms. But the problem is considered typical of the conflict between Russia and the Western powers which is the backdrop for the Paris peace conference.

The conference is scheduled to open a week from today. Aides expect Byrnes to leave Friday or Saturday. It was little more than a week ago that he returned from Paris after the Big-Four Foreign Ministers finished drafting the treaties for Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Finland which are to be acted on by the peace conference.

Restrict Control Powers

The texts of these documents have not been published. It is known, however, that they are intended to give much greater power into the hands of the native governments and thus restrict the rights of the occupation and control powers. This more or less fixed a deadline by which the Russians must wind up their most direct methods of consolidating Communist power in the Balkan states.

Officials here are not sure of the connection between this fact and what is going on in Hungary, but some suggest that is is probably very close.

As a nation, Hungary has voted in a manner less acceptable to Russia's political commissars than perhaps any other in eastern Europe.

In the balloting last November, the Communists polled 17 per cent of the votes, Social Democrats 17 per cent and the relatively middle-of-the-road "Small Holders" party 60 per cent. Ever since, the Small Holders have been under heavy Communist pressure.

Party Purge

Earlier this year a "purge" resulted in the ouster of 20 party leaders as "reactionaries."

A few weeks ago Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, ignoring the required routine of consulting American and British colleagues on the Allied Control Commission, ordered the Hungarian Government to disband a group of organizations he accused of being "Fascist." On July 11, President Ferenz Nagy, chief of the Small Holder party, advised Sviridov he would meet the demand.

The organizations to be broken up are the Boy Scouts, a student union, three Catholic youth groups and an organization similar to the Y.M.C.A.

U.S. Protests

The United States has already lodged one protest based on Russia's action. The American member of the Control Commission, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Weems, told General Sviridov that Russia's single-handed approach to the Hungarian Government was a violation of Allied agreements to act jointly in political issues.

The next protest, according to preliminary indications, is to be based on the fact that Hungary was forced to yield to the Russian demand to break up organizations which American officials do not consider Fascist.

Officials said that in view of the Hungarian experience and the firm hold Russia appears already to have established over Romania and Bulgaria, it may be a long time before the political guarantees expected from the Paris peace treaties become real to the Balkan peoples.

U. S. ASKS PACTS BE MADE PUBLIC

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes sent a message to Foreign Minister Molotov, Bevin and Bidault today urging them to agree to immediate publication of the texts of European peace treaties that have been drafted.

The United States previously had sought full publicity of the treaty drafts for Italy, the Balkan States and Finland, but had been turned down by the other governments. One report here is that Russia objected to making the texts public prior to the peace conference at Paris on July 29.

In dispatches from Paris, the New York Herald Tribune said it had obtained texts of the treaties and published accounts of them. Byrnes subsequently renewed his publication proposal.

Byrnes probably will leave Saturday for the Paris conference opening on Monday. A State Department spokesman [illegible] this today, said the [illegible] hold a press c[illegible] day.

U.S.S. HUNTINGTON IS SENT TO TRIESTE

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—The Navy disclosed today that the Huntington, a 10,000-ton cruiser, has been ordered to Trieste to join the Mediterranean Fleet. She will bring the United States naval strength in the Mediterranean up to two cruisers and two destroyers.

The Navy described the Huntington's movement as routine, and said that the orders were issued a month ago. The reason the Mediterranean Fleet is concentrated around Trieste, the Navy said, is that its duty is to support occupation troops, and Trieste has been a scene of disturbances recently.

The Mediterranean Fleet is commanded by Vice-Admiral B. H. Bieri. The other ships are the cruiser Fargo, and destroyers Small and Power. The Huntington is at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Philadelphia, July 22 (A. P.).—The new light cruiser Huntington sails tomorrow for Trieste. On her way she will deliver two priceless art treasures lent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, for its diamond jubilee.

A half-lifesize statue of the Good Shepherd will be returned to the Vatican. The statue was lent by Pope Pius XII. The other work, the famous Michelangelo bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, is to be returned to a museum in Florence.

AAF SEEKS TO UTILIZE ATOM POWER IN PLANES

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) The Army Air forces said today it is working with aircraft engine companies in a research program to find out how atomic energy can be used to propel airplanes.

A primary contract to supervise the work with other companies has been awarded to the Fairchild Engine and Airplane corporation of New York.

ISOTOPES TO BE SHIPPED

Oak Ridge to Send Radioactive Materials Out for Study

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson disclosed tonight that the first shipment of radioactive isotopes, elements that have been exposed to atomic energy, will be made next week from Oak Ridge, Tenn., for use in medical, biological and industrial research.

The Secretary said in a speech prepared for broadcast that the Army was eager for atomic energy to be applied as soon as possible toward realizing its maximum peacetime benefits and added that biological research appeared to be a promising field for this work.

FOUR GROUPS OPPOSE LATIN MILITARY HELP

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Four organizations opposing President Truman's military standardization program for the American republics asserted before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee today that the plan would undermine the United Nations.

The National Committee to Win the Peace declared that the Administration plan to equip and train Latin-American armies and navies "cannot but be interpreted by Latin-America and the rest of the world as testimony to our lack of confidence in the Security Council."

Spokemen for the Council for Pan-American Democracy, the National Committee for Martime Unity, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the International Mill and Smelter Workers Union (CIO), took the same ground.

Mrs. Marion Bachrach, executive secretary of the Council for Pan-American Democracy and a former columnist for the Communist paper, Daily Worker of New York, was one of the speakers.

Editors Believe U.S. Must Keep Men in Europe

Adequate Occupation Force for Long Time Favored by Returning Delegation

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—A group of American newspaper editors returned today after a month's tour of Europe and generally expressed the view that the United States must keep an adequate occupation force in Europe for some time.

Members of the party arriving at National Airport said that redeployment hampered United States authorities in their job of teaching democratic ideals to the Germans.

"Most of our occupation forces are young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty," said Herbert F. Corn, managing editor of "The Washington Star." "It's hard for men that young to do the job of persuading the Germans Nazism is wrong and democratic principles are right. It's a terrific job for boys."

Mr. Corn and John C. Oestreicher, foreign editor of the International News Service, said that despite these handicaps American occupation authorities in Germany and in Vienna were "doing a fine job."

Roy W. Howard, president of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, observed that Europe's economic recovery would be delayed "until France and Russia are willing to join Britain and the United States in bringing about unification" of the four occupation zones.

"The American public has a stake in this," Mr. Howard said, "because as long as Germany fails to reach a position where she can sustain herself economically, the American taxpayer is going to have to foot the bill involved in preventing starvation and avoiding political and economic chaos."

The editors, guests of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at lunch, also included Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times"; Lyle Wilson, Washington bureau manager of The United Press; W. F. Christenson, editor of "The Omaha World Herald"; Ed Kilman, editor of "The Houston Post"; W. S. Gilmore, editor of "The Detroit News"; J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of "The Milwaukee Journal"; Lee Hills, managing editor of "The Miami Herald," and Hugh Robertson, editor in chief of the Macy Westchester Papers.

A twelfth member of the party, Ludwell Denny, editorial writer for Scripps-Howard Newspapers, remaine din Europe.

TRUMAN NAMES DUNN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn, veteran diplomat and a top advisor on American foreign policy for many years, was nominated by President Truman today to be ambassador to Rome.

He will succeed Alexander C. Kirk, 57, who is retiring after 31 years in the foreign service.

Diplomats said Dunn was taking over one of the hot spots of the future, in which he will be dealing with such problems as the reconstruction of Italy and the maintenance of the internationalization of Trieste, a sore point between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Italy Approves Dunn Choice

Rome, July 22 (AP)—The Italian Foreign Office announced today it had given its assent to the appointment of James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, as the new United States Ambassador to Italy, replacing Alexander C. Kirk.

Gen. Littlejohn Takes Oath As War Assets Chief

JUL 23 1946

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert McGowan Littlejohn today took the oath as administrator of the War Assets Administration—the surplus disposal job which his predecessor termed a "rather difficult and thankless task."

General Littlejohn, former chief quartermaster in the European theater, succeeds Lieut. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, who resigned because of ill health.

Littlejohn, one time heavyweight wrestler at West Point, told 500 workers and officials assembled for the ceremony that he recognized the tough job ahead in disposing of an estimated $30,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 of surplus war goods and plants.

Sales Up 37 P.C.

The WAA credited Gregory with increasing surplus sales 37 per cent in four months.

In a final statement, Gregory said "imminent danger" threatens reconversion if the surplus agencies are not given 'the co-operation and support required to maintain an orderly flow of the Government's vast surplus stockpile into normal trade channels."

The agency said that since WAA's establishment on March 25, surplus goods costing more than $2,000,000,000 have been sold. This represents more than half the total sold in two years of surplus operations.

Vets Get Bigger Share

"Veterans get a bigger share of the goods," the statement continued. "Disposals of surplus aircraft have amounted to $370,000,000.

"Some of the largest Government-owned war plants, including the huge Geneva steel mills and most of the surplus aluminum plants, have been sold or leased to private enterprise.

"Administrative procedures have been reorganized. Paperwork has been reduced and simplified. Authority has been greatly decentralized."

RETURN ASKED ON SHIPS' COST

WSA Overpayment Recovery Sought By House Unit

JUL 23 1946

Washington, July 22 (AP)—The House Merchant Marine Committee today recommended that the Justice Department take steps to recover alleged overpayments by the Government for three ships purchased from the Colonial Navigation Company.

A committee report, based on a subcommittee investigation, said the War Shipping Administration had paid $854,500 for the vessels, whereas their "sound condition replacement value" had been estimated by the appraisal committee and the director of maintenance and repairs of the WSA at $431,468.

Insurance Evaluation

The committee said the purchase price had been based on insurance evaluation, but that a breakdown of insurance policies showed that the vessels themselves had been insured for $705,000 and that $117,000 of insurance was carried for "disbursements" and "anticipated earnings."

The report criticized Thomas M. Torrey, former director of large vessels procurement for the WSA, for accepting insurance valuation as an indication of worth, for not having sought a breakdown of policies to learn that disbursements and anticipated earnings were included, and took Colonial Navigation to task for not having made these facts known to WSA.

Of the WSA's part in the transaction, the report said:

"No proof of fraud or personal gain on their part has been found. But the error of judgment involved, particularly when it is recalled that estimates by the War Shipping Administration evaluation experts showing that the ships had a value far less than that agreed upon were known to the negotiators, is one not easily excused."

New York-Providence Run

The three ships—the Arrow Comet and Meteor—had been operated by the company between New York and Providence, R.I., prior to their purchase by WSA in 1942, the report said.

The committee report, prepared by Representatives Donner (D., N.C.) and Hand (R., N.J.), commented as follows on the valuation of the vessels:

"Although the War Shipping Administration paid $822,500 (not including supplies) for these ships, their net book value of the date of requisition was only $68,232.

"To acquire these three ships . . . Colonial Navigation Company, had paid $269,801. Betterments on the vessels amounted to $109,203, from the time of acquisition (by the company) to the date of requisition while depreciation during that period amounted to $310,772, leaving the net book value of slightly in excess of $68,000. . . ."

The committee also was critical of the Navy and the Office of Defense Transportation for requiring WSA to prepare one of the ships—the Meteor—for service between Baltimore and Norfolk and Washington and Norfolk.

$742,216 For One Ship

The report said repairs totaling $742,216.93 had been required to make the ship suitable for use in Chesapeake Bay and added:

"After such repairs were made the Meteor was operated for about one year and was then laid up. Over and above the cost of operation of the ship during that period, therefore, the Government incurred an expense approaching $1,000,000 for the purchase and repair of a ship 43 years old at the time of requisition and which now probably can be used only for scrap."

AP MAN RESTORED AS ARMY WRITER

Senate Hears Eisenhower Has Lifted Ban on Kennedy for Reich Surrender Flash

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, of California, told the Senate today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had "removed any bar" that might prevent Edward Kennedy, who sent the first story of Germany's unconditional surrender, from working with the Army "in his profession as a writer."

Senator Downey said that he had asked General Eisenhower to review the action of Supreme Allied Headquarters in suspending Mr. Kennedy's press credentials for sending The Associated Press dispatch of May 7, 1945, disclosing the surrender prior to the official release.

"General Eisenhower agreed to do so and I am now happy to have the opportunity to announce that he has removed any bar which might prevent Mr. Kennedy from working with the War Department and the Army in his profession as a writer," said the Senator.

"General Eisenhower's action, as I understand it, does not rescind the decision of Supreme Headquarters in the case, which the War Department still believes was justified, but, nevertheless, restores to Mr. Kennedy the opportunity of resuming, without prejudice, his work as a military correspondent should he desire to do so in the future. General Eisenhower also has told me that he wishes Mr. Kennedy every success."

At the same time Senator Downey put into the record four documents which he described in a statement as follows:

"1. The text of the official German announcement of the unconditional surrender, broadcast publicly by the Doenitz government over the radio at Flensburg, Denmark, as monitored and distributed for immediate publication by the British Minister of Information.

"2. A War Department memorandum in which Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who was Chief of Staff at Supreme Headquarters at the time of the surrender, states that the Flensburg announcement was made pursuant to orders from Supreme Headquarters that the German troops were to be informed by every possible means of the surrender and directed to cease resistance.'

"3. A letter from the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations to Representative Albert Gore (of Tennessee) establishing the fact that the Flensburg announcement was made one hour and fifty-four minutes before the Kennedy story of the surrender appeared on the news wire.

"4. A statement by Reiman Morin, a member of Mr. Kennedy's staff in Paris (Mr. Kennedy was chief of the Paris AP Bureau) that he was present at a conference at which Mr. Kennedy informed the Chief American censor at Supreme Headquarters that since the surrender had already been made public by the Germans, he considered the story released and intended to send his dispatch."

Kennedy Absolves Aide

In a statement here yesterday Mr. Kennedy said:

"The action of General Eisenhower speaks for itself. I also have asked General Eisenhower to take similar action in the case of Morton Gudebrod, who was in no way responsible to anyone but me for filing the dispatch, and I am confident General Eisenhower will do so."

Mr. Gudebrod, now a member of The Associated Press staff in New York, placed the telephone call to London to transmit Mr. Kennedy's flash on the signing of the surrender and subsequently he was disaccredited by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces for "using an unauthorized means of communication."

Mr. Kennedy during recent months has been doing free lance work and writing a book.

At general offices in New York, The Associated Press said it had no comment.

Porter Backs OPA Bill In Discussion with Truman

White House Reports Rapid Price Rise Since End of Controls.

WASHINGTON, July 22 — (AP) Just after Senate-House conferees had completed a compromise forbidding ceilings on major food items for 30 days, Price Administrator Paul Porter told President Truman today that the new OPA bill is better than the one he vetoed in June.

Porter visited the President not long after the White House itself had gotten back into the price control fight with a report that prices have increased rapidly since OPA died. The report, from the Commerce department and unaccompanied by any comment from Mr. Truman himself, argued that prices would have risen even more were it not for efforts by OPA's foes to keep increases at a minimum until the fate of OPA is determined.

No Recommendation Made

The Price Administrator, leaving the executive offices, told newsmen he had made no recommendation on whether Mr. Truman should sign or veto the new bill if it passes. He said he would not do so until it arrives at the White House.

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He added, however, that he had told Mr. Truman "this bill is better in many important and material respects than the one he vetoed."

Meanwhile showdown votes on the new measure were arranged for tomorrow in both Houses.

The main argument presented by the Commerce department report issued by the White House was this:

"It is to the interest of those groups in the community who have been lobbying to end price control to keep price increases at a minimum during the interim while the fate of OPA is being decided by Congress. This consideration has undoubtedly motivated some of the voluntary 'hold-the-line' agreements which have been widely publicized by industry."

Roll Back Threat Cited

Another factor, the report said, has been the prospect of reimposition of OPA controls and a rollback to June 30 levels.

It said that a "striking aspect" of the "large increases" that have occurred has been that they came in the face of that outlook, and added:

"Without this prospect overhanging the market, price increases would most certainly have been greater and more general."

The study was based on Bureau of Labor statistics figures showing a 25 per cent increase in the daily spot market prices for 28 basic commodities in the first 16 days after controls lapsed June 30.

The report was issued shortly after the agents of the two branches of Congress put the final okay on a compromise to give OPA a new year of life under new rules for pricing in general and a prohibition against ceilings on meat, poultry, milk, eggs, grains and other basic foods before Aug. 20—if then.

Control Board Prepared

The committee left to a three-man control board, to be created with higher authority than OPA, the final determination whether any further price ceilings at all may be clamped on the food items. The bill continues rent control authority unchanged. Outside the list of decontrolled foods, ceilings could go back into force at once, but under the new rules.

Meanwhile, a group of Democratic leaders, calling at the White House, failed to get a definite commitment from President Truman whether he will approve or veto the bill if it passes. Some said privately, however, that they expected the House and Senate to pass it promptly, and Mr. Truman to sign it.

The Senate Democratic leader, Barkley of Kentucky, was one of the White House callers. He told reporters "the President gave no indication whether he would approve the bill, but I sure hope he will."

There were signs of floor battles in both Houses as three members of the 14-man conference committee refused to sign the bill. They were Senator Millikin (R.-Colo.) and Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.) and Smith (R.-Ohio).

Bitter Fight Expected

Millikin said he expects "a bitter fight" in the Senate against the compromise. The Senate's bill had entirely forbidden ceilings on the list of foods.

Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), one of those opposing the compromise bill, told reporters, "I refuse to be a party to the almost inevitable confusion which will result from attempts to administer this bill."

He foresaw a possibility that some dairymen and other food producers might refuse to submit to further controls.

Also, Wolcott said, there is a danger of a "famine" in meat and other products before Aug. 20, with wholesalers and retailers refusing to buy from producers because of uncertainties about new price ceilings. "They would not want to get high cost foods on their shelves that they would have to sell at a loss," he said.

However, Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), who bore the brunt of Mr. Truman's criticism in his veto of the first OPA bill, approved the new measure. He predicted passage and presidential signatures. Others of the conference group approving were Barkley, Senators Downey (D.-Calif.), Radcliffe (D.-Md.), Wagner (D.-N. Y.), Tobey (R.-N. H.), and Representatives Spence (D.-Ky.), Brown (D.-Ga.), Patman (D.-Tex.) Barry (D.-N. Y.) and Gamble (R.-N. Y.).

JUL 23 1946

CONFEREES BAR FOOD CONTROLS BEFORE AUG. 20

Decide That OPA Ceilings Cannot Be Revived at Any Earlier Date.

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—A House - Senate conference committee decided today that, in the revival of the OPA, price ceilings cannot be restored before August 20 on meat, poultry, eggs, milk and a list of other basic foods. Whether these foods can be controlled at all again will be left to the determination of a three-man board with higher authority than the OPA.

The conference committee completed the writing of the compromise OPA measure and tossed the issue again directly to the House and Senate for a showdown tomorrow.

The White House today made public a statement asserting that prices have risen rapidly since the OPA went out of existence despite efforts by price control foes "to keep prices at a minimum" until OPA's fate finally is decided. The statement, prepared by the Department of Commerce, asserted that the spurt in prices after the lapse of OPA controls on June 30 "boosted the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of daily spot market prices for twenty-eight basic commodities 25 per cent during the first sixteen days of July."

"Perhaps the most striking aspect of the recent behavior of prices is that the large increases occurred despite the prospect of the reimposition of OPA controls and of a rollback to June 30 levels," the statement said. "Without this prospect overhanging the market, price increases would most certainly have been greater and more general."

Earlier Senate Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky predicted at the White House that the House and Senate would approve the compromise promptly and expressed the hope that Mr. Truman will sign it.

The compromise bill was approved eleven of the fourteen Senate and House conferees who wrote it. The three declining to sign it were Senator Milliken (R.-Col.) and Representatives Wolcott (R.-Mich.) and Smith (R.-Ohio).

Barkley told reporters at the White House that he did not know whether Mr. Truman would sign the compromise revival bill.

Barkley, accompanied by Democratic chiefs of both houses, said Mr. Truman was not asked whether he would put his signature to the proposal which would greatly alter price control procedure.

"And he did not tell us whether he would," Barkley told reporters.

The President, he said, is having the legislation analyzed. Price Administrator Porter was to see Mr. Truman late today.

Subsequently Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross told a news conference he had "no prophecy to make" concerning the President's action on the OPA bill.

"I don't know what the President is going to do," he said.

He said that all the Federal officials concerned with stabilization would present their views to Mr. Truman, just as they did before he vetoed the last OPA compromise proposal.

The OPA drafted a report on the bill for Mr. Truman.

Porter said, "We are now working on an analysis of the bill's economic consequences for submission to President Truman," Porter would not say whether he would recommend another veto.

JUL 23 1946

President Silent On OPA Bill

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Senator Barkley (D., Ky.) said today as he left the White House that he did not know whether President Truman would sign compromise legislation to revive the OPA, but added "I hope he will."

The Senate Democratic leader, accompanied by Democratic chiefs of both houses, said Mr. Truman was not asked whether he would put his signature to the proposal which would greatly alter price control procedure.

"And he did not tell us whether he would," Barkley said.

Bill Being Analyzed

The President, he said, is having the legislation analyzed. OPA Administrator Porter will see Mr. Truman this afternoon.

Subsequently, Presidential Secretary Charle G. Ross told a news conference that he had "no phophecy" to make" concerning the President's action on the OPA bill.

"I don't know what the President is going to do," Ross said.

He said that all the Federal officials concerned with stabilization would present their views to Mr. Truman, just as they did before he vetoed the last OPA compromise proposal.

The OPA drafted a report on the bill for Mr. Truman.

The report presumably is intended as a sign-or-veto guide to the Chief Executive. However, one official in a position to know said Mr. Truman has already indicated a decision to approve the measure, "reluctantly."

There is a possibility of at least another four-week holiday from price ceilings on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans and their food and feed products.

Up To Three-Man Board

Final determination whether these items shall be brought back under control August 20 is left to a three-man board with power to overrule the OPA on both decontrol and recontrol decisions.

This board will also decide whether ceilings shall be reimposed on poultry, eggs, food and feed products made from them, tobacco and its products and petroleum and its products.

Porter said "we are now working on an analysis of the bill's economic consequences for submission to President Truman."

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, leader in the Administration's battle for a strong OPA, commented: "I don't think it is a very effective bill, but it is the best we can do. I believe the President will sign it as the last recourse."

Neither Spence nor Barkley would say whether the new bill is "better or worse" than the one Mr. Truman vetoed three weeks ago.

The compromise measure will go to the House and Senate floors tomorrow for showdown votes on acceptance. There appeared to be little doubt, however, that both bodies would approve it.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 22—The text of the bill for restoration of the OPA, as reported by the Senate-House conferees and presented for final ratification or rejection by the two houses, is as follows:

HJ Res 371.

In lieu of the Senate amendment insert the following:

That section 1 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1946," and substituting "June 30, 1947."

Sec. 2—Sec. 6 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1946," and substituting "June 30, 1947."

Sec. 3—Title I of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting after Sec. 1 thereof a new section as follows:

"PURPOSES AND POLICIES IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

"Sec. 1 A (a) OBJECTIVES—The Congress hereby affirms—(1) That because of abnormally excess spending power in relation to the presently available supply of commodities, rapid attainment of production equal to the public demand is one of the necessary and urgent objectives for the prevention of inflation and for the achievement of a reasonable stability in the general level of prices and rents, cost of living and costs of production (including labor costs) for the purposes set forth in Section 1 of this act and for the further purposes of protecting the real value of benefits provided by law for veterans and their dependents, of keeping faith with purchasers of United States war bonds and of making possible a successful transition to a peacetime economy of maximum employment, production and purchasing power under a system of free enterprise;

"(2) That unnecessary or unduly prolonged controls over prices and rents and use of subsidies would be inconsistent with the return to such a peace-time economy and would tend to repress and prevent the attainment of this and the other goods herein declared; and

"(3) That adequate prices are necessary stimulants to the production thus desired and the expeditious attainment of said goals.

"(b) DECLARATION OF DECONTROL POLICY—Therefore, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Office of Price Administration, and other agencies of the Government, shall use their price, subsidy, and other powers to promote the earliest practicable balance between production and the demand therefor of commodities under their control, and that the general control of prices and the use of subsidy powers shall, subject to other specific provisions of this Act, be terminated as rapidly as possible consistent with the policies and purposes set forth in this section and in no event later than June 30, 1947, and on that date the Office of Price Administration shall be abolished.

"(c) RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS—(1) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this section and in any event on or before Jan. 15, 1947, the President shall recommend to the Congress such further legislation as in his judgment is needed to establish monetary, fiscal and other policies which are adequate to supplement the control of prices and wages during the balance of the fiscal year 1947, and to insure that general control of prices and wages can be terminated by the end of that fiscal year without danger of inflation thereafter.

JUL 23 1946

Text of the Bill for Restoration of the OPA as Reported by Senate-House Conferees

"(2) On or before April 1, 194. the President shall report to the Congress what, if any, commodities or classes of commodities, including housing accommodations, are in such critically short supply as to necessitate, in his judgment, the continuance of the powers granted by this act as to them after June 30, 1947, together with his recommendations as to established departments or agencies of the Government (other than the Office of Price Administration) which should be charged with the administration of such powers.

"(d) DECONTROL OF NON-AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—(1) On or before Dec. 31, 1946, the Administrator shall decontrol all non-agricultural commodities not important in relation to business costs or living costs, and prior to that date shall proceed with such decontrol as rapidly as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the avoidance of a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect. In no event shall maximum prices be maintained after Dec. 31, 1946, for any non-agricultural commodity or class of commodities unless the same has been expressly found by the Administrator to be important in relation to business costs or living costs.

"(2) The Administrator shall provide for the prompt removal of maximum prices in the case of any non-agricultural commodity whenever the supply thereof exceeds or is in approximate balance with the demand therefor (including appropriate inventory requirements).

"(3) Whenever, after a reasonable test period, it appears that the supply of a non-agricultural commodity which has been decontrolled, is no longer consistent with the applicable decontrol standard, the administrator, with the advance consent in writing of the Price Decontrol Board established under Subsection (h), shall re-establish such maximum prices for the commodity, consistent with applicable provisions of law, as in his judgment may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act. The supply of a non-agricultural commodity shall be deemed inconsistent with the applicable decontrol standard in any case where the prices of the commodity have risen to and after a reasonable test period remain at unreasonable and inflationary levels.

"(4) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the Administrator to impose or maintain price controls with respect to petroleum or petroleum products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from petroleum, except that, after Aug. 20, 1946, maximum prices with respect thereto may be re-established pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Subsection (d), but only under the standards prescribed in paragraph (8) (c) of Subsection (c).

"(E) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Subsection (e), no maximum price regulation or order shall be established or maintained which reflects a price for any agricultural commodity or product thereof (including livestock) less than the highest of the following prices for such commodity or product, as determined by the Administrator:

"(A) The parity price for such commodity or product.

"(B) The average price for such commodity or product during the period from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

"(C) The average price for such commodity or product during the last completed calendar month for which data are available to the Administrator.

"(2) Paragraph (1) of this Subsection (e) shall not apply to any agricultural commodity or product thereof (including livestock) if the Administrator determines that the supply of such commodity or product is in excess of the demand therefor at prices equal to the highest of the prices specified in paragraph (1) of this Subsection (e), and that the placing in effect of such prices would result in materially increasing the cost of living of consumers generally.

"(3) Whenever the Administrator determines that the placing in effect of the highest of the prices specified in paragraph (1) of this Subsection (e) would result in materially increasing the cost of living of consumers generally, he shall certify such fact to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall thereupon recommend to the Administrator such action as he deems appropriate to prevent such increase in the cost of living, including the payment of subsidies. If the Administrator does not approve such recommendations, the Board may issue such order as it deems proper upon the record or may conduct a new hearing upon the petition before the Board.

Regional Committees

Sec. 4. Section 2 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In administering the provisions of this subsection relating to the establishment of industry advisory committees, the Administrator, upon the request of a substantial portion of the industry in any region, shall appoint a regional industry advisory committee for such region."

Sec. 5. Section 2 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"After the date upon which this paragraph takes effect, the Administrator, when establishing rent ceilings on hotels or when passing upon applications for adjustments of rent ceilings on hotels, is authorized to take into consideration the distinction between transient hotels and residential or apartment hotels, including the difference in the investment, operation, expenses, and mechanical details of operation between the transient hotels and the residential and apartment hotels, and is directed to classify separately by regulation (1) transient hotels, (2) residential and apartment hotels, and (3) tourists courts, rooming houses, and boarding houses.

"While maximum rents are in effect under this Act with respect to housing accommodations in any defense-rental area, such housing accommodations shall not be subject to rent control by any State or local government."

Limit on Buying for Resale

Sec. 6 (a) The last paragraph of Section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, shall not apply with respect to operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Provided, That with respect to such corporations and such operations, the making of subsidy payments and buying for resale at a loss shall be limited as follows:

Payments and purchases may be made with respect to operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which involve subsidies and anticipated losses as follows:

"(1) With respect to rubber produced in Latin America and Africa, and with respect to sugar, and

ment, is determined, under the applicable maximum price regulation or order, by the addition of a customary margin to the acquisition cost of such item.

"(p) After July 1, 1946, no maximum price regulation or order shall be issued or continued in effect requiring any seller to limit his sales by any weighted average price limitation based on his previous sales.

"(q) In the case of any retail industry, the principal sales of which consisted during the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, of sales of a commodity or commodities the production or retail distribution of which has been reduced, for a period of three years beginning on or after March 2, 1942, by 75 per centum or more below such production or retail distribution for the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, as a result of the operation of any governmental regulation or restriction, the Administrator shall not, in establishing maximum prices under this section, reduce established peacetime retail trade discounts or mark-ups or dealer handling charges for any such commodity before the retail unit sales of such commodity for a period of six months shall have reached the average annual retail unit sales thereof for the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive.

"(r) In the case of any wholesale industry, the principal sales of which consisted during the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, of sales of a commodity or commodities, the production or wholesale distribution of which has been reduced for a period of three years begining on, or after, March 2, 1942, by 75 per centum or more below such production or wholesale distribution for the calender years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, as the result of the operation of any governmental regulation or restriction, the Administration shall not in establishing maximum prices under this section reduce established wholesale trade discounts or normal wholesale mark-ups for any such commodity prevailing on March 2, 1942, before the wholesale unit sales of such commodity for a period of six months shall have reached the average annual wholesale unit sales thereof for the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive.

Protection for Discounts

"(s) No maximum price regulation or order shall require the reduction of the established peacetime discounts or mark-ups for the sale of any manufactured or processed commodity (treating as a single commodity for the purposes of this paragraph all commodities in a line of related commodities which, for the purpose of establishing manufacturers' and processors' maximum prices, have been placed by the Office of Price Administration under a single regulation) if the retail, wholesale, or other distributive trade selling such commodity shows that the commodity constituted approximately one-half or more of the gross sales income of a majority of the persons engaged in such trade in 1945 and that, in the first quarter of 1946, the deliveries of such commodity to such distributive trade were less than 100 per centum of the deliveries thereof in the corresponding quarter of 1945.

"(t). In establishing maximum prices applicable to wholesale or retail distributors, the Administrator shall allow the average current cost of acquisition of any commodity, plus such average percentage discount or mark-up as was in effect on March 31, 1946.

"(u) After the date upon which this Sub-section takes effect, no maximum price shall be established or maintained, under this Act or under any other provision of law, with respect to any new commodity when the Administrator upon application finds that its use, in the production, manufacturing, or processing of any commodity or commodities, without increasing the cost to the ultimate user, either increases the life or reduces the cost of production, manufacture, or processing of the commodity or commodities produced, manufactured or processed. As used in this Sub-section the term 'new commodity' means a commodity which was not commercially or industrially available prior to Jan. 30, 1942.

"(v). In the case of softwood logs and lumber, the maximum prices shall be established at a level which will permit producers of at least 90 per centum of the production of softwood logs and lumber to recover their current costs of production.

Curbs on Fixing Fabric Prices

"(w) In establishing maximum prices for sales of finished woven or knitted fabrics made primarily of cotton fiber or for the sales of apparel made therefrom it shall be unlawful for the Administrator to establish or maintain differentials in the method of determining the basic grey-goods cost or the finished-woven-fabrics or finished-knitted-fabrics cost to which a mark-up is to be applied based on the degree of integration of the seller.

"(x) Whenever the world price of a commodity essential to the economy of the United States (average price at which such commodity could be purchased when landed duty paid at any United States port of entry) exceeds the maximum purchase price established by the Administrator, and results in

"(1) an actual reduction of the importation of such commodity into the United States in an amount substantial in relation to the total consumption of the commodity in the United States; or

"(2) the substantial curtailment or restriction of the domestic trade in such commodity or products processed directly therefrom, the Administrator shall, in order to maintain and increase domestic production and employment, and to make possible the balancing of supply and demand, promptly remove maximum purchase prices from imports of such commodity and maximum prices from products processed directly therefrom, or increase the maximum prices of imports of such commodity and of products processed directly therefrom to the extent necessary to prevent such reductionn in importation or curtailment of domestic trade."

Base Period Will Be 1940

Section 11. The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting after Section 5 thereof the following new section:

"Section 6. (a) For the purposes of this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, the base period shall be the year 1940 with respect to any commodity above that which was paid or incurred, if the operations in effect on July 29, 1946, had been continued on the same basis.

"(B) When any direct or indirect subsidy to an industry is reduced or terminated, or upon re-control, is not restored, or is restored only in part, any maximum price applicable to the product affected shall be correspondingly increased, except in the case of transportation subsidies to high-cost producers, and premium payments under authority of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946.

"(6) Where roll-back subsidies have previously been or presently are in effect, the industries which have received such subsidies shall be permitted to increase their ceiling prices at least an amount equivalent to the amount of the discontinued roll-back subsidy. Such price increase shall become effective either upon discontinuance of the roll-back subsidy or upon passage of this Act, whichever date is the later. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "roll-back subsidies" means subsidy payments, or purchases and sales of a commodity at a loss by the Government of the United States (including any Government-owned or controlled corporation), or contracts therefor, which resulted directly or indirectly in the lowering of ceiling prices below the maximum price levels established by the Office of Price Administration prior to the institution of the subsidy payments or purchases sales at a loss, or the execution of the contracts therefor, whichever date is the earlier.

"(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the provisions of Public Laws 30, 88, 164, and 328 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, or to prevent the use of the sums authorized in such loans to fulfill obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1946, with respect to operations prior to such date.

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this Section 6, 1946 and 1947 crop program operations with respect to sugar, may, while maximum prices are in effect with respect to sugar, be continued until such crops are processed and distributed, and the cost of 1946 crop program operations with respect to sugar may be charged to the funds authorized by Public Law 30, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended by Public Law 328, Seventy-ninth Congress. For the purpose of this Section 6, no subsidy program operation on sugar shall be considered to be a new subsidy, provided, that the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other Government agency shall not absorb any increase in the price paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675 cents per pound, raw basis, f.o.b. Cuba, as being paid for such sugar, in Cuba, on June 30, 1946.

Veteran Housing Curb Barred

"(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation upon operations authorized by the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 and nothing in this Act or in any other Act shall prohibit the establishment of maximum sales prices or maximum rents for housing accommodation for which materials or facilities are allocated, or priorities for delivery thereof issued, under said Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946.

Sec. 7. Section 2(i) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(i) For the purposes of this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, fish and other sea food shall be deemed to be agricultural commodities, and commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from fish or other sea foods shall be deemed to be manufactured in whole or substantial part from agricultural commodities: Provided, That the provisions of Section 3 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, shall not be applicable with respect to fish and other sea foods and commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom, but the maximum price established for any fish or sea food commodity or for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom shall not be below the average price therefor in the year 1942."

Sec. 8. Section 2(j) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of thereof a semicolon and the following: "or (5) as authorizing any regulation or order of the Administrator to fix a quantity or percentage of any product which any seller may sell to any buyer."

Sec. 9. Section 2(k) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting the words "or any operator of any service establishment" after the words "seller of goods at retail."

Sec. 10. Section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sub-sections:

"(o) No maximum price shall be applicable to any item served in any restaurant or other eating establishment if such item consists in whole or major part of a commodity to which no maximum price is applicable with respect to sales to restaurants and other eating establishments, unless the maximum price of such item, when sold by such restaurant or other eating establish

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rica for which commitments were made before Jan. 1, 1946, $31,000,000.

"(2) With respect to copper, lead and zinc, in the form of premium price payments, $100,000,000: Provided, That (a) premiums shall be paid on ores mined or removed from mine dumps or tailing piles before July 1, 1947, though shipped and/or processed and marketed subsequently thereto; and that (b) the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc shall be extended until June 30, 1947, on terms not less favorable to the producer than heretofore and (I) adjustments shall be made to encourage exploration and development work (II) adequate allowances shall be made for depreciation and depletion, and (III) all classes of premiums shall be non-cancelable unless necessary in order to make individual adjustments of income to specific mines.

RFC Purchases in Program

"(3) With respect to purchases by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of such tin ores and concentrates as it deems necessary to insure continued operation of the Texas City tin smelter.

"(4) With respect to non-crop programs, 1946 crop program operation and the 1947 crop program operations relating to sugar, flour, petroleum, petroleum products, and other domestic and imported materials and commodities, $869,000,000: Provided, that the operations authorized under this subparagraph (4) shall be progressively reduced, shall be terminated not later than April 1, 1947, and shall not cost more than $629,000,000 during the last six months of the calendar year 1946. Operations shall not be carried out under authority of this subparagraph (4) with respect to any commodity for any period occurring after the date of the enactment of this act during which maximum prices on such commodity are not in effect under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended: Provided, that subsidies with respect to petroleum produced from stripper wells shall be continued at not to exceed the existing rates. No subsidy or purchase and sale operation shall be undertaken under authority of this subparagraph (4) with respect to any commodity unless a subsidy or purchase and sale operation with respect to such commodity was in effect on June 29, 1946; and no such operation shall be undertaken under authority of this subparagraph (4) which will increase the rate of subsidy paid or the rate of loss incurred with respect to such commodity below the rate in effect on June 29, 1946.

protest, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 203 and 204 of this Act, the further maintenance of maximum prices for a commodity under the standards of Sub-section (d) or (e): Provided, That the filing of such a protest or of a petition under Paragraph 3 of this Sub-section shall not be grounds for staying any proceeding brought pursuant to Section 205 of this Act or Section 37 of the Criminal Code, and no retroactive effect shall be given to any judgment setting aside a provision of a regulation, order, or price schedule under the standards set forth in this Section.

"(h) PRICE DECONTROL BOARD—(1) There is hereby established as an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the Government a Price Decontrol Board to be composed of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two members of the Board shall be members of the same political party. Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and a vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not impair the power of the remaining members to exercise its functions. Members of the Board shall receive compensation at the rate of $12,000 a year.

"(2) The Board shall appoint and fix the compensation of a secretary for the Board and such other officers and employes as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions. The Board may make such expenditures as may be necessary for performing its functions. The Board may, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, utilize the facilities, services and personnel of other agencies or Departments of the Government. The Board shall maintain an office in charge of its secretary in the District of Columbia, which shall be open on all business days for the receipt of petitions for review and the transaction of other business of the Board. The Board shall prescribe regulations and procedures for the conduct of its business which will provide for summary disposition, with the utmost expedition consistent with sound decision, of petitions filed with the Board.

"(3) A petition made under Subsection (g) (3) shall specifically state the grounds upon which the petitioning industry advisory committee believes that maximum prices on the commodity involved should be removed. A copy of such petition shall forthwith be served on the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, who shall within such time as may be fixed by the Board certify and file with the Board a transcript of such portions of the proceedings in connection with the petition under Sub-section (g) as are material. Such transcript shall include a statement in writing of the Administrator's or Secretary's reasons for believing that maximum prices on the commodity involved should not be removed, together with a statement of any economic data or other facts of which he has taken official notice. At the earliest practicable time, the Board shall conduct a hearing upon the petition, at which the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, and the committee shall be given an opportunity to present their views and argument orally, or in writing. If application is made to the Board by either party for leave to introduce additional evidence, the Board may permit such evidence to be introduced or filed with it if it deems it material and determines that such evidence could not reasonably have been offered or included in the proceeding under Sub-section (g). At the earliest practicable time after the hearing on any petition, the Board shall make and issue an order specifying the extent, if any, to which maximum prices on the commodity involved shall be removed. The Board shall order the removal of such maximum prices if and to the extent that in its judgment the standards of decontrol stated in Sub-section (d) or (e) have been satisfied with respect to the commodity involved. The Administrator shall remove maximum prices with respect to the commodity in question within such time and to such extent as shall be specified in the order of the Board. Orders of the Board shall not be subject to modification or review by any other Department or agency or by any court.

"(4) No petition may be filed with the Board with respect to any commodity within a period of three months after the issuance of an order of the Board

prices are in effect for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any commodity listed in paragraph (8) (A) with respect to which maximum prices are not in effect, no maximum price, and no margin, mark-up or discount, shall be maintained with respect to such processed or manufactured commodity which does not return to the processors, manufacturers, and distributors thereof (a) the raw material cost (which must be computed at least once every sixty days at not less than the current cost), (b) the conversion or distribution cost, and (c) a reasonable profit.

"(f) Saving provision. Nothing in this section shall limit the Administrator's authority to remove maximum prices for any nonagricultural commodity, or any agricultural commodity with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, at an earlier time than would be required by this section, if in his judgment or in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, such action would be consistent with the purposes of this section.

"(g) PETITIONS FOR DECONTROL—(1) If in the judgment of the industry advisory committee appointed by the Administrator in accordance with Section 2(a) of this Act, to advise and consult with respect to a commodity, the standards set forth in this section require the removal of maximum prices for such commodity, it may file a petition for the removal of such maximum prices. In the case of any nonagricultural commodity, such petition shall be filed with the Administrator in accordance with regulations prescribed by him. In the case of agricultural commodities, such petition shall be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with regulations prescribed by him and shall request that he make an appropriate certification or recommendation to the Price Administrator. The petition shall specifically state the grounds upon which the committee believes such action to be required and shall be accompanied by affidavits or other written evidence in support thereof.

Has Fifteen Days to Decide

"(2) Within fifteen days after receiving a petition filed in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, shall either grant the petition or inform the committee in writing why in his judgment the standards for decontrol stated in subsections (d) and (e) have not been satisfied with respect to the commodity involved. If the petition is not granted in full, the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, shall, within ten days after the receipt of a request by the committee for further consideration of its petition, hold a hearing before himself or before a deputy administrator (or, in the case of the Secretary, before such officer as he may designate) at which the committee may present its argument in support of the petition. The Consumers Advisory Committee and the Labor Advisory Committee appointed by the Administrator shall be given notice of any such hearing and an opportunity to present their views with respect to the petition and may, not later than five days prior to such hearing, present in writing evidence relating thereto. Within fifteen days after such hearing, the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, shall either grant the petition in full or furnish the industry advisory committee with a statement in writing of his reasons for denying it in whole or in part, together with a statement of any economic data or other facts of which he has taken official notice in connection with such denial.

(3) At any time within thirty days after the denial in whole or in part, following a hearing, of a petition filed under this subsection, the petitioning industry advisory committee may petition the Price Decontrol Board established under subsection (h) for a review of the action of the Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture. If the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, fails to act upon a petition within the time prescribed by Paragraph (2), the industry advisory committee may, at any time within thirty days after the expiration of the time so prescribed, petition the Price Decontrol Board for the removal of maximum prices on the commodity involved.

"(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to take away or impair any right of any person to

tion or order establishing a maximum price with respect to such commodity had been issued under this Act prior to April 1, 1946.

"(7) No maximum price and no regulation or order under this Act or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable with respect to poultry or eggs or food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom, or in the case of leaf tobacco or tobacco products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom.

"(8) (A) No maximum price and no regulation or order under this Act or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable prior to Aug. 21, 1946, with respect to livestock, milk, or food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from livestock or milk; with respect to cottonseed or soybeans, or food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from cottonseed or soy beans; with respect to grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, or any livestock or poultry feed processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom.

"(B) The Price Decontrol Board shall proceed forthwith to consider whether the commodities listed in sub-paragraph (A) shall continue, after Aug. 20, 1946, to be free from regulation under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended. Such Board, after due notice of a public hearing and full opportunity for representatives of affected industries, and consumers to present their views orally or in writing, shall have power to determine whether or not any commodity listed in sub-paragraph (A) shall be regulated after Aug. 20, 1946, under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended. Such Board shall direct that any such commodity shall not be so regulated unless it finds:

"(I) that the price of such commodity has risen unreasonably above a price equal to the lawful maximum price in effect on June 30, 1946, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy payable with respect thereto as of June 29, 1946, and

"(II) that such commodity is in short supply and that its regulation is practicable and enforceable, and

"(III) that the public interest will be served by such regulation.

Maximum Price Applicability

"If, in the case of any commodity listed in sub-paragraph (A), such Board fails to direct, on or before Aug. 20, 1946, that such commodity shall not be regulated under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, maximum prices and regulations and orders under such Acts shall be applicable with respect to such commodity without regard to this paragraph (8).

"(C) If, in the case of any commodity listed in sub-paragraph (A), such Board, on or before Aug. 20, 1946, does direct that such commodity shall not be regulated under such Acts, the Board may at any subsequent time direct that such commodity shall be so regulated if it finds:

"(I.) that the price of such commodity has risen unreasonably above a price equal to the lawful maximum price in effect on June 30, 1946, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy payable with respect thereto as of June 29, 1946; and

"(II.) that such commodity is in short supply and that its regulation is practicable and enforceable; and

"(III.) that the public interest will be served by such regulation. Thereafter, the provisions of such acts and regulations and orders thereunder shall be applicable with respect to such commodity without regard to this paragraph (8)

"(d) In the case of milk the board may consider and determine decontrol or recontrol on a regional basis.

Board Has Say on Subsidies

"(9) The Price Decontrol Board shall also have power to determine, when maximum prices are in effect with respect to any commodity listed in paragraph (8) (A), whether any subsidy or any part thereof in effect prior to June 30, 1946, shall be re-established in whole or in part; and the powers of the Administrator, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay subsidies in connection with such commodity shall be limited in accordance with any order of the board.

"(10) Whenever maximum

MODITIES—(1) On the first day of the first calendar month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Price Administrator each agricultural commodity which such secretary determines to be in short supply. Thereafter, on the first day of each succeeding calendar month the secretary shall certify modifications of such certification by adding other agricultural commodities which have become in short supply and by removing from such certification such commodities which he determines are no longer in short supply. No maximum price shall be applicable with respect to any agricultural commodity during any calendar month which begins more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this section, unless such commodity is certified as being in short supply.

"(2) (A) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity which is in short supply are impeding the necessary production of such commodity, he may recommend to the Price Administrator such adjustments in such maximum prices as the Secretary determines to be necessary to attain the necessary production of such commodity.

"(B) The Secretary of Agriculture, by Dec. 31, 1946, shall recommend to the Price Administrator the removal of maximum prices on all agricultural commodities, whether or not in short supply, not important in relation to business costs or living costs, and prior to that date shall make such recommendations as rapidly as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the avoidance of a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect.

"(C) Within ten days after the receipt of any recommendation under this Sub-section for the adjustment of maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity, or for the removal of maximum prices on agricultural commodities not important in relation to business costs or living costs, the Price Administrator shall adjust or remove such maximum prices in accordance with such recommendations.

Secretary and Board to Cooperate

"(3) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that an agricultural commodity with respect to which maximum prices have been removed is in short sup-

ply and that the re-establishment of maximum prices with respect thereto is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary, with the written consent of the Price Decontrol Board, may recommend to the Administrator, and the Administrator shall establish, such maximum prices with respect to such commodity, consistent with applicable provisions of law, as in the judgment of the Secretary are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

"(4) For the purposes of this Section (except subparagraph (6) of this Sub-section (d))—

"(A) An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be in short supply unless the supply of such commodity equals or exceeds the requirements for such commodity for the current marketing;

"(B) the term 'agricultural commodity' shall be deemed to mean any agricultural commodity and any food for feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity;

"(C) The term 'subsidy' means any subsidy or purchase and sale operations described in the last paragraph of Section 2 (e) of this act.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law, except as provided in Subsection (h), the Secretary of Agriculture, in exercising his functions under this Act, shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other appointive officer or agency in the Executive branch of the Government, and no such officer or agency shall undertake to exercise any direction or control over the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the exercise of such functions. The Secretary of Agriculture may at any time withdraw his approval of any action with respect to which his approval is required under this Act, and upon the withdrawal of his approval such action shall be rescinded.

"(6) No maximum price and no regulation or order under this Act or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable with respect to any agricultural commodity, or any service rendered with respect to any agricultural commodity, unless a regulation, currently or for the base period, the Administrator shall ascertain the costs of a reasonable number of typical producers, manufacturers, or processors and shall follow accepted methods of accounting and such fair and reasonable methods of calculation as he shall establish by regulation, including adjustments for temporary cost abnormalities which may be reasonably anticipated to be eliminated within the three months following the Administrator's determination, and adjustments for increases in the volume of production which may be reasonably anticipated to be experienced within such three-month period.

"(d) Maximum prices established hereunder shall not be held invalid on account of their failure to return his costs to any particular member of any group involved.

"(e) Nothing herein shall nullify the power of the Administrator to make reasonable adjustments and exceptions in individual cases under the provisions of Section 2 (e) of this Act.

"(f) If the maximum prices of a product on the average equal its average current total cost plus a reasonable profit, nothing herein shall require any further adjustment of such maximum prices for any period with respect to which it appears that a

of this section the base period shall be the calendar year 1940, or in the case of an industry customarily keeping its accounts on a fiscal year basis, the industry's fiscal year 1940.

"(b) In order that adequate general price levels shall be established for all commodities to bring about maximum production and employment, no maximum prices shall be established or maintained for any product of a producing, manufacturing, or processing industry (including any industry furnishing service or transportation the charges for which are now subject to the Administrator's control) which do not return on the average to the industry not less than the average dollar price of such product during the base period, plus the average increase in cost of producing, manufacturing or processing the same accruing since the base period, but the maximum prices for a product shall be deemed in compliance with this standard if such prices on the average are equal to the average current total cost of the product plus the industry's average overall profit margin on sales in the base period.

To Reckon by Typical Firms

"(c) For the purpose of determining costs under this Section,

substantial expansion in the production or use of the product would not be practicable or would be practicable only by reducing the production of at least equally needed products.

Styles Go Under "Product"

"(g) As used in this Section, 'product' shall mean any major item or any article different in character from other products of the industry; but all the styles, models or other varieties of any such item or article shall be considered as one product.

"(h) The provisions of this Section shall not apply with respect to any maximum price applicable to manufacturers or processors in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn or wool or wool yarn.

"(i) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require any adjustment in maximum prices except pursuant to an application filed under this paragraph, or be construed to invalidate any maximum price, unless there is a failure to make adjustments, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this paragraph, to such extent as may be required to comply with the standards set forth in this Section. Any industry advisory committee may apply to the Administrator for the adjustment of the maximum prices applicable to any product in accordance with the standards set forth in this Section, and shall present with the application comprehensive evidence with respect to costs and prices.

Sixty Days to Weigh Data

The Administrator shall consider the evidence so presented and all evidence otherwise available to him and, within sixty days after the receipt of such application, he shall make the adjustments in maximum prices required by this section, or, if he finds that no such adjustments are required, he shall deny the application.

If the Administrator neither makes the adjustments in the maximum prices for any product required by this section, nor denies the application for such adjustments, within the sixty-day period prescribed in this paragraph, the industry advisory committee concerned may petition the emergency court of appeals, created pursuant to Section 204 for relief; and such court shall have jurisdiction by appropriate order to require the Administrator to make such adjustments or deny such application within such time, not to exceed thirty days, as may be fixed by the court. If the Administrator fails to make such adjustments or deny such application within the time so fixed, no maximum price shall thereafter be applicable with respect to any sale of such product by any seller.

Extent of Seller Liability

Section 12. (a) The second sentence of Section 205 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "In any action under this subsection, the seller shall be liable for reasonable attorney's fees and costs as determined by the court, plus whichever of the following sums is greater: (1) Such amount not more than three times the amount of the overcharges, upon which the action is based as the court in its discretion may determine, or (') an amount not less than $25 nor more than $50, as the court in its discretion may determine: Provided, however, that such amount shall be the amount of the overcharge or overcharges if the defendant proves that the violation of the regulation, order, or price schedule in question was neither willful nor the result of failure to take practicable precautions against the occurrence of the violation."

(b). Section 205 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

Exceptions Are Specified

"The Administrator may not institute any action under this subsection on behalf of the United States, or, if such action has been instituted, the Administrator shall withdraw the same.

"(1) If the violation arose because the person selling the commodity acted upon and in accordance with the written advice and instructions of the Administrator or any regional administrator or district director of the Office of Price Administration; or

"(2) If the violation arose out of the sale of a commodity to any agency of the Government, or to any public housing authority whose operations are supervised or financed in whole or in part by any agency of the Government, and such sale was made pursuant to the lowest bid made in response to an invitation for competitive bids.

"The Administrator shall not institute or maintain any enforcement action under this subsection against any manufacturer of apparel items where the Administrator shall determine (1) that the transactions on which such proceeding is based consisted of the manufacturer's selling such an item at his published March, 1942, price list prices instead of his March, 1942, delivered prices, and (2) that the seller's customary pricing patterns for related apparel items would be distorted by a requirement that his ceilings be the March, 1942, delivered prices. The Administrator's determinations under this paragraph shall be subject to review by the Emergency Court of Appeals in accordance with Sections 203 and 204."

12-Month Suspension at Most

Sec. 13. The third sentence of Paragraph (2) of Section 205(f) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"If any such court finds that such person has violated any of the provisions of such license, regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement after the receipt of the warning notice, such court shall issue an order suspending the license to the extent that it authorizes such person to sell the commodity or commodities in connection with which the violation has occurred, or to the extent that it authorizes such person to sell any commodity or commodities with respect to which a regulation or order issued under Section 2, or a price schedule effective in accordance with the provisions of Section 206, is applicable; but no suspension shall be for a period of more than twelve months, and if the defendant proves that the violation in question was neither willful nor the result of failure to take practicable precautions against the occurrence of the violation, then in that event no suspension shall be ordered or directed."

Formula for Pricing

Sec. 14. Section 3 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"On and after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to establish, or maintain, any maximum price applicable to manufacturers or processors, for any major item in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn or wool or wool yarn, unless the maximum price for such major item is fixed and maintained at not less than the sum of the following:

"(1) The cotton or wool cost (which must be computed at not less than the parity price or the current cost, whichever is greater, of the grade and staple of cotton or wool used in such item, delivered at the mill);

"(2) A weighted average of mill conversion costs; and

"(3) A reasonable profit (which shall not be less than a weighted average profit for each unit of such item equal to the weighted average of the profit earned on an equivalent unit of such item during the period 1939 to 1941, both inclusive)."

Section 15. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, or otherwise, is hereby authorized to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas which he may determine to be in an emergency shortage condition with respect to animal and poultry feed.

Section 16. (a) In the event producers of wheat are required by an order issued pursuant to the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, to sell all or any part of wheat delivered to an elevator prior to April 1, 1947, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall offer to purchase the wheat so required to be sold at a price determined as follows: The purchase price paid for the wheat shall be the market price at the point of delivery as of any date the producer may elect between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947, inclusive: Provided, however, That only one election may be made for each lot of wheat: And provided further, That the producer may not elect a date prior to the date on which he mails a written notice to Commodity Credit Corporation of his election. In the event the producer does not notify Commodity Credit Corporation in writing by March 31, 1947, of his election of a date for determining the market price, such date shall be deemed to be March 31, 1947.

Wheat Sales Provision

(b) Any producer of wheat who, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, has sold any wheat pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (1) of War Food Order Numbered 144, may, at any time within thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, pay to the Commodity Credit Corporation a sum equal to the amount for which he sold such wheat. Any producer paying any such sum to the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be deemed to have sold and delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation as of the date he pays such sum a quantity of wheat equal in grade and quality to the quantity sold by him pursuant to such requirements and the purchase price to be paid to him for such wheat shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of a sale of wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Subsection (A) of this Section.

Section 17. This Act may be cited as the "Price Control Extension Act of 1946."

Section 18. (1) The provisions of this Act shall take effect as of June 30, 1946, and (2) all regulations, orders, price schedules, and requirements under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended (except regulations or requirements under Section 2 (e) thereof relating to meat, flour, or coffee), and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, which were in effect on June 30, 1946, shall be in effect in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had been enacted on June 30, 1946, and (3) any proceeding, petition, application, or protest which was pending under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, on June 30, 1946, shall be proceeded with and shall be effective in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had been enacted on June 30, 1946: Provided, That in any case in which the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended (except Sections 204 and 205), or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended (except Sections 8 and 9), or any regulation, order, or requirement under either of such Acts, prescribes any period of time within which any Act is required or permitted to be done, and such period had commenced but had not expired on June 30, 1946, such period is hereby extended for a number of days equal to the number of days from July 1, 1946, to the date of enactment of this Act, both inclusive: Provided further, That no act or transaction, or omission or failure to act, occurring subsequent to June 30, 1946, and prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a violation of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, or of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under either of such Acts: Provided further, That in so far as the provisions of this Act require the Administrator to make any change in any maximum price, such provisions shall not be deemed to require such change to be made before the thirtieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

30.24-430 1

U. S. Survey of Price Trends

JUL 23 1946

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a White House release of a Commerce Department statement on price rises following the lapse of the Office of Price Administration:

The spurt in prices following the lapse of O. P. A. controls at the end of June boosted the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of daily spot market prices from twenty-eight basic commodities 25 per cent during the first sixteen days of July. Farm products, foods and imported goods have generally shown the greatest to inflationary pressures. Only seven of the twenty-eight commodities showed no change in prices over this period—in the case of four of these seven commodities, prices are determined by the government.

As a result of the recent price spurt, the B. L. S. index has risen at a much faster rate since the Japanese surrender than during the comparable period after World War I when the country was experiencing a serious inflation.

As of July 16, the basic commodity index was 35 per cent above the level of last August. In October, 1919—also eleven month after the end of the first world war—the index was only 22 per cent higher than in the month of the armistice. About one-fifth of the increase since August, 1945, had already occurred by the end of June, due to the fact that prices had been steadily pushing upward even under the restraining influence of price controls.

The twenty-eight basic commodities index quoted above is a highly sensitive barometer of price change and does not measure the increase in the general price level. The B. L. S. wholesale price index—which covers the prices of about 900 commodities—rose half as fast as the basic commodity index during the comparable period. Following World War I the broader wholesale price index almost kept pace with the more sensitive daily index, suggesting that the present lag in general wholesale prices may only be temporary.

Silk Rise Is Sharpest

The largest percentage price rise so far this month is in the price of silk, which had risen more than 140 per cent by July 16. Other spectacular increases were recorded for shellac, hides, cocoa beans, and coffee, among the imports, and for hogs lard, tallow, butter, and corn among the farm products. Corn, selling at $2.27 a bushel, was actually priced higher than wheat.

Steel scrap, copper, tin, rubber, burlap and sugar were the only commodities in the index to show no price change since June 28. Such price behavior, however, was not a reflection of the operation of market forces. The prices of tin, rubber, burlap and sugar are, in effect, set by the government. Trading activity for the remaining commodities—copper and steel scrap—has been virtually at a standstill due to the many uncertainties in the current situation. If the above commodities are eliminated from the index, the price rise for the first sixteen days of July stands at almost 35 per cent rather than the 25 per cent indicated for all twenty-eight commodities.

A comparison of present prices with those after World War I reveals that the prices of corn, steers, butter, lead and zinc have already passed the highs of the earlier post-war period. Several other commodities are now selling at higher prices than in October, 1919.

Subsidies Called a Factor

The elimination of subsidy payments is, of course, a factor in the recent price rise, but the actual increases in prices have generally been greater than the former subsidy payments. This is particularly true in the case of livestock prices.

The impact of the removal of subsidy payments to non-ferrous metal producers cannot be gauged accurately, since, in general, the larger private sellers have not established free market prices for the products. Moreover, because the payments were made on marginal production, that is, production in excess of specific quotas established for the various producers, it cannot yet be determined to what extent the removal of the subsidy will reduce output and raise prices. A price increase applies to all production and benefits producers regardless of their production performance.

The full impact of the recent increases has not yet been transmitted through the price structure. Spot surveys of the Department of Labor on July 2 and July 9 indicated that retail food price increases were generally spotty, with many stable foods remaining unchanged in price. By the latter date, however, an increasing number of stores were charging substantially higher prices for meats and other foods. Many outlets for consumer goods advertised shortly after the demise of O. P. A. that they would follow a policy of maintaining ceiling prices; but, generally speaking, these statements were qualified either by statements that ceiling prices would be kept only for existing stocks or that prices would be increased only to cover higher costs.

O. P. A. Threat Gauged

Perhaps that most striking aspect of the recent behavior of prices is that the large increases occurred despite the prospect of the reimposition of O. P. A. controls and of a rollback to June 30 levels. Without this prospect overhanging the market, price increases would most certainly have been greater and more general.

There is another reason why the recent changes are not a fair test, price-wise, of what would happen if ceilings had been lifted under different circumstances. It is to the interest of those groups in the community who have been lobbying to end price controls to keep price increases at a minimum during the interim when the fate of O. P. A. is being decided by Congress. This consideration has undoubtedly motivated some of the voluntary "hold-the-line" agreements which have been widely publicised by industry.

Nevertheless, prices have risen at a very rapid pace, as was to be expected in view of the basic inflationary pressures in the economy—the heavy demands of businesses to replace and expand plant and equipment and to rebuild inventories, and the demands of consumers for long-awaited durable goods and for a variety of other goods which are in short supply relative to the total available purchasing power.

CORN, WHEAT CROPS MAY SET RECORDS

JUL 23 1946

Department of Agriculture Finds July 15 Prospect Far Ahead of That for July 1

EASING OF SHORTAGE SEEN

3,487,976,000 Bu. of Former, 1,132,075,000 of Latter Are Latest Figures

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Record-breaking crops of both corn and wheat are indicated this year for the United States—pressed during the last few months to meet the domestic demand while aiding in the feeding of a hungry world. The Department of Agriculture, in a special mid-monthly report, said the indicated corn crop, based on July 15 prospects, would total 3,487,976,000 bushels, an improvement of about 146,000,000 bushels over July 1 prospects.

The expected wheat crop, also based on July 15 conditions, was forecast at 1,132,075,000, or about 42,000,000 bushels more than was indicated on July 1.

The previous record corn crop of 3,228,000,000 bushels was produced in 1944 while the previous all-time wheat crop of 1,123,143,000 bushels was harvested in 1945.

If the forecasts are borne out, they will go a long way toward meeting heavy demands not only in the United States but in famine areas abroad, not only for food, but for feed as well to build up meat animals and increase dairy and poultry supplies.

Meanwhile, a Department official—who asked that his name not be used—said that, if the excellent prospects are realized, it may mean that some domestic restrictions on the use of grain could be eased. Stressing that it was not a settled policy, he stated that it was dependent upon various other factors such as the amount of food and grains that will be exported.

Present regulations limit flour millers to produce not more than 85 per cent of the flour turned out last year for domestic consumption. Producers of beer and other alcoholic drinks are under restrictions on the use of grain for their products. Flour millers must grind 80 per cent extraction flour instead of the usual 72 per cent. Loaves of bread are now cut 10 per cent by weight.

The department official said easing of restrictions was possible because the prosepective wheat crop was roughly 135,000,000 bushels more than was called for in the Government's present program for both domestic and foreign needs.

Winter wheat production was placed at 865,465,000 bushels, compared with July 1 prospects of 857,163,000, while the spring wheat crop in the latest forecast was indicated at 266,610,000 bushels, compared with 232,929,000 indicated on July 1.

HOUSING DELAY LAID TO LOBBY

Wyatt Hopeful for Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill.

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—W. Wyatt said today that "very potent private 'lobby groups" were responsible for failure of the House Banking Committee to report out the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill.

Wyatt, leaving a conference with President Truman, told reporters there still was a possibility of Congressional action on the bill before adjournment, but that he could not call it a "probability."

The long-range housing proposal has passed the Senate. Wyatt did not identify the "lobby" groups or explain how he felt they were to blame for House delay.

The administrator conferred with the President shortly after representatives of the National Public Housing Conference asked Mr. Truman to insist that Congress remain in session until after the bill's passage. Wyatt said opposition from the "private lobby groups" could be traced to a provision in the bill calling for 125,000 public housing units a year for four years.

"They overlooked the fact that nine-tenths of the bill is for private housing," Wyatt said.

William J. Guste of New Orleans, president of the National Public Housing Conference, told reporters that the President did not indicate what action he might take on the group's plea but Guste observed that the program has had Mr. Truman's support.

"Tactics of a small minority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in raising long dormant legislative rules in an effort to delay the measure were deplored," a conference statement said.

"The group insisted that if the majority members of the committee wish to have housing for veterans they can assure it by attending committee meetings."

CONGRESS WIND-UP SET FOR NEXT WEEK

Barkley Lists as 'Musts' OPA, Atomic Control, Rail Aid, Terminal Leave, Civil Air Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The middle of next week was tentatively set as the adjournment date of the weary Seventy-ninth Congress after a conference today of legislative leaders and President Truman.

Senator Barkley, the Majority Leader, told reporters after the meeting that the hoped-for adjournment this week was out, listing a number of pending bills which must be acted on first.

He omitted mentioning in this category two measures once near the top of the "must" list, emergency strike legislation and unification of the Army and Navy. Both now appear to be dead for this session. Another measure strongly urged by the Administration but apparently doomed now to lie over until next year is the proposal for compulsory health insurance.

Senator Barkley listed these measures on the "must" calendar before adjournment: renewal of the Office of Price Administration, domestic atomic energy control, terminal leave pay for enlisted men, expansion of railroad retirement benefits and a civil aviation treaty. Ratification of the last named concerns the Senate alone. All the others are nearing final action.

Senator Barkley also noted that the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill, passed by the Senate, was still pending in the House. It has been stalled there and its fate appears highly doubtful.

Additional measures which Senator Barkley did not mention but which appear likely of reaching a final vote before adjournment are bills to reorganize Congress and to freeze the Social Security tax at its present rate for another year.

Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary, was asked at a news conference whether the delay in Congressional adjournment would interfere with Mr. Truman's plans to fly to Kansas City on Aug. 3 to vote in the Democraic primary at Independence on Aug. 6.

It could have an effect on the President's plans, but he has not changed them so far, Mr. Ross said.

JUL 23 1946

TRUMAN TO NAME ECONOMIC COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(AP) President Truman probably will announce appointment of an economic advisory council this week, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said today.

Ross told a news conference that selection of the board is "still in the works" but that he thought the announcement will come this week."

The three-man board will administer the so-called full employment act.

G. I. Loans at $872,276,000

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—More than 188,000 veterans have borrowed a total of $872,276,000 under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Reporting this today, the Veterans Administration said 165,737, of the loans were made for homes, 16,215 for business purposes and 6,465 for farms.

Last Nazi POW's Leave U.S., Some Now Prefer Democracy

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., July 22—(AP) Crowding silently aboard the harbor boat General Yates, the final contingent of German war prisoners left here today for the Brooklyn Army base and shipment.

The 1,385 men were the last of nearly 300,000 Germans to depart through Camp Shanks for their fatherland. The last man to board the boat was a 22-year-old mechanic from Heidelberg, who was captured in North Africa more than three years ago.

Many of the prisoners told American guards before departure that they had become convinced that democracy was better than dictatorship. Several expressed fear of the conditions they might find in Germany.

Col. Harry W. Maas, commanding officer of the camp, stood on the pier with a number of his officers and enlisted men, watching the departure.

Shipment of the prisoners was the last operation carried out by the Army at the camp, which was a staging area for the overseas movement of more than 1,300,000 U. S. soldiers during the war.

Col. Maas and a skeleton complement will remain at the camp for several weeks, completing records and disposing of supplies.

Parts of the installations are being demolished, and others are being made over as homes for veterans.

JUL 23 1946

Greeks To Ask Advance From U.S. For Purchases

New York, July 22 (AP)—Nicholas G. Lely, Greek Minister of Information in the United States, said today his country would seek to obtain an advance of perhaps $500,000,000 from the United States on the $13,283,000,000 in reparations which Greece contends is due from Germany, Italy and Bulgaria.

A mission headed by Major Sophocles Venizelos, former Greek Premier, will arrive in this country Thursday to discuss the advance, Lely said in an interview.

If obtained, the money will be spent in the United States to relieve immediate needs of his war-torn land, the Minister added.

Lely said Greece was not seeking a loan. Germany, Italy and Bulgaria, all of which sent invading armies into Greece in the war, should bear at least part of the reconstruction costs, he asserted.

Five Nations Face Curb On Arms

New York, July 22 (AP)—The New York *Herald Tribune* said today in a Paris dispatch that Italy, the Balkans and Finland would be stripped of every means of waging effective warfare, under terms of proposed peace treaties prepared by the four-power Foreign Ministers at their recent Paris meeting.

The treaties are to be considered at a 21-power peace conference to open in Paris July 29.

Restrictions Outlined

The dispatch said the following restrictions had been recommended:

ITALY—An army of 185,000 men, police force of 65,000 carabinieri, navy of 22,500, air force of 25,000. No submarines, no bombers, no self-propelled or guided missiles. A navy thta will include the old battleships Doria and Duilio and no more than 67,000 tons of other warships.

ROMANIA—An army of 120,000, not counting 5,000 anti-aircraft troops. A navy limited to 150,000 tons and 5,000 men. An air force of 8,000 men. No bombers.

All Denied Bombers

HUNGARY—An army of 65,000. An air force of 5,000 men. No bombers.

BULGARIA—An army of 55,000, not counting 1,800 anti-aircraft troops. A navy of 7,250 tons and 3,500 men. Air personnel of 5,200 men. No bombers.

FINLAND—An army of 34,000 men. A navy of not more than 10,000 tons and 4,500 men. An air force of 3,000 men. No bombers.

Redeployment Schedule

Nearly 2,900 service personnel are scheduled to debark today from seven ships arriving at New York, San Francisco and San Diego.

Ships Arriving At New York

Hood Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,504 troops; Pittson Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,302 troops; and Zacapa from Leghorn, Italy, 12 Army.

At San Francisco

Homer Lea from Sasebo, 9 Marines; Teaberry from Pearl Harbor, 1 Navy.

At San Diego

Destroyers Bausell and Wiltsie from Canal Zone, 63 Navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Frederick Victory from Bremen, 1,040 troops.

At San Francisco

Ard 16 from Pearl Harbor, 31 Navy.

JUL 23 1946

Jerusalem, July 22-(AP)-Jack Keegan, Palestine traffic manager for Transworld airlines, narrowly escaped today when terrorists bombed the King David hotel, blowing a hole through the wall of his office.

The office adjoins the wrecked secretariat of the Palestine government. Keegan said Sir John Shaw, chief secretary of the government, calmly walked through the hole in the wall and said "Good morning Keegan." Shaw then broke down another section of the wall to allow government workers through.

JUL 23 1946

Several in Keegan's office sustained minor injuries and he administered first aid.

Caruthers 1550 second apr rm 1543

THE BODY OF A GOVERNMENT WORKER WAS BLOWN FROM THE HOTEL TO THE YMCA BUILDING, APPROXIMATELY 100 YARDS AWAY.

THE CURFEW WAS INVOKED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION AND ALL TRAFFIC, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MILITARY AND POLICE, WAS BARRED FROM THE STREETS. EVEN PEDESTRIANS WERE ALLOWED TO MOVE IN ONLY CERTAIN AREAS OF THE CITY.

FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE THE EXPLOSION THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR AT THE KING DAVID RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS CALL SAYING THAT THE HOTEL WAS GOING TO BE BLOWN UP AND ADVISING HER TO "RUN FOR YOUR LIFE."

THE OPERATOR SPREAD THE ALARM AND MANY GUESTS RAN OUT OF THE BUILDING INTO THE SUN-SPLASHED STREETS, BUT OTHERS--USED TO ALARMS--REMAINED.

AS WORD OF THE MYSTERIOUS CALL SPREAD, AIR RAID SIRENS ATOP THE HOTEL AND THROUGHOUT THE CITY WERE TOUCHED OFF, SPLITTING THE PEACEFUL SILENCE WITH MOURNFUL WAILS.

WHILE AN EXCITED CROWD STOOD IN THE STREET OUTSIDE THE HOTEL, EIGHTEEN YOUNG MEN, SIX OF THEM DRESSED AS ARABS, APPEARED IN A LONG CORRIDOR OF THE BASEMENT OF THE KING DAVID.

A170 ADD JERUSALEM (NL PALESTINE) xxx hotel (Caruthers)

WITNESSES SAID THE BAND EMERGED FROM THE KITCHEN AND "EVERYWHERE" IN THE HOTEL.

30.24-4303

ONE BRITISH OFFICER SAID THE YOUNG MEN SPOKE HEBREW.

A BRITISH MAJOR, SUSPECTING THEIR OBJECTIVE, SHOUTED AT THE GROUP TO HALT AND REACHED FOR HIS AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

THE YOUTHS DRESSED AS ARABS FIRED AT HIM BUT MISSED. THEY RUSHED UPON HIM, HOWEVER, PINNED HIM TO THE WALL AND PRODUCED TOMMY GUNS.

A NUMBER OF THE RAIDERS THEN RAN INTO THE BASEMENT NIGHT CLUB BENEATH THE WING OF THE HOTEL IN WHICH BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ARE SITUATED.

THERE THEY PLACED THEIR EXPLOSIVE, AND APPROXIMATELY 90 SECONDS AFTER THEY HAD FLED THE TERRIFIC BLAST RIPPED UPWARD.

WHETHER ALL OF THE GROUP ESCAPED THE EXPLOSION IS NOT KNOWN, BUT SIX OF THE RAIDERS WERE SEEN TO JUMP INTO A WAITING AUTOMOBILE.

MOST OF THE DEPARTMENT HEADS IN THE MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES WERE ELSEWHERE WHEN THE BLAST SHATTERED THE RIGHT WING OF THE BUILDING, BUT POSTMASTER G.D. KENNEDY WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

A MILITARY OFFICER, WHO WAS AN EYE-WITNESS, SAID A SMALL BOMB EXPLODED A BLOCK FROM THE HOTEL JUST BEFORE THE MAIN BLAST, APPARENTLY A DIVERSIONARY. SECONDS LATER A BURST OF TOMMYGUN FIRE SMASHED THE KITCHEN WINDOWS UNDER THE SECRETARIAT OFFICES, FOLLOWED A FEW MINUTES LATER BY THE TREMENDOUS BLAST THAT BLOEW A CORNER OF THE HOTEL INTO RUBBLE.

JUL 23 1946

ONE EYEWITNESS SAID:

"I SAW DEAD MEN LYING IN THE STREETS, AND THERE WERE SEVERAL ATS (BRITISH ARMY WOMAN AUXILIARY) GIRLS COVERED WITH BLOOD FROM HEAD TO FOOT. ONE MAN WAS BLOWN CLEAR ACROSS THE STREET AND HIS BODY HIT THE YMCA BUILDING."

THE YMCA BUILDING, WHICH BEARS A FOOTWIDE BLOODSTAIN--EVIDENCE OF THE EYEWITNESS STORIES--WAS UNDAMAGED BY THE BLAST.

BRITISH MILITARY AND PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BEGAN TAKING OVER PART OF THE 250-ROOM KING DAVID HOTEL IN 1939 AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST MODERN HOTELS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE KING DAVID BAR IS KNOWN AS THE UNOFFICIAL "OFFICE" FOR MOST VISITING FOREIGNERS.

THE BOMB WAS SET OFF IN THE WING OCCUPIED BY THE PALESTINIAN CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

GH-FH311PED

FIRE ERUPTED AFTER THE TREMENDOUS BLAST, WHICH SHOOK THE CENTER OF MODERN JERUSALEM AT 12:30 P.M. JUL 23 1946

A STRICT CURFEW WAS CLAMPED ON AND TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIANS DISAPPEARED ADD Jerusalem (Day Palestine) XXX injured FROM THE CENTER OF JERUSALEM AND OTHER JEWISH PARTS OF THE CAPITAL. (Davidson)

THE KING DAVID HOTEL WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES. ARMY HEADQUARTERS WERE ON THE UPPER FLOOR AND IT WAS FROM THERE THAT THE BRITISH RECENTLY DIRECTED THE ARREST OF JEWISH AGENCY LEADERS IN PALESTINE, ORDERED THE SEARCH OF MANY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS AND THE SEIZURE OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF HIDDEN ARMS AND AMMUNITION. ARMY OFFICIALS SAID THE ARRESTS AND SEARCHES WERE AIMED AT JEWISH TERRORIST

MAJ. GEN. SIR EVELYN BARKER, BRITISH COMMANDER IN JERUSALEM, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE HURRIED TO THE HOTEL SOON AFTER THE ATTACK. THE SECRETARIAT WAS LOCATED IN ONE END OF THE HOTEL. SIR JOHN SHAW, CHIEF SECRETARY, ESCAPED WITHOUT INJURY.

MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE SOLDIERS.

PART OF THE HOTEL WAS DAMAGED BADLY. AMBULANCES AND TAXIS WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE TO REMOVE THE INJURED. STRONG POLICE GUARDS PREVENTED APPROACHES TO THE WRECKAGE.

JUL 23 1946

EYE WITNESSES SAID THE ATTACK PARTY CONSISTED OF ABOUT FIVE MEN. THEY SHOT AT THE BRITISH OFFICER AT THE HOTEL GATE, WHICH THEY STORMED AND PASSED. HALL PORTERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES WERE FORCED TO THE WALLS.

AFTER PLACING EXPLOSIVES OUTSIDE THE RIGHT WING OF THE BUILDING, THE TERRORISTS RUSHED AWAY AND APPARENTLY ESCAPED.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION, THE PANICKED PEOPLE INSIDE WHO WERE NOT INJURED STARTED RUNNING THE EXITS.

A FIRE FOLLOWED THE EXPLOSION.

(NO PICKUP)

BHDJ4AED

PALESTINE (190)

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPERTS WHO HAVE BEEN HOLDING POLICY DISCUSSIONS HERE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING A PLAN TO DIVIDE PALESTINE INTO SEPARATE ARAB AND JEWISH COMMUNITIES WITH A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

BRITISH SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT SUCH A SOLUTION WOULD JIBE WITH THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION THAT PALESTINE BE NEITHER AN ARAB NOR A JEWISH STATE.

PARTITIONING OF PALESTINE INTO SEPARATE STATES WAS PROPOSED BY A ROYAL COMMISSION BEFORE THE WAR, BUT THE RECOMMENDATION -- CRITICIZED BY BOTH JEWS AND ARABS -- NEVER WAS CARRIED OUT.

THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID THE PLAN UNDER CONSIDERATION WAS ALONG THE LINES OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM, CALLING FOR A FEDERATION OF STATES WITH A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION "REPRESENTING BOTH SIDES AND RESPONSIBLE FOR MATTERS OF JOINT CONCERN."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE KEPT SILENT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE TALKS HERE, DID NOT COMMENT IMMEDIATELY ON THE REPORTS THAT A "FEDERATION PLAN" WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LT. GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PALESTINE, MEANWHILE ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE YESTERDAY FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

JUL 23 1946

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION DISCLOSED TODAY THAT IT WAS PLANNING ITS 1947 BUDGET ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS WOULD BE ADMITTED TO PALESTINE.

THE AGENCY, WHICH COMES UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS AS PART OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, ESTIMATED THAT 175,000 PERSONS WOULD EMIGRATE DURING 1947, INCLUDING 100,000 JEWS.

THE REFUGEE ORGANIZATION'S REPORT DID NOT SPECIFY THAT THE JEWS WOULD GO TO PALESTINE. HOWEVER, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE AGENCY'S FIGURE CORRESPONDED WITH THE NUMBER OF JEWS WHICH THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED SHOULD BE ADMITTED INTO PALESTINE.

NEXT YEAR THE REFUGEE ORGANIZATION EXPECTS TO SPEND $193,954,000 FOR OPERATIONAL EXPENSES, $60,000,000 FOR LARGE-SCALE RESETTLEMENT AND $4,800,000 FOR ADMINISTRATION, THE REPORT SAID.

THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED TO PAY 43 PER CENT OF THE OPERATIONAL AND LARGE-SCALE RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND 24 PER CENT OF ADMINISTRATION; GREAT BRITAIN 15 PER CENT OF OPERATIONAL AND RESETTLEMENT AND 14 PER CENT OF ADMINISTRATION; RUSSIA 6.8 PER CENT OF ADMINISTRATION, 6 PER CENT OF OPERATIONAL AND 4.3 PER CENT OF RESETTLEMENT; FRANCE 3.2 PER CENT OPERATIONAL AND RESETTLEMENT AND 5.6 ADMINISTRATIVE, AND CHINA 1.75 PER CENT OPERATIONAL AND RESETTLEMENT AND 6.4 ADMINISTRATIVE.

RW1044PED

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY AN AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY (THE UNITED PRESS) REPORT "REGARDING ALLEGED DELIVERIES" OF SCRAPPED GERMAN WAR MATERIALSTO ARGENTINA WAS AN "ABSURD FABRICATION."

(IN NEW YORK THE UNITED PRESS HAD NO COMMENT ON THE MOSCOW DENIAL OF ITS STORY OF LAST TUESDAY. THE STORY SAID ARGENTINA HAD ASKED RUSSIA WHETHER CERTAIN GERMAN WAR MATERIALS IN THE SOVIET ZONE COULD BE SENT TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY, WHOSE PREWAR ARMY WAS FURNISHED WITH GERMAN EQUIPMENT.)

"AMERICAN JOURNALISTS READILY TOOK THE UNITED PRESS BAIT," THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCER SAID. "THEY RUSHED WITH APPROPRIATE INQUIRIES TO THE ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN THE UNITED STATES AND FROM HIM TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

"BOTH DENIED THIS FANTASTIC REPORT, BUT THE THING HAD BEEN DONE.

THE WILD RUMOR WAS ALREADY AFLOAT. THIS RUMOR IS OF THE SAME ORDER AS A REPORT ABOUT SOVIET FISHING CONCESSIONS ON TIERRA DEL FUEGO (AT THE EXTREME SOUTHERN TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA). BARON MUNCHAUSEN HIMSELF WOULD ENVY THE UNRESTRAINED IMAGINATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN AGENCIES."

(EDS: IN ABOVE 1ST GRAF REMOVE QUOTE BEFORE : OF SCRAPPED)

"

FH325PED

NANKING--SECOND ADD CHINESE.

X X X OF PEACE.

(IN TOKYO TODAY, AUTHORITATIVE BUT UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES SAID THAT AERIAL FIGHTING ON A COMPARATIVELY LARGE SCALE CAN BE EXPECTED IN CHINA IF ALL-OUT WARFARE COMES.

(AMERICAN SOURCES IN POSITION TO KNOW SAID THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS "FAIRLY WELL EQUIPPED" WITH AMERICAN-SUPPLIED FIGHTERS, ATTACK BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS; ALSO WITH PARTS AND GASOLINE.

(REPORTS REACHING TOKYO WERE THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE "SEVERAL HUNDRED" JAPANESE FIGHTER AND LIGHT BOMBER PLANES AND CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF BOMBS AND GASOLINE, ALL TAKEN FROM JAPAN'S KWANTUNG ARMY IN MANCHURIA. TOKYO SOURCES SAID SOME JAPANESE PILOTS HAD JOINED THE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA BUT THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT PILOTS, MANY TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES, WERE SUPERIOR TO THE COMMUNISTS.)

HF327APS

JUL 23 1946

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

SHANGHAI, JULY 22-(AP)-A GROUP OF CHINESE HEADED BY KUO MO-JO, WRITER, WHO WAS RECEIVED WITH HONORS IN MOSCOW LAST YEAR, ADDRESSED AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY PROTESTING WHAT IT CALLED "AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA."

THE APPEAL, SENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND OTHER LEADERS, SAID THE SHOOTING ALREADY HAD BEGUN IN CHINA AND WHETHER IT CONTINUED WAS UP TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. IT URGED THEM TO "PROHIBIT YOUR GOVERNMENT FROM DESTROYING OUR CHANCES FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY."

SHE CONTENDED THAT THE KUOMINTANG, BY LEADING THE TROUBLED COUNTRY INTO A COALITION GOVERNMENT, COULD REMAIN THE PREDOMINANT PARTY, "BUT UNLESS THE KUOMINTANG FULFILLS THESE TASKS AT ONCE IT MUST BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVOKING CIVIL WAR."

HF234APS

NM

night lead press

MED CREAGH

london, july 22-(ap)-herbert morrison, lord president of the council, promised today to take up with prime minister attlee and the cabinet a petition [redacted] of the national union of journalists for appointment of a royal commission to investigate the british press.

JUL 23 1946

"if any such inquiry [redacted] should be instituted," morrison said to the union deputation which presented the plea, "it would have as its object the furthering and making wider and more genuine the freedom of the british press."

the deputation, headed by fred treavett, president of the newspapermen's union, asked that "monopoly ownership" be investigated by a body [redacted] which could take sworn evidence, summon witnesses and order production of documents.

the [redacted] delegation's appeal said that freedom of the press from the government of the day "must not be choked by the concentration of the country's newspapers in the hands of two or three powerful [redacted] commercial groups."

30.24 -4305

JUL 23 1946

the [redacted] delegation also asked that the inquiry determine "how far, if at all, was news suppressed or manipulated to serve a particular point of view," and whether advertising and financial interests exercised any influence over the editorial content of a newspaper.

JUL 23 1946

[redacted] morrison, replying, said that "neither i nor the government could be a party to [redacted] any interference with the traditional liberty of the press."

"you have expressed your concern at the development of newspaper combines and chains of newspapers which, in your judgement, tend to destroy the liberty of the journalist," he said. "the liberty of the individual journalist is, of course, one of the elements of the liberty

of the press .

"many people are apprehensive about the mixture of views and news with the consequence, it is alleged, that the news columns are not always as impartial as they should be.

"i have a recollection of the famous c. p. scott of the manchester guardian once saying,'facts are sacred, but comment is free.' there would be much to be said for that admirable statement being hung up in every newspaper office.

"i will report your representations to the prime minister and my colleagues in the government. as you will appreciate, i am not in a position today to say whether the government will institute any inquiry or not."

wr 326p fourth 1850

JUL 23 1946

u. n.

new york, july 22--(ap)--dr. d. f. fleming, a member of the u. s. delegation to the united nations atomic energy commission, said tonigh that the united states would divulge no atomic bomb secrets until a strong system of control is set up.

in a radio interview w
american association for the uni
"there is no question o
until a treaty is ratified and th
is well under way, and then only
he quoted soviet delega
is asking for secrets."
referring to a recent s
said "it is true that pravda has
states have no intention of renou

JUL 23 194
with clark m. eichelberger, director of the
united nations, fleming said:
on of any secret information being divulged
d the proposed atomic development authority
nly in carefully controlled stages."
legate andrei a. gromyko as saying "nob
nt statements in soviet newspapers, fleming
has stated that ruling circles in the united
nouncing the atom bomb."

30.24-4307

"we can only hope," he added, "that further study of the united states plan will convince the soviets that it is designed to protect all nations against atomic warfare and to make the beneficial effects of atomic energy available to all nations."

JUL 23 1946

wh 1040p

MEANWHILE, BOTH THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION EXPECTED TO DELIBERATE IMPORTANT ISSUES DURING THE COMING WEEK.

THE COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE NO. 2 WILL HOLD A CLOSED SESSION WEDNESDAY (10 A.M.E.D.T.) AND IMPORTANT ISSUES DURING THE COMING WEEK. ITS WORKING COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO MEET LATER IN THE WEEK.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 3 P.M.E.D.T. WEDNESDAY. ONE QUESTION IT MUST TAKE UP IS THAT OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE COUNCIL HAS FOUR APPLICATIONS READY FOR ACTION-- FROM ALBANIA, THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (OUTER MONGOLIA), AFGHANISTAN, AND TRANSJORDAN.

SIAM ALSO HAS APPLIED FOR ADMISSION BUT ACTION ON HER APPLICATION IS BEING HELD UP UNTIL IT IS FORMALIZED. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE APPLICATION MIGHT BE READY BY THE WEDNESDAY MEETING.

A33 ADD new York (day-UN) xxx 23RD (CARPENTER)

JUL 23 1946

COUNCIL RULES PROVIDE FOR THE APPLICATIONS TO BE STUDIED BY A COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE. THIS GROUP MUST REPORT TO THE COUNCIL, WHICH WILL MAKE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NOT LESS THAN 25 DAYS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY MEETS.

THE PRINCIPAL FIGHT LIKELY WILL CENTER AROUND ALBANIA. BRITAIN HAS NOT YET RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER ENVER HOXHA, OF ALBANIA. THE APPLICATION IS SPONSORED BY YUGOSLAVIA, WITH RUSSIA IN THE BACKGROUND IN FAVOR OF IT.

ANOTHER MATTER AWAITING COUNCIL ACTION IS THE REQUEST BY SIAM FOR A SETTLEMENT OF HER FRONTIER DISPUTE WITH FRANCE OVER PARTS OF INDOCHINA. THE SIAMESE SEIZED THE DISPUTED AREAS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR WITH THE HELP OF THE JAPANESE AND OF VICHY FRENCH FORCES. NOW SIAM CLAIMS THAT THESE AREAS ARE HISTORICALLY SIAMESE.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE SIAMESE DELEGATION TO PRESENT THE CASE HAS NOT ARRIVED AND ITS HEARING WEDNESDAY WOULD DEPEND ON WHETHER THE GROUP REACHED NEW YORK IN TIME FOR THE MEETING.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WEEKLY BULLETIN, THE ORGANIZATION'S FIRST PERIODICAL, WOULD BE ISSUED WEEKLY BEGINNING AUG. 1. DISTRIBUTION

IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS SERVICE OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS. THE PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WILL BE 15 CENTS PER COPY, WITH AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE OF $6.

JR455AED

PARIS, JULY 22-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICIALS CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THAT FRANCE WOULD AGREE TO PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT TREATIES WITH ITALY, FINLAND, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA IF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FOUR WOULD AGREE.

THESE CIRCLES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCE, AS THE HOST OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, COULD NOT TAKE THE LEAD IN MAKING PUBLIC THE TREATIES UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREED TO THE SUGGESTION MADE BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES IN WASHINGTON TODAY THAT THEY BE PUBLISHED.

DEPUTIES OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED LAST WEDNESDAY THAT PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT TREATIES WOULD BE WITHHELD BECAUSE SHIPS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY MIGHT BE SCUTTLED OR SABOTAGED BEFORE THEIR TRANSFER AS REPARATIONS IF THE NAMES OF THE SHIPS WERE DISCLOSED.

WHILE MOST MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE TREATIES WERE DISCLOSED DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, NO SPECIFIC FIGURES WERE MADE PUBLIC ON THE SIZES OF THE ARMED FORCES TO BE ALLOWED IN THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

PS747PED

BERLIN, JULY 22-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY A TEMPORARY BAN HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE SHIPMENT OF NEWSPAPERS INTO THE U.S. ZONE FROM OTHER OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ACTION OF WHICH THE OTHER OCCUPYING POWERS HAVE BEEN INFORMED, HAD NO DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE RUSSIAN PROHIBITION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS FROM THE WESTERN ZONES ANNOUNCED ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO. HE ADDED THAT THE ORDER WOULD REMAIN EFFECTIVE UNTIL A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT ON A LEGAL WAY OF INTERCHANGING NEWSPAPERS AND FINANCING SUCH EXCHANGES IS WORKED OUT.

JK353AED

berlin, july 22 - (ap) -rabbi philip bernstein of rochester, n.y., special advisor on jewish affairs to gen. joseph t. mcnarney, u.s. european theater commander, said tonight that jews fleeing poland were infiltrating into austria at a very rapid rate and that 90 per cent of them wished to go to palestine.

JUL 23 1946

bernstein, addressing the newly formed berlin jewish club, said he would leave tomorrow for poland.

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 22-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION TOOK OVER TODAY RESPONSIBILITY "FOR ESTABLISHING A POLICY FOR AND GIVING APPROPRIATE GUIDANCE" TO THE SOLDIER NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, AND THE ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK IN GERMANY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR STARS AND STRIPES SAID: "WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE CHANGE MEANS, BUT WE AR

STRIPES, AND TH ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK IN GERMANY.

THE ACTION WAS ON ORDERS OF GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S.EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER. COL.GEORGE S.EYSTER, ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEF, ASSERTED THAT THE CHANGE DID NOT NECESSARILY MEAN GREATER ARMY CONTROL OVER THE SEMI-OFFICIAL ARMY NEWSPAPER.

A SPOKESMAN FOR STARS AND STRIPES SAID: "WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE CHANGE MEANS, BUT WE ARE SURE NO CENSORSHIP IS INVOLVED. WE HAVE RECEIVED COMPLAINTS FROM OFFICERS ABOUT WHAT WE PRINT, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN OBJECTIONS AGAINST OUR SUPPOSEDLY POOR TASTE."

EYSTER SAID HE FORESAW NO CHANGE OF POLICY. THE ARMY PESONNEL DIVISION FORMERLY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEWSPAPER AND NETWORK.

PS1030PED

FRANKFURT, JULY 22-(AP)-U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REVEALED YESTERDAY THAT AN AMERICAN OFFICER HAD BEEN QUESTIONED ABOUT THE UNSOLVED DISAPPEARANCE LAST XEAR OF ART TREASURES OF THE FRANKFURT ART MUSEUM, REPUTEDLY WORTH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. THEY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN DISCOVERED LINKING ANY AMERICAN WITH THE LOOTING.

THE OFFICIALS ALSO SAID THAT A "LENGTHY INVESTIGATION" HAD BEEN MADE RECENTLY WHEN THE FORMER MAYOR OF MARBURG ATTEMPTED TO IMPLICATE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN LOOTING WHEN HE WAS TRIED AND SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR FALSIFYING STATEMENTS ABOUT NAZI CONNECTIONS. THE INVESTIGATION, THEY SAID SHOWED NOTHING TO CONNECT ANY AMERICANS WITH LOOTING OF ART TREASURES IN THE MARBURG AREA.

JR705AED

BAD NAUHEIM--1ST ADD LICHFIELD X X X HIS COMPANY.

ROBERTSON WON A THREE-DAY POSTPONEMENT OF HIS TRIAL TO SEEK SOME DEFENSE WITNESSES WHICH THE ARMY HAS NOT YET BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE TRIAL OF MAJ.HERBERT H.BLUMM OF CHICAGO, FORMER LICHFIELD INSPECTION OFFICER, WAS "POSTPONED INDEFINITELY BECAUSE OF HIS ILL-NESS," THE ARMY SAID. BLUMM ENTERED AN ARMY HOSPITAL SHORTLY BEFORE HIS TRIAL WAS TO HAVE STARTED JULY 11.

HT134PED

JUL 23 1946

BAD NAUHEIM--FIRST ADD NL LICHFIELD (TOP AYE) X X X

IN RECESS.

IN APPEARING FOR ROBERTSON, CAPT.GUY G.CLINE OF ASHVILLE, OHIO, ARGUED:

"ONE CANNOT BE DENIED HIS RIGHT OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND BE COMPELLED TO TESTIFY REGARDING CERTAIN INCRIMINATING FACTS IN THE TRIAL OF ANOTHER UNLESS HE IS AFFORDED FULL AND COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION FOR THE OFFENSE TO WHICH THE INCRIMINATING QUESTIONS ARE RELATED".

THE COURT TRYING KILIAN REQUIRED ROBERTSON TO ANSWER QUESTIONS WHICH HE HAD ALREADY ANSWERED IN THE OPENING LICHFIELD TRIAL.

JUL 23 1946

30.24-4309

HOLDING THAT HE WAIVED PRIVILEGE ON THOSE QUESTIONS AND THAT THE MERE REPETITION OF THE TESTIMONY COULD NOT FURTHER INCRIMINATE HIM.

"ROBERTSON TESTIFIED FREELY IN THE FIRST CASE, AND HIS FAILURE TO CLAIM SUCH A PRIVILEGE DOES NOT ENTITLE HIM TO CLAIM LATER THAT HIS TESTIMONY WAS NOT VOLUNTARILY GIVEN," ARGUED PROSECUTOR CAPT. DAVID M.PROCTOR,JR., KANSAS CITY, MO.

"ROBERTSON'S TESTIMONY IN THE KILIAN CASE CANNOT BE THE BASIS OF THESE CHARGES, WHICH WERE ALREADY FRAMED AT THAT TIME".

ARMY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, THAT THE TRIAL OF MAJ. HERBERT W.BLUHM OF CHICAGO, ILL., HAD BEEN "POSTPONED INDEFINITELY BECAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS."

BLUHM, A FORMER LICHFIELD INSPECTION OFFICER, ENTERED AN ARMY HOSPITAL SHORTLY BEFORE THE SCHEDULED OPENING DATE OF HIS TRIAL, JULY 11.

CK759PED

rome, july 22-(ap)-the italian news agency ansa reported today in a dispatch from san dalmazzo di tenda today that the inhabitants of the briga and tenda areas on italy's northwest frontier URGED appealed again yesterday, through municipal officials, that the regions be left under italian sovereignty.

the petition said that the cession of the area to france in the forthcoming peace agreement would be a "grave injustice."

the petition bore the signatures of the two mayors, the

JUL 23 1946

the parish priests, the chiefs of the local partisan groups and the representatives of the area's industry. And who allowed

the appeal, [illegible] addressed to the four-power council of foreign ministers, said that the population of the towns had reaffirmed a "tenacious will" in a popular assembly to remain italian, and sought to remind the [illegible] foreign ministers of the united states, britain, the soviet union and france that "the 1,000-year history, the economy, the indissoluble bonds the dialect spoken by the people, the [illegible] which it belongs ethnically and with piedmont and liguria to which [illegible] geographically" made the region italian.

1105apr 255p

1948

Rome, July 22 - (ap) - Epicarmo Corbino, minister of the treasury, told the constituent assembly today that Italy's deficit for the 1946-1947 fiscal year would total 228,000,000,000 lire ($1,013,333,333 at the official rate of 225 lire to the american dollar).

Expenditures, Corbino said, would total 372,000,000,000 lire against income of 144,000,000,000 lire.

JUL 23 1946

Declaring that the government's policy was to protect the lire and check inflation, Corbino told the assemblymen that if Italy's current economic activity is not disturbed by interior or exterior events, the country might balance its income and expenditures by 1948 and definitely by 1949.

In the Rome black market, the dollar sold for 419 lire today, the pound sterling for 1,220 and the Swiss frame for 134.

Milan, July 22--(AP)--Three persons described as [redacted] were wounded today when police fired into a crowd near the Milan City Hall.

Two armored cars were called into action to disperse [redacted] estimated at 2,000 persons which had gathered to demand jobs. Police said the crowd "menaced" the chief of civilian police.

Belgrade, July 22--(AP)--Yugoslav authorities said today Fiorello H. La Guardia, UNRRA director-general, and Premier Marshal Tito likely would confer at either Sarajevo or Split during the UNRRA chief's scheduled three-day visit to this country beginning Thursday. La Guardia is now in Italy.

JUL 23 1946

apra palmers 01200 reh 317p.

TOKYO, JULY 22-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 174,000 METRIC TONS OF IMPORTED GRAIN AND FLOUR HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED FOR JAPANESE USE DURING JULY. THE RATION INCLUDES 36,400 TONS OF CORN. THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF THAT COMMODITY IN JAPAN.

JA1345PCS

30.24-4311

KOKURA, JAPAN, JULY 22-(AP)-THE DEATH SENTENCE GIVEN PVT. LEO W. CHRISTENSEN, OF IONA, IDA., BY COURTMARTIAL HAS BEEN REDUCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BY MAJ.GEN. JAMES A. LESTER, THE 24TH DIVISION PROVOST MARSHALL SAID TODAY. GENERAL LESTER COMMANDS THE 24TH.

JUL 23 1946

CHRISTENSEN HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF KILLING A JAPANESE BOY, RAPING A JAPANESE WOMAN AND ASSAULTING A JAPANESE MAN. THE COURT MARTIAL CONVICTED HIM OF MURDER, RAPE AND ASSAULT. LESTER SAID THE EVIDENCE WAS INSUFFICIENT FOR A MURDER CONVICTION AND FOUND CHRISTENSEN GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER, RAPE AND ASSAULT. THE CASE IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL IN WASHINGTON FOR THE FINAL DECISION.

FJ539ACS NM

MANILA TUESDAY JULY 23-(AP)-BELATED REPORTS INDICATED TODAY THAT THE TYPHOON WHICH HIT NORTHERN LUZON LAST WEEK DID AT LEAST 2,000,000 PESOS ($1,000,000) DAMAGE TO PUBLIC AND ARMY PROPERTY, WITH DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY RUNNING MUCH HIGHER.

THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE MORE BODIES HAD BEEN DISCOVERED, RAISING THE DEATH TOLL TO 16.

MOST OF THE TYPHOON AREA STILL IS BLACKED OUT BECAUSE OF BROKEN LINES.

JUL 23 1946

HU849PCS

ATOMIC

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-THE TINY PELLETS OF MYSTERIOUS METAL, SMALL AS BIRDSHOT, THAT SHOWERED THE DECK OF THE PRINZ EUGEN DURING THE JULY 1 ATOMIC BOMB TEST ARE STILL EMITTING RADIOACTIVE RAYS.

SCIENTISTS WHO ARE STUDYING THE PELLETS EXPECT IT WILL BE WEEKS OR MONTHS BEFORE THEY CAN BE SURE OF THE METALLIC COMPOSITION. AT PRESENT THE PELLETS ARE EMITTING MORE THAN ONE KIND OF RAY.

DR. R.A. SAWYER, CHIEF OF THE SCIENTIFIC STAFF, AND MEN DIRECTLY IN CHARGE OF THE EXAMINATION HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE PELLETS DID NOT COME FROM THE ATOMIC BOMB ITSELF. THE LITTLE PARTICLES, EVEN THOUGH SOME WERE ALMOST TOO TINY TO BE NOTICED ON THE DECK, ARE CONSIDERED TOO LARGE TO HAVE COME FROM THE BOMB.

PRESENT OPINION IS THAT THIS "ATOMIC BIRDSHOT" CAME FROM ONE OF THE TARGET VESSELS. THE PELLETS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE METAL THAT WAS EITHER MELTED OR VAPORIZED. THE THEORY FAVORS MELTING AS THE SOURCE.

849RES

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-FOUR MEN OF OPERATION CROSSROADS WERE EXPOSED TOO LONG TO RADIOACTIVITY AFTER THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED JULY 1, TASK FORCE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, BUT ALL ARE RECOVERING.

ONE WAS EXPOSED IN A PLANE WHICH GOT TOO NEAR THE ATOMIC CLOUD. ANOTHER WAS EXPOSED ON THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA, WHICH WAS "HOT" WITH RAYS. TWO MONITORS ALSO WERE EXPOSED BY STAYING TOO LONG ON RADIOACTIVE SHIPS.

THEIR EXPOSURES WERE TWO TO FOUR TIMES ABOVE THE SAFETY LIMIT, OFFICIALS SAID.

P1116PCS

THE ELECTRONICS REHEARSAL IS ROUTINE.

BLANDY WARNED AGAIN TODAY THAT DAMAGE TO SHIPS IN THE FORTHCOMING TEST WILL BE "UNSPECTACULAR" AND NOT SO IMPRESSIVE TO THE LAY OBSERVER AS WERE THE BATTERED AND BURNING SHIPS IN THE LAGOON AFTER THE AERIAL EXPLOSION JULY 1.

THE AIR BURST DAMAGED SHIPS' SUPERSTRUCTURES WHILE DAMAGE DONE IN THE SECOND TEST WILL BE UNDERWATER.

BA1128PPS

ADD Add USS McKinley (17 tons) xx x Thom

NOTE TO EDITORS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

COMPLETE AND AUTHORITATIVE COVERAGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE SECOND ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION IN BIKINI LAGOON, IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR 4:35 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, JULY 24 (8:35 A.M., JULY 25, BIKINI TIME.)

A SEASONED STAFF, HEADED BY DON WHITEHEAD, VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AND CHIEF OF AP'S HONOLULU BUREAU, WILL COVER THE EVENT FROM AIR AND SEA.

WHITEHEAD IS TO WRITE A RUNNING DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLOSION AS VIEWED FROM AN OBSERVATION PLANE, FLYING AS CLOSE TO THE SCENE AS SAFETY WILL PERMIT.

AP'S NOTED SCIENCE EXPERT HOWARD BLAKESLEE IS ABOARD THE COMMUNICATIONS SHIP APPALACHIAN.

ELTON C. FAY, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTER FROM THE WASHINGTON STAFF OF THE AP IS ABOARD VICE-ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY'S COMMAND SHIP, WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE THE NEAREST SURFACE VESSEL WHEN THE BOMB IS EXPLODED AT AN UNANNOUNCED DEPTH IN THE LAGOON.

CHARLES MCMURTRY, EXPERIENCED WAR CORRESPONDENT, IS AT THE KWAJALEIN AIR AND NAVAL BASE AND IS EXPECTED TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO FLY OVER BIKINI FOR A SURVEY OF RESULTS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS JACK RICE AND CLARENCE HAMM ARE AP REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC POOL WHICH WILL SUPPLY PICTURES OF ALL ANGLES OF THE EXPERIMENT.

STORIES AND PICTURES WILL BE TRANSMITTED BY NAVY RADIO AND ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, WHICH HAVE IMPROVED ON THE COMMUNICATIONS ARRANGEMENTS DEVELOPED FOR THE FIRST TEST.

SOME FACTORS MAY DELAY OR INTERRUPT COMMUNICATIONS, HOWEVER. THE HOUR SELECTED FOR THE EXPLOSION IS A DIFFICULT ONE FOR RADIO TRANSMISSION FROM THE WESTERN PACIFIC. AS DURING THE PREVIOUS TEST, ATMOSPHERICS MAY DROWN OUT VOICE TRANSMISSIONS AND SLOW DOWN RADIO TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THESE DIFFICULTIES TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT, RELAYS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY NAVY RADIO IN HONOLULU, WHERE MESSAGES MAY BE RECEIVED WITH GREATER DEPENDABILITY THAN BY MAINLAND STATIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE BOMB IS TO BE DETONATED BY RADIO IMPULSE, NAVY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS HAVE DECIDED THAT NO SHUTDOWN OF NEWS CIRCUITS WILL BE NECESSARY AT ANY TIME.

THE A.P. SAN FRANCISCO.

JUL 23 1946

HF323APS

montreal, july 22 - (ap) - sir william rook, director of sugar in the british food ministry, said today the world sugar situation is "slowly beginning to improve," but that rationing in the united states, great britain and canada will continue well into 1947.

"everything is being done to hasten the day when the housewife can obtain the full sugar supplies she so thoroughly deserves," rook said in an interview.

JUL 23 1946

he will visit ottawa, new york and washington before he returns to london. he termed his north american visit of "no special significance."

OTTAWA, JULY 22-(AP)-TRADE MINISTER JAMES MACKINNON (CAP K) TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HE EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS ON THE PROPOSED LONG-TERM CANADIAN WHEAT CONTRACT WITH BRITAIN.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAVE SAID THAT THE CONTRACT WILL BE FOR A FOUR-YEAR PERIOD, WITH THE PRICE SET AT $1.55 A BUSHEL FOR THE FIRST TWO-YEARS AND SUBJECT TO NEGOTIATION FOR THE SECOND TWO YEARS.

CK802PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 22-(AP)-BERNARD M.BARUCH, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, CONFERRED TODAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 15-MINUTE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, SAID BARUCH GAVE MR.TRUMAN A REPORT ON PROSPECTS FOR ACTION ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

FR125PES

BY MILT DEAN HILL

WASHINGTON, JULY 22-(AP)-THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE DECLARED TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY CO-OPERATION ACT WILL BECOME "A MILITARY INSTRUMENT FOR SUBJECTING LATIN-AMERICA TO THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES."

ABBOTT SIMON, NATIONAL FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE ORGANIZATION, MADE THE STATEMENT IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE LEGISLATION. SIMON, WHOSE ORGANIZATION OPPOSES THE ADMINISTRATION BILL TO STANDARDIZE MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING IN THE AMERICAN NATIONS, SAID IN A FORMAL STATEMENT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE:

"THIS LEGISLATION TENDS TO CALL IN TO QUESTION AND LIMIT THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE W

STERN HEMISPHERE. IT BARS LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS FROM SEEKING SUPPORT FOR THEIR SOVEREIGNTY FROM THAT SOURCE (THE UNITED NATIONS).

SIMON DECLARED: "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AFTER TWELVE YEARS OF THE ROOSEVELT GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, ARE RELUCTANT TO CONTEMPLATE THE POSSIBILITY OF ARMED INTERVENTION AND U.S. MILITARY AGGRESSION IN LATIN AMERICA. BUT OUR NEIGHBORS REMEMBER THEY HAVE HAD MORE THAN ONE UNWELCOME VISIT FROM THE MARINES AND THERE IS CERTAINLY NOTHING IN THE INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY CO-OPERATION ACT TO PROTECT THEM, SHOULD THE UNITED STATES EMBARK ON NEW MILITARY ADVENTURES IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN DOLLARS."

AB331PES

30.24-433

WASHINGTON,JULY 22-(AP)-THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED LEGISLATION SETTING UP FOR THE FIRST TIME A RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR ARMY RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

THE BILL STIPULATES THAT AN OFFICER MUST BE AT LEAST 60 YEARS OF AGE BEFORE BEING RETIRED AND MUST HAVE A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE EITHER IN THE ACTIVE OR RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICERS MEETING THOSE AND OTHER CONDITIONS WOULD RECEIVE RETIRED PAY AT THE RATE OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT FOR EACH YEAR OF ACTIVE SERVICE PLUS ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT FOR EACH YEAR OF INACTIVE SERVICE, WITH A MAXIMUM OF 75 PERCENT OF ANNUAL BASE AND LONGEVITY PAY OF THE HIGHEST RANK SERVED.

HY/GG1153AES

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JULY 22-(AP)-THE 11TH NAVAL DISTRICT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT U.S. MARINE CAPT. EDWARD P.REILLY, JR., 24, DIED SEVERAL HOURS AFTER BEING INJURED IN A PARACHUTE LEAP FROM HIS FIGHTER PLANE DURING MANEUVERS OVER THE SALTON SEA FRIDAY.

REILLY WAS STATIONED AT EL TORO FIELD. HIS WIFE, MRS.VIRGINIA REILLY, LIVES AT SANTA ANA, CALIF., AND HIS MOTHER, MRS.EDWARD P. REILLY OF (420 MARINE AVE.) IN BROOKLYN, N.Y.

EW7AOPCS

ELIZABETHTOWN, N.Y., JULY 22-(AP)-FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR CHARLES POLETTI DENIES THAT HE TOLD A SICILIAN SEPARATIST LEADER THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE ITALIAN HOUSE OF SAVOY ON THE THRONE.

THE FORMER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ITALY WAS QUOTED TO THAT EFFECT BY ANDREA FINOCCHIARO ON THE FLOOR OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN ROME FRIDAY NIGHT.

POLETTI, IN A TELEPHONEINTERVIEW FROM HIS SUMMER HOME HERE SATURDAY, SAID THERE WAS A "MISTAKE" IN THE SEPARATIST LEADER'S "RECOLLECTION."

POLETTI ASSERTED HE HAD SERVED NOTICE ON SICILIAN AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN SICILY THAT THEY SHOULD NOT ENGAGE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AT THAT TIME.

JUL 23 1946

"WE NEVER TOOK ANY POSITION ON THE MONARCHY," POLETTI SAID. THE FORMER GOVERNOR NOW IS ENGAGED IN PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

DS404AED

Palestine Case Put On U.N. Assembly Agenda by Egypt

Egypt Requests UN to Hear Palestine Case in September

F. Carpenter

NEW YORK, July 23. — (AP) The Egyptian government, acting in concert with the six other states of the Arab League, has formally requested that the United Nations General Assembly meeting in September consider the Palestinian situation, the United Nations secretariat announced today.

JUL 23 1946

Arkady A. Sobolev, acting secretary-general of the United Nations, made public a letter from the Egyptian Foreign Minister accompanying texts of notes on Palestine handed by Iraq and Egypt to the British ambassadors in Cairo and Baghdad last month.

NIGHT

The Egyptian foreign minister, Ahmen Lotfi El Said Pasha, informed the secretariat that the communications were sent "with a view of submitting the proposals therein set forth to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its next meeting."

It was also requested that the letters be curculated among the United Nations.

Under the United Nations charter the General Assembly can consider the case and make whatever recommendations it desires. Or it can submit the case to the security council for such action as the council may think necessary, if it feels that peace is threatened.

The Egyptian government in its letter dated June 20 to the British ambassador in Cairo called upon Britain to put an end to the "existing situation" in Palestine."

It also called for a "new regime" in Palestine "inspired by the spirit and principles of the (United Nations) charter."

The letter called upon the British to enter negotiations as soon as possible so that an agreement could be concluded before the assembly meeting in September and requested Britain "Not to take any step which might be contrary to the pledges contained in the white paper regarding the cessation of immigration and legal measures concerning the restriction of land sales."

The "white paper" was the British government declaration in 1939 fixing immigration quotas for a period of five years. The British and United States governments now are considering the report of a joint committee recommending the immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Egypt formally expressed to Britain "its deep regret concerning the present situation in Palestine" and said it "wishes to express the necessity for complying with the national aspirations of the inhabitants of that country."

Egypt further said that the "actual conditions resulting from the mandate imposed upon Palestine and its practical application are contradictory to the provisions laid down in the charter and to the recognized rights of the inhabitants of that country at the time when the latter was detached from the Ottoman empire."

The Iraq note closely paralled the Egyptian communication. It was dated June 19.

The United Nations said the Egyptian letter and the two notes were received in the ordinary mail over the weekend. They have been forwarded to the United Nations members as requested.

tions on Palestine to Britain and the United Nations. The main Egyptian letter and the Iraqi memorandum were handed to the British Embassies in Cairo and Baghdad in June, and at the same time copies were mailed to the U. N. Secretariat in New York. Along with its main letter, Egypt sent the U. N. a covering letter indicating intent to raise the Palestine issue in the forthcoming meeting here of the U. N. General Assembly.

Egypt's Note to U. N.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF ARAB AFFAIRS.

The government of Egypt presents its compliments to the secretariat of the United Nations and has the honor to inclose a copy of letter which has been sent to His Britannic Majesty's government.

It begs to draw the attention of the secretariat to the contents of this letter, with a view to submitting the proposals therein set forth to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its next meeting. At the same time it would be obliged if the secretariat would bring this letter to the knowledge of all members of the United Nations.

The government of Egypt takes this opportunity to renew to the secretariat the expression of its highest consideration.

Cairo, 25 June, 1946.

The Secretariat of the United Nations.

Egypt's Letter to Britain

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Arab Affairs, Cairo, June 20, 1946.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to bring to the attention of your excellency the following facts:

The Egyptian government, anxious to see the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations wisely carried out in order that the objectives which it strives to attain may be achieved, cannot refrain from expressing

Text of Communications on Palestine

(Tribune)

Here are the texts of the Egyptian and Iraqi communica-

its deep regret concerning the present situation in Palestine and wishes to stress the necessity for complying with the national aspirations of the inhabitants of that country. However, he actual conditions resulting from the mandate imposed upon Palestine and its practical application are contradictory to the provisions laid down in the Charter and to the recognized rights of the inhabitants of that country at the time when the latter was detached from the Ottoman empire.

It is felt, therefore, that an end should be put to the existing situation and that a new regime should be installed, inspired by the spirit and the principles of the Charter. This is considered all the more necessary in view of the fact that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its first session, took the decision to intrust to the nations directly concerned the task of initiating consultations with a view to the conclusion of the agreements referred to in the Charter.

The Egyptian government, which maintains direct relations with Palestine in the spirit of the Charter, is anxious—for this and for other paramount reasons—to fulfill the obligations imposed upon it under the Charter with regard to that country. Therefore the Egytian government, acting in concert with the other Arab nations—Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and the Yemen—has the honor to invite His Britannic Majesty's government to negotiate with their respective representatives an arrangement destined to end the present situation in Palestine and to install a new regime in accordance with the provisions and the aims expressed in the Charter of the United Nations.

Since it is felt that such negotiations should be initiated as soon as possible, the Egyptian government expressed the hope that they will take place at the earliest date, in order that an agreement may be concluded before the coming meeting of the General Assembly in September, 1946.

In the mean time, the Royal Government of Egypt requests the British government not to take any step which might be contrary to the pledges contained in the White Paper regarding the cessation of immigration and legal measures concerning the restriction of land sales. The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the official statement by the British government contained in the above-mentioned document would thus be respected.

The Egyptian government is convinced that the British government, desirous of carrying out the provisions of the charter and the aims therein expressed, will not fail to respond favorably to this invitation.

I request you to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of your government and avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
AHMED [illegible] EL SAID.

His Excellency,
Sir Ronald Ian Campbell,
K. C. M. G., C. B.,
H. M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Cairo.

Iraq Memorandum

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Political Department,
Occidental Section,
Bagdad, 19th June, 1946.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Baghdad and has the honour to inform them that the Iraqi government, being anxious that the provisions of the United Nations Charter and its aims are properly carried out, begs to draw the attention of His Britannic Majesty's government to the provisions of the said charter, to the present state in Palestine and to the necessity of realizing the national aspirations of its legitimate inhabitants.

The actual state arising out of the mandate imposed on Palestine and the manner of its application are in conflict with those provisions and also with the right of the inhabitants of Palestine which was recognized at the time of the detachment of that country from the Ottoman state.

It is, therefore, imperative that the present state in Palestine be terminated and that country brought to a state conforming with the spirit of the Charter; especially that the General Assembly of the United Nations, had, in their first session, decided to request the states directly concerned to expedite the initiation of the negotiations and the conclusion of the agreements referred to in the Charter.

Being under the Charter, a state directly concerned in Palestine, and for other fundamental reasons, Iraq is anxious to perform the duties encumbent upon it by the Charter, and is glad to accede to the request made by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In the circumstances, the Iraqi government, in conjunction with other Arab states, viz., Syria, Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt and Yemen, has the honor to invite the British government to enter with it into negotiations for the purpose of concluding an agreement terminating the present state in Palestine and bringing that country to a state conforming with the provisions and the aims of the Charter.

As it is necessary to undertake the negotiations at an early date, the Iraqi government hopes that the said negotiations will commence as soon as possible so that a complete and proper agreement may be drawn up in time before the next meeting of the General Assembly, which will take place in September, 1946.

The Iraqi government requests that until the negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement are over, no steps or actions are taken by the British government in violation of the pledges given by it in the 1939 White Paper, particularly those pledges dealing with the cessation of immigration and the sale of land or other matters connected therewith, for this, besides being in contravention of the said White Paper, would contravene the United Nations Charter in letter and in spirit.

The Iraqi government is confident that His Brittanic Majesty's government, being desirous of carrying out the provisions and aims of the Charter, and of avoiding troubles in Palestine, and in view of the threat to security in the Arab countries of the Middle East, will respond to this invitation.

The Ministry avails itself of this opportunity to renew the expression of its highest consideration.

ATTLEE ASSAILS BOMB OUTRAGE IN JERUSALEM

Prime Minister Questioned by Eden in House of Commons.

SAYS STEPS WILL BE TAKEN

Declares Blowing Up of Hotel Is Worst of Many and Horrible Recent Offenses.

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that "of all the outrages in Palestine, many and horrible in the last few months, the blasting of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday was the worst.

Declaring that all available information was to the effect that the perpetrators of the crime were Jews, the Prime Minister continued: "As this House knows, his Majesty's Government are at this moment in consultation with the Government of the United States with a view to arriving at proposals for a just settlement of the Palestine problem, which will be placed before the representatives of both Arabs and Jews. His Majestys Government have stated and stated again that they will not be diverted by acts of violence in their search for a just and final solution of this problem."

Eden Asks Assurances.

Anthony Eden, speaking for the Opposition, asked Attlee for assurance that the Government intended to take "every step in their power and provide the local authorities with every sanction they might need" to prevent recurrences.

"Certainly," replied Attlee.

The majority leader, Herbert Morrison, announced later that the Government would accept debate on its Palestine policy next week, probably on Wednesday.

Samuel Silverman, Laborite, asked Attlee whether there was really credible evidence that the terrorists were Jews and whether the Government appreciated that the continued detention of Jewish leaders left the field free for others.

"Mr. Silverman does injustice to members of the Jewish Agency in suggesting that arrests made of a certain number of persons included the whole responsible leadership of Jewry itself," Attlee replied. "It is quite untrue."

Meanwhile today it was no secret that the new outbreak of violence has caused the gravest anxiety at the Foreign Office, and while official comment was withheld, the bombing appeared earlier today to have destroyed virtually all possibility of the early implementation of recent proposals for the admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine.

Foreign Office opinion was summed up authoritatively but unofficially in this fashion: The keystone of British policy in regard to the implementation of the Anglo-American committee's recommendation has been peace and public order in Palestine, but the bombing indicates that the illegal forces there intend to continue disorders in Palestine and that public order is more uncertain than ever.

JEWISH SOLDIERS ADMIT BOMBING PALESTINE HOTEL

Underground Organization Claims British Failed to Heed Phone Warning.

48 DEAD, 55 HURT

72 Persons Are Still Missing in Ruins of Jerusalem Building.

Jerusalem, July 23 (AP)—An announcement purportedly from the Jewish underground Irgun Zvai Leumi declared tonight that "soldiers" of that organization had staged the bomb attack on the King David Hotel which killed at least 48 persons and injured 55, with 72 others missing.

The statement, however, blamed the British for the loss of life, declaring the British ignored warnings given by telephone and by explosion of a warning bomb before the Irgun attack against "the conquering government."

The typewritten announcement in Hebrew was delivered to the Associated Press by a messenger boy, in the usual fashion of communiqués from the underground.

Deny Warning Was Given

Military headquarters issued a statement denying that Irgun had given warning of the explosion. "No warning of any kind of the impending explosion was received," the statement said.

A claim by Irgun that the French consulate was warned in advance was denied by a consulate spokesman who said a warning telephone call was received five minutes after the explosion occurred.

As British troops and Palestine police pressed a manhunt through closely guarded Jerusalem for the attackers, a police source said two more Jews—both of them wounded—were arrested tonight, bringing the number of Jewish suspects in custody to 29.

Search Ruins

Rescuers kept digging in the mass of ruins of the hotel's collapsed east wing, hoping to find more persons entombed alive.

Digging down more than eight feet, troops rescued Donald C. Thompson, 52, assistant to Sir John Shaw, chief Palestine secretary, who had been pinned between two huge concrete slabs for 31 hours. Thompson, apparently not severely injured, had directed the diggers, and had said earlier that a man near him still was alive.

Bodies Of Girls Seen

An Arab was rescued alive several hours before.

Bodies of two Arab girl secretaries could be seen below the site where Thompson was trapped.

The typewritten message, headed "notice," declared:

"On July 23, at 12.05 P.M. soldiers of Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the central British administration, the secretariat of the conquering government, and headquarters of the conquering army.

"The attack was carried out with a fight with army patrols and a British police force.

Details Warning Given

"According to a plan that was thought out beforehand, the explosive was set to go off only half an hour (underlined) after it was brought into the building.

"Immediately after the explosive was placed, telephonic warnings were given to the main telephone exchange of the King David Hotel, to press bureaus, telegraphic agencies, and to the French consulate, which were in the vicinity of the hotel.

"In addition to these warnings, a warning bomb (unharmful) was placed in front of the square of the hotel in order to inform residents to remove the public from the surroundings.

Exonerates Jewish "Soldiers"

"The tragedy which occurred in the civilian offices of the conquering Government was done not by Jewish soldiers who performed their duty with might and self-devotion and who have kept with military strictness the instructions they were given as regards the time required for evacuation of civilian people from the buildings.

"The tragedy was done by the British themselves who paid no attention to the warnings and did not evacuate the building according to military 'specialists' advice, who had taken upon themselves the task of evacuating the bombing area—an area where the slightest touch might bring an explosion."

Condemned By Haganah

A broadcast by another Jewish underground, Haganah, condemned yesterday's bombings, and declared Jews would discard such methods in their continuing fight against British policy.

Police blamed the attack on "Jewish terrorists." Troops cordoned off the old city in their search for the raiders.

The military commander of the Jerusalem civil district imposed a strict 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew, effective until further notice forbidding any one on the streets inside the municipal boundary without official permit.

Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, sped back from London, cutting short his Palestine talks there. He was expected to confer immediately with Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in Palestine.

Barker, Dempsey To Confer

Barker himself was expected to confer in Cairo soon with General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, British commander in the Middle East.

Soldiers and Arab workers swarmed over the heap of ruins—all that was left of six luxurious floors in the east wing, which had housed British military headquarters—and coughed violently from the thick, white concrete dust as

they worked amid a smell of death rising in the glaring heat of the sun.

Scores of persons were injured in the blast, and 50 were hospitalized.

Identified As Irgun Member

The body of a Jew found by police today in a schoolhouse in the old city was identified tonight as Aharon Abramovitch, 25-year-old member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, who was released from prison last September. He was imprisoned after an attempt was made on the life of Sir Harold MacMichael, former commissioner of Palestine, a year and a half ago.

A wounded Jew found in the same school building was identified as Isaak Zedok, about the same age.

Police said they found two complete sets of Arab clothing, marked by bullet wounds, in the school.

Resentment On All Sides

On all sides—Christian, Arab and Jewish—deep resentment was expressed.

The Jewish Community Council for Jerusalem ordered a work stoppage from 3 P.M. to evening in mourning for the victims. During that time several funerals of Jewish victims were held at the Mount of Olives Cemetery.

Arab shops were closed from noon to 5 P.M., and services were held for Arab and British dead, with Jamal Husseini, vice president of the new Arab Higher Executive, among the chief mourners.

Barker supervised the rescue work throughout the day by soldiers.

Valuable Records Lost

The bodies of two British soldiers were exhumed near the top of the rubble head, one still in a sitting position. In the pile of debris below, the arm of a girl could be seen.

As British soldiers and Arab workmen laboriously removed debris into Arab baskets, Barker remarked bitterly:

"This is a terrific loss, not only of lives and property but in records and documents. Some of those records were compiled in the 25 years of the Palestine Government and cannot be replaced. And the bitter part of it is: there is no excuse—no reason—for it."

Civil service workers held a fifteen-minute period of silence at noon in tribute of those killed in the blast and discussed plans for a later memorial ceremony.

few minutes today when soldiers heard the faint mumblings of a man pinned under ten feet of reinforced concrete debris.

Conscious during the entire twenty-four hours since the blast occurred, Donald C. Thompson, assistant to the Chief Secretary of the Palestine administration, told a British major that his head was wedged between slabs but that otherwise he was all right.

The major said it would probably take another full day to reach Thompson because of the obvious impossibility of blasting. Widely known in Palestine, Thompson is considered one of the best linguists in the British Government, speaking nearly all Oriental and modern languages.

A Wog Named Thompson.

Soldiers who first heard his muttered cries asked him: "Are you a Wog (Arab worker)?"

"Yes, a Wog named Thompson," he replied. Then he said: "There's another man here. I believe he's alive. I can't see his face, but I can see his stomach moving."

It was impossible to send food to Thompson, but the major in charge of the rescue work said that the soldiers would keep talking to him to keep up his hopes.

All compressed air drills were shut off for the first talk. Thompson told his listeners: "I seem to be all right."

Then the dust-covered soldiers who had been working all night, went back to work.

Mowrer on Serious List.

Meanwhile today Richard Mowrer, correspondent of the New York Post, received penicillin treatments at a British Army hospital to prevent infection from the injuries he received when he was struck by chunks of flying concrete yesterday. His right thigh was fractured and he received severe lacerations below the right knee. Hospital attendants said he was resting easily, but was classified as a serious case because of the need for continued penicillin treatments.

Mowrer told a reporter he was walking along Julians Way when "I was knocked to the pavement, but I don't know whether by bricks or by concussion. All sorts of things started clattering down and odds and ends hit me. There was a big cloud of dust and smoke and people were running in all directions and shouting.

"Then the smoke and dust cleared and things stopped falling. From where I was the King David looked just like a lot of other bombed buildings I've seen in Poland and Germany. Its corner was sliced right off.

"Then I noticed my leg was all out of shape, like that of a Javanese dancer or something. My right thigh was bent and I knew my leg was broken. I sat up and looked around until I heard a Palestine policeman yell: 'Make that man lie still!' . . . I thought it was an anti-climax to be wounded after going through all th latest wars."

Outlawed Zionist Group Says Hebrew 'Soldiers' Set Off Bomb

Twenty Jews Are Rounded Up in Jerusalem —Toll of Dead and Missing Now Is 94 —First Funerals Are Held.

Jerusalem, July 23 (A. P.).—A message in Hebrew, signed by the outlawed Irgun Zvai Leumi organization, declared tonight that yesterday's bombing of the King David Hotel was carried out by "soldiers" of that group.

The message was handed to the Associated Press by an unidentified messenger boy. It asserted that the loss of life resulting from the terrorist attack was caused "by the British themselves, who paid no attention to warnings."

The Associated Press received similar typed messages when the Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the Government on previous occasions, and there was no reason to believe that today's message was not authentic. It said:

"On July 22 at 12:05, soldiers at Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the Central British Administration; the Secretariat of the conquering Government and headquarters of the conquering army. The attack was carried out with a fight with army patrols and the British police force.

"According to a plan that was thought out beforehand, the explosive was set to go off only a half hour (underlined) after it was brought into the building."

Twenty Jews Rounded Up.

Earlier today a police spokesman announced the detention of about twenty Jews in connection with the outrage, which left ninety-four persons dead or missing. The number of known dead was forty-eight.

The Palestine Government said that the missing include twelve senior British officers of the Government secretariat. Names are being withheld pending notification of their kin.

Military rescue crews continued toiling in the debris of the hotel, which housed British Army headquarters and the Secretariat of the Palestine Government. They reported that forty eight bodies had been recovered. Forty-six persons were still unaccounted for. Fifty more were still undergoing treatment for injuries, and dozens of others, the hospitals reported, have been treated for minor wounds.

Truck and Taxi Found.

The police spokesman said that, although most of the party which planted milk cans of explosives wore Arab dress, all the evidence indicated that they were young Jews. Eye-witnesses said the attackers spoke Hebrew. The spokesman said a search was "going on right now in the old city of Jesusalem."

A few hours later the authorities announced that two Jewish brothers, one of them dead and the other wounded, had been found in a school house in the old city. Their identity was not immediately disclosed.

A truck and a taxi, both stolen, which were abandoned by the attackers were searched for fingerprints and other possible clews.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the British High Commissioner for Palestine, was en route here from London, having cut short his talks with British officials on the Palestine situation. He was expected to confer here briefly with his lieutenants and then fly to Cairo to confer with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of British forces in the Middle East.

Noted Linguist Alive in Ruins

Must Wait Another 24 Hours for Rescue Under Debris of Jerusalem Hotel.

Jerusalem, July 23 (A. P.).—The search for victims in the bomb-shattered King David Hotel was halted for a

Truman Views Parley Peril

Washington, July 23 (AP)—President Truman said today such acts of terrorism as the bomb attack on the King David Hotel in Jerusalem might well retard efforts to settle the Palestine problem.

"Every responsible Jewish leader, I am sure, will join me in condemning the wanton slaying of human beings," the President said in a formal statement.

The statement follows:

"I have learned with deep regret of the destruction by a bomb of the building in Palestine in which were located the Palestine Government and the British military headquarters, resulting in the killing of approximately 50 men and women, soldiers and civilians.

Points To London Discussions

"Every responsible Jewish leader, I am sure, will join me in condemning the wanton slaying of human beings.

"At this time representatives of the United States Government are in London conferring with representatives of the British Government as to steps to be taken to implement the report of the Palestine committee which recommended, among other things, the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

"Such acts of terrorism will not advance, but on the contrary might well retard, the efforts that are being made, and will continue to be made, to bring about a peaceful solution of this difficult problem."

BRITISH BUYERS STRIKE IN BREAD RATION PROTEST

LONDON, July 23—(AP) Many Britons refused to buy bread and cakes today, and a deliverymen's strike spread to two more areas amid mounting complaints against the three-day-old bread rationing system.

Food Minister John Strachey meanwhile promised consumers more sugar, beer and candy.

The buyers' strike left an increasing number of bakeries and stores with stale supplies of cakes and bread. Some stores sold them without coupons despite the possibility of legal action against them.

Two groups of British delivery workers at Camberwell and Stamford followed the example of Northern Ireland "roundsmen" and struck in protest against longer work hours caused by having to collect coupons for bread. Belfast bakers called a meeting to decide whether to join the protest.

In London, the National Association of Master Bakers over strenuous opposition withdrew its motion of last week threatening a "revolt" against rationing. It decided to try the plan, as its 12,000 members have been doing, and "let it collapse through its own defects."

Strachey, who has asserted that bread rationing was necessary to avoid gambling with Britain's future grain supply, announced these food and drink increases at a news conference:

Sugar—an extra pound per person during the week beginning Sept. 15. The present ration is half a pound a week.

Candy—half an ounce a week more beginning Sept. 15, bringing the monthly ration to one pound.

Beer—larger volume, but the already weak product will become even weaker.

CONSUMERS FIGHT BREAD RATIONING

London, July 23 (A. P.).—A buyers' strike threatened Britain's bread rationing program today and left Ministry of Food officials faced with the prospect of heavy losses of bakery products unless sales were permitted without ration coupons.

In west Scotland, housewives delayed their purchases until late afternoon in the hope that bread loaves and pastry would be sold off without coupons, but food officials announced that there would be no relaxation of the rules.

A number of London bakeries sold cakes without coupons. In one shop window piled high with drying loaves, a sign read "Owing to bread rationing, all this bread is wasted."

In northern Ireland the Ministry of Food set up twenty-one emergency distribution centers because of a strike of delivery men protesting against the extra work of collecting coupons.

New York Veteran Called Suicide

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Detective Sergt. William Head said today at the inquest into the death of Ralph Rose, 31 years old, of 25 South street, New York city, that Rose, a former American soldier, killed himself July 17 in an East London shooting gallery because the father of a British girl would not permit him to marry her. Police records show Rose returned to Britain as a stowaway, entered the country illegally in January.

The jury held that he committed suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

Kleffens Takes Over

New York, July 23 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council goes back into session tomorrow with the question of new members the only major issue facing the body.

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, delegate from the Netherlands, will take over as new chairman for the meeting, scheduled for 3 P.M.

A spokesman for the United States delegation said the Council would consider changes in a previous United States memorandum

setting a July 15 deadline on applications and providing for a special committee to report on these requests by August 1.

Assembly Meets September 23

With postponement of the General Assembly meeting from September 3 to September 23, steps will be taken to set back dates in the memorandum, which was adopted by the Council. Under the charter the Assembly finally acts on the bids upon recommendations from the Council.

The September 23 Assembly date was made official today with dispatching of notification messages to the 51 member nations. The opening was postponed to allow diplomats to attend the peace treaty conference opening in Paris July 29.

Membership applications have been received from Albania, Afghanstan, Outer Mongolia and Trans-Jordan and Siam has announced it will file officially. Sweden and Iceland also have indicated they will seek entry.

Atomic-Energy Authority

Meanwhile, delegates to the Atomic Energy Commisison will begin consideration of a key step in the United States control plan—formation of an atomic development authority (A.D.A.).

This question will come before a closed meeting of Committee No. 2, scheduled for 10 A.M. tomorrow.

The committee earlier gave priority to the issue and one of the delegates said it would now seek a straight yes-or-no answer to the question. Soviet Russia's proposal for an international convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons was made a second point for discussion.

Gromyko Arguments Expected

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, indicated he would speak at length on the A.D.A. at the committee session and delegates hoped to speed a decision after hearing his arguments. He was expected to insist again that most of the power be vested in the Security Council, where the Big Five holds the right to veto, and not in the A.D.A. or any such agency.

The United Nations Site Commission continued a series of meetings with some decision on selection of a permanent site in the Westchester (N.Y.)-Fairfield (Conn.) area expected within a week.

Senate Votes U.N.E.S.C.O. Bill

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Senate passed and sent to the House today a bill authorizing President Truman to sign the United States up for membership in the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization.

FRENCH CHANGE SAAR BORDERS

Transfer 79 Districts From Rhineland.

Paris, July 23 (A. P.).—The French General Commissariat for German and Austrian Affairs said today that Gen. Pierre Koenig, French occupation commander, had ordered the transfer of eleven rural communes from the Rhineland to the Saar.

The French have demanded repeatedly that the Saar be annexed to France. French Military Government officials in Coblenz said the territory involved consisted of seventy-nine Rhineland districts totaling about 600 square miles. This would be nearly doubling the extent of the Saar.

The transfer is intended "to adapt the administrative organization of the Saar to economic reality," the commissariat's communique said. "The communes attached will enter, in effect, in the economic orbit of the Saar and a notable part of their inhabitants will work in the (coal) mines."

France Criticized.

Berlin, July 23 (A. P.).—The Russian licensed Berliner Zeitung accused France today of prejudicing four-Power discussions of Germany and "preparing to annex the Saar" through the incorportation of seventy-nine Rhineland districts into Saar territory. The newspaper, which often speaks for German nationalistic elements appearing to have Soviet support, stated:

"There is no doubt that, from the French side, this expansion of the Saar is planned as preparation for anschluss (union) of the Saar with France."

The Zeitung maintained that France, by thus touching Rhineland territory, was taking unilateral action which had not been approved by the Foreign Ministers Council at Paris and thereby was "prejudicing the problem of German unity."

"Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has emphatically characterized any separation of Rhine and Ruhr territories as destructive," it said.

The new boundaries of the Saar are the Mosel River on the north and the Ruwer River on the East.

FRENCH ADMIT BRITISH PACT

Say Vichy Had Draft Of Secret Nonaggression Treaty

Versailles, France, July 23 (AP)—The first official French admission that the wartime Vichy regime had at least a draft of a secret nonaggression pact with Britain was made today as Pierre Etienne Flandin went on trial on charges of collaboration.

This draft existed before Flandin a prewar French Premier, undertook to head the Vichy Cabinet, the state said. Flandin held the Vichy post for a brief time.

Shown Documents By Petain

The state's bill of charges asked for "national disgrace" (suspension of civil rights) of the former Premier. The charges were limited largely to the fact that he had participated in the Vichy Government and to a description of allegedly compromising statements made at that time.

Mention also was made in the charges to Flandin's claim that Philippe Petain, Vichy chief of state, had shown him documents in which the Vichy Government was committed to abstain from any act of hostility against Britain and her allies and array the French Empire against Germany when the opportunity arose.

2 GET LEGION OF MERIT

Gen. McClure and Col. Boyle Win Honor for Work in AMG

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor of the United States occupation zone of Germany, today presented the Legion of Merit to two high officers of the Office of Military Government in ceremonies at American headquarters.

They were Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure of Madison, Ind., director of the information control section, and Col. Marvin Boyle of Falls City, Neb., chief of the policy enforcement branch of the Military Government's civil administration section.

General McClure was cited for his service as military attaché to England in 1942, and Colonel Boyle for his work as director of civil operations and later as headquarters commandant of the Bremen Port Command from May, 1945, to February, 1946.

5 From Congress Arrive In Berlin

Berlin, July 23 (AP)—Senators Ellender (D., La.) and Butler (R., Neb.) and three congressmen, members of the first section of a joint congressional committee making an around-the-world tour, arrived here today for a two-day visit.

They will consult with military government leaders on occupation problems.

Members of the group flew in from Nuernberg where they visited the international war crimes trial after talking with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, theater commander in Frankfurt. They planned to leave sometime tomorrow for Vienna.

Others in the party were Representatives Fred L. Crawford (R., Mich.), J. W. Robinson (D., Utah), George P. Miller (D., Cal.) and J. Weldon Jones, presidential adviser. This group formed part of the congressional delegation to the Philippines independence ceremonies at Manila and visited China and Japan.

Crawford expressed surprise at the extent of the bomb damage in German cities but commented that the "occupation forces in Germany have a relative picnic compared to the surroundings of some of our boys in the Far East, on Okinawa for instance."

Commenting on recent primary election results in the United States Crawford said: "The political situation seems so unpredictable that none of us know where he stands."

SEES VON PAPEN AS PEACE MAN

His Attorney So Defends Hitler's Ambassador.

tary tribunal to read it later and consider it in establishing its verdict. He declared that without the basic weakness of the Weimar constitution, which he attributed to the Versailles treaty, there would not have been a Hitler.

Earlier, Dr. Hans Flaeschner, counsel for Albert Speer, former minister of armaments, said Speer conspired against Hitler in the last days of the war in an attempt to save industry throughout Europe despite the Fuehrer's direct orders. He said Speer considered the war lost in March, 1944, and had done everything he could to end hostilities, including the planning of a conspiracy in February, 1945.

In the morning session, the defense attorney for Franz Von Papen said his client had been interested only in peace and had accepted ambassadorial posts in Austria and Turkey only to work for peaceful settlement of European problems.

peace, the lawyer continued, adding, that von Papen advised against Anschluss but that Hitler had already "committed the madness of issuing the order to march in," and that von Papen was unpopular with Hitler after that and retired from public life for more than a year and was not called back until a situation arose where his appeasement policies were of value.

When Von Papen was sent to Ankara as Ambassador, the attorney said, it was with the clear objective of maintaining peace between Turkey and Italy—"a new task to which he believed it his duty to devote himself"—and in the end he prevented the war extending to Turkey and to more distant southeastern territories.

A party of five American Congressmen attended today's session of the trial. The party included Senators Ellender of Louisiana and Butler of Nebraska, and Representatives J. W. Robinson of Utah, Fred L. Crawford of Michigan and George Miller of California. They arrived this morning from Frankfurt and were scheduled to leave later today for Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Berchtesgaden.

Ex-German Foreign Minister Blames France for Hitler Rise

G. Hoodenfield

NUERNBERG, July 23 — (AP) Baron Otto Von Luedinghausen opened the final defense summation for Constantine Von Neurath at the war crimes trial of high Nazis today with a bitter attack on France, other western powers, and the Versailles treaty.

He said [illegible], who was Hitler's first foreign minister and later protector of Bohemia and Moravia, had agreed to serve in the Hitler cabinet only because of the insistence of the late President Paul Von Hindenburg and because Von Neurath wanted to devote his efforts toward avoiding war.

Von Luedinghausen could not finish reading his 30-page summary in court because of the lack of time, but he asked the international military tribunal to read it later and consider it in establishing its verdict. He declared that without the basic weakness of the Weimar constitution, which he attributed to the

G. Hoodenfield

Nuernberg, July 23 (A. P.).—Counsel for Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's best known diplomat, described him today as a man interested only in peace, who accepted ambassadorial posts in Austria and Turkey only to work for an amicable settlement of Europe's problems. In concluding, his lawyer said that Hitler recalled von Papen from Austria before Anschluss (1938), because Hitler realized that von Papen would not follow a stern, radical political [illegible].

Von Papen hesitated about taking the post of ambassador to Austria in 1934, and accepted only because he felt that he alone would be in a position to fulfill the task within the framework of peace, the lawyer continued, adding, that von Papen advised against Anschluss but that Hitler had already "committed the madness of issuing the order to march in," and that von Papen was unpopular with Hitler after that and retired from public life for more than a year and was not called back until a situation arose where his appeasement policies were of value.

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Amen to Represent Jewel Defendant

Nuernberg, July 23 (A. P.).—Col. John Harlan Amen, former Special Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States and now assistant prosecutor at the war crimes trials here, announced today that he would represent Major David E. Watson of Burlingame, Cal., in the Hessian crown jewel theft case.

Amen said his principal legal assistant would be Lieut.-Col. Smith W. Brookhart Jr., son of the late Senator from Iowa. Brookhart is now assisting Amen at the Nuernberg trials.

MOST GERMANS FAVOR U. S. ECONOMIC PLAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 23—(AP) Many Germans in the U.S. zone favor America's plan for economic union of occupation zones in Germany, although some believe the U. S. proposals are a "threat to Russia," a military government public opinion survey revealed today.

Questioned on Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's project for economic merger, some Germans declared "dissension between the east and the west was increasing." "Others felt it a lesser evil to have an eastern and western Germany than the present division," the report said.

The report, which gave no percentages or number of persons interrogated by plainclothes questioners, said Germans generally regarded the U. S. plan as a "step forward in the reconstruction of Germany" and said "America was interested in putting Germany on a sound economic basis."

U. S. ARMY EXPELS 3 FROM GERMANY

Frankfurt, July 23 (A. P.).—Three American civilians have been expelled from occupied Germany for marrying German girls in violation of the United States Army's ban on German-American weddings, Army officials said today.

All are former soldiers whose marriages were revealed when they asked the Army to ship their wives to the United States as "war brides" at Government expense.

Army records identified the expelled civilians as Charles Quatt, 30 years old of Paterson, N. J.; Philip Haenze, 24, of Pittsburgh, and Ralph E. Hudspeth, whose home town was not listed here. They took War Department jobs in Germany to be with their wives after release from the Army.

Four other former soldiers also have applied for transportation for their German brides, but they are already in the United States.

Army officials said final action on the transportation applications for all seven German wives was being withheld, awaiting clarification of policy.

"We have nothing against her," Ann Quatt, sister of Charles Quatt, one of the Americans expelled from Germany for marrying a German girl, said today. The sister, who lives at 251 North Seventh street, Prospect Park, on the outskirts of Paterson, said her brother had met his wife, the former Lotte Nipgen, when he was a warrant officer in the Army. They were married, the sister said, before his discharge. She described her brother's wife—based on reports from him—as very pretty and about 25 years old.

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Italy Assembly Hears Address By La Guardia

He Speaks in Italian, Urging Strong and Free Nation; Deputies Roar Ovation

ROME, July 23 (AP). — F. H. La Guardia addressed deputies of the Italian Constitutional Assembly in their own language today, urging an Italy "beautiful, strong, great and, by the will of its inhabitants, free and independent." And at the end, when he shouted: "Viva Italia!" the deputies rose and roared for a full minute.

The director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and former Mayor of New York spoke in the famed "Hall of the She Wolf" of Monte Citorio Palace. He bustled into the chamber accompanied by Premier Alcide de Gasperi, a tall man, and heartily embraced two old men about his own size—pre-Fascist Premiers Vittorio Orlando and Francesco Nitti, whom he knew while he was an aviation liaison officer in Italy in the first world war.

Assembly President Giuseppe Saragat introduced him as the "brother and faithful friend of Italians, both in blood and in sentiment."

"Some people call Italy the cushion between the east and the west," La Guardia said in response. "Be careful that you do not become the back-seat cushion in the automobile of some great power."

Reciting the accomplishments of U. N. R. R. A., which he said is "one of the most beautiful things of all times," La Guardia, who is in Italy on an inspection trip, told of the U. N. R. R. A. appropriation of $425,000,000 for Italy and commented in Italian: "That ain't hay."

Moisture, from perspiration or tears, coursed his cheeks as he implored Italy to "save the children." A forefinger stabbed the air as he declared Mussolini's attack on France was "against his own people."

He launched into a defense of democracy, urging the new Italian republic to learn "from the errors of all the others—including my own," and touched on foreign trade and the forthcoming peace treaty for Italy, urging that Europe "get together on free trade instead of creating new barriers."

When La Guardia had finished, Premier de Gasperi expressed his thanks and implored La Guardia and the United States to help soften the peace terms for Italy.

3 ROBBERS KILLED BY SPANISH POLICE

MADRID, July 23—(AP) Police and civil guards of Santandar on July 16 killed three men and wounded a fourth member of a five-man gang which three days earlier looted the Grand Hotel Del Balneario at Puente Viesgo, a summer resort 18 miles southwst of Santandar, it was announcd today.

The gang cut telephone lines looted most of the hotel's 80 rooms. Details of the fight with the robbers, police casualties and the amount of the loot were not divulged.

HOLLAND TO SEEK FRONTIER CHANGES

Limited Rectification of the Border With Germany Given as Objective by Queen

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, July 23 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina told the new Parliament today that The Netherlands intended to seek a limited rectification of her frontiers with Germany.

No details were given.

Outlining Netherlands foreign policy, the Queen said:

"With the purpose of establishing international peace and freedom and to make atomic energy beneficial instead of disastrous to humanity, The Netherlands will strive for furtherance of good international relations on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Netherlands favors the speedy realization of final peace treaties."

Touches Indonesian Problem

Speaking of the Indonesian problem and Dutch regions outside Java and Sumatra, the Queen said that proper conditions were still lacking on Java and Sumatra for fulfilment by peaceful and loyal means of the Indonesian national desires. She added, however, that she was "confident these conditions will soon be present." She continued:

"Final liquidation of the Japanese invasion and the return of law and order are essential conditions for The Netherlands to be able to give themselves fully to their vocation of building up, with the realm and together with the Indonesians, a self-government system for these peoples."

The monarch said socialization would be considered in Holland proper for public utility services and for other enterprises monopolistic in character, including mining and The Netherlands Bank.

She said measures would be considered to prevent thoughtless divorces.

Europe To Have New 'Tire Center'

Amsterdam, July 23 (AP)—American sources in Amsterdam said today the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, and the Vredestein Company, Holland's largest rubber factory, would establish a European center for the manufacture of tires in the Netherlands sometime in August. The production goal for the first year has been set at 100,000 motor tubes and tires.

The company will be known as the Netherlands-American Tire Company Vredestein, Ltd. and will be headed by Goodrich experts under the general management of a Dutch board of directors. Half of the $2,260,000 capital will be owned by the company and half will be offered on the investment market.

Reasons for establishing a tire center in the Netherlands were attributed to "extraordinary production costs in the U.S.A., and the presence of a long-established rubber industry in Holland which has access to unlimited sources of natural rubber from the Dutch East Indies.

TSALDARIS IS SUSTAINED

Greek Parliament 137-97, Gives Premier Vote of Confidence

ATHENS, July 23 (AP)—Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, upon his return from conferences in Paris and London, demanded tonight a parliamentary vote of confidence in his Government and was sustained, 137 to 97. Premier Tsaldaris demanded the vote to avoid a vote of censure on Spyros Theotokis, Minister of Public Order.

The question of censure was raised by former Premier George Papandreu, who charged that M. Theotokis had failed to achieve order in Greece.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that six men and a woman were sentenced to death in Salonika today on charges of being members of the NOE, outlawed Macedonian autonomist organization.

Greece Dooms 7 in Salonika

ATHENS, July 23 (AP).—Seven persons, including one woman, were sentenced to death in Salonika today on charges of being members of N. O. F. outlawed Macedonian autonomist organization.

Russia Reported Taking More Austrian Farms

Vienna, July 23 (AP)—An Austrian informant said today that the Russians had taken over 12,607 more acres of farmland in eastern Austria and six to eight local railroads in the section. The farms formerly were owned by Jews.

The informant said the railroads were privately owned before Germany absorbed Austria but were heavily in debt and were to have been taken over by the Austrian Government. The Germans seized them after the *Anschluss*.

Seek Leniency For Slovak Puppet

Prague, July 23 (A. P.).—Demands for leniency for Dr. Josef Tiso, priest and wartime President of Slovakia under the Nazis, appeared to be growing among Catholic laymen today as the date for Tiso's trial for treason approached.

This sentiment was reflected by Bishop Jan Vojtasak, prominent Czech prelate, who told a press conference that in his opinion Tiso is not a traitor. The trial is expected to start in August.

U. S. PLANES CANCEL YUGOSLAV FLIGHTS

Belgrade, July 23 (A. P.).—All American military flights into Yugoslavia have been canceled—probably for at least a month—as a result of a new Yugoslav ruling requiring Vienna-to-Belgrade planes to fly on a new course taking them over Hungarian soil, thus necessitating Russian clearance.

The cancellation was disclosed by a United States embassy informant, who said the new order requires that all American planes fly from Vienna to Belgrade via Subotica, Yugoslavia. A straight-line flight from Vienna to Subotica would cross approximately 165 miles of Hungarian territory and would involve negotiations with Russian authorities for clearances.

The embassy spokesman said the military air line, which last March was making six flights weekly into Belgrade with no clearances needed, previously was required to fly from Vienna to Graz, thus keeping the planes clear of Hungarian frontiers.

Polish Army Court Dooms 9

WARSAW, July 22 (Delayed) (AP).—A Polish military court at Bialystok sentenced nine men to death and fourteen others to from six to fifteen years imprisonment today for terrorist activities.

Attack U. S. Zone Camps

Russians Say Refugees Foster Anti-Soviet Campaigns

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP). — The Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" asserted today that former Gestapo agents and storm troopers are carrying on anti-Soviet campaigns "while fattening on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" bread and butter in American refugee camps outside Munich and Nuernberg.

"The Americans too often inspire Fascist elements in their zone, although issuing strict anti-Fascist decrees," the article asserted. "Around Munich and Nuernberg exists a thick network of camps of Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Yugoslavs and Czechs."

The article singled out one Karl Holte Kornitsky, a Pole whom "Red Star" accused of working three years for the Poznan Gestapo.

The story continued: "Munich now, as in the past, is becoming a place where real reactionary elements of all Europe are gathering. Who protects them?"

PREDICTS VICTORY FOR INONU'S PARTY

Istanbul, July 23 (A. P.).—A spokesman for President Ismet Inonu's People's party said today that an unofficial tabulation of returns from Sunday's election indicated that the party had won at least 335 seats in the 460-seat National Assembly.

There still was no official announcement, however, and it appeared unlikely that any figures would be available before tonight—a situation which brought from opposition groups charges that the Government was tampering with the returns.

The People's party spokesman conceded it was possible that the new Democratic party, together with lesser opposition groups, might have won approximately 100 Assembly seats—which would represent a remarkable showing of strength.

A Democratic leader asserted that Inonu himself had run sixth in a field of seventeen deputies chosen in Ankara previously, where the Democrats previously had claimed considerable strength.

Allies To Get 'Tough' At Trieste Is Hinted

Trieste, July 23 (AP)—Col. Alfred C. Bowman, of Los Angeles, senior allied civil affairs officer for Venezia Giulia, today hinted that the Allied Military Government henceforth would be tough rather than "try to please everybody as it has in past."

Colonel Bowman told a news conference at which there were representatives of pro-Italian and pro-Yugoslav newspapers as well as foreign correspondents that the "pattern had been formulated," and that the population of the region "should devote itself to the development of the region rather than engage in further political controversy."

CHINESE FIGHT IS INCREASING

Nears Full-Scale War As Parleys Continue

Nanking, July 23 (AP)—Bitter fighting, nearing the point of full-scale warfare, was waged by Communist and Nationalist forces in China's midriff today as Gen. George Marshall and the new United States Ambassador, John Leighton Stuart, conferred at length over an elusive peace.

The chief Communist negotiator, Gen. Chou En-lai, was expected to return tomorrow to the capital from Shanghai to resume peace talks which broke down when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek left Nanking's summer heat for Kuling.

Anti-American pressure was rising once more as the negotiators were about to meet.

Marine "Invasion" Charged

Marines in North China stations, who sent detachments searching for seven kidnapped comrades, were accused by the Communists of "invading" Communist-held areas. They were flatly warned that "if conflict occurs, the responsibility will rest with the Marines."

Although ignored in the Chinese national press, Madame Sun Yat Sen's statement pleading for the immediate formation of a coalition Communist-Nationalist government and a halt to American military supplies to the Nationalist Government was regarded as another powerful pro-Communist move on the international diplomatic level.

Reaches Tass 4 Hours Earlier

Her statement for some unexplained reason reached the Soviet news agency Tass four hours before it was handed to American newspaper men.

The Communists claim that the Chinese National Air Force, using American lend-lease P-51 Mustang fighter planes, made more than 300 sweeps over Communist-held areas along the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway between June 18 and July 15. Towns and railway stations held by the 8th Route Army were said to have ben strafed and bombed with more than 300 casualties resulting. There was no Government verification of this report.

PROTEST ACTION BY U. S. MARINES

Chinese Reds Accuse Them of 'Invasions.'

Nanking, July 23 (A. P.).—The Communist New China News Agency said today that Communist Gen. Yeh Chien-yi has protested to Peiping Executive Headquarters over the repeated "invasions" of Communist-controlled areas by United States Marines. An agency dispatch reported that

Marines along the Peiping-Mukden railroad entered more than ten villages near Changnee, with 300 in a group, it said that on July 14, the outskirts of Changnee were "invaded" by 150 Marines while seven American warplanes were overhead. The dispatch came from Tsunhwa, Hopei province, in a sector where seven Marines were kidnaped by an armed band of Chinese on July 13, precipitating widespread Marine searches.

The agency also alleged that on July 11 Marines stationed at a railway bridge sent nine tanks into the area near Tafuchwan, destroying many paddy fields. It said that Communists regarded such activities as "an unreasonable challenge of Chinese sovereignty" and warned that the Communists would take defense steps if they continued. It added that "if conflict occurs," the responsibility lies with the Marines.

Ignore Mme. Sun.

Shanghai, July 23 (A. P.).—Madame Sun Yat-sen's statement charging that Chinese "reactionaries" are trying to foment war between the United States and Russia and urging cessation of United States military assistance to China was ignored today by some Chinese newspapers. No mention of the statement was made in some papers controlled by the Kuomintang (Government party). Others published only excerpts.

Ta Kung Pao, rated as independent and liberal, published only the opening sentence of the Associated Press report on the statement. Foreign newspapers in Shanghai published it in full.

Her statement was not expected here to help arrest the swiftly spreading civil conflict. The area of greatest conflict appeared to be in Kiangsu province, on the north side of the great Yangtze River and not far from Shanghai and Nanking, both south of the river. Fighting also was reported in Manchuria. Government newspapers said Communists were attacking in the Harbin area and along the Sungari River to the south.

U. S. Army Surplus Is Sold to Siamese

SINGAPORE (AP)—Disposal of U. S. Army surplus property has been completed in the Singapore area, which embraces Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, Burma and Indo-China.

The American taxpayer received back approximately $300,000 or 70 cents out of every dollar originally invested in property declared surplus, according to Maj. W. J. Skinner of Westchester, O., Foreign Liquidation Commission representative here.

The Singapore office also has contracted with Siam to fill a $10,000,000 order from stocks in the southwest Pacific Theatre. This order, linked with Siam's efforts to boost rice production for hungry Asia, will include locomotives, trucks and similar equipment.

Hopes Grow Viceroy Can Settle India Strike

New Delhi, India, July 23 (AP)—Viceregal intervention in the strike of postal and telegraph workers which has virtually paralyzed communications throughout India inspired optimism tonight in some official tonight in some official quarters that a quick settlement will be effected. The strikers are asking for higher wages.

Viceroy Lord Wavell apparently intervened shortly after the All-India Federation of Posts and Telegraph Unions, which claims claims 100,000 members, threatened to tie up India's communications solidly by joining more than 10,000 members of two other All-India Posts and Telegraph Unions already on strike.

6 HURT IN INDIAN RIOT

Madras, July 23 (A. P.).—Six persons were wounded here today when the police opened fire to disperse a mob which set fire to ten hand loom factories at Karur, weaving center near Trichonopoly, South India, destroying three of the plants. Sixty arrests have been made so far.

The trouble began over distribution of yarn by wholesalers to weavers. Distribution was prevented when 2,000 people blocked the streets by lying prostrate on the road. Policemen then charged in and dispersed the mob, which scattered and started firing the factories.

Chin Admits 1930 Power Of Generals

Tokyo, Wednesday, July 24 (AP)—General Chinteh-chun, Chinese Vice Minister of Defense, testified today that Chinese generals in North China during the 1930's were so powerful that it was impossible for the Government to transfer them.

General Chin admitted this fact under crossexamination during the trial of 27 accused Japanese war leaders. Defense lawyers sought to prove that the situation in North China and Manchuria at that time was so unstable that Japan was compelled to tke forceful steps to protect her nationals.

"Did not the Lytton report to the League of Nations say that transfer of Chinese generals was impossible due to the lack of authority?" asked Lieut. Col. Franklin E. N. Warren, defense attorney, of Tucumacari, N.M.

"In principle, I agree with the Lytton report," General Chin responded.

"It is not true that what prevailed in 1937 prevails to this very good day?" Warren asked.

General Chin avoided a direct answer. But he said that the facts in the Lytton report were "factually true." He added that at the time of the Marco Polo Bridge incident, which started the Sino-Japanese War, that "peace prevailed in the Peiping area under the Central Government's control."

Warren pressed General Chin repeatedly for a flat reply to his questions. By influence, the defense attorney contended that the Chinese Central Government had so little authority that Japan had to treat with North China and Manchurian generals to protect its nationals.

Japan Installs Economic Chief

TOKYO, July 23 (AP).—Labelled by one newspaper as the "champion of capitalists," Keinosuke Zen was invested at the Imperial Palace today in the presence of the Emperor as director general of the board which will co-ordinate Japan's economic policies. "Asahi," which gave him the label, said that Zen in 1932 was instrumental in shelving a labor-union bill, thus getting on labor's blacklist. He is a member of the House of Peers and a life-insurance company president.

ON MERCY MISSION

Tokyo, July 23 (A. P.).—The British destroyer H. M. S. Camperdown, left Yokohama today on a mission of mercy. She rushed a United States Army surgeon, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Bowers, to the aid of a dangerously ill American woman on the Army transport David C. Shanks, about 1,000 miles out of Yokohama. The woman's identity was not learned.

The destroyer should reach the transport tomorrow. The transport was too far at sea to risk sending a plane, an Army announcement stated.

500 U. S. Officers To Leave Japan Soon

Yokohama, July 23 (A. P.).—Approximately 500 United States Army officers who will have completed thirty-nine months of service by August 31 are to report to a replacement depot by the end of this month to be shipped to the United States.

Five U. S. Flyers Killed in Japan

Nagoya, Japan, July 23 (A. P.).—Five American airmen were killed and three injured last Thursday when their Catalina flying boat crashed and sank while landing in Nagoya Bay, Fifth Airforce Headquarters announced today. Among the injured was Pfc. Harold A. Larity of Hoboken, N. J. The plane of the Third Emergency Rescue Squadron, was completing a routine training flight from Atsugi to Nagoya.

MONKEY SHINES IN FINAL HOUR

Tokyo, July 23 (A. P.).—Students of a Japanese veterinary school today mourned the violent end of their pet six-year-old monkey. In his eventful last hours on earth, he escaped his cage, entered a laboratory and overindulged in methyl alcohol, plunged through a window to a street, attacked several passers-by—and was shot by the police.

A-Bomb Underwater Test Is Scheduled for Today

Last Hour Preparations Made Under Wartime Secrecy.

H. Blake Lee

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, Wednesday, July 24—(AP) Vice Adm. W. H. P. Blandy gave the go-ahead today to the earth's first undersea atomic bomb blast as last-hour preparations were made under all the secrecy of war time.

The task force commander from the U.S.S. Mt. McKinley ordered the second atomic bomb explosion in Bikini Lagoon as soon as possible after 8:35 a. m., tomorrow (4:35 p.m., Wednesday, Eastern time.)

Good Weather

Associated Press Correspondent Elton C. Fay reported from the Mt. McKinley that Blandy said the weather forecast was "still moderately optimistic" but he was not completely confident in it.

Therefore, a weather check will continue all day and into the night with a postponement order still possible up until midnight tonight.

A tropical weather front was causing all the trouble, carrying low clouds and shifting winds over the Marshall islands.

The Appalachian sailed out of Bikini lagoon at 4 a.m. today, unexpectedly early. Her move was the last step before the start of secret maneuvers in which the bomb is to be put in place for underwater detonation tomorrow.

75 Target Ships

We sailed past the target fleet of 75 ships in the grey of the morning into a line squall coming up from the south toward the lagoon.

The storm did not close down until we had a last view of the fleet of five battleships, two carriers, three cruisers, 8 submarines, 11 destroyers and other vessels, some of which may be afloat for the last time.

The array even today constitutes an impressive fleet except for the still unrepaired scars of the air bomb, exploded July 1.

Maintain War Secrecy

Every sign points to the maintenance of secrecy in this last nuclear explosion of 1946 with wartime rigidity. A canvas shrouding the bomb is to conceal it today even from the eyes of the crew scheduled to submerge it. Only scientists from the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory will be permitted to look upon this last bomb.

There is no information whether the bomb is shaped like air bombs. Neither were definite information when this first great underwater test will be made with the bomb in contact with the water inside a caisson.

The observer ship Panamint, with scientists and foreign observers aboard and the U.S.S. Blue Ridge carrying military observers, did not even come to Bikini this time. They were at Kwajalein, nearly 200 miles distant.

The Appalachian proceeded outside the lagoon to take its position in an area called sector Marmon. Other ships will evacuate the lagoon later.

The target fleet as we last saw it was set in the form of a great wheel with six spokes. The lengths of the spokes were not equal. The shortest appeared to be well over a mile long, and the longest two miles from the target center.

This wheel shape is marred in one place by a long line of transports set across from one spoke to the next like a brace to a rickety farm wagon wheel. In addition to the 29 fighting ships, the water wheel is filled in with 46 other ships and small boats.

Around the great hub, or very close to it, were set all of the fighting ships except the German cruiser Prinz Eugen, which may be well over a mile distant. She lies out near the end of one spoke formed by a row of seven destroyers.

Estimates differ about the diameter of the almost circular area of water which forms the axle of this wheel. This area is certainly more than half a mile across. It is bare of everything except a few buoys. Somewhere within it a little landing ship will be stationed in the last hours to submerge the bomb and receive the radio signal that detonates it.

Around this axle are set as the inner ring of the hub the battleship Arkansas, the submerged Submarine Pilotfish, the Carrier Saratoga and the Cruiser Pensacola.

The second ring, only a few hundred yards back of this inner circle, contains the Battleship New York, the Carrier Independence and Japanese Battleship Nagato, both damaged in the July 1 test, and the cruiser Salt Lake City.

Completing the thick hub farther out are the badly damaged Battleship Nevada, bullseye of the air bomb test, and the Battleship Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania is farthest out. She presumably has one of the stronger bottoms since her compartments were modernized after she was damaged in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Saratoga Biggest Ship

The Saratoga looms at the edge of the inner ring, the biggest thing in the fleet. Oldest carrier in the fleet, the "Sara" is the bearer of great historical operations, including an enviable record in the war against Japan.

All but one of the eight submarines have long war records. With one exception they are set within or very close to the outer portion of the wheel hub. They are the Pilotfish, Skate, Parche, whose skipper received the Congressional medal, the Tuna, Apogon, Skipjack, Dentuda and Searaven.

The Dentuda, one of the newer submarines, had only one war patrol. The others sank more than 300,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaged upwards of 100,000 tons.

The Searaven rescued 37 Australian airmen from Timor and snatched three downed American airmen from under Japanese guns close to the shores of Truk.

The Pilotfish was in the initial occupation of Japan and the surrender ceremonies.

Some of the divers of operation crossroads are betting that no battleship will be sunk, not even the Arkansas which rumor says may be the closest to the detonation center.

The New York, for which the Empire State put in a bid to save, is at what might be a safe distance even though the Arkansas goes down.

In the mist this morning the battleships, seen prows on, looked so squat and wide that it was difficult to imagine anything really crumpling them.

BIKINI EXPECTS GOOD WEATHER

Winds From East Needed for Atomic Test.

Aboard the U. S. S. Mt. McKinley, July 23 (A.P.)—Good weather was forecast today for Thursday (Wednesday, New York time) when the first atomic bomb ever touched off below water, subjects seventy-five ships to man-made pressures never experienced before on earth.

As an "intertropical front" 100 miles to the south, carrying with it the clouds that have hung heavily over Bikini, scientists made up a pool and guessed how many of those seventy-five ships will perish in the lagoon. These guesses were not being given out but one scientist said the shock would be 100 times greater than that from the air blast July 1.

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Dr. R. A. Sawyer, chief of the scientific staff, said there probably would be no flash of light visible in daylight from the underwater burst, and no goggles would be needed. Instead, he continued, a dome of water half a mile wide should rise above the explosion. The dome would be pierced by a water spout going up two or three miles high.

Forecasters believed that "operational weather" would be on hand for the test Thursday. A broken cloud cover will allow the detonation to be carried out on schedule. Bomb testers do not need the almost perfect conditions required for the air drop, but they do demand winds up to 20,000 feet blowing from the east to carry away contaminated spray or rain.

A reasonably clear spot in the sky also is needed to allow a photographic recording of the explosion and weather good enough for aircraft operation.

It was disclosed that four men were exposed to radioactivity from two to four times beyond the safety limit in the first test, but all are recovering. One was exposed in a plane which drew too near the atomic cloud, another was exposed on the Japanese cruiser Sakawa and two others stayed too long on radioactive ships.

taken, his skin was measured for radioactive rays, and other tests made.

The swimmer showed he had been exposed to rays but the amount absorbed was well below the possible danger limit. Reassured, the man recovered his composure, and enjoyed the role of hero his shipmates thrust upon him when he returned to duty.

Capt. G. M. Lyon said that had it not been for precautions on and after able-day it is likely not more than half of the Geiger counter crew would be available for the underwater test Thursday. Due to those precautions, none was dangerously exposed.

Colonel Warren said the radio active waters will be far different after the underwater bomb explodes. Masses of water will form like clouds, all radioactive. Nearby water may be only slightly radioactive and safe, but a boat proceeding only a few feet farther, into one of these water clouds, would pass into a highly dangerous area.

In other places, Warren said, radioactivity will spread through the water much the same as clouds dissipate. When spread, the rays will not be so dangerous.

The largest single cause of these rays will be sodium, or common salt, which is very susceptible to taking on the rays.

The money represented many months of saving.

Ralph Hegeman of Taunton, Mass., military liaison officer, accepted for the Red Cross.

Lojolon is the son of King Jemata, ruler of the Western Marshalls.

Army Thunderstorm Test Ranked Second to Bikini

Experiments in Florida Seek to Make Flying Safer

ORLANDO, Fla., July 23 (AP).—The government lifted a curtain of secrecy today about a project important enough to rate a War Department priority second only to the Bikini atomic bomb tests.

It is a study of thunderstorms, a joint undertaking of the United States Weather Bureau and Army Air Forces being conducted at near-by Pinecastle Army Airfield.

Daily since June 25, a select group of A. A. F. pilots and radar observers have been taking a flight of five P-61s, the Army's Black Widow night fighter, into the summer storm clouds of this semi-tropical area in an attempt to learn all there is to know about storms and how they can best be combatted for flying purposes.

Aiding in the quest are three civilian glider pilots provided by the Soaring Society of America—Paul Tuntland, of Los Angeles, movie stunt pilot; William Dolger, of New York, former chief instructor of the Army's mobile glider school, and Don Pollard, former Navy flyer from Roanoke, Va.

The gliders are towed high into the dark clouds and left to the buffeting of the storms. The pilots' observations and data recorded on Weather Bureau equipment later are compiled to furnish scientists with an account of the storm's behavior.

The P-61s, also packed with weather recording and radar equipment, fly through the thunderheads at different altitudes, checking the intensity of the storms, prevalence of ice or snow, and numerous other factors at each level. Aerial photographs supplement the data collected by instruments.

Weather Bureau scientists hope to gather information from the project that will make possible the reduction of flying accidents caused by hazardous weather.

ARMY, NAVY PLANES SEEK CRASH VICTIMS

PANAMA, July 23 — (AP) All available U. S. Army and Navy planes and ships joined the search today for 15 crew members missing since Saturday when two army flying fortresses collided in the air near Coiba island.

The services also continued unsuccessfully their search for three missing pursuit planes, lost in a severe storm last Thursday, for which the fortress crews were hunting.

Five bodies of fortress crewmen were recovered Saturday, but none has been found since. Debris from the two fortresses have been found floating on the surface.

The names of the missing personnel have not been announced pending notification of next of kin.

O.P.A. Bill Passed By House 210-142, Senate Acts Today

By FRANCIS M. LEMAY

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP) The house passed the new OPA bill 210 to 142 today after assurances from Democratic leader McCormack (Mass) that President Truman will sign it.

NIGHT

The senate plans to take it up tomorrow, with leaders hoping that it may be sent to the White House the same day. With the President's signature, the way would then be open for price ceilings to be restored after a three-week lapse.

In the final house showdown, 157 Democrats, 52 Republicans and one minor party member voted for the bill. Opposing were 119 Republicans, 22 Democrats and one minor party member.

The President meanwhile signed into law a congressional stipulation that no OPA money can be used for "propaganda" in behalf of price controls. The prohibition was put into a bill which cut $26,000,000 off the OPA appropriation for the year, limiting the agency's fund to $75,000,000.

House opponents of the OPA, shouting that its revival would "mean new scarcities and new black markets," put up a last-ditch but losing battle. A motion by Rep. Lea (D-Calif) which would have stricken everything but rent controls was defeated 220 to 135, with some Republicans supporting the administration.

Expect Signature

McCormack told the house Mr. Truman will sign the battered bill, although he vetoed a previous congressional attempt to trim OPA's powers and, morover, the new compromise measure bans price ceilings on major foods—meat, poultry, eggs, milk, etc.—for at least 30 days.

But it permits immediate restoration of controls on manufactured products, rents, and on foods not specifically exempted.

OPA could roll back to their June 30 levels any rent increases made by landlords since that date. An official told reporters the OPA plans to reestablish the June 30 ceilings in the areas which were under rent controls then.

The new legislation writes formulas for higher prices in many lines, but OPA is given at least 30 days in which to figure these new prices.

Three-Man Board

The measure creates a three-man control board, superior to OPA, to determine when various items shall be put under controls and when controls should be dropped.

Price control is banned under any circumstances before August 20 on meats, dairy products, poultry, eggs, grains, cottonseed and soybeans and food and feed products made from them; tobacco and petroleum and their products.

Other major provisions of the bill include:

Agriculture—OPA is stripped of final authority over price controls on agricultural items, and the power is placed with secretary of agriculture Anderson. The control board is superior to the agriculture secretary in determining whether the decontrolled foods are restored to price ceilings.

Manufactured goods—a new formula prescribed that price ceilings must be set high enough for producers, manufacturers and processors to take care of the average increase in costs in their industry since 1940. OPA is given some discretion in granting price increases, if old prices return a "reasonable profit."

Wholesalers and retails — OPA must allow "the current cost of acquisition of any commodity, plus such average percentage discount or markup as was in effect March 31, 1946." This would stop a large portion of OPA's so-called "cost absorption" program.

Subsidies—the bill cuts in half the administration request for $2,051,000,000 for use largely in holding down food prices.

Warns Congress

McCormack admonished that unless Congress restores price controls "the people will put in their own controls next November" at election time.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the banking committee declared "the people will rise up in wrath" if congress fails to revive OPA and said rising prices cause "labor troubles and a trail of evils."

Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) leading off for the opposition, declared that revival of OPA would "be a step backward to scarcities and black markets."

The bill worked out by a Senate - House conference committee, he said, "would put American enterprise back in the straight-jacket of bureaucracy. It would retard reconversion while promoting inflation."

Rep. Patman (D-Tex), an advocate of price controls, commented that "this bill is 50 percent better than the vetoed bill."

HOUSE RATIFIES BILL TO REVIVE PRICE CONTROLS

Sends Compromise Measure to Senate by Vote of 210 to 142.

TRUMAN MAY ACT TONIGHT

Move in Senate to Leave Only Rent Curb in Bill Loses by 220 to 135.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The House today approved the new compromise OPA revival bill.

The roll call vote was 210 to 142.

The action sent the measure, worked out in a Senate-House conference committee, to the Senate for action there. The plan was to obtain Senate action later this afternoon so that the measure, if finally approved, might go to the White House by nightfall.

The House earlier decisively rejected a move to keep all price controls from the compromise bill, which would have left the measure as a simple authority over rents. The plan was defeated first on a standing vote of 159 to 120, and then rejected on a formal roll call, 220 to 135.

The move to limit controls to rents was made by Representative Lea (D.-Cal.). It was supported by a large bloc of Republicans and some Democrats, most of whom had spoken against the compromise. The vote on it came after Democratic leader McCormack of Massachusetts told the House that if Congress approved the compromise version it will become law. He indicated by his statement that President Truman had given assurances that he would sign the bill, thus reviving the OPA.

Bounced Overboard Man Swims In Bikini Day After Bomb Hit

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, July 23—(AP) An unidentified man spent an hour and a half swimming in slighly radioactive waters of Bikini lagoon July 2, the day after the air atomic bomb was dropped.

Col. Stafford Warren told the story today. He is chief of radiological safety, and cited the accident as justification of the extreme cautions taken to keep all personnel away from everything except slight danger.

The swimmer had been bounced overboard by choppy waves from a small motorboat which was in waters only slightly radioactive. The coxwain failed to see the accident.

The man swam for an hour and a half, Warren said, thoroughly frightened, knowing the risk not only from drowning but from unseen rays. He was in a state of panic when taken to the Hospital Ship Haven. A blood count was

Marshall Islanders Thus Thank U. S.

Natives Save for Many Months to Contribute $50 to Navy and $10.20 to American Red Cross.

Kwajalein, July 23 (A. P.).—Lojolon, heir apparent to the throne of the Western Marshall islands, today presented $50 to the United States Navy and $10.20 to the American Red Cross to express the appreciation of Wotje natives for having been returned to their island a year ago from Majuro. They had been removed for their own safety shortly after the capture of Wotje in February, 1944.

Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, naval commander of the Marshalls, said that the $50 would be sent to Navy Relief since the Government cannot accept money. Lojolon had asked that the money be given Navy personnel who aided in the return of the 383 Wotje inhabitants.

TRUMAN TO SIGN MEASURE, HOUSE TOLD BY LEADER

Bill Limiting OPA Funds to $75,000,000 Is Signed by President.

FOOD CONTROLS OFF

Measure Calls for Rollback to June 30 Level in Rents.

Brown Sees Step Backward.

Representative Brown (R.-Ohio) told the chamber that such a revival would "be a step backward to scarcities and black markets."

The Ohio member said he hoped the House would have "the courage" to vote down the compromise bill.

An effort by Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), opposing the bill, to exend the debate to three hours was blocked. The vote was due after one hour of discussion of the revival plan worked out by a Senate-House conference.

Brown said, amid jeers from the Democratic side of the House, that the proposed price control board probably would include Chester Bowles, the resigned economic stabilizer; Leon Henderson, the original OPA Administrator, "and I suppose Philip Murray," head of the C. I. O.

On the other side of the argument, Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, said "the people will rise up in wrath" if Congress fails to revive the OPA and rising prices cause "labor troubles and a trail of evils."

Wolcott blamed President Truman for "wiping out" price controls by vetoing the first OPA bill. He asserted that the new compromise "is a bill not to control prices but to continue control of our economy."

Summary of New Bill.

The major provisions of the new compromise OPA bill as it went to the House and Senate for floor action follow:

1. Revives the OPA until June 30, 1947.

2. Prohibits price ceilings before August 20 on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans, and food and feed products made from them; poultry and eggs, food and feed products made from them; tobacco and its products, and petroleum and its products.

3. Empowers a new three-man control board to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to decide before August 20 whether those items will be restored to price control or left free of ceilings.

4. Provides that if this board fails to act, one way or the other, the OPA on its own initiative may restore controls on meat, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans, and food and feed products made from them.

5. Permits the OPA on direct authorization of the board, and only on that basis, to renew ceilings on poultry, eggs, food and feed products made from them, tobacco and its products and petroleum and its products.

6. Revives without change the Federal rent controls which expired June 30 with President Truman's veto of the original OPA extension bill.

7. Provides for "reasonable profit" to manufacturers in a pricing formula based on the industrywide average in 1940, plus industrywide average cost increases since then.

8. Fixes March 31, 1946—instead of June 29, 1946, as the Senate had voted—as the basis for percentage discounts and markups to be allowed wholesalers and retail distributors in setting their maximum prices.

9. Transfers price controls over farm commodities to the Secretary of Agriculture.

10. Grants an additional $1,000,000,000 for subsidies but prohibits any food subsidies after April 1, 1947.

11. Guarantees automobile and appliance dealers full pre-war margins and discounts until sales return to the 1939-41 average.

12. Kills the OPA's maximum average price regulation which was intended to assure a supply of low-priced clothing.

Rent Control Plans.

An official said that the OPA plans to re-establish June 30 rent ceilings if the pending bill to revive controls becomes law. The OPA official, who withheld the use of his name, told reporters that the former rent ceilings will be restored in 520 areas which were under controls when the law lapsed.

Revival legislation pending at the Capitol, he explained, gives the OPA no authority to order refunds in the case of any rent increases already collected by landlords for the period when rent controls were not in effect.

The OPA has made no final decision yet on what course it will follow on increases already collected for any period beyond the effective date of a revival law. Officials said the likelihood is that increases actually collected for the period beyond August 1 will have to be refunded.

Present plans are that eviction notices served prior to July 1 under OPA regulations will date from the day they were issued, despite the lapse of controls. For example, if a landlord obtained an OPA eviction certificate on July 1, the notice would date from that time even though rent controls lapsed July 1. In most areas the OPA required a six-month notice for eviction. In a few places only a three-month notice was required.

On eviction notices served under local law during the lapse of Federal controls, the OPA's tentative plans are to refuse to recognize these unless a court judgment actually has been executed before Federal controls are revived. This means landlords would have to proceed under OPA regulations. OPA officials expressed the opinion that where evictions already have occurred, the OPA will have no authority to restore tenants to dwellings they have been forced to vacate.

Truman Signs OPA Outlay.

President Truman signed into law today a bill providing $75,000,000 for OPA operations during the fiscal year which started July 1. The measure contains a prohibition of the use of "propaganda" by the agency in support of price controls.

The legislation also includes approximately $2,000,000,000 for the Veterans Administration and a new $465,000,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The UNRRA allocation contains a section permitting the Secretary of State to deny use of the funds in any countries which he finds do not permit "a reasonable number" of accredited press representatives to report on the agency's operations without censorship restrictions.

The legislation is known as the third deficiency appropriation bill. It carries a total of $2,652,860,866 in funds for various agencies.

Colmer	Jackson	Rowan	Arnold	Hancock	Plumley
Crosser	Jarman	Ryter	Beall	Harness	Reed, Ill.
D'Alesandro	Johnson, L. B.	Sabath	Bennett, Mo.	Henry	Reed, N. Y.
Davis	Kee	Sadowski	Bishop	Hinshaw	Rees, Kan.
Dawson	Kelley, Pa.	Savage	Brehm	Hoeven	Rich
Delaney, James	Kelly, Ill.	Sheppard	Brown, Ohio	Hoffman, Mich.	Rizley
Dingell	Keogh	Sheridan	Brumbaugh	Honman, Pa.	Robertson, N. D.
Domengeaux	King	Smith, Va.	Buck	Holmes, Mass.	Robison, Ky.
Doughton	Kirwan	Somers	Buffett	Hope	Rodgers, Pa.
Douglas, Ill.	Klein	Spence	Byrnes	Howell	Schwabe, Mo.
Douglas, Calif.	Lane	Starkey	Campbell	Jenkins	Schwabe, Okla.
Doyle	Lesinski	Stigler	Carlson	Jennings	Scrivner
Drewry	Link	Sullivan	Case, S. D.	Jensen	Shafer
Durham	Lyle	Thom	Chiperfield	Johnson, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.
Eberharter	Lynch	Thomas, Tex.	Church	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Pa.
Engle, Calif.	McCormack	Thomason	Clevenger	Jones	Smith, Ohio.
Ervin	McGlinchey	Traynor	Cole, Mo.	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Fallon	Madden	Trimble	Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Springer
Feighan	Mahaney	Voorhis, Calif.	Cunningham	Kinzer	Stefan
Fernandez	Monroney	Walter	Curtis	Knutson	Stevenson
Flannagan	Morgan	Wasielewski	D'Ewart	Landis	Stockman
Flood	Murdock	Weaver	Dirksen	Le Compte	Sumner, Ill.
Fogarty	Murray, Tenn.	White	Dolliver	LeFevre	Taber
Folger	Neely	Whittington	Dworshak	Lemke	Talle
Forand	O'Brien, Ill.	Woodhouse	Ellis	Lewis	Thomas, N. J.
Gallagher	O'Brien, Mich.	Worley	Ellsworth	McConnell	Towe
Gardner	O'Neal	Zimmerman	Fellows	McCowen	Vorys, Ohio.
	O'Toole		Fuller	McGregor	Vursell
	Republicans—32		Fulton	McMillen, Ill.	Wadsworth
Angell	Gerlach	Luce	Gavin	Martin, Iowa	Weichel
Auchincloss	Gifford	McDonough	Gearhart	Mason	Wilson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Graham	Mathews	Gillette	Merrow	Winter
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall, E. A.	Ploeser	Gillie	Michener	Wolcott
Bates, Mass.	Hall, L. W.	Ramey	Goodwin	Miller, Neb.	Woodruff
Bender	Hand	Rainey	Grant, Ind.	Mundt	
Blackney	Hartley	Butler	Griffiths	Murray, Wis.	
Bolton	La Follette	Canfield	Gross	**Progressive—1**	
Gamble	Latham	Case, N. J.		Hull.	

Paired, 18: Andrews, N. Y., Bennett, N. Y., Martin, Mass., Welch (Republicans); Kerr, Morrison, John J. Delaney, Isac, Bryson (Democrats), for the bill. Short, Bradley, Mich., Chenoweth, Cole, Kan., Wolfenden, Clippinger (Republicans); Roe, Md., Wood, Rivers (Democrats), against the bill. Absent or not voting, 61. Vacancies, 4. Total membership, 435.

House Vote on O. P. A. Bill

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Following is the 210-to-142 rollcall vote by which the House today passed the compromise price control bill:

FOR THE BILL—210

Democrats—157

Almond	Gary	Outland
Andrews, Ala.	Gathings	Patman
Bailey	Geelan	Patrick
Barrett, Pa.	Gordon	Patterson
Barry	Gore	Pfeifer
Bell	Gorski	Philbin
Biemiller	Granahan	Poage
Bland	Granger	Powell
Bloom	Grant, Ala.	Pratt
Bonner	Green	Price, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Gregory	Price, Ill.
Brooks	Hare	Quinn
Brown, Ga.	Harless	Rabaut
Buchanan	Harris	Rabin
Buckley	Hart	Rains
Bulwinkle	Havenner	Randolph
Byrne, N. Y.	Hays	Rayfiel
Camp	Healy	Resa
Cannon, Fla.	Hedrick	Richards
Carnahan	Heffernan	Riley
Celler	Hendricks	Robertson, Va.
Chapman	Hobbs	Roe, N. Y.
Chelf	Hoch	Rogers, Fla.
Clark	Hook	Rogers, N. Y.
	Huber	Rooney
Clason	Hess	Sharp
Corbett	Holmes, Wash	Smith, Me.
Dondero	Horan	Sundstrom
Eaton	Johnson, Calif.	Talbot
Elsaesser	Judd	Taylor
Elston	Kean	Tibbott
Fenton	Kearney	Wigglesworth
Herter	Kunkel	Wolverton
Gresham	Lodge	

American Labor—1

Marcantonio

AGAINST THE BILL—142

Democrats—72

Abernathy	Lanham	Rankin
Barden	Larcade	Sikes
Cannon, Mo.	Lea	Sumners, Tex.
Cooley	Mills	Tarver
Elliott	Norrell	Whitten
Fisher	Pace	Winstead
Gibson	Peterson, Fla.	
Kopplemann	Pickett	

Republicans—119

Allen, Ill.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Norblad
Andersen, Minn.	Gwynne, Iowa	O'Hara
Andresen, Minn.	Hagen	Phillips
Arends	Hale	Pittenger

Reds Ruined Industrial Life in Manchuria, Pauley Says

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley reported today that Russia has wrecked the rich industrial economy of Manchuria by removing vast amounts of machinery as war booty.

He also revealed that the United States has considered withholding German reparations deliveries from Russia as compensation.

Pauley, who made a preliminary report to President Truman yesterday on his 49,000 mile tour of Manchuria, Korea and Germany, told a news conference today that the estimated value of plants "incapacitated" by the Manchurian removals was more than $2,000,000,000. Most of the machinery had been put in Manchuria by the Japanese, but some was Chinese.

Two areas put out of production are the Fushun and Fushien coal mining centers, Pauley said. He disclosed that he is urging here the immediate delivery of Japanese steam power plants to the mines to save them from flooding in the September rainy season.

Manchuria today, Pauley declared, has been reduced to an agriculture economy, upsetting the "lives and welfare of 900,000,000 people" throughout the Far East who might otherwise have benefitted from the vast productive capacity of the region. It will be at least a generation, he estimated, before the loss is made up.

With respects to Germany, Pauley warned that the allies are in danger of "Repeating the tragic blunders of World War One" which enabled Germany to recover as a great power. Stating that he had in mind Foreign Minister Molotov's claim for $10,000,000,000 of German reparations, which probably would mean a Russian percentage of German production for years to come, Pauley said that any such incentive to build up German production must be avoided.

Would Withhold Reparations

Pleading that no nation or group of nations should "force a renunciation of the Potsdam agreement," the President's reparations expert declared:

"We must see to it that the nations of the world do not play the fatal game of power politics with Germany and place her in the position where she can offer the might of Europe to the highest bidder."

Pauley made it clear that the idea of withholding German reparations from Russia so far has only been made. But he said he believed such action could be taken without violating the Potsdam agreement which calls for deliveries of German plants and machinery from the American and British occupation zones in return for Russian-controlled raw materials.

At the moment, he recalled, the Russians actually are not getting any of these plants because they are being held up until the Russians deliver specified raw materials and foodstuffs. He estimated that 35 to 45 plants were delivered before the suspension and 144 others had been earmarked for delivery, with more still to be earmarked.

Pauley appeared at the news conference with a panel of the industrial and other experts who accompanied him on the tour that began May 4. He frequently referred to a big map of Korea to show where he had gone. On the map a brilliant red line marks the 38th parallel dividing the Russian zone from the United States zone of occupation.

Pauley called this an "iron barrier" and declared that it "must be dissolved and free commerce be reestablished between the northern and southern parts of that country."

His report to President Truman on conditions in Manchuria constitutes the first direct official American evidence of what has been widely discussed and generally accepted as true since before the Russians removed all their armies from Manchuria months ago.

Setting in Korea

Covering the three areas with which he was directly concerned in his survey, Pauley made these top points:

1. The Russians appear to be settling down in Northern Korea. Wives and children of occupation forces are in evidence and the troops are seeking such comforts as they can find for their stay. The Russians are running all the Korean factories, using native and Japanese labor, which they say they pay for. Pauley and his aides were forbidden to see about 40 per cent of the places they wanted to see on the ground of military security. They were unable to visit the large port area of Hungnan because the Russians said they were demobilizing troops there.

2. The fact that the Russians stripped Manchuria but not Korea of industrial equipment is the striking difference between the two areas. Asked whether the reason was that the Russians knew they intended to stay in Korea, Paulev told reporters to draw their own conclusions.

3. There is no basis on which to figure $10,000,000,000 of reparations for Russia from Germany, Pauley said. He declared the point had been gone over at the Potsdam Big Three meeting and the Moscow Conference on reparations last year and that he was against any such plan, as is the American government.

JUL 24 1946

JUL 24 1946

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Text of Pauley's Report to Truman

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)— The text of Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's statement on the results of his reparations survey at President Truman's request:

My report makes three chief findings—they are:

There are no substantial industrial removals from the Russian-administered territory of Northern Korea. Though many Japanese industries are still idle, they are intact, and many are operating full blast. In order, however, for Korea to be ready to go industrially, the iron barrier of the 38th Parallel must be dissolved and free commerce be re-established between the northern and southern parts of that country. Industries south of the 38th Parallel are dependent upon industries in the north and vice versa.

Korea can also be helped industrially by the receipt of light industries from Japan.

The situation in Manchuria is just the reverse of that in Korea so far as removals are concerned. On the basis of the sample we saw in cities like Mukden, Fushun, Anshan and Harbin, power, steel, mining, hydrogenation and other manufacturing plants were systematically stripped of much of their movable equipment during the months of Russian occupancy.

It is regrettable that this industrial machine could not have been left in its place. It was built almost on top of and as a part of the development of the natural resources of Manchuria.

These resources are the greatest of their kind in the entire Far East. The lives and welfare of 900,000,000 people should have benefited by these plants.

In my opinion it will be at least a generation before the peoples of this area will regain the opportunity they lost by reason of these removals.

The reparations program under the Potsdam Agreement has not been working satisfactorily, as has already been reported by Secretary James F. Byrnes. This failure has been due in part to the reluctance of certain countries to treat Germany as a single economic unit as agreed at Potsdam.

The original reparations program called for removal of German war potential by shipping out of Germany the excess industrial capacity which was created for war, and distributing these removables to the devastated Allied countries so as to speed up their recovery and help them to become stronger bulwarks of world peace.

Though many plants have been removed from Germany under this program, in accordance with detailed plans drawn last spring, the whole program is now held up because no zone commander can go forward until he knows whether Germany is in reality to be treated as a single economic unit, as was agreed at Potsdam, or whether he must plan to run his zone as an independent economy. Obviously, the amount and kind of machinery which should be removed as surplus will differ under the two systems.

Unless the occupying powers can get together in a vigorous effort to carry out the Potsdam Agreement, we may find ourselves repeating the tragic blunders of World War One.

After World War One the Allies, including the United States, financed the rebuilding of the very German war machine which was used against us in World War Two. We lost sight of the main goal—removing German war potential.

We can and we must avoid these mistakes this time. We must see to it that the nations of the world do not play the fatal game of power politics with Germany and place her in the position where she can offer the might of Europe to the highest bidder.

The Potsdam Agreement is the guarantee against such a tragedy. It is to be hoped that no one nation or group of nations will force a renunciation of the Potsdam Agreement.

DEFECTIVE SHELLS KILLED AMERICANS PROBERS ARE TOLD

General Doubts Responsibility Could Be Laid to Any One Manufacturer.

INVESTIGATE PARTY

Mead Would Punish Officers Who Attended Gay Affair in New York.

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, grimly acknowledged today that defective mortar shells had killed American soldiers but expressed doubt that the responsibility could be "pinned down" on any particular manufacturer.

His statement came as the Senate War Investigating Committee suddenly switched from a review of a munitions combine's parties and Washington influence to an inquiry into its shell-producing costs and efficiency.

It climaxed a day in which:

1. Chairman Mead (D-NY) demanded that the War Department "discipline" high-ranking officers who travelled to New York on military orders and attended a gay party at which Rep. May (D-Ky) was embraced by a pretty brunette. Waitt, who was among them, said he did transact official business there the following day.

Tried to Hush Testimony

2. A red-haired secretary, Mrs. Jean Bates, testified that her employers tried to hush her testimony before the committee.

Meanwhile, Chairman Mead told newsmen that the committee, in executive session late today, had instructed its investigators to request from the White House specific income tax records it needs in its inquiry. Mead said earlier that President Truman, his predecessor as chairman of the committee, had promised the committee use of income tax information if it was required.

Mead drew from Waitt the story of the defective shells, which the general conceded might never have been made public had it not been for the committee's inquiry.

Exploded in Muzzle of Mortar

Mead produced two letters from Army officers—"from widely separated parts of the country"—which reported that the 4.2 shell was so defective that it exploded in the muzzle of the mortars, killing some of the crews. This, they wrote, led to a special order requiring future firing by lanyard from a protected distance.

This, they added, reduced the effectiveness of the weapon, used to drop explosives from a high trajectory behind protective shelter, and cut down the effectiveness and speed of firing. Mead declined to disclose the offcers' names, explaining that they are still in the reserve.

His jaws clamped in obvious recognition of the seriousness of the report, Waitt conceded it was true —"Yes, indeed, I sweat blood over this thing. But we don't know whose shell went bad."

Mead said he was producing the records to counteract the "ballyhoo by witnesses who think that their case is strengthened by the claim: 'We delivered the shells.'"

Erie Had Big Contracts

A big contract for 4.2 mortar shells was held by Erie Basin Metal Products Company, one of the combine which handled in all $78,000,000 worth of war business, and other manufacturers also made the 4.2 shell.

Waitt raised this point, testifying that "It doesn't mean that the defective shell can be tied in with these contracts" held by the combine.

And it doesn't mean that they can be excluded," snapped back Senator Ferguson (R-Mich).

Waitt did not want to "guess" on the number of GI's killed by the defective shells but estimated "anyway ten or a dozen." He said there apparently were faults in the "specification or design" and that Chemical Warfare Service, without success, had attempted to trace it "back as far as we could."

"It might be well to require, hereafter, that the contractor be required to fire a few of these shells before he sends them on to the boys," Mead remarked.

"And the men who design them, too," added Waitt.

The committee, in the midst of this testimony, returned to Waitt for amplification of a report which he prepared a week ago commending the combine's performance on Chemical Warfare Service contracts.

Asked whether he would "Like to take the report back and see if you can find a few more facts," Waitt hesitated for a moment and then said: "I would."

He disclosed that Albert Jacobsen, a key witness in the inquiry and a $9,975 consultant in the service's legal division, had been "detached from his job" as a direct result of disclosures since the committee began its inquiry on "sick leave" and still drawing his pay.

"Why haven't you fired him?" Ferguson demanded.

The General replied that he is studying how that could be done under Civil Service rules and declared that "one of my first priority jobs is to settle Mr. Jacobson."

Jacobson prepared an earlier report on the combine's activities which Mead called a "whitewash job."

"He's still drawing taxpayers' dollars," said Ferguson. "If there hasn't been enough evidence produced in this hearing to discharge Mr. Jacobson, then what does it require?"

Much of Waitt's earlier testimony focused on his attendance at a wedding party in New York Jan. 2, 1942, for Natalie Garsson, daughter of Murray Garsson, one of the combine's promoters. Waitt acknowledged that his hotel bill was paid by Garsson and that he collected travel and subsistence allowance from the War Department for the trip.

Combined Business, Pleasure

He declared that he was planning a trip at that time to New York for consultations concerning "construction of the new war gas" and that he was only combining "business with pleasure" by taking in the wedding.

He said he presumed that Murray Garsson had invited him because he wanted to "put on a good show" with "a few generals" present at the wedding. He presumed, too, he added that other generals in Chemical Warfare Service and May, chairman of the House Military Committee, were invited for the same reason.

However, he said he could not explain how its was that Jacobson and the other officers who attended the party, among them Maj. Gen. William Porter, then chief of Chemical Warfare Service, were able to go to New York on official travel orders which recorded that the trip was necessary for military service. He did not know whether they had official business there, too, at the same time.

The committee received photographic copies of Hotel Pierre records which showed that the Garsson wedding guests checked in and out at about the same time, with Murray Garsson footing their bills.

A copy of May's bill for $25,95 also was introduced. It bore an erased-over "paid" notation. An item of the same amount, marked "Bad debt," was included in the hotel account paid by Murray Garsson.

Senator Knowland (R-Calif) commented it "appeared" that May's hotel bill had been unpaid until Garsson settled his account.

At one point, Waitt was asked: "Why should you try to help him (Garsson) put on a good show?"

"Why shouldn't I?" he replied.

He said that he had nothing to do at the time with the letting of war contracts, and that he had become acquainted with Garsson because the latter was a frequent visitor to the offices of the Chemical Warfare Service.

"I was just another general," he said.

Charged U. S. for Liquor

Committee Counsel George Meader produced renegotiation records to show that Erie Basin Metal products company had attempted to charge off to the government two liquor bills—one for $923 and the other for $1,400—which it had listed as purchased from Interstate Machinery company, an affiliate, and a $2,800 unexplained advance to Murray Garsson. The dates for these outlays fell in January and February of the year the wedding occurred, and Meader said there was some reason to believe that they were intended to cover the wedding costs. The items were stricken out in the proceedings to recoup excessive profits.

Waitt acknowledged that he had discussed with a Chicago procurement subordinate the treatment of the combine in the renegotiations after being "harassed and bombarded" by the Garssons with complaints that the combine was being "discriminated against."

He was in the midst of a discussion of a telephone call he said he had received from May in connection with the renegotiation proceedings when the committee recessed because of senate business without setting a date for its next meeting.

The story of the wedding on Jan. 2, 1944—sharpened by pictures of a comely brunette with her arms around May's neck, and sitting in a general's lap—was piled atop a series of fast-breaking developments in the committee's inquiry into what Mead has termed "war profiteeering at its worst." They included:

1. A report by pretty, red-haired Jean Bates, former secretary in the combine's Washington office, that Henry Garsson and Joseph Freeman, two of its top officials, had urged her to be a "bit hazy" in testifying on her recollections of what went on in the office.

2. A firm denial by former Rep. Dickstein (D-NY), now a justice of the New York Supreme Court, that he had ever done any "business" with Freeman or Murray Garsson. He said he had occasionally played a "friendly" game of pinochle with them, conceded he might have made some long-distance telephone calls to them, and acknowledged that he had once gone to Murray Garsson's defense on the floor of the House.

3. A written statement by Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the powerful House Rules Committee that he was not "in a position to contradict"—because he was so busy at the time—testimony that it was he who introduced the Garssons to A. B. Gellman, establishing a connection which led to the development of the combine.

Cite May's Absence

4. A formal notation in the committee's record that May had failed to answer a committee's summons for his appearance today. May announced in a press release yesterday that legislative chores prevented his appearance at this time, but said he would be willing to come "at an early date."

5. Committee acceptance of a suggestion by Senator Knowland (R-Calif) that it stand ready to hold evening sessions to accommodate May. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) termed May's announcement "an unusual way of replying to a subpoena," drawing from Mead the observation that "he's been following an unusual procedure."

Garsson Paid Hotel Bills

6. Introduction of photostatic copies of records from the fashionable Hotel Pierre in New York purporting to show that Murray Garsson paid the hotel bills of officers who attended Natalie Garsson's wedding. Mead demanded that the Army promptly produce records to show whether the officers collected from the government the per diem allowance and transportation to which they were entitled under the travel orders.

7. Presentation of a batch of pictures showing the gay scene at the wedding — including an apparent abundance of bottled goods. A New York photographer, Raymond K. Martin, identified them, including one with the caption: "Mrs. Muriel Garsson Herron, maid of honor, embracing Congressman May." Another photograph was introduced showing her on the lap of Maj. Gen. William Porter, former chief of the Chemical Warfare Service. "Was that one faked?" inquired Ferguson. Snapped back the photographer: "I don't do business that way."

Mead put into the record another batch of pictures taken at a later wedding of Freeman, showing what he termed 'many of the same principals" as at the Garsson affair. He said it "Looked as though the show had gone on the road." Senator Brewster (R-Me) observed that the pictures were marked "Proofs" — a photographic expression for an unfinished copy — and Mead remarked that they constituted "proof" that the acquaintance between the officers and the munitions manufacturers was far closer "Than some of the testimony on the witness stand would lead us to believe."

Mrs. Bates told the committee that she was called to the Freeman home—away from her brother's birthday party—on the afternoon she appeared before an executive session of the committee to tell of her experiences.

Awaiting her there, she said, were Henry Garsson and Freeman —particularly anxious to know

what she had told the committee about seeing Jacobson in the Washington office of the combine.

Jacobson, who resigned from the District of Columbia Bar Association under fire, got a $1,620-a-year job as a clerk-typist in the War Department and rose to a contract-approving post as legal consultant, had denied under oath that he ever visited the combine's office, or even that he knew its location. He subsequently switched his story to say that he had been there twice to pick up souvenir shells. Testimony has been introduced that May endorsed Jacobson's effort—thus far unsuccessful—to obtain reinstatement to the bar.

Mrs. Bates, chic in a big black hat and flowered print frock, related that she told Freeman and Garsson that she had informed the committee of seeing Jacobson in the office on two occasions, and said that they reacted with the exclamation:

"That's bad."

Asked to Be "Hazy"

She said both of them then asked her to "Go a bit hazy" when called back before the committee to testify under oath in public, and that she responded with a refusal to "perjure myself."

Garsson and Freeman, she continued, then "attempted to play upon my sympathy."

She quoted Freeman as saying that her testimony about Jacobson would send two "innocent men" to jail by the following Monday unless she did go "a little hazy." She inferred, she said, that they meant Jacobson and Freeman.

Freeman also appealed to her to consider the fact that his wife was soon to have a baby, pleading, "Just think of me being in jail and her having a baby." As he talked, she said, Freeman "patted me on the arms a couple of times and chucked me under the chin."

The men informed her, she said, that what she had told the investigators at the private session "Wouldn't hold any water," but that her testimony "Under oath really would count."

The records of the investigation show that Mrs. Bates told of Jacobson's two appearances at the combine office in her subsequent testimony under oath.

War Profits Investigation Chairman Asks if Generals and Colonels Were at Garsson Party.

JUL 24 1946

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Alden H. Waitt testified today that defective shells killed American soldiers who fired them during the Battle of the Bulge but said "we don't know whose shells went bad."

Waitt was a witness in the Senate War Investigating Committee hearing on war profits of a Mid-West munitions combine. He had just been questioned about a gay New York party he attended during war-time as a guest of Murray Garsson, high official of the combine. Waitt said he traveled to the party at Government expense, but said he had transacted official business during this trip.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), the chairman, read to the committee two letters from Army officers now in the reserve corps. These said that the 4.2 mortar shell was so defective that it exploded in the muzzle of the mortar, killing many of those who manned the weapon.

Mead declined to disclose the identity of the officers. The munitions combine under investigation was one of the manufacturers of the 4.2 shell, but there were others.

Mead demanded earlier that the War Department discipline high-ranking Army officers in the Garsson case. He specified those shown to have traveled on official military orders during wartime to a gay wedding party for the daughter of a munitions maker.

Mead's demand came as the committee received official War Department records that travel orders, entitling them to ride at governmental expense with per diem allowances, had been issued for six officers to allow them to be in New York at the time of Natalie Garsson's wedding.

Asked to Be Vague.

The investigation of the munitions work of the Garsson brothers, Henry and Murray, took another turn when red-haired Jean Bates, former secretary in the munitions makers' Washington office, took the stand again. She testified that Henry Garsson and Joseph Freeman, Washington office manager for the Garssons, had asked her to be vague in testifying before the committee, but she said that she met their proposal with a refusal to perjure herself.

Among the Army officers listed in the War Department travel orders were Brig.-Gen. Paul X. English, former head of the Chemical Warfare Service's procurement division, and Waitt, present chief of the Chemical Service. The orders read that their presence in New York was "necessary for military service." English since has left active duty.

General Testifies.

Called to the stand, Waitt acknowledged that while traveling at governmental expense he had attended the munitions maker's party, but contended that he had transacted official business on the same trip. Waitt said that he was invited by Murray Garsson.

The General testified that when he accepted, he obtained official orders to go to New York to transact governmental business on the Monday morning following the Sunday evening party. He said that he and his wife left for New York on Sunday morning and returned on Monday evening.

He did not know when he went, Waitt said, that Garsson was going to pay his New York hotel bill. When he asked for his bill at the desk, he told the committee, he was told "that's been taken care of."

The presentation of the records followed the introduction of copies of records of the Hotel Pierre, New York, where the wedding was held on January 2, 1944, showing that Murray Garsson, father of Natalie, had footed the hotel bills for the officers. The committee ordered its investigators to obtain records on whether the Government paid the per diem allowance to the officers on the strength of the travel allowances.

Mrs. Bates testified she met Henry Garsson and Freeman at Freeman's home. She said that Freeman had appealed to her to consider the fact that his wife soon was to have a baby.

"Just think of me being in jail," she quoted him as saying, "and her having a baby." Mrs. Bates added that Freeman "patted me on the arms a couple of times, and chucked me under the chin."

The men told her, she said, that what she had told a committee investigation "wouldn't hold any water," but that her testimony "under oath really would count."

Call for Records.

In ordering further War Department records, Mead said that the department "ought to be quick" about turning them up. Then he added that it also should be quick to see that the proper discipline is meted out to the officers.

"It is important, in time of war, when we are ordering troops to jump off landing boats, that there is no encouragement of this kind of extravagance," he declared. Among those shown to have received War Department orders was Albert Jacobson, legal consultant for the Chemical Warfare Service, a key witness in the committee's inquiry.

JUL 24 1946

Others were Cols. Lowell A. Elliott, Gordon B. Kauffman and E. J. Walsh.

Her Testimony.

Mrs. Bates testified that the conversation with her former employers took place on July 12—the day she appeared before an executive session of the committee to tell what she knew about the affairs of the combine. She said that Mrs. Freeman had called her away from her brother's birthday party to the Freeman home, where she met both Freeman and Garsson.

They asked her first what she had told the committee in private session, she said, then quickly got to the point of Jacobson, who has appeared before the committee twice. First he testified that he never had been in the combine's office and didn't know where it was located, but at a later hearing he corrected his testimony and said that he had gone to the office twice to pick up souvenir shells.

Mrs. Bates said that at the Freemans' home she informed Freeman and Garsson that she had told the committee that she had seen Jacobson in the office on two occasions — testimony which she subsequently gave under oath in open session.

Reaction to Disclosure.

"That's bad," she quoted Freeman and Garsson as saying, in reaction to her disclosure. Then she said that they suggested that "I go a little bit hazy" when called back to testify in public.

"Who suggested that?" asked Senator Ferguson. "Both of them," replied Mrs. Bates.

She said that after she informed them that she wasn't going to perjure herself then they "tried to play upon my sympathy." Asked how that attempt was made, she quoted Freeman and Garsson as both saying that the committee was attempting to get indictments, "and unless you go hazy, there will be two innocent men in jail" by the following Monday.

Reply to Question.

In response to a question, she said that she inferred that the two innocent men they mentioned were Freeman and Garsson. She said that she drew that inference because she had read Jacobson's denial that he ever had visited the office.

Soon after Mrs. Bates had finished, the committee called to the witness stand Raymond K. Martin, New York photographer. He testified that he took a series of pictures of a wedding reception and dinner on January 2, 1944, when Murray Garsson's daughter was married.

He identified copies of the pictures as they were handed to him by Chairman Mead, and read the captions affixed to them. The first was "Mrs. Muriel Garsson Herman, maid of honor, embracing Congressman May."

Other captions mentioned Jacobson, Elliott Porter and Waitt as among those present at the festivities. Before hearing the photographer, the committee engaged in a discussion of the failure of Representative May (D.-Ky.) to appear in response to a subpœna which had directed his attendance today at 10 A. M.

The investigating committee held out to May an offer to meet "morning, noon or night" so that he may testify without interference with his duties as a legislator. Mead extended the invitation to May after Ferguson suggested that an early morning or night session might accommodate the Kentucky legislator.

MAY FACES INQUIRY ON WYMAN AFFAIR

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said today that he hoped to question Representative May (D.-Ky.) before the Senate's War Investigating Committee about the construction of Pearl Harbor defenses before the war. Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) disclosed earlier that the committee would investigate the activities of Col. Theodore Wyman Jr., Army district engineer in Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Pearl Harbor investigating committee, in its report on Saturday, recommended a separate inquiry into delays in the construction of a Hawaiian defenses before the war. Both Ferguson and Brewster expressed a desire to learn from May the manner in which the House Military Committee conducted an inquiry into the same subject.

Ferguson told a reporter that the Senate committee previously had started an investigation into the Wyman case, but was sidetracked by the lack of testimony from a witness connected with a contractor engaged in the Pearl Harbor work. The witness, he said, was summoned, but the Senate committee received a call from House military committee aids saying that he was under subpoena by that group, and could not be released to testify before the Senators.

GEN. SMITH TO AID BYRNES AT PARLEY

Ambassador to Moscow Will Go to Paris Conference —Others Are Named

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes announced tonight that an eight-man delegation would assist him at the peace conference that opens in Paris Monday.

Mr. Byrnes said in a statement that Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Ambassador to Russia, would come from Moscow to participate, along with W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Britain.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, William L. Clayton, and his aide, Willard L. Thorpe, will sit on one of the subcommittees dealing with economic questions.

Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn, newly named Ambassador to Italy, will represent the United States in preparing the Italian peace treaty.

Others who will help Mr. Byrnes include Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparations Commissioner, and Benjamin V. Cohen, State Department counselor. Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to Paris, also will be considered a part of the delegation.

Mr. Byrnes is expected to leave for Paris by plane Saturday. Senator Tom Connally of Texas, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who attended the last Foreign Ministers' Council meeting in Paris with Mr. Byrnes, will not attend the opening peace conference sessions, but will advise with Mr. Byrnes when the final treaty drafts are under consideration by the Council, the statement added.

ATOM CONTROL ACCORD SOUGHT

Conferees Attempt to Iron Out Differences.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—House and Senate conferees set out today to compromise differences over atomic control legislation, as a group of scientists contended that certain House proposals would "seriously hinder" development of atomic energy.

Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) told a news conference that some kind of control legislation is necessary, and voiced confidence that the conferees will be able to work out a satisfactory measure.

The big issue is the extent of military influence in the domestic control setup. The House went farther than the Senate in that direction.

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Sent Telegram to Rayburn.

The Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists at the Army's Manhattan atomic bomb project in Oak Ridge, Tenn., said it had protested, in a telegram to Rayburn, against certain security provisions proposed by the House. The telegram said:

"The threat to the personal security of the scientists and their families embodied in the proposed 'security' provisions will drive most competent scientists and engineers out of the Manhattan project. When this happens the Army will be seriously hindered in developing atomic energy for either peace or war purposes, as the Army has always had to depend on the scientists and engineers for every step in development and production."

The telegram asserted the House amendments to the Senate-approved bill, which vested control in civilian hands' were the result of "appalling ignorance of the facts of atomic energy." Irresponsible talk by some House members, the telegram added, has discouraged scientists from joining the Oak Ridge staff and has caused some staff members to begin looking for other jobs.

Members Not Identified.

The association did not identify these House members. Previously however, it had protested statements by Representatice Rankin (D.-Miss.) that there were spies in the Oak Ridge plant. At that time, in a telegram to Rayburn, the association said that if Rankin had such information he should turn it over to the FBI and the Army's security officers at Oak Ridge.

The House and Senate conference committee agreed today on several minor differences between the two chambers, but deferred until tomorrow consideration of controversial matters.

"We succeeded in adjusting many of the differences," Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), head of the Senate conferees, told reporters. "We are working on the less controversial matters now."

Atom-driven Planes 'Practical'

Progress Reported in Studies—Fairchild Company Given Primary Contract.

JUL 24 1946

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Experiments aimed at powering airplanes with atomic energy were reported today to have progressed to the point where the idea appears practical.

That word came from officials of the Army Air Forces on the heels of official disclosure that the aeronautical engine industry is engaged in a co-operative effort to solve the problem.

Major-Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, deputy chief of air staff for research and development, announced the project. The Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corporation, New York, has been given the primary contract, but other companies are working with it.

Lemay said in a statement that "no final solution" has been found and emphasized that it is impossible to estimate when the project may be completed.

Cite Progress.

Other AAF men, however, said enough progress has been made "so that we know that the project is not impractical." They asked not to be quoted by name.

In New York, J. Carlton Ward Jr., Fairchild president, said in a statement that the Navy is "a co-interested partner" in the project.

"The successful application of this power potential," he added, "voids all present barriers to aircraft performance."

From Secretary of War Patterson, meanwhile, came reports on other atomic projects. In a radio address last night, Patterson announced:

The first shipment of radio-active isotopes from the Army's Ridge, Tenn., plant will be made this week. They will be used in medical, biological and industrial research. Medical men have suggested that through isotopes—elements which have been exposed to atomic energy—it will be possible to determine exactly how medicines act within the human body.

Conducting a Study.

In the new Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago, being established by the Manhattan (Army atomic) District, biologists are conducting a study of how the white cells of the blood destroy the bacteria of infection.

At both Hanford, Wash., and Ook Ridge, experiments are planned in generating electric power from the energy released by the reaction of an atomic pile. Patterson said some engineers believe that in ten or twenty years electric power can be produced "at a reasonable cost and one comparing favorably with good practice in the electric utility industry."

Alien 'Blacklists' Available to Trade

Exporters, Importers May Use U. S. War-Time Data

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Although the war-time "blacklists" of foreign firms has been dropped, the Commerce Department said today United States exporters and importers may use the lists to "check the 'political' standing of foreign firms."

Explaining its reason, the department said "the inclusion of a firm on the proclaimed list may have seriously affected its financial and credit standing and altered its position as a credit risk. Many such firms are identified in the minds of the local community as Fascist or Nazi sympathizers."

In wartime, American firms were forbidden to trade with foreign concerns on the list, which carried 5,000 names when it was withdrawn this month.

Guam Base Plan Approved

House Sends Land-Acquisition Legislation to Truman

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—A bill described by Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, as the first step toward fortification of Guam was passed by the House and sent to the White House today.

The bill, passed unanimously, would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire title to certain lands and rights-of-way on the island of Guam.

JUL 24 1946

The House also passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing the expenditure of $6,000,000 for the construction of various civilian facilities, principally public buildings, on the island which were damaged during the war.

$465,000,000 Bill For Relief Signed

Free Press Clause Hits at Russian Censorship

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—President Truman signed into law today a bill providing a new $465,000,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adinistration.

The U. N. R. R. A. allocation contains a section permitting the Secretary of State to deny use of the funds in any countries which he finds do not permit "a reasonable number" of accredited press representatives to report on the agency's operations without censorship restrictions. This provision replaced a stronger "free press" clause which opponents said would be a slap at Russia's censorship practices.

The legislation is known as the Third Deficiency Appropriation Bill. It carries a total of $2,652,860,866.96 in funds for various agencies, including $75,000,000 for O. P. A. operations during the fiscal year which started July 1 and $2,000,000,000 for the Veterans Adinistration.

U.S. CAN BUILD UP WAR STOCKS

Truman Signs Bill But Attacks 'Buy American' Clause

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Legislation allowing the Government to stock up on vital materials for wartime was signed today by President Truman, but he criticized a "buy American" clause in it.

Mr. Truman said in a statement that the provision:

1. Would increase costs.
2. Would further deplete our "inadequate underground reserves."
3. Might conflict with our foreign economic policy.
4. Might hamper the bill's purpose of enlarging the stock of critical raw materials.

Reason For Signing

Mr. Truman explained he signed because of the "over-riding importance" of the Government having the stockpiling power.

Provisions of the 1933 "Buy American" Act are made applicable to stockpile purchases under the new bill. These require, Mr. Truman said, that only articles produced or made from United States materials shall be bought for public use. Exceptions may be made when "Buy American" purchases are determined to be "inconsistent with the public interest" or unreasonable in cost.

POLING HAILS GI MORALS

Says Morale in Germany Also Is Higher Than Charged

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling reported to President Truman today that the morale and the morals of United States troops in Germany were much higher than isolated incidents of misbehavior might indicate. Dr. Poling, minister of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia and president of the World Christian Endeavor Union, talked with the President about his recent visit to London, Paris and Berlin.

"The Army is a cross-section of America," Dr. Poling said afterward, "and those who misbehave misrepresent the majority."

Dr. Poling said he deplored a tendency toward demobilization on the home front, asserting that the best understood language "is the language of strength." By that, he said he meant "physical, moral and spiritual strength."

TERMINAL LEAVE PAY BILL PASSES

Measure Gets Senate Approval by Voice Vote; Returned to House.

WASHINGTON, July 23. — (AP) The Senate tonight passed legislation granting an estimated $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in terminal leave pay to enlisted men in the armed forces and those already discharged.

JUL 24 1946

The Senate approved the measure on a voice vote and returned it to the House—which had passed a similar bill unanimously—for consideration of changes. The chief of these is a plan, sponsored by President Truman, which provides for most of the payments to be made in bonds instead of cash.

Enlisted men now discharged would receive compensation up to 120 days pay, on the basis of 2 1-2 days leave for each months of service. Officers already are entitled to terminal leave pay.

Shout Down Amendments

Before final action, the Senate shouted down two amendments by Senator Pepper (D-Fla) which would have made it possible for the veterans to get their payments in cash, or in bonds cashable in six months.

The senate instead provided for making the bulk of the payments in interest bearing, non-transferrable bonds instead of the cash allotments the House had approved.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo) said the Treasury and Budget bureau had urged the bond plan "to prevent inflation."

When Senator Overton (D-La) observed that the United States "has done more for its veterans than any other nation," Johnson agreed, and added:

"We have the best veterans on earth. We want to reward them generously, for they have performed magnificently for us."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) protested that the bill calls for "an utterly unjustifiable expenditure of a huge sum." He argued that the GI bill of rights provides "liberal" treatment of former servicemen.

"We've come to the time when we cannot continue to spend federal funds in the way proposed here," he said.

He declared that because lieutenants and captains received both terminal pay and mustering out pay, the same "mistake" ought not to be made for all servicemen.

But Senator Knowland (R-Calif), who served in the Army as an enlisted man and officer, declared that GI's are entitled to receive the terminal pay to correct an "inequality" with officers.

Reject Hart's Plan

By a vote of 44 to 33, the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Hart (R-Conn) which would have granted automatic promotions to American prisoners of war as well as subsistence allowances during the period of their captivity.

Johnson, opposing the amendment, called attention to the fact that President Truman vetoed similar legislation in the form of a separate bill, and declared there would be no surer way to kill the pending measure.

"Concealed Bonus"

The Senate also defeated, 67 to 12, an amendment which would have required veterans applying for terminal leave pay to deduct the amount of their mustering out pay. It was proposed by Senator Ball (R-Minn), who called the bill a "concealed bonus."

Ball declared that most of the payments would go to 'able-bodied young men between the ages of 25 and 30" and that such men "should be able, in this full employment period, to stand on their own feet and make their way without handouts."

"This is not an attempt to correct an injustice," he continued, "but rather an attempt to pay a 'little bonus' to 11,000,000 veterans in an election year."

In rejecting the Pepper quick-cash amendments, the Senate followed the advice of treasury officials and of Paul H. Appleby, acting budget director, who informed Johnson in a letter that the five-year bond plan would be "acceptable" to the President.

Johnson told the Senate he feared Mr. Truman would veto the bill if it provided payments in cash or in bonds cashable in six months.

He explained that the purpose of the five-year bonds is "to stagger the load on the treasury," and said the system had been endorsed by leading veterans' organizations.

"They think the dollar is at its low value today and there will be goods on the shelf to buy when the bonds become payable in five years," he added.

Pepper argued that many veterans need the cash now, to help pay school expenses and for similar purposes. Backing him up, Senator Chavez (D-NM) declared he recalled no senator worrying about inflation when officers—but not enlisted men—were paid for terminal league.

Senator Olin Johnston (D-SC) told reporters after the final vote that he did not think it was "treating the boys right" to deny them cash payments. He decided that within a year they will be given the right to cash their bonds.

Deny Truman Gave Chiang Helicopter

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—White House aids said today that President Truman has never given Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a helicopter, so far as they knew.

The pro-Government Central Daily News said yesterday at Nanking that the helicopter was given to Chiang for use in flying from the Yangtze River to Kuling, 3,500 feet up a mountain.

United States Air Forces in Nanking said they had no knowledge of a helicopter in that area.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, said he had no knowledge of such a gift, and added: "I don't think the President has any helicopters to give away."

Adm. Bernhard Retires

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today the retirement of Rear Admiral Alva D. Bernhard, sixty, commander of naval air bases, 11th Naval District, San Diego, and Captain William N. Thornton, forty-nine, assistant industrial manager, 9th Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill.

HOUSE GOODS PRICES FOUND ABOUT SAME

Plants Generally Not Withholding Products, CPA Survey Shows

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Manufacturers generally have neither withheld goods nor markedly raised prices on household appliances during the OPA holiday, John D. Small, civilian production administrator, reported tonight.

A survey by CPA showed only about a two per cent average increase in prices of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar products, Small said.

Cites Fear Of Inflation

"The manufacturers of hard goods have shown laudable restraint and made a pretty good record for themselves," Small said. "An amazingly large number of business men are afraid of inflation and reluctant to make price increases."

So far, CPA's fears that firms would withhold finished goods in hopes of higher prices later were proved groundless by spot check of 200 companies throughout the nation, the administrator added.

Only in cotton "gray goods"—unfinished cloth—and in softwood lumber on the West Coast were supplies stated to have accumulated in volume sufficient to warrant action by the compliance division.

Act On Inventories

Such steps, to force inventories down to permitted levels, are now being taken, it was reported by CPA's compliance director, Morris S. Verner.

CPA last week threw inventory controls over a score of finished household products and building materials, ruling that manufacturers could not keep on hand more than 30 days' production. At that time a CPA official said there was little evidence of hoarding or withholding but "we want to avoid the possibility of it."

"A sampling in the Detroit area indicated that none of the companies checked was withholding products from the market, but each complained that it was having production difficulties because of material shortages or labor difficulties," Verner's compliance reports said.

Farm Equipment Checked

This check, he added, covered tires, office machinery, electric ranges, farm equipment, radios and similar goods.

Low inventories also prevailed in New York, New Jersey, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis areas, the CPA official reported.

Some withholding of cotton grey goods was indicated in New England mills "due principally to price uncertainty and the increased cost of raw cotton," CPA investigators were told. Contracts for July deliveries were being carried out, but the mills "apparently did not intend to make later deliveries," the agency said.

Reports were received from the West Coast apparel industry that some raw cotton distributors were refusing to make shipments to textile mills, CPA said.

Increased inventories of softwood lumber were reported on the Pacific Coast and small lumber mills in northern California apparently were holding back some Douglas fir, CPA was informed.

Livestock price rises also were felt at some other leading stockyard terminals. Hogs were $1.50 a hundredweight higher at Omaha, Neb.; $1.00 higher at Sioux City, Ia., and Pittsburgh, Pa; 25 to 75 cents higher at Buffalo, N. Y.; and 50 cents higher at Indianapolis, Ind.

Cattle reached $25.00 at St. Louis, Mo.; $22.50 at Pittsburgh, and $22.00 at Indianapolis.

Twelve principal terminals handled an estimated 66,200 hogs today, compared with 79,945 a week ago, and 44,663 a year ago and 49,300 head of cattle today, compared with 72,624 a week, and 51,371 a year ago.

BEEF, PORK COSTS ADVANCE DESPITE BUYERS' STRIKE

CHICAGO, July 23—(AP) Despite a wave of buyer slowdown throughout the country, prices on live beef and pork today jumped to the highest levels since last Wednesday at Union Stockyards.

A $26.00 peak on prime cattle was only 35 cents under the all-time record set last week, and the $21.50 tidemark well established today on good and choice hogs was 50 cents under the modern record.

The price rise extended through much of the market, running to 75 cents and $1.00 a hundred pounds on hogs and 50 cents on cattle. Some lower grades which did not rise held at least steady with Monday's prices.

Supplies Diminish

Market analysts said diminished supplies accounted for the boost, house action approving OPA compromise legislation—news of which previously has served to depress prices—occurred after the market's close.

Michael Mann, executive secretary of the Chicago Industrial Union Council, credited a slowdown of purchases with deflating meat prices at the retail level.

He said a spot check of Chicago groceries and meat markets indicated the slowdown "is reducing runaway meat prices." Hamburger, he added, dropped from 45 cents at one store to 30 cents, compared with a ceiling proce of 23 cents. Corned beef declined from a $1.65 a pound Thursday to $1.39, compared with an 88-cent ceiling under OPA.

More White Bread Forecast

Prospective Bumper Corn and Wheat Crops Also May Bring More Beer.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Prospective record-smashing crops of corn and wheat raised the possibility today of whiter bread, larger loaves and, perhaps, more beer, once the harvests are in. At the same time the bumper crop outlook put pressure on Government officials to decide soon whether to resume buying of grain for famine relief.

An official of the Department of Agriculture close to policy making told a reporter that it is possible there may be some easing of domestic restrictions on consumption of grains if the excellent crops prospects are realized. He asked not to be quoted by name.

Present regulations:

1. Prevent flour millers from producing for domestic demand more than 85 per cent of their 1945 output.

2. Require extraction of 80 per cent of wheat when flour is ground instead of the normal 72.

3. Cut bread loaf weights by 10 per cent.

4. Restrict use of grain in production of alcoholic beverages.

When the OPA died on June 30, the Department of Agriculture immediately stopped purchasing meat and wheat for foreign relief. The withdrawal was due in part to the desire not to add to demand at a time when there were no ceilings, and, in part, to not knowing whether foreign governments would pay the higher costs. Since then, the department has been waiting to see whether—and in what form—the OPA would be put back into operation.

In a special report yesterday, the department said the indicated corn crop, based on July 15 prospects, would total 3,487,976,000 bushels. The present record was set in 1944 when 3,228,000,000 bushels were produced.

The wheat crop is expected to hit a new top of 1,132,075,000 bushels, as compared with a record 1945 output of 1,123,143,000 bushels.

On the basis of prospects two weeks ago, the figures meant an indicated improvement in the corn crop of about 146,000,000 bushels and of 42,000,000 in wheat.

With the OPA's future still uncertain, the Department of Agriculture official said no decisions had been reached on relief buying. He added:

"However, if price controls go back on grain within the next few weeks, the set-aside (for Government buying) probably will be reinstated and the Government will pay up to the ceiling price even though it is higher than what existed June 30.

"In that case, it would decide whether grain handlers would have to set aside for the Government 50 per cent of the wheat they handled as previously or a revised figure.

"As far as meat purchases are concerned, there is some feeling that the department will not go bask into the market even if controls are re-established, except possibly to buy for UNRRA. The assumption is that foreign nations could do as well for themselves by buying direct from the packers.

"On the other hand if controls are not re-established on grains, the Government probably would not re-establish any set-aside system but instead buy in the open market."

576,721 NEW HOMES APPROVED FOR VETS

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) Approval has been granted for construction of 576,721 houses and apartments with priority aid under the Veterans Emergency Housing program, Housing Expeditor Wilson W. Wyatt reported today.

The total covers the period from Jan. 15, when the housing priority was created, through June 28.

Of the authorized new dwellings, 160,087 were to be built for rent and 38 per cent of these were to command $50 a month rental or less. Of the houses to be built for sale, 35.5 per cent were to be priced at $6,500 or less.

ARMY B-25 CRASHES

Hartford, Conn., July 23 (A. P.).—The crew of an Army B-25 escaped unhurt when the plane crash-landed at Brainard Field during a heavy rainstorm last night. Turned away from Mitchel Field because of the weather, the plane, piloted by Lieut. F. J. Henke, smashed into a pair of runway flood lights and sheared off a cable carrying 2,700 volts of electricity in the airport's lighting system.

Brainard Field officials said that the plane was en route from Pittsburgh to New York after returning from Kansas where it aided in the search for a crashed C-47 Army transport plane. They said the plane's pilot reported circling Mitchel Field for more than an hour in the storm before being ordered to find a landing here.

The plane's damage was said to be light.

Foreign Trade School

Will Train Young Men for Service in Latin-America

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 23 (AP).—The American Institute for Foreign Trade, a non-profit school organized by ranking Army officers and western business men to train young men for governmental and commercial service in Latin-American countries, will open Oct. 1 at Thunderbird Field, where thousands of military pilots received flight instruction during the war.

The field, noted for its architectural beauty and elaborate landscaping, was purchased by the institute from the government through the War Assets Administration.

Finley Peter Dunne jr., of Weston, Mass., former Army Air Forces lieutenant colonel, who will be secretary-treasurer and director of student personnel, listed these primary objejctives:

1. To serve young men by preparing them to engage effectively in trade relations with neighboring countries.

2. To serve business and the government by providing specially equipped men for executive and other positions in inter-American trade.

3. To serve world peace by helping to foster understanding between the United States and other nations.

FREED SOVIET OFFICER DEPARTS FROM SEATTLE

SEATTLE, July 23—(AP) Russian Navy Lt. Nicolai Gregorvich Redin; his wife, Galina, and their baby daughter, Irina, bade Seattle goodby today. They were enroute to Portland to board a ship for home.

Lieutenant Redin was acquitted by a federal court jury last week of charges of espionage and conspiracy in connection with secret Navy plans and specifications for its new design destroyer tender, the USS Yellowstone, built here. He was attached to the Soviet Purchasing Commission here.

He told interviewers as he left his apartment today that one of the good things he experienced in the United States were his contacts with American businessmen and Navy officers. "The American people will always have a friendship with us," he added.

"I'll be there, too," Mrs. Redin smiled when an interviewer asked what might happen if Redin was interviewed by Stalin.

30. 14-4325

Shriners Open San Francisco Meeting With Dazzling Parade

San Francisco, July 23 (AP)—Fezzed and bedecked nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine today officially opened their victory convention with a dazzling parade, followed by the convening of the Imperial Council's seventy-second annual session in the War Memorial Opera House.

President Truman, who for days has been denying persistent rumors he would be present in person, sent a message to fellow members of the order: "Fraternal greetings and my good wishes for a successful convention."

Presided Over Council

Howard M. McKinley, past potentate and director general, and Washington I. Kohnke, of the Islam Host Temple, were chosen to preside over the council session.

In addition to United States and Shrine standards, the flags of Canada and Mexico played a prominent part in the ceremonies.

The Canadian flag was formally received by Screen Actor and Producer Harold Lloyd, a Shrine imperial priest and and prophet of Al Malaikah Temple. Harvey A. Beffa, imperial marshall of Moolah Temple (St. Louis), received the Mexican flag.

Gov. Earl Warren, of California, and Mayor Roger Lapham rode with Shrine bigwigs in the parade and were on the program of addresses at the council session.

Others On Program

Others included Gen. H. H. (Hap) Arnold, retired chief of the United States Army Air Force; Robert B. Gaylord, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment; Francis V. Keesley, past grand master and treasurer of the grand lodge, and the new Imperial Potentate, George H. Rowe, of Ismailia Temple, Buffalo, N.Y.

The morning parade took two and a half hours to pass as a navy blimp cruised at low altitude, jet-propelled fighter planes swooped noisily overhead and a sky-writer kept necks craning.

Shrine headquarters estimated there were 15,000 paraders, 25,000 Shriners and some 100,000 visitors all told in the city for the first big postwar convention to be staged here in the prewar manner.

Breach Of Enemy Trading Act Laid To Some GI's In Germany

JUL 24 1946

New York, July 23 (AP)—American GI's in the occupied zones of Germany and Austria are acquiring "sleeper interests" in German property in violation of the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act, a State Department official said today.

"They buy into property that isn't blocked or hasn't been earmarked for reparations without registering title, with the idea of cashing in at a later date, say, five or six years from now, when conditions are better," he said at a press conference suggested by a State Department representative.

Germans Co-Operate Gladly

The spokesman declared GI's were using black-market funds, or funds shipped from home or the proceeds from commercial items shipped from the United States and converted into reichmarks.

"The Germans co-operate gladly," he added. "They are willing to sell 51 per cent of anything they own, because, to them, 49 per cent interest in an American-owned project is better than anything 100 per cent German-owned."

No action by the Government had been decided on, he said, because the deals were all under cover and could not be identified until titles were registered, which may not be for years.

Cracking Down On 'Carpetbaggers'

He said, however, the Government was cracking down on "carpetbaggers" by restricting the number of American visitors to Germany to something fewer than 100 per month.

Thousands of people who claim they held stock in German industry before the war now are petitioning the Government for permission to visit Germany for a first-hand inspection of their interests.

"Among these are carpetbaggers who seek privileges. They will be disappointed," he said.

The State Department official held only a bleak outlook for Americans who expected a return of profits from their prewar holdings or investments in the defunct Axis countries.

"Not for 30, or 50 years, if ever, will a normal flow of profits be returned," he said.

PALESTINE

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LONDON ANOUNCED TODAY THAT AT LEAST FOUR PROMINENT JEWS WERE KILLED IN THE KING DAVID HOTEL BLAST. DESCRIBED AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF PALESTINE, THE FOUR WERE LISTED AS:

DAY

JULIUS JACOBS, FORMERLY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, WHO AS HEAD OF THE WAR SUPPLY BOARD ASSISTED DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE INDUSTRY DURING HOSTILITIES.

JUL 24 1946

VICTOR LEVI, ASSISTANT FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

LEO BAUM, ASSISTANT TO THE PALESTINE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

ZVI SHIMSKI, RECENTLY NAMED TO THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

LISTED AS INJURED WAS E.SPERLING, DESCRIBED AS AN AMERICAN WHO SERVED IN THE JEWISH LEGION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WHOSE SONS SERVED IN THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE RECENT WAR. THE AGENCY, HOWEVER, WAS UNABLE TO GIVE HIS FULL NAME OR HOME ADDRESS.

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ADD 4TH BY (PALESTINE) XXXEVER

BRITAIN HAS MADE IT PLAIN -- AND HAS REITERATED -- THAT THE RESTORATION OF ORDER IS ESSENTIAL AND THAT SHE CANNOT SUPPORT THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS UNTIL THIS PREREQUISITE IS FULFILLED.

THE NEWEST OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE SIMILARLY IS REGARDED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS HAVING STRENGTHENED THE POSITION OF THE ARABS, WHO MAINTAIN THAT THEIR SAFETY IS PROGRESSIVELY MENACED BY JEWISH IMMIGRATION. THIS IS PARTICULARLY REGRETTED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE BECAUSE IT REINFORCES ARAB RESISTANCE TO ANY PROPOSALS FOR THE DISARMAMENT OF MOSLEMS IN PALESTINE.

YESTERDAY'S BOMBING BROUGHT SHARP EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM THE BRITISH PRESS, WHICH TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE INCIDENT WAS LIKELY TO DELAY A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE WHOLE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

"ONLY INSENSATE FANATICISM, A PRODUCT OF PERVERTED PROPAGANDA, CAN EXPLAIN YESTERDAY'S OUTRAGE," DECLARED THE TIMES OF LONDON. "THE INDISCRIMINATE NATURE OF THE ATTACK NECESSARILY RESULTED IN THE KILLING OR MAIMING OF MANY HARMLESS INDIVIDUALS AGAINST WHOM JEWISH TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS CAN HAVE CHERISHED NO GRUDGE X X X

"SUCH AN INVERSION OF VALUES, WHICH IS CLEARLY CONTRARY TO THE DICTATES OF JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY ALIKE, IMPERILS THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CAUSE IT CLAIMS TO PROMOTE. OF ALL PEOPLE ON EARTH, THE JEWISH COMMUNITY HAVE MOST TO GAIN BY THE REMOVAL OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FROM THE MINDS OF MEN. IT CAN ONLY BE FOSTERED BY VIOLENCE OF THIS KIND."

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE, OBSERVING THAT "NOTHING IS ACHIEVED" BY ACTS OF TERRORISM IN WHICH "INNOCENT PEOPLE ARE KILLED OR MAIMED, PROPERTY IS DAMAGED AND PASSIONS AROUSED", DECLARED:

"SUCH OUTRAGES X X X ONLY INVITE NEW REPRESSION."

SAID THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY GRAPHIC:

"NO PEOPLE HAS SUFFERED MORE OR GAINED LESS BY RESORT TO VIOLENCE THAN THE JEWS. THESE CRIMINAL OUTBURSTS MIGHT, IN THEIR RESULT, BE ENGINEERED BY ANTI-SMITES, SO PREJUDICIAL ARE THEY TO GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY TELEGRAPH DEPLORED THE FACT THAT "THESE MURDERS X X X OCCURRED ON THE VERY DAY WHEN THE BRITISH CABINET X X X WERE MEETING TO CONSIDER THEIR POLICY."

MK512AED

(Advance) Jerusalem, July 23--(AP)--The Palestine government released tonight the names of 14 officials missing, so far as can be ascertained, in the bombing of government offices in the King David Hotel Monday.

DAY

JUL 24 1946

The statement added that "it must not necessarily be assumed, however, that hope in respect of those persons need be abandoned as yet." The names were:

Geoffrey Walsh, Brig. Peter Smith-Derrien, D. G. Kennedy, Robin Platts, E. W. Keyes, G. T. Farley, F. W. G. Blankinsop, B. C. Gibbs, a man named Stockley, Julius Jacobs, Victor Levi, R. C. Musgrave, Levi Baum and A. J. Mantura.

JUL 24 1946

The government did not identify the missing persons as to jobs, but they are all secretariat officials. Jacobs has been acting financial secretary

[redacted]

to the Palestine government for several weeks.

Five government typists also were listed as missing.

Jerusalem, July 23--(AP)--Charles G. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh investment broker visiting Palestine as national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and his wife escaped the blast which yesterday destroyed part of the King David Hotel at which they were staying.

The couple were away from the hotel visiting friends when the explosion occurred.

"We didn't know anything about it until we heard it on the radio," Rosenbloom said. "Our room was in the rear of the hotel which still stands, and nothing among our belongings was damaged."

The Rosenblooms have been in Palestine since May 28. They expect to return to the United States sometime in August. They have been visiting Rosenbloom's cousins, one of whom, David Schlesinger, has been interned in the Rafa prison camp since the British arrested many Jewish leaders June 29.

JUL 24 1946

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LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE EVENING NEWS TODAY INTERPRETED THE GOVERNMENT'S NARROW VICTORY YESTERDAY IN THE BEXLEY BY-ELECTION FOR PARLIAMENT AS AN INDICATION THAT THE REPUTATION OF THE DOMINANT BRITISH LABOR PARTY "HAS TRANISHED SADLY."

MAJ.E.ASHLEY BREMALL, THE LABOR CANDIDATE, WON BY 1,851 VOTES COM-

30.24-4327

PARED WITH A LEAD OF 11,763 FOR LABOR OVER THE CONSERVATIVES WHEN MRS. J.L.ADAMSON WON THE BEXLEY SEAT IN A THREE-CANDIDATE RACE JULY 5, 1944.

THE WINNER YESTERDAY POLLED ABOUT 5,000 FEWER VOTES THAN WENT FOR LABOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION A YEAR AGO, AND THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION GAINED ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER.

THE LABOR PERCENTAGE IN BEXLEY DROPPED FROM 57 TO 52 WHILE THE CONSERVATIVE RETURNS MOUNTED FROM 30 TO 48 PERCENT.

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN MARSHAD GEORGI ZHUKOV HAS BEEN DEMOTED TO A MINOR MILITARY POST ARE DESCRIBED BY THE LONDON OBSRVER AS "AN IMPORTANT EPISODE IN THE TUG OF WAR BETWEEN PARTY AND ARMY" IN THE SOVIET UNION.

IN A WORLD COPYRIGHTED COLUMN THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER SAID THE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS WERE THAT ZHUKOM HAD BEEN DISMISSED FROM THE POST OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE RED ARMY GROUND FORCES AND DEMOTED COMMANDER OF THE GARRISON OF O

AND APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE GARRISON OF ODESSA.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID A PRECEDENT FOR THE MOVE "SHOULD PERHAPS BE SOUGHT IN THE CAREER OF MARSHAL (MICHAIL NIKOLAEVICH) TUKHACHEVSKY WHO, FROM CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE RED ARMY, HAD BECOME COMMANDER OF SOME PROVINCIAL GARRISON JUST A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION" WITH SEVEN OTHERS IN 1937 FOR TREASON. "HOWEVER, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE SEQUEL TO MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S DEGRADATION WILL BE EQUALLY TRAGIC," THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED.

AFTER REVIEWING ZHUKOV'S CAREER SINCE THE END OF THE WAR, THE OBSERVER REMARKED THAT CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE SOVIET HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN HAD KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT THE MARSHAL WAS "FALLING INTO DISGRACE" AND THAT IT WAS SAID STALIN "CHARGED THE STURDY, STIFF AND BEMEDALLED CONQUEROR OF HITLER'S CAPITAL WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE APPALLING BREAKDOWN IN THE DISCIPLINE OF THE SOVIET TROOPS IMMEDIATELY AFTER VICTORY, A BREAKDOWN THAT HAS COST RUSSIA A TREMENDOUS LOSS OF PRESTIGE."

"HOWEVER, THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE HAD PROBABLY LAIN DEEPER," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED. "MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S PRESENT ECLIPSE IS AN IMPORTANT EPISODE IN THE TUG OF WAR BETWEEN PARTY AND ARMY, A TUG OF WAR THAT HAS SEEMED TO DOMINATE RUSSIAN POLITICAL LIFE EVER SINCE THE 'CEASE-FIRE', THOUGH IT HAS NEVER BEEN OPENLY SPOKEN OF INSIDE RUSSIA X X X

"THE COMPLIMENTS AND THE TRIBUTES MAY HAVE GONE TO THE HEADS OF SOME OF THE VICTORIOUS GENERALS AND MARSHALS AND KINDLED IN THEM DREAMS OF POWER. AFTER THE WAR THE PARTY HAS QUITE OBVIOUSLY HAD SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS AND DECIDED TO REASSERT ITSELF AS THE 'SOVEREIGN OF THE PEOPLE.'

"IN THIS IT HAS HAD STALIN'S POWERFUL BACKING. THE TUG OF WAR HAS CERTAINLY NOT YET COME TO A DEFINITE END. THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ODESSA GARRISON MAY NOT HAVE SPOKEN HIS LAST WORD -- YET. WILL THE WINGS OF HISTORY EVER AGAIN TOUCH HIS BROAD, PEASANT-LIKE BEMEDALLED CHEST?"

SN246PED

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT "DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS" IN CHINA "ARE URGING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO FULFILL ITS PROMISES CONCERNING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS".

THE RADIO BROADCAST A TASS DISPATCH QUOTING SHANGHAI PAPERS AS SAYING THAT THE CHIMESE HOME MINISTRY HAD ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS "CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING HOUSES AND NEWSPAPERS, INCLUDING THE NEWSPAPER CHOW PAO".

"COMMENTING ON THE REPORT OF THE SUSPENSION FOR ONE WEEK OF WEN KWEI PAO, THE ORGAN OF THE CHINESE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, THE NEWSPAPER CHIAO SHEN PAO SAYS THAT THIS IS 'THE GREATEST DISGRACE OF THE SHANGHAI PRESS SINCE VICTORY DAY,'" THE BROADCAST SAID.

VS738AED

EDITORS:

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD BREAD, IN 4TH GRAF BEGINNING "TWO GROUPS X X X, SUB THE FOLLOWING FOR LAST SENTENCE BEGINNING "BELFAST X X AND ENDING X X THE PROTEST."

NORTHERN IRELAMD BAKERS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY AT BELFAST TONIGHT NOT TO JOIN THE DELIVERYMEN IN THE STRIKE AND ONE SPOKESMAN SAID "WE TOOK THE DECISION BECAUSE WE SUPPORT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT. BREAD RATIONING HAS GOT TO BE."

IN LONDON, X X X 5TH GRAF PREV.

RB635PED

U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL BEGIN DISCUSSIONS TOMORROW ON THE KEY PROPOSAL IN THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN--CREATION OF AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

ALTHOUGH THIS PROPOSAL ALREADY HAS BEEN DISCUSSED BOTH FORMALLY AMD INFORMALLY, THE DELEGATES HAVE NOW REACHED THE STAGE WHERE THEY INTEND TO SEEK A YES OR NO DECISION ON THE BROAD QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

THE DISCUSSIONS WILL TAKE PLACE IN A CLOSED MEETING OF COMMITTEE NO.2, WHICH HAS BEEN SET UP TO MAKE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ATOMIC COMMISSION ON QUESTIONS OF CONTROL. OTHER COMMITTEES ARE CONSIDERING PROBLEMS SUCH AS DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL USES AND COMPLEX LEGAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE VETO.

AT THE INITIAL MEETING OF COMMITTEE NO.2 LAST WEDNESDAY, IT WAS DECIDED TO DISPOSE OF THE GENERAL QUESTION OF WHETHER TO CREATE AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BEFORE DISCUSSING SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OUTLAWING THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.

ALTHOUGH AT LEAST 10 OF THE 12 DELEGATES ALREADY HAVE EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF THE U.S. PLAN IN PRINCIPLE, SOME OF THEM EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE DISCUSSIONS MIGHT BE PROLONGED BY RUSSIAN OPPOSITION.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO INDICATED LAST WEEK THAT HE WOULD SPEAK TOMORROW ON THE LENGTHY U.S. MEMORANDUM DEALING WITH THE QUESTION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS MEMORANDUM NOT ONLY GOES INTO THE WHOLE QUESTION OF WHAT POWERS THE AUTHORITY SHOULD HAVE AND HOW ITS REGULATIONS SHOULD BE ENFORCED, BUT ALSO PROPOSED THAT THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD AGREE BY TREATY TO GIVE UP THEIR VETO RIGHTS LON ATOMIC MATTERS.

IN VIEW OF HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENTS, GROMYKO WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE SHARP ISSUE WITH SEVERAL OF THE U.S. PROPOSALS, PARTICULARLY THE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE VETO AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ATOMIC REGULATIONS.

THIS MAY SPARK ANOTHER LENGTHY DEBATE.

ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH MAY PROLONG THE DISCUSSIONS IS A NEW U.S. MEMORANDUM, WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE SUBMITTED NEXT WEEK, OUTLINING THE TIMETABLE UNDER WHICH THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE CONTROL PLAN WOULD GO INTO EFFECT.

THIS INVOLVES ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS IN THE ENTIRE ATOMIC DISCUSSION--THE QUESTION OF WHEN THE UNITED STATES WILL STOP PRODUCING ATOMIC BOMBS AND TURN OVER SECRET ATOMIC INFORMATION TO THE AUTHORITY.

RUSSIA INSISTS THAT THE OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC WEAPONS SHOULD BE THE FIRST STEP IN ANY CONTROL PLAN, WHILE THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS THAT A STRONG SYSTEM OF CONTROL SHOULD BE SET UP BEFORE SHE IS WILLING TO STOP PRODUCING THE LETHAL BOMBS.

A15 JUL 24 1946

WITH THESE ISSUES COMING UP FOR DEBATE, THE ATOMIC CONTROL PROBLEM CONTINUED TO OVERSHADOW THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH HAS BEEN ENJOYING A LULL FOR ALMOST A MONTH SINCE ITS LAST DEBATE ON POLAND'S CHARGES THAT FRANCO SPAIN THREATENED WORLD PEACE.

THE COUNCIL MEETS TOMORROW AFTERNOON, BUT IT APPEARED THE SESSION WOULD BE CONFINED TO ROUTINE MATTERS. IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD TAKE UP THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN SIAM AND FRANCE, BUT SIAM HAS ASKED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS BE POSTPONED UNTIL A SIAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM BANGKOK.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE ON THE ACTIVE AGENDA OF THE COUNCIL AT THE MOMENT. A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED TO START DELIBERATIONS THIS WEEK ON APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N. SO FAR APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM ALBANIA, AFGHANISTAN, OUTER MONGOLIA AND TRANSJORDAN. SIAM ALSO HAS INFORMED THE U.N. THAT SHE INTENDS TO APPLY SHORTLY.

OTHER U.N. DEVELOPMENTS:

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, CALLED BY THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, COMPLETED A MONTH'S WORK AND SIGNED A NEWLY FINISHED CONSTITUTION FOR A WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

THE U.N. ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD RECEIVED NO OBJECTIONS TO A PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM SEPT. 3 TO SEPT. 23 TO PREVENT AN OVERLAP OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE. AS A RESULT, THE ASSEMBLY MEETING HAS BEEN POSTPONED DEFINITELY UNTIL SEPT. 23.

THE U.N. ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ITS STATISTICAL DIVISION WOULD TAKE OVER THE ACTIVITIES AND MOST OF THE STAFF OF THE ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND TRANSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AUGUST 1.

VS327AED

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-A RUPTURE OF PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT'S TRI-PARTITE GOVERNMENT WAS AVOIDED TODAY WHEN THE CABINET, AFTER SIX HOURS OF DELIBERATION, AGREED ON "GENERAL INCREASES OF SALARIES" FOR FRENCH WORKERS.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING MADE NO MENTION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE INCREASES.

THE CABINET DISCUSSED RECOMMENDATIONS OF A RECENT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE FOR A 25 PERCENT WAGE INCREASE FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WORKERS. BIDAULT AND HIS POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) PARTY PREVIOUSLY HAD OPPOSED INCREASES OF MORE THAN 15 PERCENT.

A GOVERNMENT CRISIS WAS THREATENED WHEN FRENCH LABOR UNIONS INSISTED THAT A GENERAL 25 PERCENT INCREASE BE CARRIED OUT.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE MINISTERS HAD AGREED THAT FINDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE--COMPOSED OF EMPLOYER, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS--WOULD ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO "ACHIEVE A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER WHILE SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS OF PUBLIC FINANCES AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY."

IN CONSEQUENCE, THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO INCREASE SALARIES AND TO "ESTABLISH EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

JK1242AED

JUL 24 1946

PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-GEORGES BIDAULT, PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF FRANCE, WILL OPEN THE 21-NATION EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN LUXEMBOURG PALACE MONDAY WITH AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES, A FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONFERENCE PROBABLY WILL BE DEVOTED TO TECHNICAL DETAILS.

HJ359PED

"IT APPEARS ESTABLISHED," THE CHARGES CONTINUED, "THAT THESE DOCUMENTS DID NOT CONSTITUTE AN AGREEMENT RATIFIED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BUT RATHER A DRAFT AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD HAVE MADE FLANDIN BELIEVE THERE WAS A REAL PACT."

EXISTENCE OF SUCH A PACT WAS ASSERTED BY PETAIN AT HIS TRIAL LAST YEAR AND DENIED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

TAKING THE STAND, FLANDIN SAID A SON OF HIS HAD SERVED IN THE ALLIED ARMIES AND A DAUGHTER IN THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT. HE DECLARED THAT FROM AN EARLY DATE HIS POLICIES HAD BEEN BASED ON HIS "UNSHAKEABLE CONVICTION THAT IT WAS INCONCEIVABLE GERMANY WOULD FOREGO VIOLATING THE VERSAILLES TREATY PROGRESSIVELY AND SYSTEMATICALLY."

JK957PED ADD Versailles (Pact) x x x BOGE

BERLIN, JULY 23-(AP)-THE SOVIET-ENDORSED PLAN FOR THE NATIONALIZATION OF FORMER NAZI-OWNED INDUSTRIES, FIRST ADOPTED IN LOWER SAXONY, IS GOING TO BE EXTENDED TO BRANDENBURG, ANOTHER PROVINCE IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, IT WAS INDICATED TODAY.

THE PROPERTIES INVOLVED ARE CLASSIFIED AS HAVING BELONGED TO WAR CRIMINALS AND ACTIVE NAZIS.

ON JUNE 30 THE VOTERS OF SAXONY APPROVED EXPROPRIATION AND STATE OWNERSHIP OF ABOUT 500 SUCH PLANTS IN A PLEBISCITE.

THE BRITISH-LICENSED BERLIN TELEGRAF REPORTED TODAY THAT IN BRADENBURG 720 ENTERPRISES HAD BEEN LISTED FOR EXPROPRIATION.

BD905AED

JUL 24 1946

30.24-4329

ROME, JULY 23-(AP)-A NAPLES DISPATCH TO THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LATE BENITO MUSSOLINI'S TWO YOUNGEST CHILDREN, ROMANO AND ANNA MARIA, HAD OPENED A SMALL CABARET AT FORIO D'ISCHIA NEAR THERE.

IN THE CABARET, A RECONDITIONED FISHERMAN'S HUT, ANNA MARIA SERVES AS HOSTESS WHILE ROMANO HELPS OUT THE LITTLE ORCHESTRA WITH SELECTIONS ON AN ACCORDION, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE ARTICLE SAID MUSSOLINI'S WIDOW, DONNA RACHELE, SPENT MOST OF HER DAYS DOING HOUSEWORK AND LEFT HER RESIDENCE ONLY TO MAKE HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES.

VS657AED

Naples, Wednesday, July 24--(ap)--One Italian [redacted] was killed and 20 others were wounded at Salerno last night when shots were exchanged between Allied soldiers and civilians.

JUL 24 1946

The shooting occurred after a table was thrown into the street from the window of a Canadian Club.

apl/claverinis 000145/tho/1042p

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JULY 23-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL TITO SAID IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA WOULD FIGHT AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE TO "CORRECT THE LINE" ESTABLISHED FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIESTE - VENEZIA GIULIA ISSUE BY THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS.

"MINISTER MOLOTOV (OF RUSSIA) FOUGHT FOR OUR RIGHTFUL CAUSE AS BEST HE COULD, BUT HE HAD TO YIELD IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE CONFERENCE FROM BREAKING DOWN," TITO SAID. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DECIDED RECENTLY TO MAKE THE ITALIAN PORT OF TRIESTE INTERNATIONAL TERRITORY.

JK1009PED

Cairo, July 23-(AP)-Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, condemned the Jerusalem explosion today and protested that [redacted] violence never would win concessions from the American or British declared it exhibited the weakness of the British government in the mandate people.

"Resorting to violence as a means of settling disputes is a violation of the sacred principle that should dominate relations between [redacted] nations and nations," he said. "If such zionist actions are allowed, they would encourage the Arabs to violence, which the Arab league is doing its best to prevent.

"Violence should never be a reason for concession and violence never will win a concession from the American or British people. The zionist action yesterday in Jerusalem shows how weak the British government in Palestine is because that government was unable to defend its civil and military headquarters. This failure of the British makes it more necessary than ever for the Arabs to have sovereignty in Palestine and control its administration."

JUL 24 1946

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QCHINESE (250)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, JULY 23-(AP)-MADAME SUN YAT-SEN'S STATEMENT CHARGING THAT CHINESE "REACTIONARIES" ARE TRYING TO FOMENT WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AND URGING CESSATION OF U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CHINA WAS IGNORED TODAY BY SOME CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

NO MENTION OF THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN SOME PAPERS CONTROLLED BY THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY). OTHERS PUBLISHED ONLY EXCERPTS.

TA KUNG PAO, RATED AS INDEPENDENT AND LIBERAL, PUBLISHED ONLY THE OPENING SENTENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT ON THE STATEMENT. FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI PUBLISHED IT IN FULL.

MADAME SUN'S STATEMENT DECLARED THAT REACTIONARIES IN THE KUOMINTANG WERE FANNING THE FLAMES OF CIVIL WAR, HOPING TO "INCITE WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE U.S.S.R. AND THUS AT LAST CRUSH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS."

SHE URGED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS BE REMOVED FROM CHINA, THAT SHIPMENTS OF U.S. MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BE HALTED, AND THAT A COALITION GOVERNMENT BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE THIRD-PARTY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HAVE DEMANDED THESE SAME THINGS.

MADAME SUN HAS IMMENSE PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE IN CHINA, IN PART BECAUSE SHE IS CONSIDERED A SELFLESS PERSONS DEVOTED TO THE COMMON GOOD AND IN PART BECAUSE SHE IS THE WIDOW OF THE FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC. SHE IS THE SISTER OF PREMIER T.V.SOONG, MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND MADAME H.H.KUNG.

HER STATEMENT WAS NOT EXPECTED TO HELP ARREST THE SWIFTLY SPREADING CIVIL CONFLICT.

THE AREA OF GREATEST CONFLICT APPEARED TO BE IN KIANGSU PROVINCE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GREAT YANGTZE RIVER AND NOT FAR FROM SHANGHAI AND NANKING, BOTH SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED IN MANCHURIA. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS SAID COMMUNISTS WERE ATTACKING IN THE HARBIN AREA AND ALONG THE SUNGARI RIVER TO THE SOUTH.

JUL 24 1946

DS220APS

PEIPING, JULY 23-(AP)-DR.CLAUDE BURTON HUTCHISON, HEAD OF THE U.S. AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO CHINA, SAID TODAYT THAT THIS COUNTRY, GIVEN MORE WELL-TRAINED AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS TO HELP CONTROL SOIL AND WATER, CAN BECOME ONE OF THE RICH NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

HUTCHISON IS VICE-PRESIDENT AND DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. OTHER AMERICAN MEMBERS ARE:

RAYMOND HOYER, DEPUTY HEAD AND SECRETARY; PROF.H.C.M.CASE, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS; BENJAMIN HUMMEL, SPECIALIST IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION; HARLEY CRANE, SPECIALIST IN TUNG OIL; CHARLES E.SEITZ, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AT VIRRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; AND MISS LUVILLE ARRAS, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER.

LUCILLE ARRAS, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. JUL 24 1946

THE COMMISSION FIRST WILL STUDY AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

FJ642ACS

SINGAPORE, JULY 23-(AP)-THE REHABILITATION OF BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVAL BASE HERE CAME TO A VIRTUAL STANDSTILL TODAY WHEN 12,000 LABORERS, EMPLOYED ON THE PROJECT, STRUCK FOR A 150 PER CENT PAY RISE AND A VICTORY BONU. UNION LEADERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET LATER TODAY TO ATTEMPT ARBITRATION.

JP539AED

HONOLULU, JULY 23-(AP)-FOUR UTILITY COMPANY PRESIDENTS WARNED TODAY THAT HONOLULU MIGHT BECOME A "DEAD CITY" ON AUG. 1 IF AFL AND AFFILIATED UNIONS STOP WORK FOR ONE DAY IN PROTEST TO CLAUSES INSERTED IN THEIR UNION CONTRACTS.

THE UNIONS HAVE THREATENED TO STOP WORK ON AUG. 1 IN PROTEST TO THE HAWAIIAN EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL'S INSISTENCE ON WRITING INTO THE UNION CONTRACTS CLAUSES WHICH THE AFL CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL SAID ARE "ILLEGAL AND CALCULATED TO DESTROY OUR UNIONS." THE CLAUSES WOULD PROHIBIT WORK STOPPAGE DURING THE LIFE OF THE CONTRACTS.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND GASOLINE OIL COMPANY DRIVERS HAVE SERVED NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK STOPPAGE. ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO DO THE SAME.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE GAS, TELEPHONE, ELECTRICAL POWER AND BUS COMPANIES SAID IF THE WORK STOPPAGE OCCURED IT WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME ANY AMERICAN CITY "HAS EVER SUFFERED A COMPLETE PUBLIC UTILITIES STRIKE."

GM1017PCS

WAR CRIMES (320)

TOKYO, JULY 23-(AP)-CHINA'S VICE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BACKED DOWN TODAY AT TOKYO'S WAR CRIMES TRIAL FROM HIS TESTIMONY THAT JAPAN VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW WHEN HER TROOPS MANEUVERED IN PEIPING'S OUTSKIRTS ON THE HISTORIC NIGHT OF JULY 7, 1937.

JAPAN HAS CLAIMED THAT THE MANEUVERS WERE INTERRUPTED BY SHOTS -- PRECIPITATING THE MARCO POLO BRIDGE INCIDENT WHICH SENT JAPAN AND CHINA TO WAR.

DAY JUL 24 1946

GEN.CHIN TEH-CHUN ADMITTED HE WAS IN ERROR AFTER THE DEFENSE FOR 27 ACCUSED JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS ESTABLISHED THAT A BOXER PROTOCOL OF 1901 GAVE FOREIGN GARRISONS THE "RIGHT TO MANEUVER AND RIFLE PRACTICE WITHOUT NOTIFYING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

CHIN CONDITIONED HIS RETRACTION BY SAYING THERE WAS A LOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE COMMANDERS.

"WHY DID YOU ADVISE YOUR SUBORDINATES THAT NIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE

30.24-4331

WERE VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL TREATY?" ASKED DEFENSE ATTORNEY LT.COL. FRANKLIN WARREN, OF TUCUMCARI,N.M.

"I TOLD THEM THAT BECAUSE THE JAPANESE DID NOT KEEP THEIR PROMISE TO NOTIFY OF MANEUVERS IN ADVANCE," CHIN REPLIED.

"MAYBE I DID NOT HAVE REFERENCE TO THE LITERAL INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

"WHAT MADE YOU BELIEVE THAT AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO BATTALION COMMANDERS OF WHATEVER THEY WERE--A SORT OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT--COULD BROACH INTERNATIONAL LAW?" PRESSED WARREN.

"THE AGREEMENT WAS MADE BECAUSE THE JAPANESE MANEUVERS WERE SO INTENSIVE, WITH REAL GUNFIRE, AND RESIDENTS MIGHT BE INJURED AND BECOME VIOLENT," :ES, 3/0)-8,3$.

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JUL 24 1946

TENSIVE, WITH REAL GUNFIRE, AND RESIDENTS MIGHT BE INJURED AND BECOME VIOLENT," CHIN EXPLAINED.

"THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN COMMANDERS WAS NOT CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

WARREN PLEADED TO THE COURT TO INSTRUCT CHIN TO QUIT MAKING SPEECHES AFTER A LONG, RAMBLING REPLY MET THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY'S QUESTION WHETHER JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN THE BRIDGE AREA HAD BEEN KILLED AND TERORIZED BY DISORDERLY CHINESE TROOPS.

TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES ARE ENSNARLING TRIAL PROCEDURE. EACH QUESTION MUST BE PUT INTO ENGLISH BY THE ATTORNEY, INTO JAPANESE FOR THE DEFENDANTS, INTO CHINESE FOR THE WITNESS. CHIN'S REPLY, SPOKEN IN CHINESE, THEN IS PUT INTO ENGLISH FOR THE ATTORNEYS AND INTO JAPANESE FOR THEIR CLIENTS. AN ACTUAL TIME CHECK SHOWED 12 QUESTIONS AND AS MANY ANSWERS REQUIRED ONE HOUR.

DS228APS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON JR., OBJECTED TODAY TO A PROPOSAL BY THE RUSSIAN MEMBER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TO CLAMP RIGID CONTROLS ON JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES MEMBER TOLD THE COUNCIL "WE ALL HOPE, I THINK" THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE "WITH THEIR NEW-FOUND FREEDOMS" WILL LEARN "TO GIVE CRITICAL EXAMINATION TO FALSE POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES."

LT. GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO, THE RUSSIAN MEMBER, RECOMMENDED THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BE DIRECTED TO CONFISCATE WITHIN TWO MONTHS ALL FASCIST, MILITARISTIC AND ANTI-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS AND SET UP STIFF CONTROLS OVER PRINTED MATTER OF SUCH NATURE.

"IT DOES NOT SEEM TO ME," ATCHESON REPLIED, "WE HAVE A VERY SERIOUS MATTER HERE."

THE CHAIRMAN NOTED THAT THE HEAD OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION HAD REPORTED AT THE APRIL 30 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL THAT ORDERS HAD BEEN ISSUED REMOVING OBJECTIONAL TEXTBOOKS FROM SALE AS WELL AS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

ATCHESON QUOTED THE SECTION HEAD AS SAYING THEN THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD NO INTENTION OF INDLUGING IN A BOOK-BURNING CAMPAIGN SIMILAR TO THOSE STAGED BY THE NAZIS AND THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES.

POINTING OUT THAT HITLER'S MEIN KAMPF IS NOT PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND OR THE UNITED STATES, ATCHESON ADDED THAT "WE COULD NOT REASONABLY DENY ANY INTERESTED JAPANESE STUDENT ACCESS TO A WELL-

KNOWN CHAPTER OF HISTORY OR TO LESSONS TO BE LARNED FROM THAT CHAPTER."

"CERTAINLY," ATCHESON SUMMED UP, "WE WOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGING THE JAPANESE TO DEVELOP THEIR FREEDOM AND DESIRE FOR DEMOCRACY IF WE SHOULD ENDEAVOR ARBITRARILY TO REGIMENT OR RESTRICT THEIR THINKING, AS WAS DONE IN THE PAST."

AA932PPS NM

TOKYO, JULY 23-(AP)-JAPANESE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE DRAFT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, WHICH OUTLAWS WAR, WAS EXPECTED TO BE BROUGHT TO THE FLOOR OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DIET NEXT MONDAY FOR A FINAL VOTE.

A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE HAS CONCLUDED ITS DELIBERATIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION DRAFT, THESE SOURCES ADDED, AND HAS NAMED AN 11-MAN GROUP TO EMBODY SUGGESTIONS.

DURING THE DELIBERATIONS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CHALLENGED CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONCERNING LABOR, TAXATION, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE FORMATION OF A HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS TO REPLACE THE PRESENT HOUSE OF PEERS.

PROGOVERNMENT LIBERALS AND THE PROGRESSIVES, IT WAS SAID, INDICATED THEIR APPROVAL WITHOUT MAJOR AMENDMENTS, AS DID MOST OF THE MINORITY PARTIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE COMMUNISTS. THIS LATTER GROUP HAS SUGGESTED ITS OWN DRAFT, FAVORING ABOLITION OF THE EMPEROR SYSTEM AND FORMATION OF A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

JUL 24 1946

EW653PCS

TOKYO, JULY 23-(AP)-THE CHAPLAIN OF ST.LUKE'S CHAPEL, 42ND GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAID TODAY THAT ARMY NURSE LT.BETSY ANN RING, OF (109 EAST H ST.), IRON MOUNTAIN,MICH., WOULD BE MARRIED THERE FRIDAY TO LT. ELBERT D.STONE, WICHITA, KAS.

JUL 24 1946

P601ACS NM

TOKYO, JULY 23-(AP)-POSSIBLY 5,000 JAPANESE MAY BE IMPLICATED IN ACCUSATIONS BROUGHT BY CHINESE FOR ATROCITIES COMMITTED IN CHINA DURING THE 1930S, LT.COL.TUNG KEI-WANG SAID TODAY.

TUNG, WHO HEADS THE CHINESE LIAISON DIVISION ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LEGAL SECTION, SAID SPECIAL ATTENTION WOULD BE PAID THOSE JAPANESE RESPONSIBLE FOR MASS EXECUTIONS, FOR DEVELOPMENT AND FOSTERING OF THE NARCOTICS TRAFFIC, FOR FORCED LABOR OF MANY CHINESE AND FOR DESTROYING INHABITED PLACES WHILE WAR WAS IN PROGRESS.

THE MASS EXECUTIONS OCCURRED IN NANKING, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.

DS230APS

TOKYO,JULY 23-(AP)-SIXTYTHREE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS TODAY ESTABLISHED THE "JAPAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS ASSOCIATION," DEVOTED TO IMPROVING STANDARDS OF JOURNALISM.

MASANORI ITO, PRESIDENT OF KYODO NEWS AGENCY, WAS ELECTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

MAJ.DANIEL IMBODEN TOLD DELEGATES THAT THE ORGANIZATION WOULD PLAY A HISTORIC ROLE IN DEMOCRATIZING JAPAN. IMBODEN, CALIFORNIA NEWS-

PAPERMAN, IS IN CHARGE OF THE PRESS DIVISION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION.

THE ASSOCIATION ADOPTED A CODE FAVORING FULL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, ACCURACY IN REPORTING, CONVINCING EDITORIAL EXPRESSION, IMPARTIALITY, TOLERANCE AND FAIR PLAY, RECOGNITION OF PRESS RESPONSIBILITY AND JOURNALISTIC DECENCY.

IMBODEN EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMEN. HE SAID THAT INSOFAR AS JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES ARE CONCERNED, THE "JAPANESE PRESS HARDLY EXISTS AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION."

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, ONE WAS MADE BY THE ALL-JAPAN PRESS AND RADIO WORKERS UNION REAFFIRMING SUPPORT OF STRIKERS AT THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI. THE UNION APPROVED SENDING FUNDS TO THE STRIKERS AT YOMIURI HOCHI AND AT THE HOKKAIDO PLANT IN SAPPORO.

DS531APS

TOKYO, JULY 23 (AP) - A FUNERAL SERVICE WAS HELD TODAY FOR HEPPO ROLFF JOHANSEN, THRITY-SEVEN, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

MR. JOHANSEN, ATTACHED TO THE DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF HEADQUARTERS, HAD BEEN IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE SINCE 1935. HE WAS BORN IN NEW YORK, WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AND HAS ALSO ATTENDED SCHOOL AT FLORENCE, ITALY. BURIAL WAS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY CEMETERY AT YOKOHAMA.

Jul 24 1946

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ADD TOKYO (LAT AGR TRIAL(S) X X XXX NATIONALS

GENERAL CHIN REPLIED THAT JAPAN WAS PLAYING A MULTIPLE POLICY OF DIPLOMACY BY NEGOTIATING WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN NANKING."

LINGUISTIC DIFFICULTIES PLAGUED THE TRIAL EARLIER. GENERAL CHIN HAD TESTIFIED THAT JAPAN HIRED "RASCALS" TO CREATE DISORDER IN NORTH CHINA SO IT COULD MOVE IN MORE TROOPS FOR ITS AGGRESSIVE PLOTS. THE CHINESE GENERAL CHARGED THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW HAD BEEN VIOLATED BY THESE ACTS, BUT LATER ADMITTED HIS STATEMENT WAS IN ERROR AS JAPAN HAD THAT RIGHT UNDER CERTAIN TREATIES.

COURT PROCEDURE SLOWED TO A SNAIL'S PACE TUESDAY WHILE CHIN WAS ON THE STAND. TESTIMONY WAS HELD TO ABOUT 12 QUESTIONS AN HOUR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS HAD TO BE TRANSLATED INTO BOTH CHINESE AND JAPANESEN THE LATTEP FOR THE 27 DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

AND CHIN DIDN'T HELP THE SITUATION ANY, PROTESTED DEFENSE ATTORNEY LT.COL.FRANKLIN E.N.WARREN OF TUCUMCARI,N.M., BY MAKING SPEECHES IN CHINESE WHICH WARREN COULDN'T UNDERSTAND UNTIL TRANSLATED---WHEN TOO LATE TO OBJECT.

ADDING TO THE CONFUSION WERE THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING WORD MEANINGS INTO THEIR TRUE SENSE IN JAPANESE OR CHINESE. #

EW631PCS

YOKOHAMA, JULY 23-(AP)-BEER-LOVING SOLDIERS OF THE OCCUPATION WERE HANDED A STIFF JOLT TODAY BY THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE OFFICER, COL. ROBERT A. CASE.

HE SAID THAT DELAYED SHIPMENTS THREATEN A TEMPORARY SHORTAGE IN STATESIDE BEER. BUT HE ADDED THE SUPPLY OF JAPANESE BEER IS AMPLE. #

Jul 24 1946

YOKOHAMA, JULY 23-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED AND TWO CREMATED BODIES OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DUTCH WAR PRISONERS, FOUND IN A COMMON GRAVE OVERLOOKING MOJI HARBOR, ARE BEING REINTERRED IN AN ARMY MAUSOLEUM HERE. THE DEAD WERE FROM THE FUKUKOA PRISON CAMP.

A BUDDHIST PRIEST HAD TENDED THE COMMON GRAVE OVER WHICH WAS A GRANITE SHAFT ON WHICH HAD BEEN CHISELED, "ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR, 1942-1945, RIP (REST IN PEACE)." #

SEOUL, JULY 23-(AP)-FOUR TEAMS OF U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC SPECIALISTS TODAY BEGAN 10-DAY JEEP TOURS OF KOREA'S EIGHT SOUTHERN PROVINCES TO CHECK ON FLOOD DAMAGES, ESTIMATE PROBABLE RICE YIELDS AND REPORT ON FARMERS' RESPONSE TO THE GRAIN COLLECTION PROGRAM. THE ESTIMATES WILL BE USED IN DETERMINING HOW MUCH FOOD MUST BE IMPORTED INTO KOREA. #

MANILA, JULY 23-(AP)-JOSE LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, ARRIVED WITH THREE COLLEAGUES BY PLANE FROM JAPAN TODAY TO FACE TREASON TRIALS IN A PEOPLE'S COURT.

A HEAVY OVERCAST AND A DRIZZLING RAIN PROVIDED A GLOOMY HOMECOMING FOR THE FOUR. THE OTHERS WERE BENIGNO AQUINO, PUPPET SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, JORGE VARGAS, PUPPET AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, AND CAMILO OSIAS, PUPPET MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

THE FOUR WERE WHISKED OFF TO MUNTINGLUPA PRISON AFTER THE U.S. ARMY TURNED THEM OVER TO CIVIL OFFICIALS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"THERE'S NOTHING LIKE BEING HOME -- FOR BETTER OR WORSE," LAUREL COMMENTED ON ARRIVAL.

"I AM PLACING MYSELF AT THE WILL OF MY PEOPLE AND MY GOVERNMENT."

ALSO ON THE PLANE WAS JOSE LAUREL, III, WHO FACED COURT MARTIAL INSTEAD OF PEOPLE'S COURT BECAUSE HE WAS AN OFFICER IN THE PHILIPPINES ARMY BEFORE THE OCCUPATION. AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST IN TOKYO HE WAS HIS FATHER'S AIDE.

Jul 24 1946

DS533APS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-A JAPANESE COLONEL KNOWN AS "THE BUTCHER OF SOUTHERN LUZON" AND THREE OTHER CONVICTED JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN HANGED, THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COLONEL, MASATOSHI FUJISHIGE, CONDEMNED FOR RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MASSACRE OF 25,000 UNARMED FILIPINO CIVILIANS, AND HIS COMPATRIOTS WENT TO THEIR DEATH JULY 17 AMID THE USUAL SECRECY SURROUNDING SUCH EXECUTIONS.

THE OTHERS WERE CAPT. SATORU ONO, CONVICTED OF BEHEADING OF U.S. ARMY FLIERS IN NEW GUINEA; PVT. RINKIN RYU, CONVICTED OF THE BRUTAL MURDER OF LT. ROBERT HUFFCUTT, PRE-INVASION AIDE OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND SGT. CHIKANORI TABUO OF THE NOTORIOUS JAPANESE THOUGHT POLICE, CONVICTED OF RAPE AND MURDER.

AA935PPS NM

30.24-4333

NIGHT LEAD JUDA

ABOARD USS MT MCKINLEY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-BIKINI'S KING JUDA CAME OUT FROM THE ISLAND TODAY, WHERE HE HAD BEEN SLEEPING IN AN ARMY TENT, AND BOARDED THIS FLAGSHIP TO WATCH THE EXPLOSION THAT MAY DESTROY HIS ISLAND TOMORROW.

HE HAD SLEPT THE NIGHT BEFORE AT THE SITE OF HIS OLD VILLAGE, WHICH HE AND HIS PEOPLE VACATED TO ALLOW FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS.

VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P.BLANDY AUTHORIZED KING JUDA TO DECIDE WHETHER HE WANTED TO WITNESS THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC EXPLOSION TOMORROW. HE DECIDED TO SEE THE SHOW.

EARLIER, BLANDY HAD TOLD NEWSMEN THAT JUDA MIGHT NOT SEE THE BLAST BECAUSE ONLY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF COULD GRANT PERMISSION. PRESUMABLY, THERE WAS NO DIFFICULTY IN GETTING PERMISSION.

ABOARD SHIP HE IS NOT BEING TREATED AS "ROYALTY" OR AS "A SORY"IMPORTANT PE

ABOARD SHIP HE IS NOT BEING TREATED AS "ROYALTY" OR AS "A VERY IMPORTANT PERSON," A CATEGORY USED TO DESIGNATE HIGH MILITARYAND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

JUL 24 1946

KING JUDA IS BEING GIVEN THE SAME TREATMENT AS ANY OTHER OBSERVER. JUST WHERE HE WILL BE QUARTERED ON THE SHIP HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

BEFORE LEAVING HIS NATIVE BIKINI, THE KING VISITED THE CEMETERY OF HIS PEOPLE. HE SAID NAVYSEABEES HAD GIVEN IT GOOD CARE SINCE HIS PEOPLE LEFT THE ISLAND.

KING JUDA TOLD TASK FORCE OFFICIALS THAT IF BIKINI WAS INTACT AFTER THE SUB-SURFACE EXPLOSION THAT THE OLDER PEOPLE OF HIS TRIBE WOULD LIKE TO RETURN FROM THEIR NEW HOME ON RONGERIK TO THE ISLAND, "BECAUSE IT IS HOME TO THEM."

THE YOUNGER NATIVES, HE SAID DO NOT CARE WHERE THEY LIVE IN THE FUTURE."

GM-EW949PCS

ABOARD USS MT.MCKINLEY,JULY 23-(AP)-MAYBE JUDA, KING OF BIKINI, WON'T GET TO SEE THE ATOMIC TEST AFTER ALL.

KING JUDA RETURNED TO HIS NATIVE LAGOONA TODAY EXPECTING TO ATTEND THE JULY 25 UNDERWATER TEST, BUT HE BECAME ENTANGLED IN THE WHITE MAN'S PROTOCOL AND REGULATIONS.

DAY

VICE ADM.WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY INFORMED NEWSMEN THAT THE NATIVE RULER, WHOM HE VISITED RECENTLY ON RONGERIK ISLAND, HAD BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION TO VISIT BIKINI ISLAND AND SLEEP THERE TONIGHT BUT THAT ONLY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AT WASHINGTON COULD GRAND PERMISSION FOR THE KING TO SEE THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST. JUDA AND HIS BIKINI SUBJECTS WERE EVACUATED FROM BIKINI TO RONGERIK BEFORE THE JULY 1 AIR BURST TEST.

JUDA CAME BACK TO BIKINI IN A NAVY FLYING BOAT. HE EXPRESSED "BIG SURPRISE" AT THE ARMADA ANCHORED IN THE LAGOON AND SAID HE WAS "HAPPY" HIS ISLAND STILL WAS INTACT.

SPEAKING THROUGH A NATIVE INTERPRETER, JAMES MILNE, JUDA SAID HIS PEOPLE SAW THE ATOM BOMB CLOUD OF THE JULY 1 EXPLOSION FROM RONGERIK 130 MILES AWAY, AND DECIDED THEIR HOME "ISLAND BURNED UP."

THE NATIVE KING WAS ATTIRED IN MARINE WORK CLOTHES, WITH VARIATIONS. ONE OF HIS BLACK OXFORDS WAS TIED WITH WHITE TWINE.

DSA06APS NM

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN,JULY 23-(AP)-A COLUMN OF WATER AND SPRAY SHAPED LIKE A GRACEFUL PINE TREE TWO OR THREE MILES HIGH IS PREDICTED BY CROSSROADS OCEANOGRAPHERS FOR WHEN THE FIRST UNDERWATER ATOM BOMB EXPLODES.

THESE MEN LEFT LITTLE TO CHANCE TODAY IN THEIR FORECASTS. THEY SHOWED PINE TREE SHAPES THOUSANDS OF FEET HIGH FROM EXPLODING TNT USED TO SIMULATE BABY ATOM BOMBS.

THEY PREDICTED THERE WOULD NOT BE ENOUGH STEAM TO MAR THE BEAUTIES OF THIS NEW ATOMIC SPECTACLE. THEY SAID THE WATER PLUME WILL NOT BE BOILING HOT.

ITS COLOR WILL BE THE FAMILIAR WHITE OF SPRAY AND MISTS LIKE NIAGARA. THEY REFUSED TO PREDICT WHETHER THE FIRST UNEARTHLY BRIGHT FLASH OF LIGHT UNDER WATER WOULD COLOR THE RISING BURST MOMENTARILY.

DR.M.P.O'BRIEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STUCK HIS NECK OUT, AND SAID HE WAS DOING SO, AS HE TOLD WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

THIS ATOMIC WATER PLUME, HE SAID, WILL BE RELATIVELY NARROW. ITS RISING TIP WILL BE A SMALL AMOUNT OF ALMOST SOLID WATER, SHOOTING UP LIKE A PROJECTILE. IN THE TNT EXPLOSION, THAT TIP IS ALMOST ARROW-SHAPED.

THE ATOMIC ARROW WILL SHOOT UPWARD WITH AN INITIAL SPEED OF ABOUT 2,000 FEET A SECOND. ITS MOMENTUM WILL DETERMINE THE TOPMOST PEAK REACHED.

JUL 24 1946

BUT THE ARROW WILL NOT BE THE FIRST THING TO APPEAR. PROBABLY 1,000,000 TONS OF WATER WILL BE THROWN UPWARD, RISING DOME-SHAPED AT FIRST, THEN UP IN A SOLID-LOOKING COLUMN WITH A SLIGHTLY MUSHROOMING TOP FOR A THOUSAND FEET OR MORE.

OUT OF THAT THE ARROW WILL SHOOT AND BEHIND IT THE ATOMIC WATER TREE WILL GROW.

THIS PLUME WILL REACH ITS TOP IN 20 TO 30 SECONDS AND TAKE 15 TO 20 MINUTES TO FALL BACK DOWN INTO THE LAGOON.

THE SLOW FALL WILL BE CAUSED BY AIR BREAKING UP THE SPRAY, AND MUCH FINE MIST IN THE PLUME. O'BRIEN SAID THE PLUME WOULD BE ONLY A RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF THE MILLION TONS THRUST UPWARD BUT WOULD BE TRAVELING VERY FAST.

IN SPLIT SECONDS AFTER THE ATOM EXPLOSION, A CAVITY IS EXPECTED TO FORM IN THE LAGOON UNDER THE RISING WATER COLUMN. THIS HOLE IS LIKELY TO BE ABOUT 2,500 FEET ACROSS AT THE TOP AND HAVE THE SHAPE OF A SHALLOW SAUCER.

IT WILL BARE THE LAGOON BOTTOM MORE THAN 100 FEET BELOW FOR AN ESTIMATED ONE OR TWO HUNDRED FOOT DIAMETER.

A63FX

THIS ENORMOUS HOLE IS NOT TO BE MADE BY WATER SHOT INTO THE AIR. MOST OF THE HOLE WILL BE A RESULT OF THE SIDE PUSH OF THE EXPLOSION.

LOOKING AT THE TARGET ARRAY OF SHIPS, IT SEEMS, WITHOUT MEANS OF ACCURATE MEASUREMENT, THAT THOSE ON THE INNER CIRCLE CLOSEST TO THE BOMB MAY BE JUST BEYOND THE EDGE OF THE WATER HOLE.

THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, HOWEVER, MAY BE IN THE HOLE. DR.KARL COMPTON SAID THE REASON FOR THINKING THIS IS THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF SUGGESTED THAT THE "ARKY" BE MADE THE TARGET SHIP. THE FINAL

DECISION WAS LEFT WITH THE CROSSROADS STAFF.

NORMAN J.HOLTER OF WASHINGTON TOLD OF A CLEVER SCHEME BY WHICH THE SCIENTISTS HOPE TO MEASURE THIS HOLE IN THE WATER.

ONE-INCH STEEL CABLES WILL BE ANCHORED TO THE BOTTOM BY SEVEN TONS OF ANCHORS. TWO OF THESE WILL EXTEND LIKE SPOKES ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE SPOT ABOVE THEM WHERE THE BOMB IS EXPECTED TO BURST.

INSTRUMENTS FASTENED TO THE CABLES LIKE OCCASIONAL BEADS ON A STRING WILL REGISTER WHEN NO WATER TOUCHES THEM ANY MORE. OTHER INSTRUMENTS WILL INDICATE THE DIAMETER OF THE TOP OF THE CAVITY, IT IS HOPED, BY REGISTERING THE DIMINISHED WEIGHT OF THE WATER ABOVE THEM.

SCIENTISTS DO NOT EXPECT THE ATOMIC WAVE TO SWELL OVER BIKINI ISLAND. BUT JUST IN CASE THEIR PREDICTIONS ARE TOO CONSERVATIVE, THEY HAVE ARRANGED TO RECORD THE STORY BY MEANS OF EMPTY BEER CANS.

THE CANS WILL BE SET ONE ABOVE ANOTHER ON POLES RISING 30 OR 40 FEET. IF THE WAVE PASSES OVER THE ISLAND, IT WILL FILL EACH CAN TO THE TOP OF THE WATER'S RISE. THE HEIGHT THE WAVE REACHED CAN BE DETERMINED BY NOTING THE HIGHEST CAN CONTAINING SALT WATER.

THESE OCEANOGRAPHERS EXPECT WAVES TO BE 50 FEET HIGH AT A DISTANCE OF HALF A MILE OUTWARD FROM THE BOMB BURST. BUT THEY SAY THEY MAY EASILY BE MISTAKEN--THAT THE WAVES MIGHT BE 100 FEET OR ONLY 25.

ALL AGREE THAT THE WAVES WILL DIMINISH VERY RAPIDLY IN HEIGHT. AT THE BIKINI SHORE THEY WILL BE HIGH ENOUGH, IN THESE CALCULATIONS, ONLY TO WASH 300 OR 400 FEET INLAND AT THE MOST.

INSIDE THE 3,000-FOOT CIRCLE AT THE EDGE OF WHICH BIG WAVES ARE PREDICTED THERE IS EXPECTED TO BE A GREEN SEA HELL THAT NOBODY CAN FORETELL. WAVES IN THERE, BY GUESS, MAY TOWER MORE THAN 100 FEET. BUT THERE WILL BE SO MANY KINDS OF DISTURBANCES GOING ON THAT WAVE HEIGHTS MAY BE RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT.

JUL 24 1946

A64FX

IT IS EVEN SUGGESTED THAT A BIG BATTLESHIP LIKE THE ARKANSAS COULD BE LIFTED BODILY HIGH ABOVE THE LAGOON SURFACE.

OCEANOGRAPHERS' PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT THERE WILL BE A SERIES OF FIVE OR SIX CONCENTRIC WAVES FOLLOWING THE FIRST ONE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THESE WAVES WILL DIMINISH SUCCESSIVELY IN HEIGHT AND DESTRUCTIVE POWER.

DS246APS

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN,JULY 23-(AP)-THERE IS NO ACTIVE VOLCANO UNDER BIKINI ATOLL.

THIS, CMDR.ROGER REVELL OF LA JOLLA,CALIF., SAID TODAY HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY SCIENTISTS PREPARING FOR THE WATERWATER EXPLOSION OF THE ATOM BOMB.

THIS MEANS, REVELL SAID, THAT THERE IS NO DANGER OF A CATACLYSM OF ANY KIND STARTING FROM VIBRATIONS IN THE ATOLL WHEN THE BOMB EXPLODES.

OCEANOGRAPHERS AND GEOLOGISTS HAVE FOUND EVIDENCE THAT THE ATOLL RESTS ON AN ISLAND THAT SANK BELOW THE SURFACE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO.

FORMERLY IT HAD BEEN BELIEVED THE ATOLL STOOD ATOP AN INACTIVE VOLCANO.

REVELL SAID THE CORAL IS FROM 7,000 TO 8,000 FEET DEEP. THERE IS A BARE POSSIBILITY OF THE BOMB CAUSING A SMALL LANDSLIDE UNDER THE WATER WHICH IN TURN WOULD CAUSE A SMALL TYPE OF TIDAL WAVE, CALLED A SONOMI.

AT A DISTANCE OF A FEW HUNDRED MILES HE EXPECTS SUCH A WAVE TO BE ONLY A FEW INCHES HIGH.

DS249APS NM

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN,JULY 23-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS HOPE TO SEE BRITAIN AND CANADA TEAM UP IN WORK ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, DR. KARL COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS INSITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SAID TODAY.

DR.COMPTON, REPORTED ON THE TRIP OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION AND OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF BOARD TO AUSTRALIA.

COMPTON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THE AUSTRALIANS DID NOT REGARD THE A-BOMB TESTS AS A "FLEXING OF MUSCLES." DR.COMPTON, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP, SAID CONFERENCES WERE HELD WITH BOTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS AND SCIENTISTS.

DR.COMPTON REPORTED THAT THE AUSTRALIANS WERE PRINCIPALLY INTERESTED IN KNOWING HOW QUICKLY THEY COULD OBTAIN AN "ATOMIC PILE." THIS MEANS AN ATOMIC ENERGY OVEN FOR EXPERIMENTS.

JUL 24 1946

THE AUSTRALIANS, COMPTON SAID, HOPE THAT AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN WILL TEAM UP IN WORK ON ROCKETS AND GUIDED MISSLES.

FJ229ACS

NITE LEAD ATOMIC

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE USS MT.MCKINLEY, WEDNESDAY,JULY 24-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS SHORT VIOLENT HISTORY, THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL BE DETONATED UNDER WATER TOMORROW TO TEST THE HULLS OF 75 WARSHIPS ANCHORED IN BIKINI LAGOON. IT'S POWER WAS ANTICIPATED TO BE VASTLY GREATER THAN ITS AERIAL PRECEDESSOR.

THE CROSSROADS BLAST IS SCHEDULED FOR 8:35 A.M., (5:35 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, WEDNESDAY) PROVIDED NO LAST MINUTE UPSETS BY MAN OR NATURE INTERVENE.

JUL 24 1946

THE RIGID REQUIREMENT FOR ALMOST PERFECT WEATHER CONDITIONS WHICH MARKED THE FIRST BIKINI ATOMIC TEST ARE NOT SO DEMANDING THIS TIME. STILL, GOOD WEATHER IS FORECAST. THE PRIME REQUIREMENT IS WIND, BLOWING FROM THE EAST UP TO 20,000 FEET AND CAPABLE OF CARRYING RADIOACTIVE SPRAY AWAY FROM THE MEN WHO ARE CHARGED WITH DETERMINING THE A-BOMB'S EFFECTIVENESS.

SCIENTISTS AND NAVAL OBSERVERS WERE CHARY OF PUTTING THEMSELVES ON RECORD WITH PREDICTIONS. MOST OF THEM EXPECT A COLUMN OF WATER TO

30.24-4335

BE RAISED FROM THE TURQUOISE AND EMERALD WATERS OF THE LAGOON, FOLLOWED BY A SERIES OF GIANT WAVES OF DIMINISHING HEIGHT AND POWER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD BLAKESLEE ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN SAID OCEANOGRAPHERS EXPECT THE WAVES TO BE 50 FEET HIGH AT A DISTANCE OF HALF A MILE FROM THE POINT OF DETONATION.

WHAT THIS WILL DO TO THE GUINEA PIG TASK FORCE IS STILL PURE GUESS WORK. WHILE THE GUESSES WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC, ONE SCIENTIST THOUGHT THE DETONATION WOULD BE 100 TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN THE AERIAL EXPLOSION OF JULY 1.

BLAKESLEE QUOTED DR.M.P.O'BRIEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AS FORESEEING AN ATOMIC ARROW SHOOTING UPWARD AT 2,000 FEET A SECOND FROM THE ORIGINAL CONVULSION OF 1,000,000 OR MORE TONS OF LAGOON WATER.

A19KX

JUL 24 1946

A SAUCER-SHAPED CAVITY IS EXPECTED TO BE FORMED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE LAGOON, EXTENDING DOWNWARD POSSIBLY 2,500 FEET.

THE OLD BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS MAY WELL WIND UP IN THIS HOLE, AS WELL AS THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH. THEY ARE AMONG THE NEAREST TARGET SHIPS.

RINGED AROUND THE TARGET EPICENTER AT MORE THAN 500 YARDS ARE THE CRUISER PENSACOLA, THE CARRIERS INDEPENDENCE AND SARATOGA, SIX OTHER SUBMARINES, AND A HALF DOZEN TRANSPORTS WITH SOFT UNDERBELLIES.

THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK AND FOUR LCI'S (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY) ARE ANCHORED AT A GREATER DISTANCE. AND THIS TIME THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WHICH SURVIVED HER FIRST TEST OF ATOMIC FRENZY, IS GIVEN AN HONORED POSITION WELL TO THE REAR.

WW730PCS

CROSSROADS WEATHER
PRECEDE ATOMIC BJT

ABOARD USS MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 24, WEDNESDAY, (AP)-A LATE FORECAST OF BAD WEATHER WITH OVERCAST SKIES AND SHOWERS OVER BIKINI TODAY THREATENED WITH POSSIBLE POSTPONEMENT THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB TEST SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY, U.S. DATE).

A TROPICAL FRONT WHICH HAD CAUSED TWO WEEKS OF BAD WEATHER HERE SWUNG SUDDENLY NORTH DURING THE NIGHT AND THIS MORNING BLANKETED THE ENTIRE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

THE RESULT WAS THE PROSPECT OF LOW CLOUDS TOMORROW AND CHANGING WINDS, WITH AN OFFICIAL FORECAST OF "CLOUDY WITH SHOWERS."

XA351PCS NM

KWAJALEIN, JULY 23-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, OF THE 20TH BOMBING COMMAND, SAID TODAY THAT A RADIUS OF WITHIN 400 MILES OF BIKINI HAS BEEN RULED A RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY AREA FOR THE JULY 25 UNDERWATER TEST OF THE ATOM BOMB.

THAT WILL LEAVE OPEN THE TRANSPACIFIC AIR LANE FROM HONOLULU BY WAY OF MIDWAY AND WAKE TO GUAM BUT NOT BY WAY OF KWAJALEIN.

DS534APS

WUNDATED ATOMIC BOX (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

- - -

BARRING LAST MINUTE CHANGES, THE EARTH'S FIFTH ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION WILL OCCUR AT 8:35 A.M. THURSDAY, JULY 25, BIKINI TIME.

THAT WILL BE 4:35 P.M. WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A FORECAST OF GOOD WEATHER GAVE PROMISE THE PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED.

SEVENTY-FIVE SHIPS IN BIKINI LAGOON ARE READY. NEAR THE DETONATION CENTER ARE THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS AND THE CARRIER SARATOGA. NEXT IS THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, WITH FOUR LANDING CRAFT BEHIND HER.

ABOUT A DOZEN MILES AWAY WILL BE THE OBSERVERS, ARMY AND NAVY MEN, SCIENTISTS, WORKING NEWSPAPERMEN AND NOTABLES.

DRONE PLANES WITH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS WILL FLY THROUGH THE WATER PLUME. OTHER PLANES WILL BE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

JUL 24 1946

SPEEDBOATS WILL BE READY TO DASH THROUGH THE LAGOON BEFORE RADIOACTIVITY DIFFUSES. OTHERS WILL WAIT FOR RADIOACTIVITY TO SUBSIDE--PERHAPS FIVE DAYS.

DS527APS

UNDATED BIKINI BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE ARE SOME OF THE SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE SUB-SURFACE DETONATION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, SET FOR THURSDAY MORNING (WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, U.S.TIME)

TIME: 8:35 A.., (4:35 P.M., WEDNESDAY, E.S.T.)
PLACE: BIKINI LAGOON.
TARGET: 75 SHIPS, INCLUDING 29 WARSHIPS.
DEPTH OF BOMB BELOW SURFACE: AT LEAST 18 FEET.
DETONATION: BY RADIO IMPULSE.
RADIO BROADCASTS: NBC, CBS, ABC AND MUTUAL, SCHEDULED BROADCASTS FROM THE SCENE 4:30-4:45 P.M., (E.S.T.)
PROBABLE RESULTS: GEYSERS OF WATER RISING MANY HUNDREDS OF FEET; RADIOACTIVE SPRAY TOSSED THOUSANDS OF FEET INTO AIR; WAVES BETWEEN 50 AND 100 FEET HIGH DIMINISHING AS THEY SPREAD OVER THE SEA; HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE TARGET FLEET.

EW753PCS NM

WITH BIKINI

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JULY 23-(AP)-NAVY ELECTRONICS LABORATORY EXPERTS REPORTED TODAY THAT FROM SCALE MODEL EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED IN SAN DIEGO BAY "IT NOW SEEMS CERTAIN THAT THE ATOMIC UNDERWATER BLAST (AT BIKINI) CANNOT SET UP A TIDAL WAVE."

JUL 24 1946

THE REPORT SAID THAT IN A "BABY CROSSROADS" OPERATION CONDUCTED DURING THE LAST MONTH INCREASINGLY LARGE CHARGES OF TNT HAD BEEN EXPLODED AT VARIOUS DEPTHS IN THE BAY.

WATER DISTURBANCES WERE RECORDED ON MEASURING GRIDS. THE LARGEST CHARGE, 2,040 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVE IN SEVEN FEET OF WATER, SENT UP A PLUME OF MUD AND WATER 1,000 FEET. THE WAVES SET UP, THE REPORT INDICATED, WERE NOT WORTH BOTHERING ABOUT.

GM856PCS

ATOMIC

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 23-(AP)-AN ABC BROADCAST FROM BIKINI, HEARD TODAY IN SAN FRANCISCO, REPORTED VICE ADM.W.H.P. BLANDY HAD ANNOUNCED THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB TEST WOULD BE HELD AS SCHEDULED AT 8:35 A.M. THURSDAY MORNING (4:35 P.M. WEDNESDAY, U.S. DATE).

THE BROADCAST SAID BLANDY HAD MADE HIS DECISION AFTER CONFERRING WITH HIS WEATHER OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON JULY 23-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT REITERATED TODAY THAT AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA IS AIMED AT UNIFYING CHINESE FACTIONS INTO ONE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN MADE THESE REMARKS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT ON STATEMENTS BY MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, WIDOW OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC. YESTERDAY SHE ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO WITHDRAW ITS FORCES FROM CHINA.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID "OUR POLICY REGARDING CHINA IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN SAYING ALL ALONG--FOR UNIFICATION. THAT'S WHY GEN. MARSHALL IS THERE."

THE OFFICIAL RECALLED THAT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON REVIEWED AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA AT SOME LENGTH SOME WEEKS AGO. ACHESON THEN STRESSED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS DOING ITS UTMOST TO PREVENT CIVIL WAR AND TO EVACUATE SURRENDERED JAPANESE FORCES.

ER15APES

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JULY 23-(AP)-WITH ITS DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM NEARING COMPLETION, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WILL CLOSE ITS 29 SEPARATION CENTERS SEPT. 1.

ANY REMAINING DEMOBILIZATION WILL BE HANDLED BY NAVAL STATIONS AND HOSPITALS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

SEPARATION CENTERS TO BE CLOSED ARE LOCATED AT: BOSTON, LIDO BEACH, LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA; NORFOLK, VA.; BAINBRIDGE, MD; CHARLESTON, S.C.; JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; CAMP WALLACE, TEX.; NEW ORLEANS; NORMAN, OKLA.; MEMPHIS; GREAT LAKES, ILL.; MINNEAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS; SAN FRANCISCO; SHOEMAKER, CALIF.; SEATTLE; BREMERTON, WASH.; AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

SOME OF THESE CITIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE SEPARATION CENTER.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JULY 23-(AP)-BODIES OF TWO MARINES MISSING SINCE JUNE 8 ON A FLIGHT IN A RENTED MONOPLANE FROM SAN DIEGO TO SOMERTON, ARIZ., WERE FOUND TODAY BY MEXICAN TRACKERS IN A DRY RIVERBED 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF THEIR WRECKED PLANE IN THE BAJA CALIFORNIA DESERT, MAJ. R.R. AYRES, CAMP MIRAMAR PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, ANNOUNCED.

THE BODIES OF PFC WILLIS J. BARTLETT, 18, OF SOMERTON, PILOT OF THE PLANE, AND CORP. CHARLES E. LYNN, OF EAST CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WERE FOUND ONE MILE APART. THE TRACKERS, RIDING HORSEBACK, PICKED UP THE TRAIL OF THE MEN AFTER THEY HAD ESCAPED APPARENTLY UNINJURED FROM THE LOST MONOPLANE.

EW953PCS

OAK RIDGE, TENN., JULY 23-(AP)-CONGRESS WAS WARNED TODAY THAT OPERATION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS HERE IS FACED WITH DISINTEGRATION IF HOUSE-APPROVED AMENDMENTS TO THE MCMAHON ATOMIC ENERGY BILL ARE ENACTED INTO LAW.

IN A NEW TELEGRAM TO THE SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC LEGISLATION, A GROUP OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS SAID MANY PROJECT LABORATORIES HAD UNDERGONE RAPID DETERIORATION SINCE THE END OF THE WAR AND ADDED:

"IT HAS ONLY BEEN THE HOPE OF PASSAGE OF SATISFACTORY LEGISLATION, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE UNAMENDED MCMAHON BILL, THAT HAS KEPT THIS DISINTEGRATION IN CHECK.

"MILITARY CONTROL, THE CONSTANT THREAT OF ENORMOUS PENALTIES AND ACTIONS CONTRARY TO PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE WORLD'S ATOMIC ENERGY CRISIS WILL BE DISASTROUS."

JUL 24 1946

THIS MESSAGE WAS SENT INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OAK RIDGE ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS, WHICH EARLIER HAD WIRED HOUSE SPEAKER RAYBURN (D-TEX) THAT "IRRESPONSIBLE TALK BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE" HAD PROMPTED SOME TOP ATOMIC SCIENTISTS TO "REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS" FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT.

SZ/HO122PES NM

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, CHARGING THAT "CAREFULLY PLANNED NAVY PROPAGANDA" HAD CONFUSED THE PUBLIC ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES, SAID TODAY "THE IMMEDIATE MILITARY FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES LIES IN ITS LANDBASED AIR" UNDER A SINGLE AGENCY.

HOLDING A NEWS CONFERENCE AS PRESIDENT OF THE AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION, THE LEADER OF THE 1942 AIR ATTACK ON TOKYO SAID THE SINGLE AIR AGENCY SHOULD BE RUN BY THE EXPERIENCED ARMY AIR FORCE "AND CHARGED NOT ONLY WITH THE OPERATION OF THE AIR WEAPONS OF THE PRESENT BUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AIR WEAPONS OF THE FUTURE."

ASSERTING THAT THE NAVY REALIZED NOW THAT "AN ENEMY MUST BE MET IN THE AIR BEFORE HE REACHES SHORE AND THAT WITHOUT LONG-RANGE PLANES "IT WILL BE RELEGATED TO A SECONDARY ROLE," DOOLITTLE SAID THE NAVY HAS ASKED THE ARMY FOR B-29S FOR LONG RANGE PATROL PURPOSES AND HAS SPECIFIED THAT A NEW NAVY PATROL PLANE BE ABLE TO CARRY A 24,000 POUND BOMB LOAD.

"THE NAVY IS NOT, AS THEY STATE PUBLICLY, SIMPLY TRYING TO MAINTAIN ITS PRESENTLY OPERATED LAND-BASED AIR," HE SAID. "THEY HOPE TO AUGMENT IT AND ESTABLISH A NAVAL COUNTERPART OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE."

FM137PED

CHICAGO, JULY 23-(AP)-EIGHT WAR VETERANS AND A FORMER WAC FILED SUIT IN CIRCUIT COURT TODAY CHALLENGING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ILLINOIS $385,000,000 WAR VETERANS BONUS PROGRAM AND SEEKING TO RESTRAIN PUBLIC OFFICIALS FROM SPENDING PUBLIC FUNDS ON A REFERENDUM TO MAKE THE ACT EFFECTIVE.

THE SUIT ASKED DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS AGAINST VARIOUS STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS, HOLDING THE BONUS ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

JUL 24 1946

A HEARING ON THE INJUNCTION QUESTION WAS SET FOR NEXT MONDAY BEFORE JUDGE CORNELIUS J. HARRINGTON IN CIRCUIT COURT AS AN EMERGENCY MATTER.

THE SUIT CONTENDED "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY-PASSED A HOST OF PRESENT PROBLEMS DIRECTLY AFFECTING VETERANS OF WORLD WAR 11, WHICH ARE FAR MORE ACUTE AND PRESSING THAN ANY NEED ON THEIR PART FOR MONEY."

THE PETITION CONTENDED THAT THE EXPENDITURE FOR BONUSES IS INFLATIONARY AND WASTEFUL, AND THAT VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES WOULD PAY

A LARGE SHARE OF THE TAXES BY WHICH IT WOULD BE FINANCED.
THE ILLINOIS BONUS, IF APPROVED BY VOTERS AT THE REGULAR NOV.5 STATE ELECTION, WOULD BE FINANCED BY AN INCREASE OF FROM TWO TO SIX PERCENT IN THE PARI-MUTUEL BETTING TAX, AND AN INCREASE IN THE STATE CIGARETTE TAX FROM TWO TO THREE CENTS A PACKAGE. IF THE COMBINED REVENUE FROM THESE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT, THE DEFICIT WOULD BE FINANCED FROM THE STATE'S GENERAL FUND.
ABOUT 916,000 VETERANS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE BONUS PAYMENTS OF $10 A MONTH FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE AND $15 FOR FOREIGN [illegible]ICE BETWEEN SEPT.16, 1940, AND SEPT. [illegible]
RS137PCD

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JUL 26 1946

Atom Bomb Sinks Battleship, Carrier, 2 Other Ships, in Bikini Undersea Blast; 4 of 8 Submarines Reported on Bottom

JUL 26 1946

BATTLESHIP SOLE MAJOR CRAFT SUNK IN UNDERSEA TEST

Arkansas, Oil Barge, Tank Landing Craft Go to Bottom.

SARATOGA HIT HARD

100-Foot Waves, Other Expected Spectacular Events Are Missing.

H Blakeslee

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI, Thursday, July 25.—(AP) The bulk of a target fleet of 75 ships rode today through the fury of the sub-surface atomic bomb, which sank the battleship Arkansas, an oil barge and a tank landing craft and sent a thick column of spray rocketing 9,000 feet skyward.

NIGHT

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, task force commander, said in his first official report on this second test of an atomic bomb against a fleet that the aircraft carrier Saratoga and the Japanese battleship Nagato had been damaged but other surveys of damage could not be made because it was impossible yet to enter the radioactive waters of Bikini lagoon.

Saratoga Listing

When the spray, which obliterated all view of the fleet, fell away, the gallant old Saratoga—consigned to the "circle of death"—still was afloat but listing.

Two and one-half hours after the explosion, the Saratoga had settled 15 feet deeper into the water and observers believed she might sink.

(Broadcasts from the flagship Mt. McKinley quoted Admiral Blandy as saying he believed Saratoga was in a sinking condition and said smoke was billowing from her stern. Blandy ordered the big ship beached if possible.)

The battleship [illegible] York was down two feet ast[illegible]d the transport Fallon was [illegible]g.

Intense radioact[illegible]y in the Lagoon's waters was [illegible]dicated by a fast destroyer which went inside, within less than a mile of the target center, then turned and rushed out at high speed. However, planes circling overhead came down within 3,000 feet two hours after the explosion, indicating it was safe at that altitude.

Arkansas Vanishes

The battleship Arkansas, which like the "Sara" had been placed near the bomb, had vanished when Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead looked down through the clearing mists from an observation plane. Blandy later confirmed that she was sunk.

The only other major ship that appeared to be hurt, Blandy said, was the Nagato, which was listing slightly.

It appeared from this ship that the carrier Independence, which like the Nagato was about a mile from the explosion, also had developed a list.

It was impossible to determine whether the tremendous underwater shock or the terrible impact of the falling tons of water had done this violence.

While Blandy said there was no reason to doubt the efficiency of the first atomic bomb ever detonated under water, the fact remains that many of the spectacular events expected of it did not occur.

There was a thunderous roar when it let go, but there were, for instance, no 100-foot waves and the atomic geyser which shot up above the explosion came nowhere near the top predicted altitude of three miles.

Islet is Engulfed

The highest waves were 10 feet, not enough even to wash over low Bikini although a nearby islet was engulfed briefly.

Blandy said that at least two of six submerged submarines, whose sturdy hulls had been expected to crack like nutshells under the shock, could be seen from the air, still in their proper submerged position.

Two other submarines, the Parche and the Skate, left on the surface, were still afloat.

Likewise still riding in position were the battleships Pennsylvania, New York and Nevada—the latter the battered bullseye of the mid-air A-bomb explosion July 1.

Troop transports two miles from the explosion were not much hurt and possible were undamaged. Even those closer in, with their thin hulls, rode serenely.

Many observers aboard the Appalachian reported feeling an underwater shock from the bomb.

Others said they felt no shock whatever.

Feel Two Shocks

Those who felt it said the shock was less than from ordinary depth charges at considerable distances. They said there were two shocks in close succession. The second would have been an echo of the blast striking the bottom of the lagoon or a later wave circling out through the lagoon entrance.

The column shot up with incredible speed for nearly a mile, and then started to mushroom to two miles at the top with millions of stalactites of spray hanging down and plunging toward the sea.

Light Pink Near Tip

As seen across ten miles of sea these streamers were momentarily a light pink near the tips.

The steam base of the waterspout spread over the entire target fleet in less than a minute—a half mile high and pure white.

It spread faster than the waves, and the target ships did not appear to move as the misty curtain fell on all except the battleship New York.

Bow on to the press ship, the New York visibly began to careen to starboard. Then the fog hid her.

Waves were still small when they reached the beach.

The total height of the white water and mist cloud was mostly hidden behind natural clouds.

The mist of the clouds lost its whiteness after five minutes and began coming down as slightly dun-colored fog.

The cloud height in one minute and 12 seconds after the blast was 7,800 feet high. The greatest height at two and a half minutes was about 8,400 feet.

Water Descends as Haze

The water descended in the form of haze which turned slightly brown as seen from the angle of the Appalachian. One after another each of the big target ships appeared out of the clearing mist.

At precisely 8:35 a.m. today (4:35 p.m. Eastern Standard Time Wednesday) Dr. Marshall Holloway touched off the explosion by radio control from the Cumberland Sound eight miles outside the lagoon.

The "Voice of Abraham" on the USS Cumberland Sound announced the approach of the bomb explosion hour.

Fifty-eight ships carrying 40,000 observers ringed the horizon to the southeast of the target fleet and Bikini island.

Then precisely on the hour, Dr. Holloway pushed the button that sent the detonating radio impulses flashing to the small craft in the center of the target array from which the bomb was suspended.

Most of the target array, visible over the almost smooth blue sea with the naked eye, seemed from this ship to be standing virtually as straight in the water as before the explosion.

At the end of a half hour, the atomic mist appeared like distant rain seen on the horizon.

Real Rain Falls

It evidently was a real rain, for here and there it was darker than in other places. This atomic rain was still falling a half hour afterward. There appears to be no danger of a high radioactive cloud from this burst as after the first on July 1.

This cloud went only one-fourth as high, and falling water scrubbed out and down to the surface of the lagoon and sea the radioactive salt and other dangerous chemicals.

The greatest height of waves seen was five to seven feet near the shore.

The carrier Saratoga's stack appeared tilted, which was a surprise. It possibly was due to the force of water shot against her high superstructure by the bomb or the force of waves close to the target.

The noise of the explosion was fully as loud as the air bomb July 1. The Appalachian was about 10 miles from the target center.

As the first hour approached its close it became evident that great ships and small had been hurt.

The water damage to the Saratoga's superstructure grew in wonder as observers got closer.

The Saratoga showed a list. Around the inner ring of ships closest to the bomb were a dozen smaller craft. None of these was reported sunk.

But some apparently were considerably out of position. This recalled the sinking of the destroyer Anderson in the air burst. She was not reported sunk until the next day. For 24 hours she was merely carried as missing.

At 55 minutes after the explosion, one drone boat entered the lagoon. At one hour both submarines on the lagoon's surface, the Parch and the Skate, were still afloat. The Saratoga's stack was thrown down upon her flight deck.

Text of Blandy's Report On A-Bomb Blast Result

ABOARD U.S.S. MT. M'KINLEY, Thursday, July 25 — (AP) The text of Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's announcement on the atomic bomb results today:

I am speaking to you from the bridge of my flagship, the Mt. McKinley, that lies just off the eastern reef of the Bikini lagoon only a few miles from the center of the target area.

NIGHT

We can now see more clearly some of the results of the world's first underwater atomic explosion, which took place this morning at 8:35 a.m., local time.

The battleship Arkansas, a concrete oil barge, and a tank landing craft are the only ships known to be sunk.

Fate of Subs Unknown

But of six of the eight submarines that were submerged for the test we don't yet know whether any of them were sunk or not. None came to the surface, and two have been sighted from the air in their proper submerged positions.

The Saratoga is listing to starboard and is down by the stern, half of her smokestack is damaged and her after elevator has dipped on one side below the level of the flight deck.

The ex-Japanese battleship Nagato also has a very slight list.

We cannot immediately determine the full extent of damage to other ships since water in the la-

goon near the targets is still radioactive, but there is no apparent damage other than that already mentioned.

We do not know the exact efficiency of this bomb yet but it appeared to be normal in every respect when it was detonated at its underwater location.

No Loss of Life

There have been no injuries or loss of life. Elaborate safety precautions are being continued to protect personnel of this joint task force.

Returning from my observation point nine miles from the center of the target array we watched the atomic bomb blast send a huge column of water towering into the air.

We estimate that this column was 5,000 feet high with a column of gas and vapor 9,000 feet high. The water column was 2,100 feet wide at its base and considerably wider at the top.

The huge wave formed as the result of the blast dissipated rapidly and was only about seven to ten feet high when it reached Bikini island. It did not inundate Bikini island itself but did overflow a small island near it.

Ships lying outside the lagoon were not affected in any way by either wave action or underwater shock.

Coral Shaken Loose

The shock apparently has shaken loose some dead coral from the slopes of the mountain which underlies Bikini atoll, but there have been no marine earthquakes or other phenomena which could affect other areas.

The effects of this test explosion are strictly local.

In this test, the first of its kind in history, we have not had to contend with the threat of fire but we have had an equally great problem of underwater hull damage. There are no fires on board the ships and there were no fires on the water.

There is a large oil slick on the water, however, apparently from the sunken Arkansas.

Radioactivity is a greater factor this time than in the air version because target ships have been drenched with contaminated water and spray and the vapor cloud fell over nearly all of them. This cloud is still visible lying on the distant horizon like a low fog bank.

The ocean currents in the lagoon do not diffuse the activity in the water as rapidly as the wind, and the transports will not be able to enter the lagoon as quickly as on July 1. The drone boats under remote radio control have already made reconnaissance patrols among the target ships and are bringing out water samples.

Close Air Watch

The course of events will be watched continuously from the air, and radiological patrols will inform us when we can proceed into the lagoon with safety.

I wish to say in conclusion that once again all units of this joint army, navy and civilian task force have done their jobs perfectly in carrying out the test.

Cooperation, as in the first test, has been perfect. I wish to congratulate all the personnel, military and civilian, who participated.

Outstanding groups so far have been the weather forecasters, the bomb preparation units, the Army and Navy air groups, the drones particularly, and the target preparation groups, especially those who submerged the submarines with no one on board.

Units yet to perform their functions are the radiological safety unit, the salvage group and the technical personnel who must now obtain the information from thousands of instruments. I know I can count on them to equal the performance of other units.

Later today I may be able to give you a more detailed report.

SHIPS BOB AROUND IN BLAST LIKE TOYS

JUL 26 1946

Caldron of Fire, Smoke, Steam Engulfs Area After Explosion, Says Reporter in Plane

By DON WHITEHEAD
Associated Press Correspondent
For the Combined American Press

NIGHT

ABOARD THE B-29, THE VOICE over Bikini Lagoon, Thursday, July 25—The fantastic power and heat of the world's fifth atomic bomb churned Bikini lagoon into a caldron of flame, smoke and steam today, pitched battleships about like toy boats, but failed to sink most of the capital ships arrayed in the death circle nearest the bomb.

From this plane it was impossible to locate the old battleship Arkansas. She is the only capital ship missing in the target array one hour after the blast. It apparently took less than 20 minutes for the Arkansas to go down. Somewhere between the time the atomic bomb burst and the water and mist was sent spiraling into the sky, the Arkansas disappeared.

Obviously she was badly hurt to sink in 20 minutes or less—if she is indeed sunk. But the miracle to those who watched was that so many of the ships stood up under the blast that was equal to about 60,000 depth charges weighing 600

The queen of the carriers, the Saratoga, appeared to be listing, but she was still afloat, along with the light carrier Independence, the battleship New York and the cruisers Pensacola and Salt Lake City.

Crew members aboard our plane gave great cheers when the mists cleared and showed the ships still standing.

The water had first erupted in a colossal geyser. The column looked perfectly rounded and was dark brown in color as it rose into the heavens. Mighty waves rose with the blast in the center of the lagoon but they did not roll over Bikini Island. In fact, from this ship it looked as though the waves were only two to three feet high when they reached Bikini.

Then came the second phenomena of the atomic underwater burst.

Suddenly from the base of this water column burst a gigantic dome-shaped mushroom of smoke, vapor, and water with a dirty brown bottom churning and boiling.

Concentric circles of vapor ran from this mass and vanished, and the great cloud of vapor that hung like a cap over the cloud mass vanished swiftly in the sun.

Giant Steam Mass Rises

All these things happened in the twinkling of an eye. Then from the surface of the sea rose a great mass of steam—banks of steam—that blotted out the fleet and covered it almost in entirety with white fleece through which it was impossible to see.

The smoke and mists cleared, and there stood the Nevada—still riding high in the water.

At first sight it appeared that virtually all capital ships were still standing. The center of the lagoon was a peculiar green color indicating that the atomic bomb had shattered the floor of the lagoon.

Twelve minutes after the blast the carrier Saratoga, one of the ships nearest to the bomb, was still visible but appeared to be listing slightly to starboard—the side facing the point of the bomb burst.

The Independence—the mighty "I" of the Pacific—still was afloat and the Nagato was there on top of the water.

We headed for Bikini Lagoon just after dawn today to see this first underwater explosion of an atomic bomb. No one knew just what to expect.

Capt. Louis W. Whittaker, Oklahoma City, commander of The Voice, said his crew had been briefed on what to expect—to look for a tremendous water column shot into the heavens.

He grinned and added, "This guy said maybe he'd see the Saratoga going right on up with the water." That is one thing we were told to watch for—the possibility of the explosions lifting battleships out of the water. Everyone felt this was a lucky day. And it was phenomenal luck to get good weather right on schedule during one of the worst weather periods in this part of the Pacific.

Kwajalein airfield was like an airfield in wartime as bombers prepared to take off on a raid over Germany. As the sun rose over the horizon big planes began taking off. Every minute one would roar down the runway and soar into the flaming sky, turn and head for a rendezvous point near Bikini.

And then it was our turn and the crew went to their stations. Our crew line-up was Captain Whittaker, commander; Lieut. Guy D. Fender of Stockton, Calif., pilot; Lieut. William L. MacMurdy of Riverside, Calif., navigator; Tech. Sgt. Don L. Mauel of Lincoln, Neb., engineer; Tech. Sgt. Darl Chamberlain of Lakeville, Ind., radioman; Master Sgt. Thomas Holmes Kirlyn of Upper Darby Pa., crew chief.

There wasn't the tension this time that everyone felt before test Able, July 1. Everyone was more relaxed, for some of the mystery is removed from the Atomic Bomb by putting it on exhibit before more than 40,000 pairs of eyes.

As everything was set for the big jolt tension began to mount in the plane. It was a tangible thing that started to take form when the pilot announced "ten minutes to H-Hour, ten minutes to H-Hour."

The last-hour drama of this test "Baker" began late Wednesday, when young Dr. Marshall Holloway, Cornell physicist, boarded the weapons craft with a party of scientists and technicians to make final preparations. The lagoon was virtually deserted.

This group prepared the bomb for detonation, and then at 3 A. M. Dr. Holloway checked the radio linkage that carried the impulses setting off the detonation mechanisms.

After instruments and mechanisms had been set, Dr. Holloway and his group were taken off the craft at 6 A. M. and sped to the Cumberland Sound.

There, about fifteen miles from the target array, Dr. Holloway took his place before the dark panel studded with push-buttons, ready to set off the explosion.

This ship is named The Voice because it was equipped with transmission facilities to deliver eyewitness accounts by voice and radio teleprinter to the United States.

This is a giant flying newsroom —an amazing workshop in the sky from which we can transmit stories via the Appalachian to San Francisco and then by wire to every newspaper office in the country.

Thrusting up through the center was a solid column of water and spray to a height of 9,000 feet, capped with a partly-formed atomic-bomb cloud in the familiar colors of peach and cream shown by the air burst of July 1.

W. H. P. Blandy decided, in view of improving weather conditions, to go ahead with the test on schedule. This calls for detonation at 8:35 A. M. (5:35 P. M., Eastern Daylight Time, Wednesday, U. S. date) or as soon thereafter as weather permits.

BIKINI APPEARS TO BE UNDAMAGED AFTER EXPLOSION

JUL 26 1946

NIGHT

By ELTON C. FAY

ABOARD USS MT. McKINLEY OFF BIKINI, Thursday, July 25—(AP) Bikini island appears to be more or less intact after the atomic bomb submarine explosion.

Five steel towers on the island were visible as this ship moved in toward the lagoon.

Navy Lieutenant H. P. Muether of Roseburg, Ore., who was watching through the television set, said waves hit Bikini beach three to five minutes after the explosion, which took place about three miles off shore.

He said that the waves rocked beached landing craft violently, but no more than a rough surf would have done.

The waves did not roll over the island.

Fails to See Blast

Lieutenant Muether said that he could see the blast on the television screen and then the mist obscured the scene. When it cleared he said that the picture of the target array was unrecognizable.

Vessels seen to be still afloat included the veteran aircraft carrier Saratoga, though part of her island superstructure seemed to be missing; the Japanese battleship Nagato, the U. S. battleship Nevada, and the hulk of the carrier Independence, which was badly damaged in the aerial atomic bomb burst 24 days ago.

Today's underwater bomb, exploding exactly as scheduled, hurled a tremendous mountain-like spray of water and debris of ships high into the sky.

The base of this mountain of spray was approximately a half-mile in diameter.

Three Men Aboard Target Ship Are Temporarily Unnoticed

ABOARD THE USS MT. McKINLEY, Thursday, July 25. — (AP) Three men aboard the target transport Gasconade in Bikini lagoon presumably spent an anxious time early this morning.

Lookouts aboard the Mt. McKinley noticed, as the flagship steamed toward the exit of the lagoon, a flag hoist of bunting flying from the Gasconade indicating men were still aboard, although they were supposed to have left hours before.

A tug was ordered to investigate. Watchers from the flagship could see men standing at the rail. They apparently awakened, realized they were still aboard the target ship with the explosion hour drawing night, and had no way of radio communications.

Therefore they did the only thing left—flew the bunting, knowing it would attract attention.

At 5:55 a. m., only a few minutes before the picket boat picked up the weapon ship party, the tug took the three ol[illegible] and hustled toward safety.

Vice Admiral [illegible] P. Blandy watched the w[illegible]e procedure through binoculars [illegible]is scowl boding trouble for who[illegible]ver slipped up.

Dr. Marshall Holloway, the Cornell physicist, who will push the last button on the remote-controlled firing mechanism, was among those who went aboard the barge in the midst of ships making up a fleet stronger than most navies of the world.

Use Picket Boat

The group travelled from their laboratory ship to the weapon vessel in a small picket boat. The men climbed on the barge to join a small crew and sentries guarding the craft.

Weathermen told Blandy that conditions, which were not good yesterday morning, had improved steadily through yesterday.

The admiral in command of "Operation Crossroad" then said he would continue with plans for the test, making postponements every 30 minutes if need be up to about 11 A. M. (8 P. M. today, Eastern Daylight Time).

If weather conditions by that hour are against the test, it will be postponed until at least July 27.

By last nightfall, all but nine ships—exclusive of target ships—had left the lagoon. These were assigned to pick up skeleton crews at dawn today on the target vessels, also the men who remained on the islands during the night to prepare recording equipment and make last-

Scientists Cock Atom Bomb For Bikini Blast Late Today

Craft With 'A' Missile Towed Into Lagoon—Cornell Expert Will Speed From It to Trigger Ship After Cocking.

E. FAY

Aboard the USS Mt. McKinley, (THURSDAY), July 25—(AP)—A small group of scientists and Rear Adm. W. S. Parsons boarded a barge in Bikini Lagoon shortly before last midnight to cock the trigger for today's underwater atom bomb test against 75 target ships.

The boarding followed a mid-eve-[illegible] ning meeting at which Vice Adm.

30.24-4339

minute preparations.

Lights showed on only a few of the 75 target ships last night. They were mere pin pricks of illumination in the sprawling black shadows of the bomb-menaced fleet.

Sky Overcast

Despite the weathermen's hopeful outlook, the sky last night was starless and overcast. The usually steady trade wind had died down to a virtual calm. That wind is necessary to carry away radioactive spray and clouds. Without it, Admiral Blandy would not order the bomb blown up.

The semi-final act of this second atomic drama in Bikini Lagoon within a month was performed with all the elaborate secrecy of wartime.

A mysterious small craft entered the lagoon in tow of a tug early yesterday and passed the line of target ships, many seared and blasted by the aerial A-bomb of July 1.

It moved on to the central location from which lines of target ships radiated outward as much as two miles like the spokes of a giant wheel.

A canvas concealed the bomb from the eyes of the crew that will submerge it.

Only Dr. Holloway, and other scientists from Los Alamos, N. M., will see it.

No one is certain what will happen, although scientists are fairly sure that monstrous waterspout will rocket into the sky to a height of two or three miles.

No one is sure how many, if any, of the 75 ships and 12 small craft anchored in the lagoon will survive the enormous underwater shock and sea turbulence generated by the bomb.

High Waves Expected

Oceanographers expect waves to be 50 feet high at a distance half a mile from the explosion. The 12 small boats and seven landing craft will be at or on Bikini beach to get the effect of the wave motion.

Also on the beach but not counted in the target array are some small craft that were blown ashore and wrecked by storms in the lagoon.

Closest to the explosion and possibly on the rim of the huge hole expected to be blown for a moment in the lagoon's waters are the battleship Arkansas, the submerged submarine Pilotfish, the famed aircraft carrier Saratoga and the cruiser Pensacola.

A few hundred yards farther out are the battleship New York, the cruiser Salt Lake City and the carrier Independence and Japanese battleship Nagato, both hard hit by the July 1 explosion.

The powerful German cruiser Prinz Eugen is about a mile from the center. On the outer hub of the target wheel is the Nevada, damaged bullseye battleship of the air bomb test, and the battleship Pennsylvania.

Two observation ships, the Panamint, carrying scientists and foreign observers, and the Blue Ridge, with its military observers, are expected late today or tomorrow from Kwajalein.

JUL 25 1946

King Juda on Flagship to See Blast

Monarch of Bikini Says Many Older Inhabitants Will Return if Island Survives 'A' Bomb.

Aboard U. S. S. Mount McKinley, July 24 (A. P.).—King Juda of Bikini came out from the island today, where he had been sleeping in an Army tent, and boarded this flagship to watch the explosion that may destroy his island tomorrow.

He had slept the night before at the site of his old village, which he and his people vacated to allow for the atomic bomb tests.

Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy authorized King Juda to decide whether he wanted to witness the underwater atomic explosion tomorrow. He decided to see the show.

Earlier, Blandy had told reporters that Juda might not see the blast, because only the joint chiefs of staff could grant permission. Presumably, there was no difficulty in getting permission.

Aboard ship he is not being treated as "royalty" or as "a very important person," categories used to designate high military and government officials.

King Juda is being given the same treatment as any other observer. Just where he will be quartered on the ship has not been announced.

Before leaving his native Bikini, the King visited the cemetery of his people. He said Navy Seabees had given it good care since his people left the island.

Juda told task force officials that if Bikini were intact after the sub-surface explosion, the older people of his tribe would like to return from their new home on Rongerik to the island, "because it is home to them."

"The younger natives," he said, "do not care where they live in the future."

JUL 25 1946

SAILOR KILLED BY DRINK

Man on Bikini Flagship Takes Methyl Alcohol

ABOARD U. S. S. MOUNT M'KINLEY, July 24 (AP)—One crew man of this ship—flagship of the atomic-bomb test operations—died and six were seriously ill today from what officers believed were the effects of drinking wood alcohol.

Capt. Wayne Gamet, skipper of the Mount McKinley, said that a preliminary investigation had indicated that a crew man had procured fluid used for duplicating machines and containing methyl alcohol. The container was labeled "poison."

Investigators could not learn immediately how the others had obtained the poisonous liquid, but Captain Gamet was certain that no one intended to poison his shipmates. Ship's officers identified the dead man as Seaman, first class, James Richard Regan, of Homer, N. Y.

Reporters Go Thirsty As an Atom Precaution

ABOARD U. S. S. APPALACHIAN, July 24 (AP).—The use of fresh water on this press ship was limited today as a conservation measure, and all drinking water was shut off for two hours.

The reason was that Operation Cross Roads officials were taking precautions to insure an adequate supply if the submerged atomic bomb should cause near-by waters to become radioactive.

The Appalacian makes fresh water out of salt water, and the tropical heat has caused the ship's supply to be drawn on heavily in the last few days.

HEIGHT OF WAVES IS NO SURPRISE TO SCIENCE GROUP

By FRANK CAREY
Associated Press Science Reporter

WASHINGTON, July 24. — (AP) Dr. William Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said it was "not surprising" that waves generated by the sub-surface atomic blast today were only five feet high when they broke over Bikini beach.

"Predictions of a high wave made by scientists in advance of the test concerned the wave at the actual crater of the blast," he told a reporter.

High at Crater

"If waves breaking over Bikini were five feet high, the wave at the crater site must have been about 50 feet high—if we figure that the distance from the bomb site to the shore was about five miles."

He added:

"One would expect a wave to lessen in height in proportion to the distance travelled. It's like when you drop a stone in the water; the waves gradually lessen in height as they spread out."

Higinbotham, whose organization has been critical of the Navy's atomic tests, said:

"The one significant thing that science may expect to learn from the latest test is what happens to radioactivity in water." He said the test was "primarily of military significance."

He reiterated previous views of his organization that the third projected Navy test—a deep subsurface blast planned tentatively for 1947—has the most potential significance from both a military and scientific viewpoint.

Essentially Surface Blast

"While the test carried on today," said, "has been described as a submarine blast, it is essentially a surface test, because the bomb was detonated only slightly below the surface.

"Its effects should be the same as though the bomb was detonated directly above the surface—because a great deal of the energy must have gone out through the air.

"In contrast, if a deep subsurface test is held, a pressure wave will be transmitted entirely through water and we may see some queer effects."

Asked to elaborate, Higinbotham said:

"We might have shock waves reflected from the bottom of the ocean and doing a lot of damage in the immediate vicinity. Then, the shock waves may skip over great distances without doing much, and then suddenly upset a rowboat miles and miles away."

Called Not Conclusive

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., July 24 (AP).—The underwater atomic bomb blast at Bikini today is not a conclusive test of the destructive powers of atomic bombs against naval vessels, Dr. Maurice M. Shapiro, physicist and former chairman of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists, said today.

He said today's test would be "more like a surface burst than a real underwater expolision." The third test planned for next year he said, will be deep under water and should inflict maximum damage.

SEISMOGRAPH FAILS TO REGISTER BLAST

PASADENA, Calif., July 24—(AP) Powerful as was Bikini's under water atom blast, it didn't shake the Pacific's floor with strength comparable to an earthquake.

Seismologists at California Institute of Technology calculated that the shock, if registered, should reach here 11 minutes, six seconds after the detonation. That time passed without ever a quiver of the delicate reading seismograph in the laboratory's lobby.

Scientists said, howeevr, it possibly might have registered on more sensitive instruments, deeply set in rock. Photographic plates from these recorders will be developed, probably tomorrow.

Jewish Agency Heads Blamed For Palestine Terror by British

LONDON, July 24—(AP) British white paper tonight charged leaders of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with ordering underground acts of violence in a carefully planned program of sabotage which [illegible] British government to [illegible] measures.

The 10-page document, presented by the colonial secretary to Parliament, said evidence gleaned from intercepted communications showed that Hagana, a huge Jewish underground organization, and its permanent military arm, known as Palmach, worked under political control of prominent Jewish Agency members in the program of violence in Palestine carried out "under the guise of the Jewish resistance movement."

Since last autumn, the government charged, the lesser underground organizations — the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the extreme Stern Gang which originated as dissident Jewish factions—worked in cooperation with Hagana's high command on certain of such operations.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency in London said the Jews had no immediate comment.

The government said the intercepted telegrams linked the Jewish leaders Moshe Shertok, Bernard Joseph, David Ben Gurion and others with armed attacks by the three Jewish "illegal para-military organizations," Hagana, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang.

This material was detailed, the document said, not as a complete statement of all the evidence in possession of the British government, but as showing the basis of British counter measures late last month when more than 2,500 members of the Jewish community were arrested in Palestine.

Shertok, Joseph and other arrested leaders of the Jewish Agency still are in confinement in the Latrun detention camp.

The Jewish Agency consists of both Zionists and non-Zionists and is recognized by the British and Palestine governments as the agency for the Jewish people in matters pertaining to Jewish immigration and the Jewish national home.

Hotel Blast Skipped

The government report, in preparation for some time, made no reference to the dynamiting of the King David hotel on Monday.

The white paper set forth an exchange of telegrams, beginning Sept. 23, 1945, and concluding May 12, 1946.

As far back as Nov. 1, 1945, the paper said, the underground groups were working together. A telegram from a Jewish Agency leader in London to one in Jerusalem was quoted as saying:

"We have come to a working arrangement with the dissident organizations, according to which we shall assign certain tasks to them under our command. x x x They will act only according to our plan."

This telegram was coincident, the government said, with widespread attacks by Palmach and the Stern Gang in which the Palestine railway line was cut in 153 places, three police launches were blown up and an attempt was made to dynamite the Haifa oil refinery.

Later, the white paper said, "Hamaas," the publication of the Stern group, declared that the most significant achievement on the night of the attacks was "that for the first time the attack was coordinated and concentrated." The publication was quoted as adding that "the Jewish resistance movement has embraced all the Jewish resistance forces with a view to their being guided by a single authority which would control the common fight."

Carefully Worked Out

This first coordinated outbreak of violence, the white paper said, "was carefully planned in advance as part of a deliberate policy."

"The Jewish Agency executive," it continued, "was not prepared to wait for a declaration of government policy, but decided to cause 'one serious incident' in order to influence that policy."

In support of this the paper quoted a series of code telegrams:

On Oct. 10, 1945, a telegram signed by Dr. Joseph, legal adviser and executive member in Jerusalem, was sent to Shertok, head of the agency's political department and then a member of the agency executive in London. It said the Eliezer Kaplan, head of the Jewish Agency financial department, had been opposed "to any real action on our part until we hear from you."

It added: "Should you agree to isolated actions, wire that you agree to sending a deputation to the Dominions. If Hayyim meant us only to avoid a general conflict, not isolated cases, send greetings to Chill for the birth of his daughter."

Two days later, Shertok replied: "David will not leave before fortnight. Meanwhile probably revisit Paris. Regarding Dobkin writing. David himself favored delegate Dominions. Please congratulate Chill on birth of daughter. Signed Shertok."

"The phrases about 'delegate Dominions' and 'greetings to Chill' meant that it was desired, whilst avoiding a general conflict, to indulge in isolated actions," the government paper declared.

JUL 25 1946

Attacks Second Warning

Later attacks on the Haifa Radar Station, the Palestine mobile force camps and airfields, between Feb. 20 and Feb. 25, 1946, "seem to have been intended as a 'second warning'", the paper said, "as the 'first warning' on Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1945, had been disregarded."

The government said that Palmach, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group all participated in the fresh outbreak.

The paper said that Shertok ordered a broadcast by the illegal "voice of Israel" on May 12, 1946, in which it was announced that the Jewish resistance movement would make every effort to hinder the transfer of British military bases from other points in the Middle East to Palestine.

On June 16, the paper said, Hagana carried out attacks on road and rail bridges on the frontier, causing $1,000,000 damage, and the following night the Stern Gang attacked the Haifa railway workshops. On June 18, five British officers were kidnaped in Tel Aviv and a sixth was abducted on the streets of Jerusalem.

The paper concluded:

"1. That the Hagana and its associated force, the Palmach (working under the political control of prominent members of the Jewish Agency) have been engaging in carefully planned movements of sabotage and violence under the guise of the 'Jewish resistance movement.'

"2. That Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group have worked since last autumn in cooperation with the Hagana high command on certain operations.

"3. That the broadcasting station 'Kol Israel,' which claims to be the 'voice of the resistance movement' and which was working under the general direction of the Jewish Agency, has been supporting these organizations."

BRITAIN CONNECTS JEWISH AGENCY WITH OUTRAGES

London, July 24 (A. P.).—The British Government tonight accused leaders of the Jewish Agency for Palestine of ordering acts of violence by underground forces in Palestine.

In a ten-page White Paper presented to Parliament by the Colonial Secretary, the Government published intercepted telegrams which, it said, linked Moshe Shertok, Bernard Joseph, David Ben-Gurion and other Jewish leaders with armed attacks by the three Jewish "illegal para-military organizations" Hagana, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang.

The evidence, the White Paper declared, influenced the British to British to order the widespread police and Army operations in which more than 2,500 Jews in Palestine were arrested on June 29. (AP)

JUL 25 1946

British White Paper Accusing the Jewish Agency of Planned Violence in Palestine

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The complete text of a British White Paper entitled "Palestine: Statement of Information Relating to Acts of Violence," published today:

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

The following notes on the three Jewish illegal para-military organizations in Palestine are based on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. His Majesty's government have reason to believe that the figures given are on the conservative side.

The Hagana and Palmach—An illegal and well-armed military organization, organized under a central command with subsidiary territorial commands, in three branches, each of which includes women, viz.:

A static force composed of settlers and townsfolk, with an estimated strength of 40,000;

A field army, based on the Jewish Settlement Police and trained in more mobile operations, with an estimated strength of 16,000;

A full-time force (Palmach), permanent, mobilized and provided with transport, with an estimated peace establishment of 2,000 and war establishment of some 6,000.

Something in the nature of conscription is in force; a year's service being obligatory for senior school children, male and female, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen. The Jewish publication, "Haboker," stated that prior to Nov. 11, 1945, "every movement must submit to the Jewish Agency's recruiting department in Tel Aviv a roster of its members, male and female, who must enlist."

The Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organization): —formed in 1935 from dissident members of the Hagana, operates under its secret command, with a strength estimated between 3,000 and 5,000.

The Stern Group:—Originated as a dissident faction within the Irgun Zvai Leumi when the latter decided temporarily to suspend activities in 1939. Its strength is said to be between 200 and 300 dangerous fanatics. They have been for some time fully co-operating with the Irgun Zvai Leumi, since both are equally committed to a policy of unrestrained extremism. (End of notes.)

PALESTINE: STATEMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

The information which was in the possession of His Majesty's Government when they undertook their recent action in Palestine led them to draw the following conclusions:

(1) That the Hagana and its associated force, the Palmach (working under the political control of prominent members of the Jewish Agency), have been engaging in carefully planned movements of sabotage and violence under the guise of "The Jewish Resistance Movement";

(2) That the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group have worked since last autumn in cooperation with the Hagana high command on certain of these operations; and

(3) That the broadcasting station "Kol Israel," which claims to be "The Voice of the Resistance Movement" and which was working under the general direction of the Jewish Agency, has been supporting these organizations.

The evidence on which these conclusions are based is derived in the main from three sources:

(I) Information which has been obtained showing that between Sept. 23, 1945, and Nov. 3, 1945, seven telegrams passed between London and Jerusalem, and a further telegram on May 1946. Copies of these have been interpreted and are here set out;

(II) Various broadcasts by "Kol Israel" between Oct. 31, 1945, and June 23, 1946, referring to specific acts of violence and sabotage; and

(III) Information on various dates derived from the pamphlet "Hamaas" (the publication of the Stern Group), from "Herut" (the publication of the Irgun Zvai Leumi) and from "Eshnav" (the publication of "The Jewish Resistance Movement"). Examples from these pamphlets are set out in this paper.

This evidence relates to the three widespread sabotage operations of Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1945; Feb. 20-25, 1946, and June 16-18, 1946. All three paramilitary organizations participated in these actions, which not only caused very serious destruction but also loss of 1 life.

I. Attack on railways, police launches and Haifa refinery—Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1945.

Note—The Palmach carried out widespread attacks on the Palestinian Railway System. The line was blown in 153 places in all, completely disrupting it. Other charges, though laid, did not explode. Three police launches were destroyed by explosives, two at Haifa and one at Jaffa. The same night, the Irgun Zvai Leumi attacked the Lydda station and yards causing damage to three locomotives, the destruction of one signal box, and the burning of an engine shed. Several casualties were inflicted, including the death of one British soldier. A further attempt was made on the same night by the Stern Group to blow up the oil refinery at Haifa.

This incident was carefully planned in advance as part of a deliberate policy. It was intended as a warning to His Majesty's Government of the consequences that would follow if they did not comply with the wishes of the Yishuv (the Jewish community in Palestine). The Jewish Agency Executive was not prepared to wait for a declaration of government policy, but decided to cause "one serious incident" in order to influence that policy. These facts can plainly be seen from the following telegrams:

Telegram No. 1:

To London from Sneh in Jerusalem—Sept. 23, 1945:

"It is suggested that we do not wait for the official announcement, but call upon all Jewry to warn the authorities and to raise the morale of the Yishuv. If you agree, ask Zeev Sharif for statistical material about this material is not yet required. It has also been suggested that we cause one serious incident. We would then publish a declaration to the effect that it is only a warning and an indication of much more serious incidents that would threaten the safety of all British interests in the country, should the government decide against us. Wire your views with the reference as before, but referring to statistical material about immigration during the war years. The Stern Group have expressed their willingness to join us completely on the basis of our programme of activity. This time the intention seems serious. If there is such a union we may assume that we can prevent independent action even by the I. Z. L. Wire your views on the question of the union, referring to statistical material about Jewish recruitment to the army. Sneh."

N. B.—Sneh is security member of the Jewish Agency Executive. I. Z. L. is the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

That the agency executive agreed to the above action is clearly shown in the following telegrams:

Telegram No. 2

In London from Bernard Joseph in Jerusalem—Oct. 10, 1945.

"Eliezer Kaplan, basing himself on a word from Hayyim via N. W. B. W., says that we should undertake nothing before you give us instructions to do. He is opposed to any real action on our part until we hear from you.

"Other members, however, are of the opinion that it is necessary to back your political effort with activities which do not bear the character of a general conflict.

"It is essential that we should know at once whether such actions are likely to be useful or detrimental to your struggle.

"Should you be opposed to any action whatever, wire that we should wait for the arrival of Wisly.

"Should you agree to isolated actions, wire that you agree to sending a deputation to the dominions.

"If Hayyim meant us only avoid a general conflict, not isolated cases, send greetings to Chill for the birth of his daughter."

N. B.—Bernard Joseph is legal adviser to the Jewish Agency and a member of its Executive. Eliezer Kaplan is head of the Agency's financial department and a member of the executive.

Telegram No. 3.

From Moshe Shertok in London to Bernard Joseph in Jerusalem.—Oct. 12, 1945.

"David will not leave before fortnight. Meanwhile, probably revisit Paris. Regarding Dobkin written. David himself favored delegate dominions. Please congratulate Chill on birth of daughter. Signed Shertok."

N. B.—(1) Moshe Shertok is head of the Agency's political department and a member of the Executive.

(2) A reference to Telegram No. 2 will show that the phrases about "delegate dominions" and "greetings to Chill "meant that it was desired, whilst avoiding a general conflict, to indulge in isolated actions.

Telegram No. 4.

To London from Jerusalem.—Nov. 2, 1945.

"The executive refuses to give authority to the political department to act within the limits of Ben-Gurion's instructions. G. S. B. R. argues that he will oppose this as soon as Ben-Gurion's instructions. They did not dare to cancel the instructions, but insisted that we inform the Executive in advance of each action and that they should have the right of veto. We received agreement for the police boats and for the railway. All activities may thus be spoiled owing to pressure from the party on Bernard Joseph and on Eliahu."

N. B.—David Ben-Gurion is chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

For the operations of Oct. 31-Nov. 1 the Agency sought and obtained the co-operation of the "dissident organizations."

Telegram No. 5.

To London from Jerusalem.—Nov. 1, 1945.

"We have come to a working arrangement with the dissident organizations according to which we shall assign certain tasks to them under our command. They wil act only according to our plan. Sneh, Shaul Meiroff, Kn'ny and Bernard Joseph consider such an agreement as most desirable, but it is not being put into effect because the party is delaying it. Some of them are opposed to any sort of activity, and especially to any agreement with the dissidents. Information on the operations follows:

"The following activities were carried out on Wednesday night. Two boats were sunk in the Haifa harbor and a third at Jaffa. The boats had been used to chase immigrants. Railway lines were blown up in fifty centers, in all 500 explosions. Railway traffic was stopped from the Syrian frontier to Gaza, from Haifa to Samakh, from Lydda to Jerusalem. In all the activities no one was hurt, stopped or arrested.

The same night the I. Z. L. attacked the Lydda station, causing serious damage and some casualties. During the same night the Stern Group caused serious sabotage at the refineries at Haifa and one man was killed. The dissidents had previosly informed us of this and we did not object to Lydda, but were opposed to the refinery job. Had the agreement come into effect we could have avoided victims at Lydda and prevented the refinery operation. I regard the fact that the party and the Executive are withholding their approval as a crime.

"The activities have made a great impression in the country. The authorities are bewildered and have proclaimed a curfew of the roads at night. They are waiting for instructions from London. We are apprehensive of a general attack against the Hagana. We have taken the necessary security measures and are prepared for sacrifices. Confirm by telegram to Ada, enquiries about the health of her children."

"Hamaas," the publication of

JUL 25 1946

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of the Agency's political department and then a member of the Agency executive in London. It said that Eliezer Kaplan, head of the Jewish Agency financial department, had been opposed "to any real action on our part until we hear from you."

It added: "Should you agree to isolated actions, wire that you agree to sending a deputation to the dominions. If Hayyim meant us only to avoid a general conflict, not isolated cases, send greetings to Chill for the birth of his daughter."

Two days later, Shertok replied: "David will not leave before fortnight. Meanwhile probably revisit Paris. Regarding Dobkin writing. David himself favored delegate dominions. Please congratulate Chill on birth of daughter. Signed Shertok."

"The phrases about 'delegate dominions' and 'greetings to Chill' meant that it was desired, whilst avoiding a general conflict, to indulge in isolated actions," the government paper declared.

Later attacks on the Haifa radar station, the Palestine mobile force camps and airfields between Feb. 20 and Feb. 25, 1946, "seem to have been intended as a 'second warning,'" the paper said, "as the 'first warning' on Oct. 1, 1945, had been disregarded."

The government said that Palmach, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group all participated in the fresh outbreak.

the Stern Group, in referring to the above operation, stated:

"The events of Nov. 1 have given a striking expression of the firm resolution of the Jews to fight for the freedom of their homeland. The scope of the attack has proved that the Jews are capable of acting under the most difficult conditions.

"However, the most significant achievement on that night was that for the first time the attack was co-ordinated and concentrated. The Jewish resistance movement has embraced all the Jewish resistance forces with a view to their being guided by a single authority which would control the common fight."

"Hamaas" issue No. 2 of November, 1945).

These operations were widely publicized by the Jewish illegal broadcasting station, Kol Israel, as follows:

"The paralyzing of the railways all over the country through cutting the lines in 242 places serves as a warning to the government of the White Paper.

"The nights of heroism since Athlit (see foot note "A") are an expression of our strength and decision. We lament the British, Arab and Jewish victims who fell in the attacks on the railways and ports of Palestine. They are all victims of the White Paper. All our men returned safely with their equipment. None of our men is missing" (Nov. 2, 1945).

(A) On Oct. 10 the Palmach released over 200 illegal immigrants from the Athlit clearance camp. A British police tender was ambushed during the subsequent search for the escaped persons and one British policeman and two Palestinians were wounded.

A proof of the fact that the Kol Israel station was working with the agreement of the Jewish Agency, reference may be made to the following telegrams: (See also telegram No. 8).

Telegram No. 6.

To London from Sneh in Jerusalem—Oct. 12, 1945.

"With effect from Oct. 4 the broadcasts of the 'Voice of Israel' have been renewed. Two broadcasts were successful. Eliezer Kaplan and Bernard Joseph were invited to see the high commissioner this morning.

"The agreement for the renewal of the broadcasts and the Athlit . . . undertakings have been obtained with difficulty. In future I shall not inquire, but decide in conjunction with Shaul Meiroff and Kn'my."

Telegram No. 7.

To London from Jerusalem—Oct. 14, 1945.

"The Voice of Israel started to function as the broadcasting station of the Jewish Resistance Movement three days before we received your letter and your telegram.

"We also have had the same doubts and we voiced them before the broadcasts were started, but the expert says that there are no grounds for anxiety from the technical point of view."

N. B.—The phrase "grounds for anxiety from the technical point of view" probably refers to apprehension that the station, which is a mobile one, might be located.

II. Attacks on Haifa radar station, Palestine Mobile Force camps, and airfields—Feb. 20-25, 1946.

Note—On Feb. 20, 1946, the Palmach attacked the Royal Air Force radar station, Haifa, blowing it up and seriously wounding two R. A. F. non-commissioned officers and inflicting lesser injuries on six others.

Two days later the Palmach carried out co-ordinated attacks on Palestine Mobile Force Camps at Shaffa Amir, Kfar Vitkin and Sarona.

At Shaffa Amir serious damage was caused. One police officer suffered head injuries. Three British women and one child suffered from shock.

On Feb. 25, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Group followed this up with attacks on airfields at Lydda, Petah Tikvah and Qastina, destroying seven aircraft and damaging eight others.

These incidents seem to have been intended as a "second warning," as the "first warning" on Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1945, had been "disregarded." These incidents were described in a Kol Israel broadcast of March 3, 1946:

"This last fortnight has been a renewed intensity in the struggle of the Jewish people against the forces which aim to throttle them and their natural aspirations for normal nationhood in their national home.

"The attack on the radar station on Mount Carmel was aimed at destroying one of the principal agents of the government in its hunt for Jewish refugees. The sabotage of the airfields (i.e., by Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Group) was the sabotage of a weapon which has been degraded from its glorious fight against the evil forces of Nazism to the dishonorable task of fighting against the victims of Nazism.

"Those three attacks are symptomatic of our struggle. In all cases the onslaught was made against the weapon used by the White Paper in its despicable battle to repudiate its undertaking to the Jewish people and the world, and not against the men who use this weapon. It is not our object to cause the loss of life of any Britons in this country; we have nothing against them because we realize that they are but instruments of a policy, and in many cases unwilling instruments."

In addition to the above

JUL 25 1946

Broadcast, ("Herut," the publication of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, and "Eshnav," the pamphlet published in the name of the Resistance Movement, made the following allusions to these extensive operation:

"Heavy tasks were imposed on all the forces of the nation. The soldiers of the Hagana were ordered to attack the forces in their lairs i. e. the Palestine Mobile Force.)

"No less difficult was the task imposed on the members of the national military organization . . . who were sent to attack the military airfields at Qastina and the central airfield at Lydda; and on the members of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel . . . who were ordered to attack the aerodrome at Kear Sirkin. The importance of this week's events lies in the fact that this was the first time that the military bases of the British rulers were shaken." (Herut" in issue No. 55 of February, 1946.)

(a) The national military organization is the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Fighters for Freedom of Israel is the Stern Group.

"A big week.

"The actions of this glorious week have been carried out with the support of the entire, united Jewish youth. This is a political achievement.

"The Palestine Mobile Force has been attacked by the Hagana; at two camps considerable damage has been injected. At Sarona the fighters retired after a continuation of the attack had proved useless. Here four of them fell.

"Lydda and Qastina airfields have been attacked by Irgun Zvai Leumi, whilst Lohemei Herut Israel (Fighters for Freedom of Israel) men chose as their aim the airfield at Kfar Sirkin." ("Herut" issue No. 56 of February, 1946.)

"The first warning on Nov. 1, 1945, by the Jewish Resistance was disregarded, and the whole Yishuv was compelled to carry out a second warning during the last fortnight expressed in the attacks on Palestine Mobile Force stations and airfields. ("Eshnav," issue No. 116 of March 4, 1946.)

III.—Attacks on road and rail bridges, railway workshops and kidnaping of British officers.—June 16-18, 1946.

Note:—During the evening of June 16, 1946, Hagana carried out attacks on road and rail bridges on the frontier of Palestine causing damage estimated at 250,000 pounds ($1,000,000). Four road and four rail bridges were destroyed or damaged during the night, and one road bridge across the Jordan was destroyed by a delayed-action mine, while attempts were being made to remove the charges. One British officer of the Royal Engineers was killed by the explosion.

The following evening the Stern Group carried out an attack on the Haifa railway workshops.

On June 18, 1946, five British officers were kidnapped while lunching at an officers' club in Tel Aviv and a sixth British officer was kidnapped in a main street of Jerusalem.

Indication that a further series of incidents might be imminent was given on May 12, 1946, when Kol Israel broadcast a warning which is considered "desirable" to lay before His Majesty's Government." The text of this broadcast was as follows:

"The Jewish resistance movement thinks it desirable to publish the warning it intends to lay before His Majesty's Government. The present British policy is executing a dangerous maneuver and is based on an erroneous assumption: Britain, in evacuating Syria, Lebanon and Egypt intends to concentrate her military bases in Palestine and is therefore concerned to strengthen her hold over the mandate, and is using her responsibility to the Jewish people merely as a means to that end. But this double game will not work. Britain cannot hold both ends of the rope: she cannot exploit the tragic Jewish question of her own benefit as mandatory power, while attempting to wriggle out of the various responsibilities which that mandate confers.

"From the Zionist point of view, the tepid conclusions of the commission bear no relation to the political claims of the Jewish people; but even so, in the execution of these proposals, the British government is displaying a vacillation at once disappointing and discreditable.

"We would therefore warn publicly His Majesty's government that if it does not fulfill its responsibilities under the mandate—above all with regard to the question of immigration—the Jewish people will feel obliged to lay before the nations of the world the request that the British leave Palestine. The Jewish Resistance Movement will make every effort to hinder the transfer of British bases to Palestine and to prevent their establishment in the country."

This broadcast is of particular significance by reason of the fact that it was given at the express request of Moshe Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's political department and a member of its executive committee, and had also been passed to David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the executive committee.

This is made clear in the following telegram:

Telegram No. 8

To "Daniel" in London from Sneh in Jerusalem, May 12, 1946:

Please pass on to Ben-Gurion the text of the broadcast of Kol Israel sent herewith; with a note that the broadcast was made at the request of Hhertok."

The telegram then repeats textually the broadcast message of the same date.

There followed, on the night of June 16, 1946, the widespread and carefully planned attacks on vital communications and on the following night the attack on railway workshops. Kol Israel accepted full responsibility on behalf of "the resistance movement for the renewal of its activity as a result of the delaying policy of the British government."

Kol Israel broadcast on June 18, 1946:

"The action of blowing up the bridges expressed the high morale and courage of the Jewish fighters who carried out the attack. They had to pass long distances and to carry a large quantity of material for that purpose. The withdrawal was most difficult, since all the police and army were on their feet and aircraft were looking for the attackers; despite all this, the operation was executed and all objectives were reached according to plan without causing any loss of life to the guards.

"There were some casualties among the attackers in the north owing to an unfortunate accident which was caused by the fall of a rocket directly on to a lorry loaded with explosives and the whole load blew up and the persons there were killed. Honour to their memory. The army and police became furious and started to discharge their wrath of the peaceful people of the near-by settlements; many settlers of Beth Haareva, Matzuva and Eilon were arrested and taken to Acre.

"Many messages of heartfelt appreciation were sent by various personalties and journalists to the resistance movement for the renewal of its activity as a result of the delaying policy of the British government, the recent Bevin speech and the known announcement of Attlee.

"These objectives were chosen to disturb British bases and communications, to prevent the Arabs of the neighboring countries who talked so much about coming to fight the Jews in Palestine, and to mark the closing up of these frontiers before Jewish immigrants."

June 23, 1946:

"This is the Voice of Israel, the Voice of Jewish Resistance. Last week we had to destroy the bridges—these bridges are just as much use to us as the authorities but they had to be destroyed to show our feelings."

Conclusions:

The evidence contained in the foregoing pages is not, and is not intended to be, a complete statement of all the evidence in the possession of His Majesty's Government.

Nor are the specific instances herein referred to by any means a complete list of all the incidents of violence and sabotage which have taken place in recent months.

The fact is that in the first six months of 1946 there were nearly fifty separate incidents involving violence and, in many cases, loss of life. Material damage to a very great extent has been done to railway installations, police and R. A. F. stations, and coast guard stations. Roads have been mined and vehicles have been blown up.

The above operations were widespread in character and caused very extensive damage. Then they were almost immediately followed by the kidnapping of British officers.

It was no longer possible for His Majesty's Government to adopt a passive attitude. Unless the government were prepared to yield to threats of violence and to abandon all hope of establishing law and order, they were bound to take active steps against any persons or organizations who had made themselves responsible for the planning and carrying out of the outrages, which are dealt with in this paper.

JUL 25 1946

JEWISH LEADERS CONSIDER STEPS TO END VIOLENCE

O. Carruthers

JERUSALEM, July 24 — (AP) Hebrew newspapers today denounced the Jewish underground Irgun Zvai Leumi which declared its "soldiers" had carried out the King David hotel bombing, and Jewish Leaders were reported planning meetings on steps to control extremists.

NIGHT

The leftwing Socialist newspaper Mishmar called the organization fascistic, and other newspapers declared that great harm had been done to the Zionist cause by the explosion. The toll of known dead had risen to 52, with 72 others missing and 46 persons still hospitalized.

Hagana May Act

Some unofficial Jewish informants said that Hagana, the vast Jewish underground organization, might take action against the Irgun Zvai Leumi. It was recalled that Hagana took reprisal steps against extremists after the assassination of Lord Moyne in 1944.

(A British white paper accusing the Jewish agency for Palestine of ordering acts of violence by underground forces said that since last autumn the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Gang had "cooperated with the Hagana high command" in some of those actions.

(The white paper said the Irgun Zvai Leumi was formed in 1935 from dissident members of the Hagana, and had a strength of 3,000 to 5,000. The Stern group of 200 to 300 "dangerous fanatics" started in 1939 as a dissident group within the Irgun Zvai Leumi, it added.)

Tension engendered by an anonymous threat to police headquarters last night slackened somewhat today and the Palestine government resumed operations after being out of action nearly two full days.

British soldiers continued to hack away at the ruins of the hotel's east wing, which had housed British military headquarters and Palestine government offices. Six persons so far have been rescued alive from the ruins.

Meeting Is Called

Meanwhile, Jewish leaders were reported authoritatively to have called a meeting to discuss means of combatting Jewish extremist elements accused of participating in recent acts of violence in Palestine.

The Central committee of "Agudath Israel," representing religious orthodox Jews, condemned the bombing and declared the perpetrators should be excluded from the Jewish community.

The Palestine Post said it believed that "the profound shock administered to the Jews can be turned to good account" and that if "they are wisely allowed the return of their moderate leadership they will be able to take the steps necessary to eradicate the evil from their midst, as the government well knows they have done before now."

The prospective release of some of the Jewish leaders who have been detained since the British roundup of June 29 has been announced, but the identity of those to be released is not yet known. Among those still in Latrun detention camp are Jewish Agency members Moshe Shertok, Isaac Gruenbaum and Dr. Bernard Joseph.

VAST MANHUNT IS UNDER WAY IN PALESTINE

OATHS ON

Arabs Threaten Action Unless British Halt Terrorism

Jerusalem, July 24—(AP)—Tension in Palestine, scene of a vast manhunt for Extremists who bombed the King David Hotel Monday, was heightened today by an Arab warning that if the British failed to halt terrorism the Arabs themselves would beforced to take a hand.

While rescue workers continued to dig through the debris of the hotel here in hopes of finding additional persons still alvie, British troops and Palestine police combed Jerusalem for leaders of the Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi.

DAY

An announcement purportedly from that organization, reecived by the Associated Press last night, said that Irgun Zvai Leumi "soldiers" staged the bombing, which resulted in at least 48 persons killed, 55 injured and 72 missing. (INSERT)

The question most frequently asked in the Holy Land was what effect the explosion, which destroyed a wing of the hotel containing British military headquarters, would have on the admission of additional Jews to Palestine.

Arab Nations Protest

Egypt, Iraq and five other Arab countries asked the United Nations in New York take action to bring the ritish mandate under U. N. trusteeship. Prime Minister Attlee told the British House of Commons in London yesterday that the "insane act of terrorism" would not deter his government from seeking a "just and final solution" to the Palestine problem.

The Arab warning to the British accused Attlee's administration of "being too reluctant to use its full forces to wipe out terrorism and protect Arabs in Palestine."

If terrorism continues, the statement issued by the Arab executive said, 'Arabs will be forced to protect their sons and interests with their own resources and with all the strength they possess."

"The attack proves what Arab leaders long have maintained—that Jewish terrorism is a mere foretaste of the potetnial of Zionism in Palestine,'" the statement added.

The arrest last night of two wounded Jews brought to 29 the number of Jewish suspects now being held by police investigating Monday's bombing. Earlier, two other Jews—one wounded and one dead—were found by police in a schoolhouse in the old city. Police said they found two complete sets of Arab clothing, bloodstained and punctured by bullets, in the school.

Eyewitnesses have asserted that eight youths who planted milk cans containing explosives in the hotel were dressed as Arabs, but spoke Hebrew.

Statement in Hebrew

The statement signed by Irgun Zvai Leumi, admitting the placing of the explosives, was typewritten in Hebrew and delivered last night by messenger boy, in the usual method employed by the underground to make public its communiques.

The anunouncement, which described the loss of life as "tragedy," said the British ignored warnings that the hotel was to be bombed, and thus were responsible for the high death toll.

British military headquarters quickly denied that Irgun had given any advance word.

An Irgun claim that the French consulate was warned in advance was denied by a consulate spokesman, who said a telephone call about the blast was received five minutes after the explosion occurred.

The Irgun message said the blast was an attack on "the central British administration, the secretariat of the conquering government and the headquarters of the conquering army."

"According to a plan that was thought out beforehand, explosives were set to go off half and hour after they were brought into the building," the mtssoge said. (AP)

Eight Soviet minesweepers at Falmouth last week received 9,000 loaves of bread, and this delivery will be questioned in Parliament on Friday.

SENTRIES' ERROR ALERTS PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, July 24 — (AP) Sentries in adjacent government posts north of Haifa alerted all of Palestine for a time tonight when they mistakenly fired at each other.

Before the nature of the mix-up was determined, a police major in Jerusalem announced that "open warfare" had broken out in the Holy Land.

A police spokesman gave this account of the incident: Arab legion sentries at the Jalameh police post fired at noises in the dark. Their bullets whanged over the heads of sentries in an RAF camp nearby. The British sentries immediately returned the fire before learning of the mistake. No one was reported injured.

BREAD RATIONING STRIKE IN LONDON

JUL 25 1946

London, July 24 (A. P.).—Bakers complained today that bread rationing was causing waste, and some delivery men in London and elsewhere struck in protest against the added work of collecting coupons. Bread rationing, an experience which Britons had escaped during both world wars, was three days old. A strike of thirty-five delivery men in one London bakery threatened the spoilage of 12,000 loaves.

Delivery men continued their strike in Northern Ireland, but a few were returning to work. A delivery man in Essex killed himself, and the Coroner ruled that worry over the rationing was the cause. In Bristol, 180 worked their routes, but refused to collect coupons.

"There has been more stuff wasted in the three days of rationing in Plymouth than in twelve months," G. G. Pooley, Bakers' spokesman in that city, asserted. "We are finding it difficult to make the scheme work. The apathy of the public has made it very difficult."

NEW SHIPS LISTED

London, July 24 (A. P.).—Shipbuilding data issued today by Lloyd's of London showed 3,255,781 gross tons of merchant shipping under construction by the world's major shipbuilding nations, more htan half of it in Great Britain. The report did not include figures from Russia, Japan or Germany, linking the two defeated enemies and the Russian ally under the same footnote: "Returns not available."

About 10 per cent of the tonnage is being built in the United States, the report said, listing forty-seven steamships and twenty-three motorships totaling 386,583 gross tons under construction there. Britain, the report said, is building 193 steamships of 902,975 tons and 187 motorships of 840,420 tons, a total of 380 vessels of 1,743,399 tons. Lloyds said the British tonnage on the ways was the highest since June, 1922, when Britain was catching up on its losses during the previous war.

Argentina, with only one 730-ton motorship listed as under construction will get four British-built vessels of total tonnage 21,070. Brazil will get one 4,900-ton ship from Britain.

UNRRA May Require Billion Dollars In Food

London, July 24 (AP)—An UNRRA report tonight said that $1,100,000,000 worth of food imports may be required by European countries between August and the 1947 harvest.

Also needed, the report said, was an additional $750,000,000 for seed, fertilizers, fuel and other goods.

The report will be considered at the fifth session of the UNRRA Council to be opened in Geneva on August 5.

Gold Bullion Sent By Air From London To Belgrade

London, July 24—(AP)—Two giant four-engined airliners left London under conditions of great secrecy today for Belgrade carrying $12,000,000 of gold bullion.

Officials said it was the largest shipment of gold ever made in Britain on commercial planes.

A Bank of England spokesman said the gold had been stored here by private individuals of Yugoslavia during the war and it was now being returned to that country.

LIE SEES STALIN

London, July 24—(AP)—The Moscow radio reported today that Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations General Assembly who is now making a tour of Europe, had been received by Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

LIE TO VISIT OSLO

MOSCOW, July 24.—(AP) Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, departed by plane today for OSLO, Norway, after a visit in Moscow.

U.N. Membership Urged On Dail

Dublin, July 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera asked the Dail (Parliament) today for quick approval of a proposal that Eire seek admission to the United Nations in September.

RUSSIA REJECTS U. S. ATOMIC PLAN

Reds Demand Full Control Be Vested in UN Security Council.

L Lauck

NEW YORK, July 24—(AP) Soviet Russia today flatly rejected the principal points of the United States plan for global supervision of atomic energy and reiterated a demand that full control be vested in the United Nations Security Council, where five powers hold the right

NIGHT

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the U. N. Atomic Energy commission, categorically refused to accept the proposals of Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. delegate, for elimination of the veto in atomic matters and for setting up an atomic development authority outside the council.

Proposals Not Acceptable

In discussing a U. N. memorandum which outlined these and other points, Gromyko declared:

"The United States proposals in their present form cannot be accepted in any way by the Soviet Union either as a whole or in separate parts." (INSERT)

Regarding the veto, Gromyko said:

"I should like to make again clear the position of the Soviet Union that we cannot accept any proposals that would undermine in any degree the principle of the unanimity of the permanent members in the maintenance of peace and security."

He then noted that it would be dangerous and maybe fatal to undermine this principle.

Under the U. N. charter, Russia, the U. S., Great Britain, France and China hold the power to veto in the council.

Gromyko was especially strong in his opposition to a U. S. statement that existing organs of the United Nations are not empowered to deal with questions relating to control, declaring that "the Soviet Union feels such conclusions cannot be justified."

Feels Power Exists

He added that the charter grants the council full powers and rights to deal with such matters and the council "is able and has full powers."

In discussing the plan for an atomic development authority which would make decisions relating to control, Gromyko said the Security Council should make all final decisions. He termed the A. D. A. proposal "of such a character that in reality such an authority would be independent of the "Security Council and would have almost full autonomy. This cannot be reconciled with the charter of the United Nations."

Gromyko also objected to a U. S. statement that all matters relating to atomic energy were of international and not national importance and jurisdiction.

"When the charter of the United Nations was prepared by the conference at San Francisco the question of sovereignty was one of the most important questions considered," he declared.

Sees U N Threatened

The Soviet delegate added that this principle of sovereignty was one of the cornerstones on which the U. N. structures lies and if it were touched the whole existence and future of the U. N. would be threatened.

He also noted that there was nothing in the U. S. plan setting forth relationships between the A. D. A. and the General Assembly and Gromyko contended that "would mean lessening the provisions by which the rights and functions of the General Assembly are assured."

"The powers of all organs of the

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should not be undermined.

The United States stand on the veto was clearly set forth by Baruch when he offered the U. S. plan. Baruch declared:

"There must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes."

After hearing Gromyko's long statement, which he delivered in English, Committee No. 2 of Atomic commission adjourned until Friday afternoon. (ADD)

lished to assist the Security Council in these matters, but the Council should make all final decisions.

Sees Charter Breach

In respect to decisions relating to the control of atomic energy and to decisions to be made by an atomic development authority, as proposed by the United States representative, the United States memorandum drew up three categories — administrative matters, procedural matters and serious offenses. These proposals "are of such a character that in reality such an authority would be independent of the Security Council and would have almost full autonomy. This cannot be reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations."

The United States memorandum realizes, said Mr. Gromyko, that the broad functions and powers of the Atomic Development Authority in the field of control, inspection and in other fields are difficult to reconcile with the relevant provisions of the Charter insuring the sovereignty of member states of the United Nations. The United States proposed, therefore, that all matters related to atomic energy should be considered as matters of international and not of national importance and jurisdiction in order to make Article 2, Paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations inapplicable to matters of atomic energy.

While the rights of the General Assembly were not minimized, on the other hand the United States memorandum denied the Security Council the rights it should have under the Charter. Such a situation could not be considered as normal. The position of the Soviet Government was that the power, authority and prestige of the Security Council should not be undermined in connection with the problem of atomic energy.

Mr. Gromyko declared further that the United States proposals also "change entirely the meaning of Article 51 of the Charter."

Veto Held Essential

On the question of the voting procedure in the Security Council, Mr. Gromyko said:

"On this question also I should like to make again clear the position of the Soviet Union that we cannot accept any proposals that would undermine in any degree the principle of the unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security."

Mr. Gromyko noted that he had already made the position of the Soviet Government on this question quite clear at the second meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission and that he thought it would be dangerous and maybe fatal to undermine this principle which was embodied in the Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco in recognition of its necessity for maintaining pesce and security. The great powers, said Mr. Gromyko, will provide the main means against aggression, as his was recognized in the San Francisco decision on the voting procedure in the Security Council.

In conclusion Mr. Gomyko said: "The United States proposals, referring to United States Memorandum No. 3, in their present form cannot be accepted in any way by the Soviet Union either as a whole or in separate parts."

Replying to Mr. Gromyko, the chairman, speaking as delegate of Brazil, appealed for consideration of the atomic problem in the interests of humanity.

The committee will meet again on Friday, July 26, immediately after the adjournment of the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, which meets at 3 P. M. at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

The committee adjourned at 1 P. M.

sidered least suited.

Preliminary consideration was given to a considerable number of sites ranging from two to forty square miles in area, a communique said, and the commission will meet again tomorrow to continue the discussions.

The purpose of the present meetings is to reduce the number of sites to be discussed with local authorities so that the final list to be submitted to the general assembly in September will have only a small number from which to make a final selection.

The commission also received a report from the Sites and General Questions committee, outlining the functions which may be accommodated in areas of various sizes.

her father that she telephoned Washington to do its utmost to help."

As for herself, Mrs. Cobin said she hoped and believed that the Army here was "doing all it can."

But since her arrival here July 10 to poin her husband, she said, her fears for his safety have grown.

Hopes He Is In Soviet Custody

"I hope," she said, "that he is in Russian custody. Then, I feel he'd more likely be safe. They are our Allies and could have no reason to harm him."

The 53-year-old Cobin and Lieut. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, Okla., were last seen at a railroad station in the northern section of Berlin, believed to be intending to board a train for Oranienburg in the Russian zone. The Russians have officially informed the Americans they don't know the officers' whereabouts, but "will return them if they are found in the Soviet zone."

American authorities say they have no other information.

U. N. Atomic Statement

Following is an account issued by the United Nations of yesterday's meeting of Committee 2 of the Atomic Energy Commission:

As requested by the committee at its previous meeting, the Secretariat submitted a list of topics contained in the different statement and proposals placed before the Atomic Energy Commission and falling within the terms of reference of Committee No. 2. On the suggestion of the chairman, the committee unanimously agreed to request all delegations represented on the committee to hand in to the Secretariat in writing any amendments or amplifications to this list of topics.

The committee then passed to the consideration of the establishment of an international atomic development authority. The first speaker was Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, S.S.S.R., who said that he wished to make some observations on the substance of the United States memorandum No. 3 submitted to the former subcommittee No. 1 of the Atomic Energy Commission on 12 July.

Mr. Gromyko began his observations by stating that he attached great importance to the question whether or not the existing organs of the United Nations are empowered to deal with problems of control over atomic energy. Whereas the United States memorandum states that the existing organs of the United Nations are not empowered to deal with the questions relating to the control of atomic energy, the U.S.S.R. feels that "such conclusions cannot be justified." The United Nations Charter mentions no specific type of arms which might be used by an aggressor, but deals with this subject in general terms, and grants to the Security Council full power and rights to deal with such matters. That is, the Security Council "is able and has full power" to deal with these questions; the Atomic Energy Commission was established to assist the Security Council in these matters, but the Council should make all final decisions.

Mr. Gromyko stressed that "when the Charter of the United Nations was prepared by the conference at San Francisco, the question of sovereignty was one of the most important questions considered." This principle of sovereignty is one of the cornerstones on which the United Nations structure is built; if this were touched the whole existence and future of the United Nations would be threatened.

In respect to the relationship between the Atomic Development Authority and the General Assembly of the United Nations, said Mr. Gromyko, it is to be noted that there were no proposals in the United States memorandum which "would mean lessening the provisions by which the rights and functions of the General Assembly are assured." This is rightly so, stated Mr. Gromyko; the powers of all organs of the United Nations must be protected.

INCREASE IN WAGES FOR FRENCH WORKERS

PARIS, July 24.—(AP) French workers were guaranteed "general increases of salaries" today by a cabinet decision reached after a six-hour session which averted a threatened rupture of President Georges Bidault's month-old tripartite government.

A communique issued at the end of the session avoided mention of the size of the increases but stated that a recent economic conference —made up of employers, labor and government leaders — had made recommendations that would make it possible for the government to achieve substantial increases in purchasing power while safeguarding the interests of public finances and the national economy."

The conferences recommended 25 per cent increases for certain categories of workers, but Bidault and his popular Republican movement party had been on record as opposing increases of more than 15 per cent. French labor unions had insisted on a general 25 per cent increase, and a government crisis threatened.

Potential Sites Studied By UN Home Site Group

NEW YORK, July 24—(AP) The United Nations Headquarters commission today tackled a list of potential sites for permanent headquarters of the U.N. in Weschester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn., and started weeding out those con-

Cobin Family Asks Washington's Aid

Berlin, July 24 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Cobin, whose husband, Capt. Harold Cobin, has been missing since July 4 when he apparently went on an unauthorized trip into the Russian occupation zone, said tonight that her daughter and other relatives in the United States had petitioned the War and State Departments to take all possible steps to find him.

Mrs. [illegible] that her daughter, Mrs. Eugene Elliott, New York city, had "felt so worried about

Germans, Returned To Berlin By Reds, Appear Healthy

Berlin, July 24—(AP)—The first Berlin contingent among 120,000 German prisoners of war being released by the Russians rested in a quarantine pavilion today in the Soviet sector of [illegible].

American correspondents were refused permission to interview or photograph them, but the men appeared bronzed and much healthier than any prisoners previously returned from the Soviet Union.

Reporters and photographers from Berlin's German press were permitted to speak with and photograph some of the released men and the Russian-licensed press printed interviews with them on "how well we were treated."

Some Germans suggested that the release of the prisoners was timed to make political capital for the autumn elections scheduled in the Soviet zone and in Berlin. The Russians had permitted the first announcement of the Soviet-in[illegible] Socialist Unity party, before a women's conviction in the Soviet zone.

"These prisoners really look good," said one old German in the street. "Last year they came limping in from Russia, looking like corpses in rags, but these are live and healthy men, comparatively well-clothed."

Rigid Conduct Control Set Up For Yanks in Russian Zones

FRANKFURT, July 24 — (AP) Rigid control of the conduct of Americans visiting Soviet-influenced territories has been ordered by U. S. Army headquarters to prevent "embarrassment" to the United States and to avoid "prolonged detention" of Army personnel in those areas, it was disclosed today.

Applying both to military personnel and authorized American civilians, the directive declared all persons planning to leave for eastern Europe should be briefed by "officers and superior rank."

[illegible] Mailed

The order from Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, said "certain instances of misconduct" by Americans in eastern Europe had "resulted not only in embarrassment to this headquarters and certain high-level diplomatic representatives but also in the prolonged detention of individuals involved in incidents caused by this misconduct."

"It is essential that the conduct of U. S. personnel temporarily on duty in eastern, central and southeastern European countries be rigidly controlled.

"No one now known to be a responsible person of mature judgment will be selected or permitted to go into the above countries either on temporary duty or on leave status," the order declared.

"In the event that trouble of any kind arises, the nearest American embassy, legation or consulate should be contacted."

Army officers said the orders had been prompted by the prolonged detention of several Americans in eastern Europe. The Russians last week released two Americans detained for 15 days. Two others are missing from Berlin. Negotiations were said to be underway for the release of at least two U. S. soldiers reportedly held by Poland for trial on alleged offenses.

Details Are Secret

These officers said that details of the detention of Americans in eastern Europe, including the number held, were classified as "secret" and that the War department had prohibited the release of the information.

Headquarters authorities said unofficially that there had been "no tremendously serious" cases and that "most" detentions were caused by "soldiers getting rowdy and shooting up bars and being held by the local government."

"Orders had to be issued controlling the conduct of men because the United States doesn't always pack the punch in eastern Europe in securing the release of Americans for trial by American courts as it might in liberated western countries," one officer added.

McNarney's directive, it was learned, was distributed to all major commands in the European theater. American military attaches in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece received copies.

CONTROL ORDERED OF U. S. PERSONNEL IN SOVIET ZONES

Frankfurt, July 24 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters has issued a strict code of behavior for Americans entering Soviet-occupied territory in Europe to prevent "embarrassment" to the United States.

Rigid controls, it was disclosed, have been ordered to avoid "prolonged detention" of American Army personnel in "eastern, central and southeastern European countries."

Two Americans were released by the Russians last week after 15 days' detention, and two others are missing from Berlin.

"It is essential that the conduct of U. S. personnel temporarily on duty in eastern, central and southeastern European countries be rigidly controlled," the order said.

"No one not known to be a responsible person of mature judgement will be selected or permitted to go into the above countries either on temporary duty or on leave status," the order continued.

The directive, applying to military personnel as well as to authorized U. S. civilians, instructed that all persons scheduled to leave for Eastern Europe be briefed by "officers of superior rank."

"In the event that trouble of any kind arises, the nearest American embassy, legation or consulate should be contacted," the instructions said. (ADD)

JUL 25 1946

FREE 2 YANKS, POLAND ASKED

High-Level Negotiations Under Way On Release

Frankfurt, Germany, July 24 (AP) High level negotiations between the United States and Poland were in progress tonight for the release of two of several Americans detained in Eastern European countries.

A number of Americans, it was learned, have been or are under "prolonged detention" in "eastern, central and southeastern European countries."

To prevent NIGHT embarrassment" to the United States, the United States Army has issued a strict code of behavior for Americans visiting areas in the Soviet sphere of influence.

Army Refuses Number

Day-long attempts to determine the number of Americans held for possible trial by countries east of American-occupied Germany met with repeated Army refusals to reveal any information.

One high officer declared: "The names and numbers of Americans held are classified secret or confidential. My personal opinion is that the American public has no right to know about the number of troops that might be held in eastern Europe."

At least two soldiers, however, were known to be held by the Polish Government for alleged crimes committed while in that country. United States proposals that the soldiers should be released for trial in American courts have been answered with Polish counterproposals and deliberations still are underway, it was disclosed.

Applying both to military personnel and authorized American civilians, the directive declared all persons planning to leave for eastern Europe should be briefed by "officers of superior rank."

One Is From Butte

One soldier was identified here only by the name of Dagley. The other was 20-year-old Private Melvin R. Best, of Butte, Mont., who has been detained by Polish authorities since his arrest in Katowice last December.

Best was jailed in connection with the killing of a Polish militiaman. He said that he was innocent of Polish charges and ohped he would be turned over to American military authorities.

An unconfirmed report said that almost completed negotiations for the release of Best and Dagley had failed and that they would be tried by Polish authorities.

Cases Called "Most Serious"

A headquarters officer said unofficially that Best and Dagley's cases were the "most serious" of the "prolonged detentions" in eastern Europe. He said there were no detentions in Yugoslavia and that "most Americans in the missions in the Balkans were well-behaved," but there had been a "number of instances of soldiers disgracing the American uniform in Czechoslovakia."

The Army's behavior directive applies both to military personnel and authorized American civilians. Also the order specifies that all persons planning to leave for eastern Europe should be briefed by "officers of superior rank."

The order from Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, said "certain instances of misconduct" by Americans in eastern Europe had "resulted not only in embarrassment to this headquarters and certain high-level diplomatic representatives but also in the prolonged detention of individuals involved in incidents caused by this misconduct."

"It is essential that the conduct of United States personnel temporarily on duty in eastern, central and southeastern European countries be rigidly controlled."

FRITZSCHE PICTURED AS MINOR OFFICIAL

NUERNBERG, July 24 — (AP) Hans Fritzsche was pictured by his defense counsel today as only a minor official in a vast propaganda machine, a man who never conferred with Hitler on foreign policy and therefore had been unable to participate in a conspiracy against peace.

In opening a final defense summary, Attorney Heinz Fritz said he believed it was not Fritzsche's official position as minister-director of the ministry of propaganda, which led to the indictment against him but rather "his broadcast speeches which made him and his name known—but only during the war."

200 PRIESTS SLAIN, REPORT

JUL 25 1946

Vatican Estimates Executions By Tito Regime

By W. King

Rome, July 24 (AP)—A Vatican source said today that an estimate that more than 200 priests had been executed in Yugoslavia since the end of the war was "not, according to Vatican information, exaggerated."

He commented in reply to questions about a New York *Times* dispatch quoting travelers from Belgrade as saying Premier Marshal Tito's anti-Catholic campaign of terrorism had resulted in the death of 230 priests, 198 without trial, from April, 1944, to May 15, 1946. Which includes both war and post-war periods.

NIGHT

Says Persecutions Continue

Churchmen inside and outside Yugoslavia said a minimum of 400 Catholic priests had been tried since the war ended. Because of secrecy surrounding most of the Yugoslav court hearings, it was impossible to say precisely how many had been put to death.

[The writer of this dispatch left Belgrade recently for Italy.]

A ranking Vatican prelate, in close touch with church affairs in eastern Europe, said his information was that conditions were unchanged in Yugoslavia and that persecutions of the church were continuing.

Monsignor Ritiz, a Catholic priest who sided with Tito's Partisans during the occupation and now is minister in the Croatian Government, told newspapermen in Belgrade recently he did not know how many Catholic priests had been executed, but that most of those convicted were accused of collaboration with the Germans.

Collaboration Laid To Priests

Another official in Yugoslavia said approximately 400 Catholic priests had been tried for collaboration since the Germans left Zagreb, a center of Yugoslav Catholicism.

The persecution of the Church has been based on the Government's assertions that Catholic priests were organizing and supporting armed bands in underground warfare against the Tito regime.

Periodically, Yugoslav newspapers are filled with violent attacks on Archbishop Stepinetz, head of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government has based its attacks against the church on assertions that the clergy-supported units which fought against the Partisans during the war. Church schools are not allowed to operate. Church lands have been confiscated. The work of priests has been hampered.

Orthodox Church Also Affected

The Serb Orthodox Church, with its spiritual center in Belgrade, is affected no less by the Yugoslav anti-church program. But the charge of collaboration seldom is leveled against priests of the Orthodox Church.

Unlike the Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church is fighting back against dictates of the Yugoslav Government. Throughout Croatia and Slovenia, where a crucifix hangs in a weather-beaten roadside shrine every few miles, the church still holds its popular following.

Under the new constitution, church weddings are illegal unless a civil ceremony also is held. The priest, however, still is an important figure at village and urban weddings.

OIL MONOPOLY THREE-POWER ISSUE IN ITALY

By Morin

Americans and British Seek Free Competition—Blocked by Government

Rome, July 24—(AP)—Oil, instead of acting as a lubricant, was gumming the wheels of British-American cooperation with Italy today and causing the hottest point of friction in relations among the three countries.

High-level politics, which can embrace Soviet Russia, were involved in the battle.

American Petroleum Company officials, who could not be quoted, said that Italy has re-created a government monopoly—originally organized by Mussolini and the Fascists 20 years ago—to control the prices and distribution of gasoline and all other petroleum products in Italy.

What the Americans and British want is free competition, with direct sales to consumers, instead of being forced to sell to the monopoly.

Since Italy has no oil of its own, they can simply decline to deal with the government organization, cutting off petroleum supplies, just as "oil sanctions" were once proposed. In reply, the oil men said, Italian officials have "delicately hinted" that Italy would necessarily turn to Russia for help.

Russian Fields

The Russians are in control of very large oil fields in the Balkans and Austria.

Both the State Department and the British Foreign Office have entered the picture, the sources said. In principle, the American and British Governments agree with the companies' position—that is, for free trade in oil for Italy. But in practice, they have warned the company that oil "sanctions" might pull the props from under the newly-formed Italian republic, and completely dislocate the rickety Italian economic structure.

So the situation at the moment is in a deadlock.

It has its roots in the Fascsit AGIP (Azienda Generali Italiana Petroli) formed by Mussolini in 1926. It was a monopoly. It provided a large source of revenue for the Fascist regime. And, more important, it made it possible for Mussolini to pile up an oil reserve, for military purposes.

Then the war came, the property owned by Britain's Royal Dutch Shell was immediately sequestered. When the United States entered, similar action was taken against holdings of Sovony-Vacuum, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and the Texas Company. Tankers, refineries, railroad rolling stock and everything else down to the last paper clip was then "sold" to the monopoly.

The property has since been restored to the American and British companies. But the Republican successor to the Fascist monopoly has appeared in CIP (Comitato Italian Petroleum.)

LaGuardia Praises Bread Rationing

Rome, July 24 (A. P.).—Fiorello LaGuardia, UNRRA director-general, declared today that Great Britain is "acting prudently, wisely and realistically" in rationing bread at this time.

LaGuardia spoke at a press conference immediately before taking off for a one-day round-trip flight to Milan.

La Guardia Visits Toscanini

MILAN, July 24 (AP)—F. H. La Guardia called on Arturo Toscanini at the musician's home today. The director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration came here from Rome, visited two factories, went to the Town Hall for a welcoming ceremony, then chatted for twenty minutes with Signor Toscanini before returning to Rome.

Reds Liken FBI Methods To Dread Czarist Okhrana

By R. James

MOSCOW, July 24. — (AP) Soviet Journalist David Zaslavsky assailed the Federal Bureau of Investigation today as the "American secret police," and charged that its prosecution of the Lt. Nicolai Redin spy case was "a criminal conspiracy" aimed at injuring Soviet-American relations.

NIGHT

Zaslavsky, writing in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, said the handling of the case by the FBI smacked of the dread Czarist Okhrana (secret police) "which resorted to forgery, provocation and perjury."

Redin Acquitted

Redin was acquitted July 17 in Seattle of espionage charges.

Journalist Ilya Ehrenburg, writing in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, told the Russian people that "America, which never knew feudalism, has established another hierarchy—a racial one." Continuing a presentation of his impressions of his recent visit to the United States, he said Americans had a caste system "entirely unofficial in the case of Jews, Italians and Chinese, but legalized in the case of Negroes."

Zaslavsky's article angrily attacked FBI Chief Edgar Hoover "and his accomplices" for the conduct of the Redin case.

"This conspiracy of secret police and bandits had as its goal the infringement of those friendly relations which the American and Soviet peoples had during the war against the common enemy and which still remain at present, despite all efforts of the American pro-fascist and reactionary," the article said.

Under the headine "Black Deed of the American Secret Police," Zaslavsky wrote:

"There is and was no 'case of Redin.' There is the case of the American secret police and it is known that part of the American press prefers to keep quiet about it. With this it determines its share of participation in a filthy conspiracy against democracy itself."

"Now we can see again the 'Okhrana,' which has long since disappeared from our lives, in the role of provocateurs and plotters against the people. The dirty work of the American 'Okhrana,' which is operating with impunity and insolence, is directed against the international collaboration of the states united in the struggle against fascism—humanity's worst enemy."

Treatment 'Shocking'

Zaslavsky said Redin had been treated "shockingly, in a way not permissible in any country, and certainly not in a country pretending to be democratic."

The article said the FBI handling of the case "was not only brutal, but clumsy and inept," but that the arrest of Redin became "a signal for a fierce anti-Soviet campaign by the reactionary press."

Ehrenburg's Izvestia article described what he called the American racial caste system as puzzling in a country which fought to defeat Hitlerism.

"The English, Scotch and Irish are the aristocracy," he wrote. "After them come the Scandinavians, the Germans, and then the French and Slavs. The Italians are many times lower. The Jews are even lower. The Puerto Ricans are below them, and last, at the bottom of the ladder, are the Negroes."

Ehrenburg said that "anti-Semitism in America was so common that many do not even notice it. It seems entirely natural to them to hire only Aryans in some enterprises or to deny Jews entrance into some hotels."

JUL 25 1946

30.24-4345

'Pravda' Angry at Redin Case; After Acquittal It Attacks Arrest

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP).—J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were attacked today in a "Pravda" article which declared that the arrest of a Soviet naval officer, Lieutenant Nicolai Redin, in Portland, Ore., last March was a "criminal conspiracy."

David Zaslavsky, writing under the headline "Black Deed of the American Secret Police," said:

"There is and was no 'case of Redin.' There is the case of the American secreta police and a known part of the American press, which prefers to keep quiet about it. With this it determines its share of participation in the filthy conspiracy against democracy itself. . . .

"The Soviet officer was seized in the streets, rudely pushed into an automobile, humiliatingly searched and kept semi-naked in a cold cell. He was treated shockingly, in a way not permissible in any country, certainly not in a country pretending to be democratic.

"If it had not happened in 1946 in the United States, Comrade Redin would have had every reason to believe he was under the paws of the Gestapo."

The article said that as the final proof of the "full senselessness of the provocation," the Russians already knew the secrets (of the destroyer tender Yellowstone which Redin was charged with trying to get through bribes, having previously been given possession of an American ship equipped with the devices in question.

[Redin, who was acquitted on July 17 in a Seattle Federal court of charges of espionage, arrived at Portland, Ore., Wednesday to board a ship for his return to Russia. "I have no ill will or bad feelings," he said, in referring to his three-week trial.]

The "Pravda" article said that as the final proof of the "full senselessness of the provocation," the Russians already knew the secrets (of the destroyer tender Yellowstone) which Redin was charged with trying to get through bribes, having previously been given possession of an American ship equipped with the devices in question.

The article concluded: "What pushed Hoover and his accomplices into this criminal conspiracy against a Soviett officer who deserved nothing from the American people except gratitude? This conspiracy of the secret police and bandits had as its goal infringing those friendly relations which the American and Soviet peoples had during the war against the common enemy, and which still remain at present, despite all efforts of American pro-Fascist reaction-aries."

Red Commentator Lashes FBI, Hoover For Redin Arrest

London, July 24—(AP)—Ace Moscow radio commentator David Zaslavsky loosed a tirade against the United State Federal Bureau of Investigation today for its part in the Lt. Nicolai Redin spy case, which Zaslavsky called a "filthy provocation by the American secret police." Redin was acquitted in Seattle, Wash., July 17 on espionage charges.

"What induced Hoover (J. Edgar) and his accomplices to embark upon this criminal plot against the Soviet officer, who deserves nothing but the gratitude of the American people?" Zaslavsky asked. Then he provided his own answer:

"This bandit's secret police plot had as its aim disruption of the friendly relations that were established between the Soviet and American peoples during the war against the common enemy, and which continues still, despite all the efforts of the America pro-Fascist reaction."

Redins Going Home.

Portland, Ore., July 24 (A. P.).—Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin, the young Soviet naval officer arrested here on espionage charges and later acquitted in Seattle, was back in Portland today with his wife and daughter to board ship and return to Russia. The Redins expect to leave aboard the Maxim Gorky now loading at nearby Longview, Wash., and due to complete loading here later this week.

Redin said he was "glad" to be homebound after four years in the United States.

"I have no ill will or bad feelings," Redin declared, in referring to his three-weeks' trial. "The American people will always have a friendship with us."

Russ Heap Honors On Iran Princess

Moscow, July 24 (AP)—Princess Achraf Pahlevi, sister of the Shah of Iran, departed for Tehran yesterday after 24 days of regal honors such as no person has received in Russia since the last Czar was executed.

The 26-year-old Princess was active during the war in the Iran Society of the Red Lion and Sun, which helped orphaned Russian children.

[During the Russian occupation of the northern part of her country the border province of Azerbaijan revolted and won semi-autonomous status after Russian troops prevented intervention by Iranian forces.]

She was invited to Moscow by the Russian Red Cross and entertained with brilliant and sumptuous banquets, luncheons, dinners and receptions. Soviet officials including Prime Minister Stalin and Deputy Foreign Minister Solomon Luzovsky were among those entertaining for the Princess. The president of the Supreme Soviet decorated her with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and the Russian Red Cross gave her a badge.

She left the Moscow airport between a guard of honor and to the strains of the Russian and Iranian anthems. The field was decorated with Russian and Iranian flags.

U.S. Citizen Reports He Is Held Up In Greece

Athens, July 24 (AP)—Thomas J. Chaconas, express agent, of Washington, D.C., reported today that he was halted and questioned by two extremist Rightists armed with sub-machine guns just outside Sparta three days ago.

Chaconas, football guard at the University of North Carolina in 1929, said the men pointed the guns at him before he stopped. They described themselves, Chaconas said, as "Xites," an extreme Right organization, and allowed him to proceed when he told them that he was an American citizen.

Chaconas is a veteran officer of 28 months service in the Southwest Pacific.

Pro-German Suspect Seized

HELSINKI, July 24 (AP)—Finnish State police announced today the arrest of Lieut. Col. J. Christian Fabritius, whom they identified as the leader of a pro-German underground movement established in Finland after the armistice with Russia.

Congressmen See Gen. Clark

Vienna, July 24 (A. P.).—J. Weldon Jones, adviser to President Truman and five Congressmen arrived today for conferences with Gen. Mark W. Clark. They were returning to the United States from the Philippines.

In the group were Senators Ellender of Louisiana and Butler of Iowa and Representatives Robinson of Utah, Crawford of Michigan and Miller of California.

DISPLACED RADIOS

WARSAW (AP)—German troops nearly stripped Poland of radio sets. Poland had 1,200,000 before the war. Now there are only 150,000. Germany is reported to have 5,000,000. The Polish Radio Conference is asking return of at least 1,000,000.

U. S. Approves

BUCHARES (AP)—Prof. Mih... of Arts, has rec... approval and ... be ... states Rumanian Mini... to V... pointed it was announc... toda... ington,

U. S. Warships I... Antwerp

ANTWERP, ... (AP).—The American cruisers ... ton and Little Rock and the destroyers Warrington and Perry ended a courtesy visit to Antwerp today and left for Rotterdam.

TURK DEMOCRATS CAPTURE 66 SEATS

Istanbul, July 24 (A. P.).—Former Premier Jelal Bayar's new democratic party won sixty-six seats in Turkey's National Assembly and independent candidates captured four complete but unofficial returns from Sunday's election showed today.

Among the new deputies in the next Assembly are Bayar himself and Marshal Fevzi Chaknak, former Army Chief of Staff, who ran as an independent.

The official People's party, which for the first time ran against opposition, retained 395 seats.

The democrats' greatest success was in Istanbul, where they captured eighteen of twenty-three seats.

Allies Seize Food in Trieste

TRIESTE, Italy, July 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Allied military police seized today six trucks loaded with wheat, sugar and other foodstuffs which they said were United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies brought into Venezia Giulia illegally from the Yugoslav zone. The police charged the supplies had been brought across the line for distribution to families of workmen who participated in the 12-day general strike called early this month by Left Wing, pro-Yugoslav labor organizations to protest alleged "Italian aggression."

GAIN 50 MILES IN CHINA PUSH

JUL 25 1946

500,000 Nationalists Driving Along 130-Mile Front

Nanking, July 24 (AP)—Nationalist armies reputed to total nearly 500,000 men today were reported driving along a 130-mile Yangtze River front between Nanking and Shanghai, and by Communist admission they had penetrated 50 miles into Red-held areas of Kiangsu [illegible]

The Communist New China News Agency described the movement as a "full scale" Kumintang offensive.

Block Threat To Nanking

A Government spokesman said that Nationalist troop concentrations in Kiangsu now were "ample" to block any possible threat to the seat of Nationalist Government at Nanking or to the commercial queen city of China, Shanghai.

In seizing an area more than 130 miles long and 50 miles deep Nationalist forces lost nearly 20,000 men, according to the Communist agency. Casualties were said to include elements of three divisions of the Kuomintang 49th Army, which struck northeast of Nanking toward Jukao on July 21.

Hope To Clear Jukao Area

The Government spokesman expressed hope that the Jukao area, defended by the new 4th Army, would be cleared of Chinese Communists soon.

In a dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, said that a Communist demand to participate in management of the Chinese Eastern Railway which, under Sino Soviet treaty is jointly run by Russia and Nationalist China, was to be discussed in Nanking.

U. S. MARINES FREED SAYS CHINESE PRESS

PEIPING, July 24.—(AP) The Chinese press reported today that seven U. S. Marines, captured July 13 by Communists southwest of the port city of Chinwangtao, had been released, but the Marine corps said no such information had been received.

A special truce team headed by Col. Morris Martin of Sacramento, Calif., still was reported negotiating with the Communists for release of the men.

Chinese Reds Oppose Looting Of Manchuria

Will Act With Reparations Group in Asking Russia to Restore Machinery

J. Roderick

HARBIN, Manchuria, July 24 (AP).—(Delayed)—Chinese Communists hope Russia will restore Manchurian machinery removed by the Red Army, and they will concur with the Reparations Commission if that body files such recommendation, Communist leader Li Min-jeh said today in an interview.

"There are some who feel that the Chinese Communist party will back the Soviet Union in everything it does," he said. "But I want to tell you that the Chinese Communist is a Chinese patriot first, and no matter who interferes with the rights of China he will certainly be opposed to them."

Thus the Chinese Communist who, under the name of General Li Li-san, gained fame as a party leader fifteen years ago broke a long silence in this far northern Chinese city.

Li said he realized that Russia suffered "heavy losses"—he said there were betewen 100,000 and 200,000 casualties—in the brief conquest of Manchuria, but China also suffered terribly and should be compensated.

He added that he felt confident the Reparations Commission would make reasonable adjustments, and that the Communists would be satisfied either with the return of the machinery, estimated to be valued at $2,000,000,000, or charging off its worth against Russian reparations.

Li said that if it were charged off to Russian reparations, China would expect compensation from some other source.

"But I feel that the movement of the machinery is not the important problem at all," Li continued. "Of course the Soviet Union moved some machinery, but not a large amount compared with its war losses. Some people have tried to use the facts to provoke anti-Soviet feeling."

Li said that the only way peace can come to China is for the Communists and Kuomintang to unite.

Australian Coal To Be Nationalized

Canberra, July 24 (A. P.).—The Australian coal industry will be brought "as close to nationalization as is constitutionally possible" under a State-control plan agreed on by Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley and Premier William J. McKell of New South Wales.

The plan excludes both management and labor from representation on the supreme overall Commonwealth - State authority. Spokesmen said its purpose is to rehabilitate the industry by the opening up of new fields and the complete mechanization of mines now in operation.

Korean Parties Agree On Joint Action

Seoul, July 24 (A. P.).—A move aimed at speeding the day of independence for Korea, now jointly occupied by the United States and Russia, was announced today by the Emergency National Congress and the Representative Democratic Council.

Five-man committees have been appointed to smooth out party differences and both Russia and the United States will be asked to send liaison officers to the twice-weekly meetings in Duk Soo Palace.

HAWAII FACES STRIKE

Honolulu, July 24 (A. P.).—Four utility company presidents have warned that Honolulu might become a "dead city" on August 1 if A. F. of L. and affiliated unions stop work for one day in

JUL 25 1946

protest to clauses inserted in their union contracts.

The unions have threatened to stop work on August 1 in protest against the Hawaiian Employers' council's insistence on writing into the union contracts clauses which the A. F. of L. Central Labor Council said are "illegal and calculated to destroy our unions." The clauses would prohibit work stoppage during the life of the contracts.

TANAKA PLAN LAID TO REDS IN TOJO TRIAL

Contention Outline of Conquest Work of Chinese Not Allowed as Evidence

Tokyo, July 24—(AP)—The International Tribunal today refused to permit the defense for Hideki Tojo and 26 other accused war criminals to present evidence intended to show that the notorious Tanaka Memorial, a pamphlet outlining a plan for world conquest, was written by Chinese Communists.

The presiding, Sir William Webb, halted Capt. Samuel Kleiman when the defense attorney attempted to prove that Russia used its consulate in Harbin to spread Communist propaganda in 1929.

Kleiman explained that he wanted to establish that the Tanaka Memorial was not written by Baron Tanaka, as the prosecution charges, but rather by Chinese Communists. Sir William refused to permit Kleiman to continue the cross-examination on that basis of China's vice minister of national defense, Gen. Chin Teh-chung.

Throughout the afternoon, the defense peppered Chin with questions aimed at showing that the Tanaka pamphlet, calling for four stages of world conquest, actually was a fraud perpetrated to inspire hatred of the Japanese. Chin admitted he "never had seen the original of the memorial" and that the pamphlet, widely circulated in China, had not been traced to Japanese origin.

The defense developed today that China's central government was powerless to transfer its generals in North China before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

As a result of this condition, the defense maintained, Japan was forced to deal with local governments and, under old treaties, had the right to pour more troops into North China and Manchuria to protect her nationals and their property.

Attempt To Blame Britain, U.S. For Jap Attacks Halted

Tokyo, Thursday, July 25 (AP)—The international military tribunal today halted a defense attempt to blame powerful American and European commercial interests for the situation that caused Japan to become an aggressor in China.

Alfred W. Brooks, defense attorney, of Kansas City, sought to show that their had been growing apprehension in Japan over the economic and commercial interests of foreigners in the Orient. He was sharply interrupted by the presiding justice, Sir William Webb, who said:

"Mere economic developments of other countries could not justify Japan's resort to war."

Cross-Examining Chin

Brooks was cross-examining the Chinese Vice Minister of Defense, General Chin Teh-chun at the time.

The defense attorney persisted and Sir William spoke sharply.

"Economic aggression is not a crime."

Brooks contended it was vital to his case to know where China got arms and supplies that enabled that country to carry on the long civil strife of which, he said, "Japan bore the brunt in trying to protect its interests an dits nationals in China."

Earlier the defense questioned General Chin about the kidnapping of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who later released the Chinese president.

Relations Held Closer

The defense tried to show that after the incident relations between Chiang's Koumintang and Chinese Communists were closer and that they joined in an anti-Japanese movement. Chin denied knowledge of any such action by the factions.

Chin blamed Japan for an increase in Chinese Communist activity because he said, the Japanese occupied Peiping and Tientsin and forced students to join the Communists.

PROPAGANDA ISSUE DEFERRED IN JAPAN

Tokyo, July 24 (A. P.).—The Allied (advisory) Council for Japan heeded a Russian request today to delay action on a supreme headquarters' anti-publicity proposal, to which Russia had objected vigorously.

The council adjourned without voting on the proposal to restrict publication of recommendations or comments on agenda subjects until after they have been discussed in meeting. The Russian representative, Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, raised the objection and asked that the matter be passed until the next meeting, scheduled for August 7.

Earlier this month, just prior to a council meeting, the Russians issued a press release outlining extensive views on a labor policy for Japan—and were accused by the American chairman of using the organization to spread "propaganda."

In effect, observers pointed out, the proposed procedural rule would muzzle pre-meeting comment by any member on agenda subjects.

Both the British representative, W. MacMahon Ball, and the Chinese representative, Lieut.-Gen. Chu She-ming, agreed at today's meeting with proposals by Derevyanko to ban Fascist literature "in principle" and that the subject was one which should receive the attention of occupation forces.

AID FROM AIR, SEA FOR INJURED SEAMAN

TOKYO, July 24—(AP) A critically injured merchant seaman was brought to the naval aid station at Yokosuka today after receiving medical aid from sea and air for five days. He was not identified at once.

A member of the crew of the tanker Pulpit Rock, he suffered a fractured hip while the vessel was more than 1,000 miles off the coast of Japan.

A plane was dispatched, carrying a doctor, but could not alight because of rough seas. The doctor gave advice to the ship's crew by radio.

The next day the destroyer USS Hanson set out for the Pulpit Rock and contacted the tanker last Monday. Medical Officer Commander H. P. Weatherwax was transferred to the tanker and waited upon the injured man. Yesterday he and the patient returned to the destroyer on breeches buoy when the two ships reached quieter waters. The war vessel arrived in port today.

DIET SESSION EXTENDED

TOKYO, July 24.—(AP) The current extraordinary session of the Diet, still grappling with a proposed new constitution, was extended 30 days beyond July 28 by an imperial rescript of the emperor today.

JAPS WON'T CHANGE NAME

Tokyo, July 24—(AP)—The Japanese government has no intention of changing the name of the country or the designation of the Showa era, now in its 21st year. Such a reply was given in the Diet today in response to a question by Isaji Tanaka, independent.

Revision of Jap Police Force Urged

Tokyo, July 24 (A. P.).—A ten-point revision of Japan's one-time sinister police system was proposed to the House of Representatives today by the Home Ministry which would maintain control as in pre-war days. Lewis J. Valentine, New York's former Police Commissioner, who recently concluded a survey, urged decentralization.

NEW TOKYO GOVERNOR

Tokyo, July 24—(AP)—Seiichiro Yasui was invested today as Tokyo's imperial governor as successor to a man who was ousted after the people became restless over lack of food rations.

CLEVELAND CURATOR NAMED

Tokyo, July 24—(AP)—Howard C. Hollis, curator of Far and Near Eastern art of the Cleveland Art Museum, today was appointed chief of the arts and monuments section of General MacArthur's civil information and education section. He replaces Navy Lt. Comdr. George L. Stout, who is returning to his former civilian post with the Fogg Museum at Harvard.

BELL-BOTTOMS WIN NAVY VOTE IN JAPAN

Tokyo, July 24 (A. P.).—Those pocketless bell-bottom trousers still have devotees among sailors in Japan.

After a month's trial of the Navy's proposed new uniforms, some sailors reported to Vice-Admiral R. M. Griffin, commander of naval activities in Japan, they too closely resemble Army clothing.

Yeoman 1/C J. Hyde of 129 Stanley avenue, Yonkers, put it this way: "I don't know why they should change the uniform now. If they keep the new one, you won't know if a Navy man is a foreign national or who he is. In the old uniform you can tell a Navy man a mile away."

Japs Simplified Life With Father

They handcuffed Him and Locked Him Up in a Cage to Keep Him Out of the Family Larder.

Niigata, Japan, July 24 (A. P.).—Maashige Nakamura, 48 years old, was free from his cage today and probably eating to his heart's content.

Maashige had spent the late afternoons and evenings for the past two months in that cage, handcuffed. His wife and eldest son had figured that he ate too much and that a cage and manacles were the surest way to keep him out o fthe cupboard.

Even when their children did not get enough food, Mrs. Nakamura wailed to the police, Maashige over-ate. He would sneak from bed at night and rifle the foodstocks. So she and one son built the cage and got the handcuffs. When Maashige returned from work every afternoon they hustled him into the coop, handcuffed him and set before him the amount of food they judged he needed.

But Maashige's father came to visit him and called the police and now the old gentleman is urging Maashige to get a divorce.

HEAVY FILIPINO FIGHT

Manila, July 24 (A. P.).—The sound of 81-millimeter mortars used by the military police against revolting peasants in Bulacan province was heard twenty miles away in Manila suburbs today, even as peace reports filtered in from other provinces. The guns were directed against 200 Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) attacking an outpost where eighty suspected Huks, arrested in an earlier clash, were being held, authorities said.

Luis Taruc, Huk leader, was meeting with success in Pampanga province in a Government-approved tour to persuade his followers to return to their farms, correspondents with the peace party reported. Peasants in Nueva Ecija province also were ready for peace, reports indicated. Manila liberal leaders said some peasants hesitate to return home because they fear military police will renew reprisals.

FILIPINO SOLONS MIFFED

Manila, July 24—(AP)—Miffed Philippines congressmen, who complain that Roxas cabinet members are high-hatting the solons, announced today they are preparing a bill which would make members of congress outrank cabinet members in protocol at formal functions and also afford the congressmen lower automobile license numbers.

SEARCH ABANDONED

BALBOA, C. Z., July 24—(AP) The army said today that search for 15 soldier victims of a collision of two Flying Fortresses Saturday had been called off. Five bodies were recovered soon after the accident. Twenty crewmen were aboard the plane which fell into the sea of the Pacific coast of Panama.

JUL 25 1946

JUL 25 1946

30. 24-4347

SENATE APPROVES OPA MEASURE, 53 TO 26

JUL 26 1946

BILL IS PASSED AFTER LONG FIGHT, SENT TO TRUMAN

Weary Senators Adopt Compromise at Early Morning Session.

NEW ORDERS DUE SOON

Signature of President Will Restore Rent, Many Other Ceilings.

WASHINGTON, July 25 —(Thursday)—(AP) A weary Senate passed the revised OPA bill early today and sent it to President Truman, who is expected to sign it later in the day.

The vote was 53 to 26

New Orders Expected Today

The instant the President's signature makes the bill law, the rent and price ceilings in effect June 30 automatically will be restored except on meat, poultry, dairy products, grain, tobacco, petroleum and certain other items specifically exempt. The OPA, given another year to operate but restricted in its authority, will be prepared to issue some of its new orders by nightfall.

The Senate's approval, completing congressional action, was voted a few minutes after midnight (EST) after a late night session in which the foes of price controls fired fresh broadsides but held no hope of defeating the bill.

Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.), who filibustered eight hours against the original extension measure which Mr. Truman vetoed, assailed it for two and a half hours.

After he sat down, Senators Knowland (R.-Calif.) and Pepper (D.-Fla.) argued whether the President or Congress was to blame for the lapse of price controls on June 30. Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) protested at 10 p.m. that it was not time "for a speculative debate over who killed Cock Robin."

The White House announced that the President is set to act quickly, without disclosing what the action will be, and that he will accompany it with a message to Congress. But Congressional leaders indicated the measure as it stands is acceptable to Mr. Truman and that he will sign it, and at least two other factors appeared to support the prediction:

Supporting Factors

1. A member of the House Appropriations committee told a reporter the President will request an additional $25,000,000 for the OPA and the request may be made in the message tomorrow. Congress voted $75,000,000 to run the OPA for the year, a cut of some $30,000,000 below budget estimates. The committee member, who may not be identified, said Mr. Truman will contend that this will not be enough to run OPA until the new Congress convenes in January and has time to consider a supplemental fund.

2. High officials, also asking anonymity, reported Mr. Truman plans to name reconversion director John R. Steelman as Stabilization director, succeeding Chester Bowles, in addition to Steelman's present duties. This course was recommended by Bowles when he resigned.

The OPA, which then will be established for another year, already was at work on orders renewing temporarily most of the price ceilings which lapsed June 30. Exceptions will include a number of items specifically exempted from controls.

Senate leaders took final passage for granted, following the House's 210 to 142 vote of approval yesterday. And Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) indicated the measure is acceptable to the President.

Both friends and foes of price control were unenthusiastic, however—the former feeling that the bill does not go far enough, the latter that it goes too far. Additional debate along these lines delayed the final vote, despite the volumes already spoken on the controversy.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) expressed his dissatisfaction but announced that he was voting for the measure "rather than have no bill at all."

Bill Assailed

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) assailed it as "a conglomeration of a lot of compromises put together in a price control act that is no price control act at all." He added that it constitutes a "surrender of power to the bureaucrats to such an extent as we've never given before, even in time of war."

Barkley acknowledged that the measure as it finally emerged from a Senate- House conference committee is, with two or three exceptions, "in substance the same" as the bill that drew a veto. He explained, however, that it was necessary to make some concesions in order to get any bill at all.

The parliamentary situation precluded any changes in the bill, unless it were sent back to a joint conference with the house.

Some members expressed anxiety over the plight of grain elevator operators who bought at the current above-ceiling prices and who face a rollback in price after August 20, when ceilings will be restored unless the decontrol board blocks such action.

Barkley told his colleagues he had "positive assurance" that the price administrator will "go as far as possible toward bailing out these people caught in that situation."

To Restore Rent Control

The bill would restore full rent control, and a modified system for government control over other prices, until June 30, 1947. The Senate had voted to remove controls permanently from a long list of products, including many important foodstuffs. The conference committee modified this by specifying that those controls should remain off until after August 20. If the decontrol board does not act otherwise by that date, ceilings would be restored on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans, and food and feed products made from them.

Poultry, eggs and tobacco would remain uncontrolled unless the secretary of agriculture and the decontrol board said ceilings should go back on. The board and the price administrator would have to act in unison to restore control over petroleum and its products.

The bill sets up a manufacturers' pricing formula slightly different from the Taft formula which drew sharp criticism from Mr. Truman in the first bill. Under the new formula, manufacturers, produc[illegible] and processors would allowed maximum would return, on an basis, the average dol[illegible] ommodity in 1940, plus subsequent increase in c[illegible]

Wholesalers and reta[illegible] have to be allowed their quisition costs plus the centage markups and which were in effect last

Subsidies would be held [illegible] 000,000, and food subsidies could not be paid after next April 1.

Dealers in automobiles, household appliances and other goods scarce during the war would have to be allowed their full pre-war discounts and markups until their sales got back to the 1939-41 average.

he asserted that disagreements between House and Senate had made it necessary to "make some concessions if we got any bill at all."

In reply to a question, Barkley said that he had received "positive assurance" from the OPA administrator that some program would be worked out to alleviate the situation of elevator owners and other grain purchasers who had bought at current, above-ceiling prices, but who faced the possibility of a roll-back of prices on August 20. He said the OPA administrator would "go as far as possible toward bailing out these people caught in that situation."

The majority leader replied in the affirmative when asked by Senator Tobty (R.-N. H.) whether he did not agree that "when, as and if they start to roll back these various prices there will be a considerable number of severe headaches."

Truman to Act Promptly.

Quick presidential action was promised today as soon as Congress sends the OPA revival bill to the White House. Charles G. Ross, press secretary, told reporters that President Truman will act very promptly and send Congress a message or memorandum—whether his action be veto or approval.

The President's message, Ross added, would be a written one and not a speech for radio delivery. (The President spoke on the radio when he vetoed the previous OPA bill.) Asked whether the President, in the event he signs the bill, will appoint its price decontrol board tomorrow, Ross said he thought it unlikely.

State Rent Control Due to End.

Albany, July 24 (A. P.).—New York State's residential rent control law will become inoperative, under legislative provision, if and when Federal rent control is restored. The OPA revival bill, now before the Senate for final action before going to the White House, would re-establish Federal rent control.

The New York statute, under which the State took over rent control when the OPA expired last June 30, provides that State control will terminate June 30, 1947. However, it also stipulates that State regulation will not be operative when a similar Federal law is in force. Thus, the State's temporary one-man commission would be dissolved. State Rent Control Commissioner Joseph McGoldrick has retained all of the OPA's regulations and ceilings.

Baldwin Stays Rent Action.

Hartford, Conn., July 24 (A. P.).—Gov. Baldwin said today that because he expects Congress to enact price control legislation, a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly to provide a rent control law "now seems unnecessary."

Baldwin's announcement followed a meeting of the Legislative Council and Republican and Democratic leaders called to fix the date of a special session to provide State rent controls before August 1. The Governor said that should Congress fail to act he would "call a special session immediately."

FOR THE BILL—53

Democrats—41

Barkley, Burch, Byrd, Carville, Connally, Downey, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Green, Guffey, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Huffman, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (South Carolina), Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, Overton, Radcliffe, Russell, Stewart, Swift, Taylor, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wagner and Walsh.

Republicans—11

Aiken, Austin, Brewster, Cordon, Donnell, Hart, Knowland, Morse, Smith, Stanfill and Taft.

Progressive—1

LaFollette.

AGAINST THE BILL—26

Democrats—4

Bilbo, O'Daniel, Pepper and Thomas (Okla.).

Republicans—22

Ball, Brooks, Buck, Bushfield, Capehart, Capper, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Langer, Millikin, Moore, Reed, Shipstead, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson and Young.

The following pairs were announced:

O'Mahoney, Democrat, for, and Hickenlooper, Republican, against; Wheeler, Democrat, for, and Bridges, Republican, against, and Revercomb, Republican, for, and Robertson, Republican, against.

Not voting but announced as favoring the bill were Andrews, Briggs, Chaves and Gossett, all Democrats.

Barkley Sees OPA Headaches

Concedes Difficulty in Rolling Back Prices—Relief for Grain Elevator Men.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Conceding that some "severe headaches" may be ahead in getting the OPA back into business again, Majority Leader Barkley today urged the Senate to give speedy approval to the new compromise legislation for reviving price controls.

He told his colleagues that the measure worked out by the Senate-House conferees and approved by the House yesterday is "with two or three exceptions, in substance the same bill that Congress passed previously and that the President vetoed." But, Ross would not forecast Mr. Truman's action which he timed as likely to come tomorrow. However, House Democratic Leader McCormack has said the President will approve the newest version of a trimmed-down OPA.

Record Vote in Senate On OPA Extension Bill

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the Senate early today passed and sent to the White House a measure extending the OPA until June 30, 1947:

JUL 26 1946

O.P.A. Will Fix June 30 Prices On Many Items

Ceiling Orders Ready for Issuance; Rentals To Be Returned to Old Levels

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The Office of Price Administration expects to issue about 125 pricing orders promptly if pending legislation to revive its authority is approved.

Officials said June ceilings would be re-established on most items which are not exempted specifically from controls, but made it clear that ceilings would be temporary in mots cases. Under the bill the agency has from thirty to sixty days to apply new pricing standards which will raise ceilings on a large block of items.

Rent ceilings, too, would be re-

1946

stored in 520 areas at the levels in effect when Federal controls lapsed July 1.

While this was the general picture, an O. P. O. official who asked to remain anonymous, said that "a great many" of the 125 orders the agency is preparing provide for immediate increases over June 30 ceilnigs.

The official explained that these are increases which the O. P. A. was ready to grant when the price law lapsed, and that most of them will apply to industrial items, including lumber, cement and other building materials. They would be temporary adjustments granted under previous O. P. A. pricing standards.

Other orders being prepared call for elimination of former ceilings on a big list of items, mostly industrial equipment and materials and some minor consumer goods.

Summary of Measure

Still working on interpretations of many provisions of the pending bill, O. P. A. officials expressed these preliminary views on what the measure does:

1. Uncontrolled items: In no case could price controls be restored before Aug. 20 on meat, dairy products, cottonseed, soy beans, eggs, poultry, petroleum, tobacco and their products. This prohibition also applies to grain and to livestock and poultry feeds made from grain. (However, food products made from grain, such as flour, bread and breakfast cereals, will be subject to return to ceilings when the bill becomes law.)

The bill sets up an independent three-man decontrol board which could rule by Aug. 20 whether or not ceilings should be restored then on meat, dairy products, grain, cottonseed and soybeans. If the board failed to rule by that time, ceilings automatically would be re-established.

As for poultry, eggs, tobacco, petroleum and their products, ceilings could not be reinvoked even after Aug. 20 unless the board ordered it.

2. Rents: The bill specifically authorizes restoration of June 30 rent ceilings.

3. Subsidies: Expenditure of $1,000,000,000 during this fiscal year is authorized, principally to hold down retail food prices. However, no subsidies could be paid on major food items while they are ceiling-free. The decontrol board is given authority to fix the amount.

Meal Prices Rise

4. Restaurant Prices: Ceilings on meals would be restored but they probably would be higher than June 30 prices. An O. P. A. regulation provides for automatic adjustment of ceilings, based on the actual costs of raw food.

5. Profits: Dealers' pre-war profit margins on "reconversion" items, such as automobiles and household appliances, would be restored. In the case of autos, the O. P. A. has estimated that this would raise the price of popular priced cars an average of $75.

On other products, dealers' margins could not be trimmed below those which were in effect last March 31. The effect of this would be slight, according to the O. P. A., because margins have not been cut much since then.

The year 1940 is the new base period for fixing prices of manufacturers, producers and processors. The previous base was 1936-39.

6. Clothing and textiles: The bill eliminates the O. P. A.'s authority to require manufacturers to produce low-cost clothing. It establishes a new pricing formula for cotton and woolen textiles which, according to the O. P. A., would require generally higher ceilings. These would be reflected in higher prices for clothing.

O. P. A. Moves to Meet Arrears in Pay Rolls

New Fund to Bring Salaries to Date for Some Workers

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Its appropriations approved, the Office of Price Administration moved today to meet its pay rolls, virtually on time.

Although the agency passed out of existence June 30 and its revival fate has been in doubt the last three weeks, only a part of its employees have missed any pay—and those but one week's salary.

Most employees were paid early in July for the latter part of June. About 15,000 field workers, however, who were to have been paid last Friday for two weeks—one in June and one in July—received only one week's check.

Today the O. P. A. paid its 3,000 Washington employees in full and on time for the forepart of July. The Treasury also wired funds to nine regional offices to pay field workers. Included were funds for the one week's salary due those shorted last week and full pay for 18,500 others.

In some areas where checks were due today, employees may be paid "a day or so late," an O. P. A. spokesman said. He added that workers whose pay day was Friday "should receive their checks on time."

President Truman signed a bill yesterday which provided $75,000,000 for O. P. A. operations during the fiscal year which began July 1.

LABOR UNIONS COOL TOWARD NEW OPA BILL

WASHINGTON, July 24.—(AP) The big labor organizations are cool toward the new OPA bill, but all signs point to the probability they will not urge a Presidential veto.

For the moment, the A.F.L. and C.I.O. are keeping silent. Spokesmen have dropped hints, however, that the lack of enthusiasm for limited price controls will not be translated into an outright request that Mr. Truman kill the measure.

The hard fact is that most labor leaders see no chance of getting a bill more to their liking and would rather have this one than none. Their talk is turning more and more to wage increases to offset anticipated price increases.

Chairman W. Willard Wirtz, of the Wage Stabilization board said in an interview that the board could predict what changes, if any, in wage policy will be necessary as a result of price rises which have occurred since July 1.

"We will just have to wait and see what happens to the cost of living," he added.

Wage Controls Unchanged

Wirtz said the OPA revival bill leaves wage controls "exactly where they were" before OPA lapsed July 1.

A backlog of cases handled in the interval will be cleared as soon as President Truman signs the measure—if he decides to do so, Wirtz said.

The board has been taking wage cases in Washington and in its regional offices, despite the absence of any control over prices, but not announcing any final action on them.

Under the stabilization act and executive orders setting out policy, the board must consider the possible inflationary danger if requested wage increases would boost prices. In the past 25 days, without any controls over prices, the board was rendered impotent.

Pending some change in wage policy, Wirtz said, the former guideposts for the board will remain unchanged. One of these is the government's estimate, still unaltered, that the cost of living has increased 33 per cent since January 1941. The board automatically approves increases to bring wages 33 per cent above January 1941 levels, when an employer wants to use that as an argument for higher prices.

The 18½-cent hourly wage increase, which has become the general pattern for basic industries since V-J day, likewise will remain unchanged for the time being, Wirtz said.

JUL 26 1946

America and Russia at Odds Over Nazi and Jap War Booty

Pauley Says Red Seizures in Manchuria Have Upset Lives and Welfare of 900,000,000 Asians.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—A two-continent diplomatic clash between Russia and the United States appears to be shaping up today over German and Japanese war booty. At the root of the impending trouble are these factors:

1. The announcement by Edwin W. Pauley, Reparations Commissioner, that this country was considering a permanent halt to German reparations deliveries to Russia to offset "more than $2,000,000,000" worth of Manchurian industry incapacitated by Russian removals from that country.

2. The disclosure by other officials that the United States would oppose an expected Russian demand for a share in reparations from the Japanese mainland.

Reporting to a news conference late yesterday on his findings during a sixteen-country survey, Pauley charged that the Russian action in Manchuria had upset the lives and welfare of 900,000,000 people throughout the Far East for at least a generation.

In the light of this, he said that it was his personal opinion that the United States could extend its current ban on deliveries of German industrial equipment to Russia without violating the four-Power Potsdam agreement on reparations.

This pact provides that Moscow can claim up to 25 per cent of the former war plants marked for removal from the American and British zone. In return, the Russians were to provide specified guaranties of raw materials and food. But for the last two months, Pauley said, the shipments from the American zone have been held up until the Russians come across with their share.

The reparations official emphasized that the question of maintaining this ban was only under discussion, but in discussing the over-all situation in Germany, he declared: "Unless the occupying Powers can get together in a whole-hearted effort to carry out the Potsdam agreement we may find ourselves repeating the tragic blunders of world war I."

"We must see to it," he added, "that the nations of the world do not play the fatal game of power politics with Germany and place her in the position where she can offer the might of Europe to the highest bidder."

Senators Agree.

On Capitol Hill, Senators George (D.-Ga.) and Wherry (R.-Neb.) indicated agreement with Pauley's suggestion to balance the Manchurian and German reparations to Russia. But Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) said that he was unaware of any agreement prohibiting the U. S. S. R. from removing machinery from a conquered country, adding that he supposed the equipment was owned by Japanese nationals.

Pauley said that most machinery had been put in Manchuria by Japanese, but that some of it was Chinese. The officials who reported the expected Russian request for Japanese mainland reparations said that they are certain the American delegate on the Far Eastern Commission will oppose such a demand.

These officials are completely familiar with reparations problems, but asked not to be identified by name. The commission, an eleven-nation Allied tribunal entrusted with formulating a long-range policy toward Japan, has begun a preliminary study of the reparations issue.

M'MAHON EXPECTS FINAL ATOM BILL AGREEMENT TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) Over the protests of scientists, Senate-House conferees agreed today on a death penalty for atomic energy workers who reveal secrets purposely to damage the nation.

The conferees, working out a bill for domestic atomic energy controls from the differing measures passed by the Senate and House, agreed at the same time to modify a House provision which would require the FBI to check on the workers' loyalty.

Major Points Wait

Still to be hurdled are the major points of difference—involving the issuance of patents and the extent of military representation in the contr[illegible] [illegible]tion.

After a two-hour session Senator McMahon (D-Conn), spokesman for the conferees and head of the special Senate committee that wrote the original bill, told reporters he hopes a final agreement on all differences will be reached tomorrow.

McMahon said the military versus civilian control issue was discussed without a decision. It involves the Senate proposal for a control commission of five civilians and the House's insistence that at least one commissioner be a member of the [illegible] forces.

JUL 26 1946

NIGHT

DAY

The agreement on the death penalty was a victory for the House conferees. The Senate had set the maximum penalty for intentional secrecy violations at 20 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine. The death penalty which the House approved would be optional with juries, however, and would apply only where there was a clear intention to injure the United States.

Severe Penalties Opposed

Despite these stipulations, scientists who worked on the bomb project have objected to severe penalties, expressing fear that they might incur them unwittingly.

The conferees agreed to new language for the House-proposed FBI loyalty check. The House had approved a requirement that the FBI make an affirmative finding of good character before an applicant for employment by the commission could be put to work. As compromised, the provision would require the FBI to make loyalty tests of all applicants but would leave the decision as to employment in the hands of the commission.

The conferees also agreed to a provision requiring the attorney general to give his consent before prosecutions under the proposed law are undertaken.

Restored to the bill also was Senate language allowing the commission to exchange with other nations information on industrial uses of atomic energy after Congress declares that adequate international safeguards have been established against use of such energy for destructive purposes. The House had eliminated that language.

ATOMIC DEATH PENALTY KEPT

But Conferees Fail to Settle Major Issues.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Senate and House conferees agreed today on the death penalty for major offenses against security under pending atomic energy legislation but failed to settle the issue of civilian versus military controls.

Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), head of the Senate members working with a House group on differen[illegible] between the two chamber[illegible] reporters after a morning session that the conferees were in agreement that the

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death penalty should be provided in cases of security violations when there is clear intent to damage the United States. The House wrote in the death penalty as a substitute for the Senate provision for twenty years imprisonment and $20,000 fine for violations.

McMahon said the conferees also agreed on a revision of the House-proposed FBI loyalty check on all persons working in the field of atomic energy development under supervision of the proposed five-member control commission. The House adopted a requirement that the FBI determine the loyalty of such persons. The conferees agreed on a plan under which the FBI would make loyalty checks but the commission itself would make the final determination of employee loyalty.

Another provision agreed to by the conferees would prohibit any prosecution under provisions of the control law without the express approval of the Attorney-General. This would bar prosecutions by local District Attorneys unless the Attorney-General gave assent.

Major provisions still unsettled include Senate insistence that the control commission members be civilians and House recommendation that at least one of them be a member of the armed forces.

SNYDER WOULD CUT PHILIPPINES LOAN

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Snyder recommended today a $25,000,000 cut in the proposed $100,000,000 credit to the Philippine Government to cover the new Republic's anticipated budget deficit in the next twelve months.

He told the House Banking Committee he spoke for the National Advisory Council on International Finance in recommending the reduction. Besides Snyder as chairman, the council consists of the Secretaries of State and Commerce, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

The council, Snyder said in a statement, believes $75,000,000 is the maximum amount that the Philippine Government would need even when a considerable increase in national defense spending is taken into consideration.

He added that the council feels that "there are a number of measures which the Philippine Government could itself take to produce income in addition to the amount that is shown in their budget estimates."

Philippines President Roxas, with the "strong indorsement" of United States Ambassador Paul McNutt, asked $100,000,000 this year, but said that about $400,000,000 would be required to make up anticipated Philippine budgetary deficits over the next five years.

Snyder recommended establishment of a joint American-Philippine Commission to study future Philippine needs, saying information now avilable is insufficient.

Senators Favor Accepting Rule Of World Court

Committee Wants U. S. to Submit To Compulsory Jurisdiction of U.N.Body

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved a resolution today accepting on behalf of this country compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice created by the United Nations.

Adoption of the resolution would require a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

All members of the United Nations subscribed to the statute setting up the World Court. However, that statute contained a clause which made it optional whether the subscriber would submit to the jurisdiction of the court in all international disputes. Great Britain has accepted the court's jurisdiction. Russia and the United States, among the great powers, so far have not.

2,060 Negro G. I.s Sent From Germany to Italy

Truman Asked to Rescind Ban on Negro Enlistments

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The Army has transferred 2,060 Negro soldiers from Germany to Italy to bring Negro units in the Mediterranean to full strength, the War Department announced today.

They were declared surplus by the occupation forces in Germany, to which the Army halted transfer of Negro replacements, the announcement said. Enlistments of Negroes in the regular Army likewise has been suspended.

Aside from eleven men assigned to the Rome area command and members of two units staationed in Southern Italy, all the group sent from Germany were assigned to the peninsular base section, after being shifted by train from Germany to Leghorn, Italy.

JUL 25 1946

Reserve Board Member To Serve In Germany

Washington, July 24 (AP)—M. S. Szymczak, member of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors for the last thirteen years, has been named director of trade and Commerce in the American Occupation Zone of Germany, the War Department announced tonight.

Szymczak accepted the appointment following a conference with President Truman earlier in the day, the War Department said. He will continue as a member of the reserve board.

Serving on a "loan" basis, Szymczak is expected to expedite development of foreign commerce and establish an export balance in Germany, thus easing the financial burden of the occupation, the War Department said.

Szymczak was Comptroller of Chicago before joining the reserve board. He was adviser to the Bretton Woods International Monetary Conference in 1944.

SAYS YUGOSLAVIA BALKS U. S. CITIZENS

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—The State Department complained today that Yugoslavia has been making it difficult for persons who claim American citizenship to assert their rights there. A spokesman estimated that 500 to 2,500 American citizens are involved, of whom 60 to 65 per cent are American-born children of Yugoslavs who became naturalized American citizens and later returned to Yugoslavia.

A statement by the department said that despite repeated representations, some of these persons have been deprived of their identifying documents and prevented from going to the American embassy in Belgrade.

"Some such persons who were previously inmates of concentration camps have been threatened with deportation to an unknown destination," it added. To help in protecting American citizens in Yugoslavia, the department urgently requested all persons who know of American citizens in Yugoslavia to forward such information immediately by mail.

CPA Upholds Allocation Of Tractors To UNRRA

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration today stood firm on its allocation of tractors to UNRRA, in spite of a complaint against the shipment of 14,500, largely to countries in the Russian sphere of influence.

The allocation "is necessary under the general policy and commitments of the Government," CPA said in a letter to G. C. Hoyt, vice president of the International Harvester Company.

Hoyt had requested that International Harvester be excused from supplying tractors to UNRRA pending "further consideration" of CPA's ruling that the machines be set aside for export.

The CPA directive requires that the shipments up to December 31 be divided principally among Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Romania, Hoyt protested. He said American farmers need large numbers of tractors and France, Australia and other nations are counting on this country for farm equipment.

CPA's reply said the areas to which the tractors are being sent are afflicted with serious famine conditions. The only real way to meet the food crisis, it said, is to enable the people to rebuild their capacity to produce food.

MAY SETS FRIDAY FOR EXPLANATION OF WAR PLANT AID

Coffee Agrees to Face Senate Profit Investigation on Tuesday.

MORE FUNDS SOUGHT

Committee Seeks Additional $65,000 to Extend Scope of Probe.

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) The Senate War Investigating committee arranged today to hear Representative May (D-Ky) explain on Friday his wartime aid for a munitions combine and simultaneously ordered public hearings next week on Representative Coffee's (D-Wash) acknowledged receipt of $2,500 from a defense contractor.

Committee Counsel George Meader said that the "arrangements" for May's appearance were made through the Kentucky legislator's counsel, and that Coffee himself had asked for a "full and complete" inquiry in his case.

Coffee has described the $2,500 as a campaign contribution and has said that the Department of Justice has cleared him of any wrongdoing.

Seek Additional Fund

Both committee announcements came at the close of a 90-minute session behind closed doors during which the committee agreed to ask the Senate for an additional $65,000 to expand its hunt for corruption in the nation's unprecedented wartime expenditures.

Asked directly whether there was "any strings tied" to the arrangement for May to testify, Meader said that Warren MaGee, May's counsel "didn't mention any, and we didn't agree to any."

May, chairman of the House Military Committee, on three previous occasions, has insisted that he be given the right to have his attorney at his side with the power to call and cross-examine witnesses and subpoena records.

On its part, the committee has said only that it would extend to May the same privileges he grants to witnesses which appear before the House Military committee. In the past, these have not included the privileges May now seeks.

Name Linked to Combine

In the three sensation-packed weeks of public hearings before the Senate committee, May's name has been repeatedly linked to the activities—both business and social—of the munitions combine which chairman Mead (D-NY) has termed a "paper empire."

High-ranking army officers and Secretary of War Patterson have testified to his intervention in behalf of the closely linked network of 19 midwest concerns which received more than $78,000,000 of government business during the war.

May himself has acknowledged the aid. But he has said it was not for any personal profit, but solely to aid the war effort.

A complete War department report on defective mortar shells which killed GIs was promised today to the Senate War Investigating committee as it scanned new fields of inquiry.

Orders Shell Report

Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall directed the report to be prepared from performance data collected by the ordnance department but kept under cover thus far.

Officials said the committee will be given "full information" but declined to say whether the defective 4.2-inch shells would be traced to any specific manufacturers.

Eight plants produced 4.2 inch shells, including the Erie Basin Metal Products company, one of the firms in a combine under investigation. However, there has been no evidence that Erie Basin produced defective shells.

Senator Brewster (R-Me), a committee member, termed the committee's "expose" of a midwest munitions combine "only a peek under the tent in its plans to investigate the whole wartime show of corruption and influence." He added that "we've only scratched the surface."

New Evidence Sought

Committee aides were engaged in a search for additional evidence in the current inquiry, turning for help to the White House and asking the War department for more records.

From President Truman—once chairman of the committee—investigators sought rarely-invoked presidential authority to scrutinize income tax reports.

Before the War department, in addition to call for a report on the bad shells, was the committee's demand that it discipline high ranking officers who journeyed to New York on official army travel orders at government expense and attended a lavish wedding party for Murray Garsson's daughter.

Coffee to Appear On Tuesday

TACOMA, Wash., July 24—(AP) Representative John M. Coffee (D-Wash) said today he and Paul A. Olson, his former secretary, would appear before the Mead committee in Washington at 10 a.m. next Tuesday "with other witnesses and documentary material to corroborate their testimony" concerning a $2,500 chck received from a defence project contractor.

Coffee issued a statement saying he would present evidence that accusations made concerning the check during a recent Tacoma City election were "politically inspired and saturated with partisan bias." He said he referred to "charges as originally made in the Tacoma city election by Eivind Anderson, defeated by Olson in the city primaries, and Harry Cain, now Republican nominee for the U. S. Senate."

Anderson, the contractor from whom Coffee acknowledged receiving the check, also was named by the Mead committee counsel as a witness, but told newsmen it "was a surprise to him." He said he had not received an official request.

Coffee said the Tuesday appearance was agreed upon with Mead committee counsel. He reiterated "willingness to cooperate with the committee." He has insisted the check was a campaign contribution.

The congressman said he and Olson probably would leave by plane Saturday.

JUL 26 1946

Probe Hears GIs Died Firing Defective Shells

Chemical Warfare Officer Testifies Munitions Combine Among Firms Making Ammunition for Mortars Found Faulty Overseas — Wedding Party Expenses Studied

Washington, July 24—(AP)—A story of American soldiers killed by their own defective mortar shells today capped the Senate War Investigating Committee's inquiry into profits of munitions makers.

It was supplied by testimony from Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and two lettered [illegible] identified reserve officers. They agreed there were deaths among GI's in Europe due to preamture explosion of 4.2-inch chemical mortar shells on the battle fronts.

Waitt said he did not know how many men died from defective shells, but estimated at least 10 or 12.

The War Department, he said, had been unable to trace the defective shells to any particular manufacturer although an effort was made to do so.

Telling the committee that he had "sweat blood" over the defect, Waitt expressed belief that the trouble was due to specifications and design.

He acknowledged that it "might have been" due to defective manufacturing, but declared that "I don't think really it's possible to pin this thing on any manufacturer."

Replying to questions, Waitt said Erie Basin Metal Products Co., was only one of a number of manufacturers of the shell.

Erie Basin was a member of the munitions group which members of the Senate committee have come to call the Garsson combine. Henry and Murray Garsson, brothers, were principal figures in it.

Committee Recess

With Waitt's testimony, the committee temporarily recessed its hearings pending word from Representative May (D.-Ky.) as to when he will testify. May did not comply with a committee summons to appear yesterday. He said he was too busy with legislative matters but hoped to appear soon.

The committee has heard testimony that the Kentuckian interceded with the War Department to give contracts to the Garssons, and cashed checks, as agent, which Garsson firms paid the Cumberland Lumber Co., Prestonsburg, Ky., for lumber which was never delivered. May has declared all his activities were in behalf of the war effort and that he did not profit.

Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.), read reports of the shell defects after Waitt had acknowledged being one of a group of high officers who at-

(Please Turn to Page Three)

tended, after traveling from Washington at Government expense, a gay wedding party given in New York by Murray Garsson in honor of hisf daughter and son-in-law.

Pictures which Mead placed in the record showed May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, as one of the guests. The caption on one photograph described it as showing the sister of the bride "embracing" May.

Other Actions

With the hearings in recess, the committe ararnged an executive session to make its plans for the future. Awaiting action were these matters, among others:

1. The scope of an investigation into the activities of Col. Theodore Wyman Jr., whch was recommended by the Joint Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

2. A report by the investigative staff on a preliminary inquiry into charges that Representative Coffee (D-Wash.), received in 1941 a payment of $2,500 through his former secretary for a defense contractor.

3. The amount of funds to be asked of the Senate for carrying on the committee's work until the next session of Congress.

In connection with the investigation of the purported payment to Coffee, Senator Brewster (R-Me.) told reporters that the committee could not accept as satisfactory Coffee's statement that the money was a "campaign contribution."

Brewster cited a 1941 law prohibiting any government contractor from making any contribution "for any political purpose or use."

Coffee declared at Tacoma, Wash., yesterday that he had no intention of returning to Washington at this time unless the committee invites him to appear.

Mead demanded that 'discipline" be meted out to officers who attended the Garsson wedding party while traveling at government expense.

Waitt testified that he attended the party on a Sunday evening. He said he did "an honest day's work" in New York the next day which justified his use of official travel orders.

LOOSE ACCOUNTING OF WSA RECORDS DENIED BY QUINN

WASHINGTON, July 24. — (AP) J. M. Quinn, comptroller of the War Shipping Administration, took issue today with General Accounting Office assertions that the WSA's wartime accounting method was "inefficient."

Testifying before the House Merchant Marine committee, Quinn said his agency had employed a universally accepted accounting method and that operations fell behind "only because of wartime volume and insufficient accounting personnel."

He said there had been "no inefficiency or carelessness" in accounting procedures and that "the mistakes which were made were but human errors."

Questioned about a torpedoed tanker which had been cited as an example of "loose" accounting methods by Accounting Office witnesses at a preceding hearing, Quinn said the case did not indicate any looseness.

Error is Rectified

He said that while the tanker was being repaired in a Baltimore yard it also was armed and otherwise outfitted for war. He said it was customary to pay a company charter hire while a ship was being outfitted but not while a ship was undergoing repair. Since the tanker was being outfitted and repaired at the same time, he continued, the company was mistakenly paid for the whole period the ship was in the yard. When the error was discovered, he said, WSA got back $216,000.

Earlier, W. L. Slattery, construction finance director for the U. S. Maritime commission, whose accounting procedures also are under investigation by the committee, testified that the commission's bookkeeping records on ship construction had fallen behind activities but that the government had maintained an accurate check on costs.

Slattery's reference to bookkeeping procedures, however, aroused the ire of Representative Weichel (R-Ohio), who shoutd at the witness that everyone responsible for the commission's wartime accounting methods should be discharged "and fresh people put in their places."

Slattery was, general auditor for construction during the period Weichel complained of.

tivities on ship cohstruction had fallen behind, the Government had throughout the war an accurate check on costs through the commission's resident shipyard auditors and their staffs. He added that ultimately the commission will have also a complete accounting record of its activities.

Slattery, former comptroller for the Post Office Department, was the commission's general auditor for construction during the period under investigation—the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. He was promoted to his present position in February of this year.

SHIP HEARING HAS FLARE-UP

Representative and Board Aid in Heated Exchange.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Representative Weichel (R.-Ohio) declared in a heated exchange with a Maritime Commission official today that every one responsible for the commission's wartime accounting methods should be discharged.

The blow-up came as Weichel, a former prosecuting attorney, was questioning W. L. Slattery, construction finance director for the commmission, at a hearing of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Slattery replied acidly, "There are no vacancies so there's no place for you."

"I'm not looking for a job," Weichel snapped back, "but I think you should go out."

"Try it," Slattery responded.

Says Check Is Accurate.

The committee is investigating the wartime accounting procedures of the commission and the War Shipping Administration.

After the exchange Slattery said that while bookkeeping ac-

JUL 25 1946

Truman Asks Congress for Funds To Meet Terminal Pay Demands

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) Anticipating congressional passage of the terminal leave pay bill, President Truman acted today to place the estimated $2,676,493,000 of cash or bonds in the veterans' hands without delay.

He requested an appropriation of that amount in a special message to congress, indicating he hopes it may be [illegible] before congress adjourn [illegible] NIGHT

A White House announcement explained that "the request was submitted before final passage of the bill in order to give appropriations committees as much time as possible to consider it."

Bills authorizing terminal leave pay to enlisted men already discharged and to those still in service rolled through both the House and Senate without a single vote recorded in opposition, although some congressmen criticized the proposal.

They were sent to a Senate-House conference during the day for an adjustment of differences. The conferees expect to work out the final draft by the end of this week.

The principal difference is a provision adopted by the Senate at the administration's request providing for most of the payments to be made in bonds which may not be cashed for five years after the veterans' discharge. House conferees said they will seek to eliminate this plan and provide for cash payments.

The text of the White House announcement follows:

The President today submitted to Congress a request for an appropriation of $2,679,493,000 to provide for the payment of terminal leave to enlisted members of the armed forces discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946.

The request was submitted before final passage of the bill in order to give appropriations committees as much time as possible to consider it. The estimate is based on the measure as passed by the Senate, which provides lump sum payments in the form of cash and bonds to enlisted men for leave accrued at the rate of two and one-half days for each month of service, less actual leave taken. Payments are limited to a maximum of 120 days leave.

It was indicated that the average payment will approximate $165, the actual amount depending on length of service, leave taken in service, and pay grade at discharge.

Provides for Cash

The Senate bill provides for cash payments to enlisted men discharged prior to Jan. 1, 1943, as well as to those discharged after that date when the amount due is less than $50. Other former servicemen are to receive bonds in the highest multiple of $25 and cash in the amount of the difference. Bonds will be dated on the first days of January, April, July, or October following the date of discharge, and will be paid five years thereafter together with interest at two and one-half per cent for each year.

Although the task of processing the claims of more than 16,000,000 former members of the armed forces was admitted to be large and difficult, representatives of the war, navy and treasury departments expressed the belief that procedures could be perfected at an early date and the major portion of the payments could be made by June 30, 1947.

HOUSE OPPOSES BONDS FOR G. I. TERMINAL PAY

Senate's Plan Is Facing Fight When It Goes to Conference.

JUL 25 1946

BACKERS WANT CASH PAID

Lump Sum Payment to Be Sought in Place of Securities That Truman Suggested.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.)—House supporters of terminal pay for soldiers and sailors shouted an emphatic "no" today to the Senate's plan [illegible] bonds cashable only [illegible] years.

DAY

Rallying behind the cry that "if cash is good enough for officers, it's good enough for the enlisted men," the group planned to fight for restoration of the original House provision for lump sum payments. That fight will be made in a Senate-Honse conference to which the bill passed by the Senate late yesterday may be sent by nightfall.

Representative Sikes (D.-Fla.), chairman of the military subcommittee which wrote the House bill, and Representative Dwight L. Rogers (D.-Fla.), its co-sponsor, told reporters they will demand a reversal of the Senate's position.

"If cash is good enough for the officers it's good enough for the enlisted men," said Sikes, who probably will be one of the House conferees. "The main argument for payments in bonds, is that it would be inflationary to pay out so much cash at one time. It's a strange thing that the only time some people worry about inflation is when the G. I.'s are liable to get some cash. I didn't hear any cries of inflation when we voted to give several billion dollars to Great Britain."

Action by Voice Vote.

Rogers and Sikes both noted that the bond payment plan was not even considered by the House when it passed the bill without a dissenting vote on June 11. The Senate action yesterday was by voice vote.

The bond provision, suggested by President Truman after the House acted on its own bill, provides that payments generally are to be in bonds, unless the amount is less than $50. In that case the recipient would get cash. The bonds would be in $25 denominations, non-negotiable and payable at the end of five years at their face value plus interest accrued at 2½ per cent. Pay-

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ments in amounts other than a unit of $25 would be in cash. A man entitled to $85, for instance, would receive $75 in bonds and $10 in cash.

Payments entirely in cash would be made to men discharged before January 1, 1943, and to survivors of men who have died since their discharge.

The Senate beat down proposals by Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) to permit negotiation or sale of the bonds after six months and to give the veteran the option of taking payment in bonds or in cash. Knocked down also was an amendment by Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) to deduct amounts already paid in mustering-out benefits. Ball claimed the bill was "a concealed bonus."

Cost Put at Three Billion.

Both the Senate and the House versions are estimated to cost up to $3,000,000,000, although under the bond proposal not all of that would be paid out in cash at once.

The Senate left unchanged these House provisions:

Payments to be made to all enlisted personnel of the armed forces who have served honorably at any time since September 8, 1939; amounts would be based on two and one-half days of furlough time for each month of service up to a maximum of 120 days and less deductions for furlough time actually received; payments would be made upon application filed up to September 1, 1947.

The Senate provided in addition that no service personnel shall receive payments for more than ninety days of unused furlough time accruing after September 1 of this year. The House bill contained no such provision, but declared a congressional policy that no terminal leave payments be made in future wars. The Senate limited to thirty days the accumulated leave payable in future wars.

Heretofore only officers have been paid for unused leave time up to a maximum of 120 days.

economic stabilization, lately run by Chester Bowles, into the office of Reconversion Director John R. Steelman. Bowles so recommended when he resigned.

The White House said that Mr. Truman hopes to make tomorrow his long-delayed appointment of the three-man economic council. It was created by the employment act and intended to steer the country toward long range full production, employment and purchasing power.

Tentative Choices

Privately administration officials named the following persons as Mr. Truman's tentative choices for the $15,000 jobs on the council:

Winfield W. Riefler, economist, during the war the U. S. minister to Britain in charge of economic warfare activities.

John D. Clark, former lawyer and director of several businesses, now dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nebraska.

Leon H. Keyserling, general counsel of the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Truman will have three other important selections to make if the pending OPA bill becomes law—and quickly. This is the three-member decontrol board with authority to decide whether major commodities shall come under price control.

Acquisition of the stabilization power would make Steelman top policy man over OPA and the National Wage Stabilization board. However, Steelman reportedly plans to assign to OPA Administrator Paul Porter as much control over price policy as is consistent with the limitations imposed on OPA by the bill.

JUL 25 1946

Truman Economic Command Faced by Major Shuffling

WASHINGTON, July 24. — (AP) A major shuffling of President Truman's economic command is in immediate prospect.

High officials forecast that the President would shift the office of

Senators Support Clark's Rival For Judgeship Ex-Soldier Held

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee decided today that it lacked jurisdiction to determine whether a former soldier had a prior claim to the job, and approved the nomination of Judge Harry E. Kalodner, of Philadelphia, to the United States 3d Circuit Court of Appeals.

The committee, Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, Nevada, said the vote was 8 to 5. He declined to report individual Senators' votes.

In recommending Mr. Kalodner, now a United States District Court judge, for advancement to the higher court, Senator McCarran said: "The committee was of the opinion that the argument of former Circuit Court Judge William Clark that the position belonged to him under the Selective Service act was a matter for the courts to decided. We have neither jurisdiction over this matter nor the power to enforce any decision we might reach. We came to no conclusion on the questions of law involved."

Mr. Kalodner was nominated by President Truman on May 7. The position has been vacant since January, 1945. Since last August, however, Mr. Clark, of Princeton, N. J., has been suing the government for reinstatement to the 3d Circuit bench following his discharge from the Army several months before.

Mr. Clark contended, in a personal appearance before the committee and in briefs filed in the United States Court of Claims, that he had not resigned from the bench when he accepted a lieutenant colonel's commission in 1942 and went into the Army at the age of fifty.

He also served in the first world war, and was wounded and decorated in both wars, according to testimony at the hearing.

Mr. Clark contended that his seat on the bench had been "illegally" filled in 1943, and that he was now entitled to restoration to the first vacancy of like pay and seniority.

Government attorneys maintained in reply that Mr. Clark had resigned, even though the resignation had not been immediately accepted by the late President Roosevelt, and that regardless of whether the resignation was binding when belatedly accepted by the President, the Selective Service act does not apply to Federal judges.

U. S. Newsprint Supply Outlook Still Is Gloomy

No Immediate Let-Up Seen; Either, in Shortage of Paper and Paperboard

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—No improvement is expected in the tight newsprint supply situation in the near future, nor any immediate let-up in the shortage of paper and paperboard, the Commerce Department said today.

Between 185,000 and 190,000 tons of domestic newsprint-making capacity is scheduled to be diverted to output of other classes of paper by the end of this year, the department statement said.

Paper and paperboard supplies in the second quarter of 1946 were estimated at some 4,000,000 short tons at an annual rate. Third-quarter requirements were expected to match the second quarter's, with production somewhat lower in that quarter.

Low imports of wood pulp from Sweden in May and June were cited as the chief reason for the anticipated reduction in third-quarter output. Some paper mills were said to be faced already with the necessity of curtailing production because of inadequate supplies of overseas pulp.

Loss in domestic newsprint capacity resulting from diversion to other production will be compensated for eventually, the department said, by 150,000 tons of new newsprint capacity to be installed in the South by the end of next year or early 1948, and by increased production capacity in Canada and Newfoundland.

The department estimated that consumption of newsprint in the United States in the first five months of this year totaled 1,736,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1945.

It was made possible, the department said, by larger imports from Canada and Newfoundland, increased domestic production and withdrawals from publishers' stocks.

Most Canadian mills have been working at close to practical capacity in the last few months. Maintenance of the present rate of output would increase Canadian production during the second half of 1946 by 60,000 tons over the first half's total production, the department said.

Newfoundland's newsprint production, it added, is at about pre-war levels, and a large percentage of it is being exported to the United States.

JUL 25 1946

FORRESTAL RESIGNING, RUMOR STARTS AGAIN

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) The recurring report that James Forrestal will soon resign as secretary of the Navy was revived today by his return from a round-the-world trip and no confirmation could be obtained.

The available facts are these:

(1) Forrestal has wanted to resign since last year;

(2) For the first half of this year there was no undersecretary— now Undersecretary John L. Sullivan, mentioned as the most likely successor, could take over;

(3) The Army-Navy merger, which Forrestal wanted to see blocked in its proposed form, is dead for this year.

Forrestal Returns From World Trip

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal returned today from a round-the-world inspection tour of Navy installations. He also took in the first atom bomb test at Bikini.

WARNS ON BOGUS BILLS

Navy Urges Watch for $20 and $50 Notes From China Coast

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Counterfeit $20 and $50 bills of "excellent workmanship" are coming into this country from the China coast, Navy disbursing officers were warned today by Under-Secretary John L. Sullivan.

"These bogus bills are of such excellent workmanship that they will pass undetected without the most detailed scrutiny," Mr. Sullivan said.

The $20 bills of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, identified by "L" in the bank seal, have an error in the words "Treasurer of the United States," mispelling the last word "States."

The $50 bills of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, identified by a "B" in the bank seal, have a dot missing which should be to the right of the key handle in the seal and have "A4" on the face below the treasurer's signature. On the back in the lower right corner appear the small numbers "106."

PROBE THEFT OF GOLD COINS

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) The War department reported tonight that the army's provost marshal general was investigating the theft of gold coins in the orient valued at more than $50,000.

Two army officers are under investigation, a brief announcement said.

The coins were described as "oriental" and the theft took place in the Pacific theater.

COAST GUARD WINS RIGHT TO TROPHIES

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) President Truman today set aside an order issued by President James K. Polk, Feb. 9, 1849, under which trophies captured by the Coast Guard have been going to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In an executive order, the President proved that flags, standards or colors taken by the Coast Guard while operating as a part of the navy in wartime, are to be placed in custody of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. The Coast Guard normally functions under the Treasury department.

Navy Separation Centers To Close

Washington, July 24 (AP)—With its demobilization program nearing completion, the Navy announced today it will close its 29 separation centers, including the one at Bainbridge, Md., on September 1.

Any remaining demobilization will be handled by naval stations and hospitals, the announcement said.

Other separation centers to be closed are located at: Boston; Lido Beach, Long Island; New York city; Philadelphia; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Camp Wallace, Texas; New Orleans; Norman, Okla.; Memphis; Great Lakes, Ill.; Minneapolis; St. Louis; San Francisco; Shoemaker, Cal.; Seattle; Bremerton, Wash., and Washington, D.C.

Some of these cities have more than one separation center.

More Than a Million Veterans Get Schooling

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The number of World War II veterans in school or other form of training has passed the million mark for the first time.

The total at the end of June, the Veterans Administration reported today, stood at 1,022,725. Of that number 930,512 qualified under the G. I. bill, and the remaining 92,213 under the vocational training act, for which only veterans with a disability are eligible. Roughly 3,300,000 applications have been filed under the two acts.

Educational applications filed under the G. I. bill totaled 2,924,115. Of these, 56,896 were pending decision, and 9,066 had been disapproved. Of the 2,858,169 approved applications, 1,693,471 have not yet entered training.

Tragic Trail Of Young Marines

San Diego, Cal., July 24 (AP)—Two United States Marines struggled for a week against sand and blistering sun of the Baja California (Mexico) desert before they fell exhausted and died.

They had lost direction—wandering in a wide semi-circle around their wrecked plane, sucking cactus for water—staggering, falling, crawling—one dragging the other at the end.

This was the story of the tragic trail of Pfc. Willis J. Bartlett, 18, of Somerton, Ariz., and Corporal Charles E. Lynn, 25, of Chattanooga, Tenn., as reported by Mexican trailers who found the bodies yesterday.

The Marines had fallen 25 miles northeast of where their private rented plane flap-jacked in an apparent forced landing July 8. They had started out southeast. Had they continued in that direction they might have reached one of two small villages.

VAST ATOMIC ADVANCES FORECAST BY ENGINEER

SEATTLE, July 24 — (AP) The next 30 years may bring atomic propulsion, safe flights at speeds ranging from hovering to several times the speed of sound, unlimited world flying ranges, travel into outer space, "and other advances even more startling," Wellwood E. Beall, Boeing Aircraft company engineering and sales vice president, predicted today.

In the Boeing Magazine, marking the company's 30th birthday anniversary, he added, however, that such advances will be possible "only if the governments of the world can manage, somehow, to live peaceably together; if the tempo of research does not falter in the years to come, and if the continued awareness of the American public to the importance of aeronautics does not lag."

8 Transport Command Men Are Decorated

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 24 (AP)—Seven officers and one enlisted man of the Army's Air Transport Command were decorated at a parade here today by Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, commanding general of the Atlantic Division of the ATC.

The Legion of Merit went to Col James C. Jensen, of Fresno, Cal assistant chief of staff, operations section, Atlantic Division, ATC, for his work as commander of the Miami Army Airfield at Miami, Florida.

The Air Medal was presented to Capt. Keith Scribner, of Meridian Idaho, a budget and fiscal officer of the Atlantic Division, for his work with the AAF flying training program.

and service worker, it is her first trip to the homeland of her husband's forebears.

Work as Team

The Bays work as a team.

"My wife is a keen thinker on international subjects," Bay said just before they sailed. "She was the one who raised the question in the family of doing something to benefit others and not just ourselves.

"The President's offer of the embassy to Norway was a perfect answer."

Bay, millionaire banker and reorganizer of sick businesses, is still a comparatively young man.

"I am not," he emphasizes, "a broken down business man looking for a quiet place to pass my declining years. I feel that I am still in my prime. I have made a fortune. Now I want to devote the rest of my life helping other people—and the best way I know is to help promote better international relationships."

Bay pointed to the need for development of mineral resources in the north of Norway. His mother came from that area—from Hammerfest, which in the war was devastated by Nazi bombers.

Cities Must Live Again

"Such cities," he said, "must live again. They can't but rebuilt without the cooperation that comes from international trade and friendship.

"Multiply Hammerfest by the countless other towns that have suffered and you will see what I mean when I say I want to help promote international goodwill."

Bay was quick to add, "make no mistake. I am first of all an American and representing American interests. But internationally the interests of the United States and other nations must coincide.

"The winning of the peace depends to a much greater extent on economics than is generally recognized. Economic friction created by disparity in standards of living frequently starts ware.

"The best diplomat the United States can have is its best salesman."

Ambassador to Norway Favors Trade, Good Will

Charles U. Bay, Wife Work Closely Together as Team.

NEW YORK, July 24. — (AP) The diplomatic team of "Rick" Bay and wife has gone to Norway as ambassadors of international goodwill with a definite conception of the job to be done.

For Charles Ulrick Bay, new United States ambassador to Norway, it is a return to the land of his parents.

For his wife, New York socialite

COMMUNISTS IN U.S. TURN BACK TO MARX

Traditional Party Line of Militancy Ordered by National Board

New York, July 24—(AP)—United States Communists, as the result of a statement by their national board, today embarked upon a policy of hewing close to the traditional party "line" — a return to Communist militancy and "class-conscious Marxist-Leninst" theories.

The statement of conclusions promulgated by the national board was published yesterday in The Daily Worker, official party organ. The board met in plenary seessions July 15-18.

Members were directed:

"To organize mass actions against inflationary price rises and high rents; to initiate and co-operate in movements for the reopening of wage negotiations.

"To mobilize the party and labor for support of the candidates, platform and aims of the labor-progressive forces in the coming November elections.

"To launch a new drive for the breaking of diplomatic and economic relations with Franco Spain.

"To rouse the nation for withdrawal of all United States troops from China and the halt of American aid to the Chiang regime, which is waging civil war."

The statement also directed party members to achieve an "anti-Fascist coalition, led by the working class movement, for the resurrection of President Roosevelt's social domestic program and his foreign policy of friendly collaboration with the Soviet Union."

It also ordered that members help "to defeat the Hoover-Vandenberg-Taft clique" and "all candidates who fully support the reactionary Truman policies." Eventual creation of a third party was envisaged.

The statement said Eugene Dennis was unanimously elected general secretary of the Communist Party on the motion of William Z. Foster, national chairman.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 3,500 returning servicemen are expected to arrive on three transports docking at San Francisco today. No troopships are scheduled to arrive at other U. S. ports.

SHIPS ARRIVING

At San Francisco

President Hayes from Pearl Harbor, 1,017 Navy, 129 Marines; Talladego (APA 208) from Tsingtao, 1,928 Navy; Mariposa from Australia and Pearl Harbor, 23 Navy, 58 Army.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Belgian Tenacity from Antwerp, 10 troops.

At San Francisco

ARD 16 from Pearl Harbor, 20 Navy personnel; Gen. A. E. Anderson from Panama, 10 troops; Howell Cobb, 16 Navy.

JUL 25 1946

JUL 25 1946

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, JULY 24—(AP)—NATURE'S LOWLIEST CREATURES, THE BACTERIA, ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN BIKINI ATOLL AS A RESULT OF DESTRUCTION FROM THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB.

THIS WAS PREDICTED BY CROSSROADS BIOLOGISTS. THE FORECAST FOLLOWS THE PATTERN OF ALL SUPPOSED BEGINNINGS OF LIFE ON EARTH EXCEPT HUMAN BEINGS.

LOWLY ANIMALS APPEARED FIRST, AND FROM THEM GREATER ANIMALS BUILT THEMSELVES ON FOOD SUPPLIE BY THE TINIER ONES. DESTRUCTION OF OTHER FORMS OF LIFE HERE WILL RESULT IN DECAY AND IN PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC MATTER ON WHICH BACTERIA FEED.

LARGE NUMBERS OF FISH ARE EXPECTED TO BE KILLED BY THE UNDERWATER EXPLOSION. THEIR COUNT WILL BE MADE BY PHOTOGRAPHING PARTS OF THE LAGOON WHERE DEAD FISH MAY FLOAT. HOWEVER, THE PREDICTION IS THAT THE ATOM BOMB WILL KILL ONLY A FEW LOW PERCENTAGE OF THE FISH IN THE HUGE LAGOON.

WHAT RADIOACTIVE WATERS AFTERWARD MAY DO TO KILL MORE FISH IS UNPREDICTABLE. IT IS KNOWN THAT FISH ARE BETTER ABLE TO WITHSTAND THESE RAYS THAN MAN.

JUL 25 1946

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THESE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE GREAT DANGER TO HUMAN BEINGS FROM RADIOACTIVATED FISH, EVEN IF THE FISH DO NOT DIE. THE FISH WHICH SURVIVE WILL LOSE THEIR RAYS FAIRLY SOON. THEY WILL NOT BECOME SWIMMING RADIUM.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT TEMPORARY RADIOACTIVITY MAY INTERFERE WITH FISH PRODUCTION, OR EVEN THAT SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS MAY ACQUIRE CHANGED COLORS OR OTHER HEREDITARY DIFFERENCES DUE TO THE EFFECT OF THE RAYS ON THEIR PARENTS.

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JUL 25 1946

A95KX ADD A&A APPROACHING (ATOM) XXX BOOK

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS LISTING TO STARBOARD. SHE WAS NEARLY A MILE FROM THE EXPLOSION. THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE APPEARED TO BE LISTING. THE WHOLE SUPERSTRUCTURE WAS SMASHED DOWN BY THE AIR BUT HER STOUTHULL APPEARED UNHURT BY THE BLAST. THE INDEPENDENCE WAS NEARLY A MILE FROM THEBOMB CENTER.

THE YOUNG CORNELL PHYSICIST WAS AMONG A SMALL GROUP OF SCIENTISTS WHO BOARDED A BARGE IN THE LAGOON SHORTLY BEFORE WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT TO ARM THE BOMB.

THIS ACT WAS PERFORMED AFTER THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. W.H.P.BLANDY, HAD DECIDED TO PROCEED WITH THE TEST AS WEATHER CONDITIONS PROMISED IMPROVEMENT.

THE GROUP, INCLUDING THE DEPUYE)

THE GROUP, INCLUDING THE DEPUTY TASK FORCE COMMANDER, REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, MADE ITS WAY IN A PICKET BOAT THROUGH THE FLEET OF 75 TARGET VESSELS, RANGING FROM LANDING CRAFT AND SUBMARINES TO BATTLESHIPS AND CARRIERS.

THE TARGET SHIPS INCLUDED VESSELS WITH PROUD AND HISTORIC WAR RECORDS. THE CARRIER SARATOGA AT ONE TIME IN THE PACIFIC WAR CARRIED ALONE THE ENTIRE SEABORNE WEIGHT OF THE NAVAL AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN. THE BATTLE SCARRED AND BELOVED "SARA" WAS AGAIN IN ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS SITUATIONS OF HER LONG CAREER AT HER ANCHORAGE IN THE INNER RING OF THE TARGET ARRAY.

AS THE PICKET BOAT APPROACHED THE DETONATION CENTER, WHERE THE OPERATIONS BARGE IS MOORED, LIGHTS TWINKLED HERE AND THERE AMONG THE GUINEA PIG SHIPS AS CREWS MADE EVERYTHING SHIPSHAPE AND LEFT THE VESSELS TO THEIR FATE. SKELETON CREWS REMAINING ABOARD SOME OF THE SHIPS WERE PICKED UP AT DAWN TODAY.

THE NIGHT WAS STARLESS, THE SKIES OVERCAST, AS THE LAST PREPARATION FOR THE EXPLOSION -- THE BOMB COCKING -- WAS PERFORMED.

THE TRADE WIND, COUNTED UPON TO DISSIPATE RADIOACTIVE SPRAY AND CLOUDS THAT WILL RESULT FROM THE BLAST, HAD DIED ALMOST TO A CALM.

A192KX

BUT ADMIRAL BLANDY HAD SAID, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH HIS ADVISORS, THAT THE WEATHERMEN'S OUTLOOK WAS HOPEFUL. SHOULD CONDITIONS CHANGE, HE ADDED, HALF HOUR POSTPONEMENTS WOULD BE MADE UP TO ABOUT 11 A.M. (7 P.M. WEDNESDAY, EST).

WARTIME SECRECY ATTENDED ALL DETAILS OF THE PRE-EXPLOSION ACTIVITIES AND WILL CONTINUE.

THE CURTAIN WAS TO BE DROPPED, HOWEVER, TO PERMIT SOME

DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORIC TEST. RADIO BROADCASTS OF THE EVENT WERE SCHEDULED TO START FIVE MINUTES PRIOR TO THE DETONATION AND TO CONTINUE FOR 15 MINUTES.

A SMALL CRAFT, BELIEVED TO BE THE ONE FROM WHICH THE BOMB IS SUSPENDED, WAS TOWED TO THE CENTER OF THE LAGOON WEDNESDAY. A CANVAS CONCEALED THE BOMB FROM ALL PRYING EYES, EVEN THOSE OF THE CREW THAT SUBMERGED IT. ONLY DR.HOLLOWAY AND A FEW OTHER SCIENTISTS SAW THE MISSILE.

SCIENTISTS DIFFERED IN THE PRE-EXPLOSION HOURS AS TO WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WHEN THE BOMB EXPLODED. THEY WERE FAIRLY SURE, HOWEVER, THAT A MONSTROUS WATERSPOUT WOULD PIERCE THE SKIES TO A HEIGHT OF TWO OR THREE MILES.

WHETHER THE TARGET SHIPS WOULD SURVIVE THE TERRIFIC UNDERWATER SHOCK AND WATER TURBULENCE WAS ONLY CONJECTURE. OCEANOGRAPHERS EXPECTED RESULTING WAVES OF 50-FOOT HEIGHT AT A DISTANCE OF A HALF MILE FROM THE DETONATION CENTER.

A193KX

THIN-SKINNED DESTROYERS, HEAVY HULLED SUBMARINES AND THICKLY ARMORED BATTLESHIPS WERE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A TEST OF THE UNDERWATER POWER OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. SMALL BOATS AND LANDING CRAFT WERE ARRANGED NEAR OR ON THE BIKINI ISLAND BEACH TO ABSORB THE EFFECT OF THE WAVE MOTION.

CLOSEST VESSELS TO THE BOMB WERE THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, THE HEAVY HULLED SUBMARINE PILOTFISH, THE CRUISER PENSACOLA, AND THE INVINCIBLE "SARA."

THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, CRUISER SALT LAKE CITY, THE LIGHT CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, AND THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO -- THE LATTER BEARING DAMAGE SUSTAINED IN THE JULY 1 ATOMIC AIR BOMB EXPLOSION -- WERE MOORED A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FARTHER OUT. MORE

THE LATTERHXEAGING DAMAGE SUSTAINED IN TME JULY 1

THE LATTER BEARING DAMAGE SUSTAINED IN THE JULY 1 ATOMIC AIR BOMB EXPLOSION -- WERE MOORED A FEW MUNDVED YARDS FARTHER OUT. MORE DISTANT WERE THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, THE BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA AND THE OLD BATTLEWAGON NEVADA, BULLSEYE OF THE JULY 1 TEST.

DRONE PLANES AND AIRCRAFT MANNED WITH FULL CREWS WERE RAISED AT KWAJALEIN TO TEST THE RADIOACTIVITY OF THE AIR ABOVE THE EXPLOSION CENTER AND TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. DRONE PLANES WERE TO FLY ABOVE THE EXPLOSION AT A HEIGHT OF 5,000 FEET. ONE PLANE, MANNED BY A CREW OF EXPERT AIRMEN, WAS TO FLY AT A HEIGHT OF 30,000 FEET DIRECTLY ABOVE THE SCENE.

A194KX

DR.R.A.SAWYER, CHIEF OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STAFF OF THE OPERATION, PREDICTED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT THE UNDERWATER TEST MIGHT PRODUCE SOMETHING NEW IN SEA WAR. SHIPS, HE SAID, MIGHT BE SUCKED DOWN INTO THE HOLE LEFT BY THE MIGHTY GEYSER AND THEN TOSSED UP AT CRAZY ANGLES WHEN THE WATER RECEDED.

HE DID NOT PREDICT HOW HIGH THE SHIPS MIGHT BE BLASTED, BUT SOME OTHERS IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS HAVE ESTIMATED A HEIGHT OF 50 FEET.

(AT LOS ALAMOS, N.M. DR.MAURICE M.SHAPIRO,
PHYSICIST AND FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ALAMOS
SCIENTISTS, SAID WEDNESDAY THAT THE UNDERWATER BLAST WOULD NOT
BE A CONCLUSIVE TEST OF THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF SUCH BOMBS
AGAINST WARSHIPS.

("THE SUREST WAY TO SINK A SHIP WITH AN ATOMIC BOMB IS TO
DETONATE IT DEEP UNDER WATER," HE SAID. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY
TRUE WHEN THE OBJECTIVE IS TO DESTROY A NUMBER OF SHIPS AT ONCE.")

THE SUSPENSION DEPTH OF A195BX

EDITORS

ABOARD THE USS APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI--INSERT IN BLAKESLEES SECOND NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC AFTER ELEVENTH GRAF ENDING XXX CLEARING MIST.

(A POOLED DISPATCH FROM THE MOUNT MCKINLEY SAID THE GALLANT AIR-
CRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET,
STILL FLOATED BUT ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD IN A
PLANE OVER THE LAGOON SAID IT WAS LISTING BADLY.

(THE POOLED DISPATCH REPORTED THAT THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA,
BADLY-DAMAGED BULLSEYE FOR THE FIRST A-BOMB TEST JULY 1, THE
OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, AND THE CRUISER SALT LAKE CITY STILL
RODE THE LAGOON'S WATERS.

(RADIO BROADCASTS, UNCONFIRMED OFFICIALLY, SAID THE BATTLESHIP
ARKANSAS NEAR THE BOMB BURST APPARENTLY HAD SUNK AND LISTED THESE OTHER
SHIPS AS IDING OUT THE BLAST: THE BATTLESHIPS

SHIPS AS RIDING OUT THE BLAST: THE BATTLESHIPS PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW
YORK, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER HAD "SOMETHING WRONG WITH IT," AND THE
LIGHT CARRIER INDEPENDENCE.)

AT PRECISELY X X X 12TH GRAF.

JUL 25 1946

TWO CORRESPONDENTS WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN PRESS
AS AERIAL OBSERVERS, WAYNE THOMIS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WHO IS
WRITING A POOL STORY FOR SPECIALS, AND MYSELF AS WIRE SERVICE
REPRESENTATIVE. ADD ABD B-29 "VOICE" (ATOM) XXX COUNTRY

"WHEN I WRITE A PAGE OF COPY ALL I HAVE TO DO IS TAKE IT FROM
THE TYPEWRITER AND HAND IT TO AN OPERATOR, WHO TRANSMITS IT TO
THE APPALACHIAN, WHICH IN TURN SENDS IT ON TO SAN FRANCISCO.
IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THAT IN THIS MARVELOUS AGE OF MARVELS. (ultimate end)

KWAJALEIN AIR FIELD WAS LIKE AN AIRFIELD IN WAR TIME AS BOMBERS
PREPARED TO TAKE OFF ON A RAID OVER GERMANY. BUT THIS TIME EACH
PLANE HAD A SPECIFIC MISSION TO PERFORM IN THE COMPLEX GATHERING
OF INFORMATION FOR SCIENTISTS' STUDY.

AS THE SUN ROSE OVER THE HORIZON, BIG PLANES BEGAN TAKING OFF.
EVERY MINUTE ONE WOULD ROAR DOWN THE RUNWAY AND SOAR INTO THE
FLAMING SKY, TURN AND HEAD FOR A RENDEZVOUS POINT NEAR BIKINI.

THE MORNING SUN MADE CLOUDS LOOK AS THOUGH THEY WERE ON FIRE.
THEY RESEMBLED THE HUGE CLOUD WITH A FIERY CENTER WHICH ROSE ABOVE
THE ATOMIC BURST OVER BIKINI A LITTLE MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO.

AND THEN IT WAS OUR TURN AND THE CREW WENT TO THEIR STATIONS.
OUR CREW LINEUP WAS CAPTAIN WHITTAKER, COMMANDER; LT.GUY D.FENDER,
STOCKTON, CALIF., PILOT; LT.WILLIAM L.MACMURDY, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.,
NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGT.DON L.MAUEL, LINCOLN, NEB., ENGINEER; TECH.
SGT.DARL CHAMBERLAIN, LAKEVILLE, IND., RADIOMAN; MASTER SGT.
THOMIS HOLMES KIRLYN, UPPER DARBY, PA., CREW CHIEF.

THERE WASN'T THE TENSION THIS TIME THAT EVERYONE FELT BEFORE
TEST "ABLE," JULY 1. EVERYONE IS MORE RELAXED FOR SOME OF THE
MYSTERY IS REMOVED FROM THE ATOMIC BOMB BY PUTTING IT ON EXHIBIT
BEFORE MORE THAN 40,000 PAIRS OF EYES.

WHILE IT STILL IS AN AWESOME, TERRIBLE THING--NEVERTHELESS THE
FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN HAS BEEN REMOVED TO A GREAT EXTENT. PRESSURE
WAS OFF WHEN THE FIRST TEST PROCEEDED ON SCHEDULE AND THERE WERE
NO HORRENDOUS PHENOMENA WHICH SOME HAD PREDICTED AS A POSSIBILITY.

A17KX

JUL 25 1946

AS I WRITE THIS, BIKINI LAGOON IS LONELY AND DESERTED. ONLY A
FEW ANIMALS ARE ABOARD THE TARGET SHIPS SURROUNDING THE WEAPONS
CRAFT FROM WHICH THE ATOMIC BOMB IS SUSPENDED BELOW THE SURFACE
OF THE WATER. THE DEPTH AT WHICH THE BOMB WILL BE EXPLODED
IS A SECRET.

GALLANT OLD WARRIORS WHO WON HONORS IN BATTLE ARE STANDING BY
WAITING FOR THE WORLD'S FIFTH ATOMIC BURST--AND BIKINI LAGOON
MAY BE THE GRAVEYARD OF MANY SHIPS BEFORE THE DAY IS OVER.

THROUGH FLEECY PUFFS OF CLOUDS WE CAN SEE THE TARGET FLEET IN
THE LAGOON. ALL NON-TARGET SHIPS HAVE LEFT THE LAGOON AND ARE
STANDING OFF BIKINI ATOLL WAITING FOR THE BURST.

THE VENERABLE OLD ARKANSAS PROBABLY WILL BE THE HARDEST HIT.
OTHERS IN THAT "CIRCLE OF DEATH" ARE THE SARATOGA, NAGATO,
NEW YORK, INDEPENDENCE, AND PENSACOLA.

A19FX

ONCE AGAIN VICE ADMW.H.P.BLANDY'S LUCK IS PHENOMENAL.
THE DAY IS BEAUTIFUL AND WITHIN ANOTHER HOUR MANY SMALL CLOUDS SHOULD
DISSOLVE IN THE HOT SUN.

IN JUST ANOTHER HOUR WE'LL LOOK DOWN ON ONE OF THE MOST
INCREDIBLE SIGHTS OF MODERN TIMES -- A SUBMARINE EXPLOSION EQUAL
TO AT LEAST 20,000 TONS OF TNT.

A20FX

IN THE CENTER OF THE FLEET IS A PECULIAR LOOKING LITTLE CRAFT WHICH
PRESUMABLY IS THE WEAPONS CRAFT FROM WHICH THE BOME IS SUSPENDED.
THAT IS ONLY SPECULATION, OF COURSE, BECAUSE THE WEAPONF CRAFT IS
ONE OF THE SECRETS O THE TEST WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED.

WE ARE CIRCLING THE LAGOON AT ABOUT 7,000 FEET WAITING FOR THE
SIGNAL WHICH WILL SEND US TO OUR POSITION NORTHEAST OF THE TARGET
FLEET.

THE LAST-HOUR DRAMA OF TEST "BAKER" BEGAN LATE WEDNESDAY WHEN
YOUNG DR.MARSHALL HOLLOWAY, CORNELL PHYSICIST, BOARDED THE WEAPONS
CRAFT WITH A PARTY OF SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS TO MAKE FINAL
PREPARATIONS.

THE LAGOON WAS VIRTUALLY DESERTED AS THEY BOARDED THE CRAFT WITH
ARMED GUARDS TO SEE THAT NO ONE ELSE BOARDED THE CRAFT.

A25FX

THIS GROUP PREPARED THE BOMB FOR DETONATION AND THEN AT 3 A.M.
HOLLOWAY CHECKED THE RADIO LINKAGE WHICH CARRIES THE IMPULSES SET-
TING OFF THE DETONATION MECHANISMS. APPARENTLY THIS PRE-DAWN
TEST WORKED WELL, FOR TEST BAKER PROCEEDED ON SCHEDULE.

AFTER INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS WERE SET, HOLLOWAY AND HIS
GROUP WERE TAKEN OFF THE CRAFT AT 6 A.M. AND SPED TO THE CUMBER-
LAND SOUND.

THERE, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE TARGET ARRAY, HOLLOWAY TOOK
HIS PLACE BEFORE THE DARK PANEL STUDDED WITH PUSH-BUTTONS.

JUL 25 1946

30.24-4355

THIS MAY BE A PRE-VIEW OF THINGS TO COME -- A PREVIEW OF PUSH BUTTON ATOMIC WAR WEAPONS, SET OFF BY RADIO IMPULSES FROM A PUSH BUTTON CONTROL BOARD MILES AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF COMBAT.

IN A FEW MORE MINUTES HOLLOWAY WILL PRESS THE FIRST BUTTON ON THE BOARD AND THAT WILL BE THE BEGINNING OF A SERIES OF IMPULSES ACTIVATING THE BOMB.

METHODICALLY BY THE CLOCK HE WILL PRESS MORE BUTTONS. THEN, WHEN THE SECOND HAND OF THE CLOCK SHOWS IT IS 50 SECONDS BEFORE "MIKE" HOUR, HOLLOWAY WILL TOUCH THE LAST BUTTON AND THE RADIO IMPULSE WILL START THE ATOMIC CLOCK W ICH WILL AUTOMATICALLY TOUCH OFF THE TRIGGER MECHANISM.

JUL 25 1946

A28FX

EVERYTHING IS IN READINESS NOW AND ALL THAT REMAINS TO BE DONE IS FOR THE YOUNG MAN AT THE PUSHBUTTON BOARD 15 MILES FROM THE SCENE TO BEGIN TOUCHING BUTTONS AT GIVEN INTERVALS.

IT IS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE AND THERE IS A SENSE OF UREALITY ABOUT THIS WHOLE FABULOUS WORLD OF SCIENCE WHERE A MAN UNLEASHES FORCE EQUAL TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT MERELY BY TOUCHING HIS FINGER TO A BUTTON.

WITH 20 MINUTES TO GO MAJOR RUSSELL IREL, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., WARNED ALL PERSONNEL MUST HAVE THEIR PARACHUTES ON BEFORE THE EXPLOSION. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ARE NOT RELAXED EVEN THOUGH WE WILL BE ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE SCENE AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSION.

MAYBE ITS LUCKY IRELAND (CORRECT) CHECKED MY EQUIPMENT BECAUSE MY MAE WEST LIFE BELT WAS ON BACKWARDS.

"THE FORCE OF AIR BEING COMPRESSED INTO THE JACKET WOULD JUST ABOUT CRUSH YOUR CHEST," HE SAID.

AND THEN PILOT WHITAKER WENT INTO HIS ASSIGNED ORBIT TO CIRCLE FO THE FINAL FEW MINUTES OF WAITING.

"LOOKS ALL RIGHT TO ME FROM UP HERE," WHITAKER SAID. "THEY SAY ON THE RADIO IT IS THE POSSIBLE DAY. WE ARE GETTING MUCH BETTER VIEW THIS MORNING, THAN FOR THE LAST TEST.

AND NOW EVERYTHING IS SET FOR THE BIG JOLT.

A45FX

AND THEN TENSION BEGAN TO MOUNT IN THE PLANE. IT WAS A TANGIBLE THING THAT STARTED TO TAKE FORM WHEN THE PILOT ANNOUNCED "TEN MINUTES TO H-HOUR, TEN MINUTES TO HAHOUR."

OUT THERE IN THE BLUE LAGOON THE BOMB IS SUSPENDED IN A CAISSON BELOW THE SHIPS. IN A FEW MORE MINUTES THE TRIGGER MECHANISM WILL BRING CHARGES OF PLUTONIUM TOGETHER AND WE WILL WITNESS ANOTHER ATOMIC EXPLOSION.

EVERYONE IS IN POSITION NOW.

"FIVE MINUTES -- FIVE MINUTES BEFORE H-HOUR," SAID THE INTERCOM. IN THE DISTANCE THE BOAT IS MAKING A WHITE CIRCLE IN THE WATER FAR OUTSIDE THE LAGOON.

"FOUR MINUTES BEFORE H-HOUR."

"LET'S GET A DIAGRAM OF THE TARGET FLEET BELOW READY TO CHECK THE SHIPS AFTER THE EXPLOSION."

"THREE MINUTES TO H-HOUR.

"TWO MINUTES...

"ONE MINUTE...

X2PPS

ABOARD U.S.S. MT MCKINLEY, THURSDAY, JULY 25-(AP)-THE CINDERELLA SHIP OF JOINT TASK FORCE ONE HAD HER DEBUT TODAY.

IT WAS A DEBUT WHICH LASTED A SPLIT SECOND AND ENDED IN COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

UNTIL ONE HOUR AGO, LSM (LANDING SHIP, MEDIUM) 60 WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT SHIP IN THE TASK FORCE. SHE WAS THE ATOM BOMB SHIP, THE VESSEL FROM WHICH THE WORLD'S FIFTH ATOMIC BOMB WAS SUSPENDED.

SHE DISAPPEARED WHEN THE BOMB WAS DETONATED.

IN THE UGLY LITTLE LANDING SHIP, A FAMILIAR TYPE DURING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC, WAS CARRIED SOME OF THE MOS IMPORTANT ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT EVER DESIGNED. HER TRANSFORMATION WAS ENGINEERED BY THE OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS AND SHIP DESIGNERS OF JOINT TASK FORCE ONE.

VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P.BLANDY, COMMANDER OF JOINT TASK FORCE ONE, REVEALED THE ROLE OF LSM 60 FOLLOWING THE DETONATION OF THE ATOM BOMB.

THE LSM, A CRAFT 203-FEET LONG AND 34 FEET WIDE, WAS CHOSEN FOR TWO REASONS: HER STABILITY AND PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION.

DESIGNED ORIGINALLY TO CARRY 12 MEDIUM TANKS, THE LSM HAS A TANK DECK FORWARD. FOR TEST BAKER, THE EQUIVALENT OF A BOMB BAY HAD BEEN CUT. THROUGH THIS OPENING IN THE TANK DECK THE CAISSON CARRYING THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD BEEN LOWERED BY MEANS OF SUPER WINCHES.

THESE SPECIALLY DESIGNED WINCHES HELD THE ATOM BOMB AT THE DESIRED DEPTH UNTIL DETONATION.

AUTHOR OF THE STRANGE DESIGN WAS CAPT. ARMAND MORGAN, U.S.N., PORTSMOUTH N.H., THE NAVY'S OUTSTANDING AUTHORITY ON SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION. ASSISTING HIM WAS CMDR. J.S.BETHEA, PRESCOTT, ARIZ., WHO REMAINED AT BIKINI WITH THE LSM TO SUPERVISE RIGGING AND HANDLING SAFETY DURING SUBMERGENCE OF THE CAISSON.

THE LSM WAS MODIFIED FOR TEST BAKER UNDER STRICTEST SECRECY AT TERMINAL ISLAND WHERE HER ENGINES WERE REMOVED TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE SPECIAL HOISTING ENGINES POWERED BY ELECTRICITY.

REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, DEPUTY TASK FORCE COMMANDER FOR TECHNICAL DIRECTION, DESCRIBED THE DESIGN OF LOWERING WINCHES AS "VERY SPECIAL" AND SAID THAT THE EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN PLANNED WITH EMPHASIS ON RELIABILITY.

THE BOMB ITSELF WAS IN CHARGE OF A TEAM HEADED BY ROGER WARNER, BOSTON, A LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIST.

LSM 60 WAS THE "HOTTEST" THING IN BIKINI LAGOON UNTIL SHE DISAPPEARED TODAY, BLOWN TO BITTS BY THE DEVASTATING THING SHE HAD TENDED.

GM841PCS

ABOARD USS MT.MCKINLEY OFF BIKINI--FIRST ADD FAYS ATOMIC (A104KX) XXX JULY 1.

THE BOMB BAY OF ONE FLYING FORTRESS DONE, ONLY 6,000 FEET OVERHEAD AT THE INSTANT OF THE EXPLOSION, WAS DAMAGED. SHE KEPT FLYING, HOWEVER, HER MOTHER PLANE STEERING HER BACK TOWARD ENIWETOK.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, ARMY COMMANDER OF THE OPERATION, SAID THE ENTIRE AIR OPERATION WAS PERFECT AND THAT ALL DRONE PLANES WERE HEADING SAFELY FOR BASES ON CARRIERS OR AT ENIWETOK.

EW948PCS

KWAJALEIN, JULY 24-(AP)-NEWSPAPER CAMERAMEN PREPARED TO SHOOT PICTURES AS FAST AS POSSIBLE OF THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BLAST TOMORROW (TODAY, U.S. TIME) WERE INFORMED OFFICIALLY TODAY THEY WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR SHOTS AT FIVE-SECOND INTERVALS IN COORDINATION WITH OFFICIAL CAMERAMEN.

LITERALLY, IT MEANT THAT PHOTOGRAPHERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CO-ORDINATE THEIR WATCHES TO A SPLIT SECOND AND TIME EVERY SHOT CAREFULLY. EVEN VETERAN PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS WERE PERPLEXED BY THE ORDER.

THE ORDER SAID: "JIG 2 (SECURITY BRANCH) IN MOUNT MCKINLEY IS TAKING PICTURES OF DETONATION AND PICTURES THEREAFTER AT FIVE-SECOND INTERVALS...TO EXPEDITE REVIEW OF PHOTOS OF DETONATION AND ACTION ADDEES (NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ON THE APPALACHIAN AND IN PHOTO PLANES) SHOULD ARRANGE FOR SIMILAR SHOTS AT FIVE-SECOND INTERVALS TO BE TAKEN FOR COMPARISON OF THOSE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW."

JUL 25 1946

UNDATED A-BOMB.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE OLD BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS AND TWO SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK IN BIKINI LAGOON THURSDAY (WEDNESDAY, U.S. TIME) BY THE SUBSURFACE BLAST OF THE WORLD'S FIFTH ATOMIC BOMB, VICE ADM. W.H.P.BLANDY ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

MOST OF THE FLEET OF 75 TARGET SHIPS, HOWEVER, RODE THROUGH THE ATOMIC STORM THAT ROCKETED A GEYSER OF WATER TO A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 5,000 FEET AND VAPORS ROSE TO 9,000 FEET IN A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

BLANDY, IN AN OFFICIAL BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES FROM HIS FLAGSHIP, THE MCKINLEY, SAID THE OLD CARRIER SARATOGA, NEAR THE TARGET CENTER, WAS LISTING TO STARBOARD AND WAS DOWN BY THE STERN.

A113KX

HE LISTED THE TWO SMALLER CRAFT SUNK AS A CONCRETE OIL BARGE AND A TANK LANDING CRAFT.

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO HAD A "VERY SLIGHT LIST" HE REPORTED.

THE DEADLY RADIOACTIVE WATERS OF THE LAGOON STILL KEPT OBSERVER SHIPS AT BAY OUTSIDE, AND BLANDY SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE DAMAGE TO OTHER VESSELS.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO REASON TO DOUBT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMB, ALTHOUGH IT FAILED TO GENERATE THE HUGE 100-FOOT WAVES PREDICTED.

INSTEAD, WAVES SEVEN TO 10 FEET HIGH LAPPED THE SHORE OF BIKINI ISLAND AND SWEPT ENTIRELY OVER A NEARBY ISLET.

BLANDY SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY TO TELL HOW MANY OF THE SIX SUBMARINES SUBMERGED FOR THE TEST WERE SUNK BUT "TWO HAVE BEEN SIGHTED FROM THE AIR IN THEIR PROPER SUBMERGED POSITIONS."

OF THE SARATOGA, WHOSE DURABILITY OUTSHONE THAT OF THE ARKANSAS, WHICH ALSO WAS CLOSE TO THE TARGET CENTER, BLANDY SAID:

A114KX

"HALF OF HER SMOKESTACK IS DOWN ON HER FLIGHT DECK AND HER ELEVATOR HAS DIPPED ON ONE SIDE BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE FLIGHT DECK."

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD REPORTED FROM A PLANE OVER THE LAGOON EARLIER THAT THE GALLANT OLD "SARA" HAD COME THROUGH STILL FLOATING, THOUGH LISTING BADLY.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST Lead PALESTINE X X X JUNE 25.

THE WHITE PAPER ACCUSED MOSHE SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE AGENCY'S POLITICAL DEPARTMENT AND A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE IN LONDON, OF AGREEING TO "ONE SERIOUS INCIDENT" IN PALESTINE TO "RAISE THE MORALE" OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

THE PAPER CITED A CODE TELEGRAM WHICH IT SAID SHERTOK SENT OCT.12, 1945, TO BERNARD JOSEPH, LEGAL ADVISER AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER IN JERUSALEM, AGREEING TO THE PLAN. THE PAPER SAID THE TELEGRAM READ:

"DAVID WILL NOT LEAVE BEFORE FORTNIGHT. MEANWHILE PROBABLY REVISIT PARIS. REGARDING DOBKIN WRITTEN. DAVID HIMSELF FAVORED DELEGATE DOMINIONS. PLEASE CONGRATULATE CHILL ON BIRTH OF DAUGHTER. SIGNED SHERTOK."

THE WHITE PAPER SAID THE PHRASES "MEANT THAT IT WAS DESIRED, WHILST AVOIDING A GENERAL CONFLICT, TO INDULGE IN ISOLATED ACTIONS."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LONDON SAID THE AGENCY HAD NO COMMENT WHATEVER.

THE WHITE PAPER SAID THE INFORMATION LED TO THESE CONCLUSIONS:

THAT THE HAGANA AND THE ILLEGAL MILITARY ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS PALMACH "CAREFULLY PLANNED MOVEMENTS OF SABOTAGE AND VIOLENCE UNDER THE GUISE OF THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT;"

THAT BOTH ORGANIZATIONS WORKED UNDER THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY;

THAT THE ILLEGAL IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GROUP HAVE WORKED SINCE LAST AUTUMN IN COOPERATION WITH THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE HAGANA ON CERTAIN OF THESE OPERATIONS; AND

THAT THE RADIO STATION KOL ISRAEL, WHICH CLAIMS TO BE "THE VOICE OF THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT," HAS BEEN WORKING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY AND HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THESE ORGANIZATIONS.

THE WHITE PAPER SAID "EVIDENCE" ON WHICH THESE CONCLUSIONS WERE BASED WAS DERIVED PRINCIPALLY FROM SEVEN TELEGRAMS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN LONDON AND JERUSALEM BETWEEN SEPT 23 AND NOV 3, 1945; ANOTHER TELEGRAM OF LAST MAY; BROADCASTS BY KOL ISRAEL; AND INFORMATION FROM PAMPHLETS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PRONOUNCEMENT SAID THE FIRST OF THE TELEGRAMS DEALT WITH ATTACKS ON RAILWAYS, POLICE LAUNCHES AND A HAIFA REFINERY ON OCT.31 AND NOV.1, 1945. THE PALESTINIAN RAILWAY LINE WAS DAMAGED IN 153 PLACES, COMPLETELY DISRUPTING TRAFFIC. SOME CHARGES WERE PLACED WHICH DID NOT EXPLODE.

"THREE POLICE LAUNCHES WERE DESTROYED BY EXPLOSIVES AND THE SAME NIGHT THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI DAMAGED THREE LOCOMOTIVES, DESTROYED ONE SIGNAL BOX AND BURNT AN ENGINE SHED," THE DOCUMENT SAID, "THERE WERE SEVERAL CASUALTIES, INCLUDING THE DEATH OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

"THIS INCIDENT WAS CAREFULLY PLANNED IN ADVANCE AS PART OF A DELIBERATE POLICY. IT WAS INTENDED AS A WARNING TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE CONSEQUENCES THAT WOULD FOLLOW IF THEY DID NOT COMPLY WITH THE WISHES OF THE YISHUV (THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE).

"THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE WAS NOT PREPARED TO WAIT FOR A DECLARATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY, BUT DECIDED TO CAUSE 'ONE SERIOUS INCIDENT IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE THAT POLICY.'"

LL1239PED

JUL 25 1946

30. 24-4357

JUL 25 1946

A21 ADD JERUSALEM (DAY PALESTINE) XXX SAID (DAVIDSON)

"IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSIVES WERE PLACED, TELEPHONIC WARNINGS WERE GIVEN TO THE MAIN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OF THE KING DAVID HOTEL, TO PRESS BUREAUS, TELEGRAPHIC AGENCIES, AND TO THE FRENCH CONSULATE, WHICH WERE IN THE VICINITY OF THE HOTEL.

"IN ADDITION TO THESE WARNINGS, A WARNING BOMB (UNHARMFUL) WAS PLACED IN FRONT OF THE SQUARE OF THE HOTEL IN ORDER TO INFORM RESIDENTS TO REMOVE THE PUBLIC FROM THE SURROUNDINGS.

"THE TRAGEDY WHICH OCCURRED IN THE CIVILIAN OFFICES OF THE CONQUERING GOVERNMENT WAS DONE NOT BY JEWISH SOLDIERS WHO PERFORMED THEIR DUTY WITH MIGHT AND SELF-DEVOTION AND WHO HAVE KEPT WITH MILITARY STRICTNESS THE INSTRUCTIONS THEY WERE GIVEN AS REGARDS THE TIME REQUIRED FOR EVACUATION OF CIVILIAN PEOPLE FROM THE BUILDING.

"THE TRAGEDY WAS DONE BY THE BRITISH THEMSELVES, WHO PAID NO ATTENTION TO THE WARNING X X X."

ANOTHER JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, THE HAGANAH, CONDEMNED THE BOMBINGS AND DECLARED JEWS SHOULD DISCARD SUCH METHODS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST BRITISH POLICY.

TWO PERSONS WERE TAKEN ALIVE FROM THE BLAST DEBRIS YESTERDAY. DIGGING DOWN MORE THAN EIGHT FEET, BRITISH TROOPS RESCUED DONALD C. THOMPSON, 52, ASSISTANT TO CHIEF PALESTINE SECRETARY SIR JOHN SHAW, WHO HAD BEEN PINNED FOR 31 HOURS BETWEEN TWO HUGE CONCRETE SLABS. AN ARAB WAS RESCUED SEVERAL HOURS EARLIER.

THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT, IN RELEASING THE NAMES OF 14 OFFICIALS WHO ARE MISSING, SAID "IT MUST NOT NECESSARILY BE ASSUMED, HOWEVER, THAT HOPE IN RESPECT OF THOSE PERSONS NEED BE ABANDONED AS YET."

JT410AED

JUL 25 1946

SIX PERSONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE DEBRIS ALIVE.

A MILITARY ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE WORKING PARTIES SAID DELICATE SIFTING OF THE RUBBLE WOULD GO ON "UNTIL THE MEDICS ASSURE US THERE IS NO CHANCE ANYBODY ELSE IS ALIVE; THEN WE'LL BRING UP SHERMAN TANKS AND TEAR IT TO PIECES."

MANY DOCUMENTS MARKED "TOP SECRET" FROM THE FILES OF THE WRECKED BRITISH MILITARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS WERE FOUND SCATTERED ABOUT. INSERT PALESTINE — AFTER 3RD GRAF XXX MISSING

CHIEF SECRETARY JOHN SHAW, OBSERVING ONE OF THEM, REMARKED TO A NEWSMAN: "IF THERE WERE LESS SECRET DOCUMENTS IN THE WORLD THERE WOULD BE LESS DESTRUCTION LIKE THIS."

DAY (DAVIDSON)

AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALLER LAST NIGHT SAID DANGER THREATENED AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. IN RESPONSE, POLICE AND ARMY MEN MANNED ROADBLOCKS WITH FINGERS ON TRIGGERS. THE STREETS BRISTLED WITH GUNS, BUT THE HOURS PASSED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

THE QUESTION ETC X X X FOURTH GRAF.

WD1117AED

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR MIKHAIL MIKHAILOV ACCUSED BRITAIN TODAY OF "A GROWING TENDENCY TO ABSTAIN FROM SETTING UP GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENTITY".

MIKHAILOV, SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, PRAISED SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S STAND AT THE PARIS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, WHERE HE OPPOSED FEDERALIZATION OF GERMANY AND THE DETACHMENT OF THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL ZONE. THE BROADCASTER DID NOT MENTION THE UNITED STATES.

MIKHAILOV SAID THAT "TO SPLIT UP GERMANY INTO SEPARATE AUTONOMOUS STATES, TO 'FEDERALIZE' HER OR TO SEPARATE THE RUHR FROM GERMANY, ARE SUGGESTIONS THAT ARISE FROM THE SAME IDEA -- TO DESTROY AND AGRARIANIZE GERMANY."

"IT IS NOT HARD TO SEE THAT WITHOUT THE RUHR, GERMANY CANNOT EXIST AS AN INDEPENDENT AND HEALTHY STATE", HE DECLARED.

HE ACCUSED THE WESTERN POWERS OF PLANNING TO ESTABLISH "ANTI-SOVIET FEDERATIONS IN GERMANY," WHICH HE SAID ARE "DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED TO HER DEMOCRATIZATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STABLE STATE."

"FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF DEMOCRATICALLY PREVENTING ANY CHANCE OF GERMANY BECOMING A HOTBED OF DANGEROUS IDEAS OF REVENGE, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN GERMANY'S UNITY.

"IN THAT WAY ALONE," MIKHAILOV DECLARED, "WILL IT BE POSSIBLE X X X TO ENABLE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ULTIMATELY TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR LIVES ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS."

VS757AED

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS ADVISED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES THAT SHE IS NOT FAVORABLY INCLINED TO PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PEACE TREATIES FOR ITALY AND THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AT THIS TIME, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE DOCUMENTS CONTAINED VARIOUS ALTERNATIVE DRAFTS OF CERTAIN SECTIONS AND FELT THAT THE 21 NATIONS TO WHOM THEY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED SHOULD BE GIVEN FURTHER TIME TO STUDY THEM.

WD1024AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD GOLD (B40) XXX THAT COUNTRY.

HOWEVER, A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE YUGOSLAV LEGATION SAID THE GOLD BELONGED TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF YUGOSLAVIA.

"SOME OF THE BULLION WAS DEPOSITED BEFORE THE WAR AND SOME OF IT DURING THE WAR," A SPOKESMAN SAID. "NOW THE GOLD IS BEING RETURNED TO THE BANK."

WD1219PED

BELGRADE, JULY 24-(AP)-TWO BRITISH AIRPLANES HAVE ARRIVED HERE WITH 2,000,000 POUNDS WORTH OF GOLD BULLION ($8,000,000) WHICH HAS JUST BEEN UNFROZEN IN LONDON, BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GEORGE CLUTTON SAID TODAY.

"THERE IS NO SECRET ABOUT IT," HE SAID. "BUT I DON'T KNOW TO WHICH BANKS THE GOLD BELONGS."

FOLLOW

STEPHAN CLISSOLD, BRITISH EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE, SAID THE BULLION WAS FLOWN HERE IN PRIVATELY CHARTERED PLANES. CLISSOLD SAID THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW THE GOLD WAS THE PROPERTY OF THE YUGOSLAV EXILE GOVERNMENT AND HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE PRESENT YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

(IN LONDON IT WAS SAID THAT THE GOLD AMOUNTED TO 3,000,000 POUNDS ($12,000,000). A BANK OF ENGLAND SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOLD HAD BEEN STORED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS DURING THE WAR. BUT A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE YUGOSLAV LEGATION IN LONDON SAID THE GOLD BELONGED TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF YUGOSLAVIA.)

WW1116PED

U. N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JULY 24-(AP)-THE CONTROVERSIAL PALESTINE QUESTION WAS SLATED TODAY FOR A PLACE ON THE CROWDED AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH MEETS IN NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 23.

ARKADY SOBOLEV, ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL, DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT EGYPT AND IRAQ, ACTING IN CONCERT WITH FIVE OTHER ARAB STATES, HAD ASKED ASSEMBLY ACTION TO HELP BRING THE STRIFE-TORN [illegible] MANDATE UNDER U. N. TRUSTEESHIP.

JUL 25 1946

THE PALESTINE DISCLOSURE CAME IN THE MIDST OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS:

SOVIET CIRCLES SAID THE PALESTINE QUESTION MIGHT BE RAISED BY RUSSIA DURING DISCUSSION OF TRANSJORDAN'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, SCHEDULED TO BE HELD WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE NO. 2 OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WAS CALLED INTO SESSION AT 10 A. M. (EDT) TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS ON THE U. S. PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY TO CONTROL ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 3 P. M. FOR WHAT WAS EXPECTED TO BE A BRIEF SESSION ON ROUTINE MATTERS.

THE RUSSIAN INFORMANT DECLINED TO AMPLIFY HIS STATEMENT THAT THE PALESTINE QUESTION MIGHT BE INJECTED INTO THE DISCUSSION OF MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS. HE ALSO REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF REMARKS WHICH HE SAID THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE WOULD MAKE ON TRANSJORDAN'S APPLICATION.

IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO HAVE DECLARED THAT TRANSJORDAN IS INDEPENDENT IN NAME ONLY, SINCE BRITISH TROOPS REMAIN IN THE COUNTRY.

NO DATE HAS YET BEEN SET FOR CONSIDERATION OF MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS, ALTHOUGH AN ASSOCIATE OF EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS, PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID THE COMMITTEE MIGHT MEET LATER THIS WEEK. THE COMMITTEE HAS BEFORE IT APPLICATIONS FROM ALBANIA, AFGHANISTAN, OUTER MONGOLIA AND TRANSJORDAN.

THE PALESTINE QUESTION WAS SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FORM OF A BRIEF NOTE, ACCOMPANYING COPIES OF ALMOST IDENTICAL COMMUNICATIONS WHICH THE GOVERNMENTS OF EGYPT AND IRAQ HAD PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT A MONTH AGO.

A18

THE NOTE CALLED THE ATTENTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE CONTENTS OF THE COMMUNICATION TO BRITAIN AND ASKED THAT HE SUBMIT "THE PROPOSALS THEREIN SET FORTH TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT ITS NEXT MEETING."

IT ALSO ASKED THAT THE COMMUNICATION BE CIRCULATED AMONG THE 51 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH SOBOLEV SAID HE HAD DONE IMMEDIATELY.

THE "PROPOSALS" REFERRED TO WERE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" WITH THE SEVEN ARAB STATES "TO END THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND TO INSTALL A NEW REGIME IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS AND THE AIMS EXPRESSED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

U. N. SOURCES SAID THIS MEANT NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE.

BOTH EGYPT AND IRAQ ASKED BRITAIN NOT TO RE-OPEN JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE AND TO MAINTAIN PRESENT LEGAL MEASURES CONCERNING THE RESTRICTION OF LAND SALES TO JEWS.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID BRITAIN HAD INDICATED THAT THE QUESTION OF A TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE STILL WAS OPEN, BUT THAT BRITAIN WAS NOT READY TO NEGOTIATE ON THE ISSUE NOW BECAUSE DISCUSSIONS WERE CONTINUING ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE EGYPTIAN NOTE TO BRITAIN SAID:

"THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS RESULTING FROM THE MANDATE IMPOSED UPON PALESTINE AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION ARE CONTRADICTORY TO THE PROVISIONS LAID DOWN IN THE (U. N.) CHARTER AND TO THE RECOGNIZED RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THAT COUNTRY AT THE TIME WHEN THE LATTER WAS DETACHED FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

"IT IS FELT, THEREFORE, THAT AN END SHOULD BE PUT TO THE EXISTING SITUATION AND THAT A NEW REGIME SHOULD BE INSTALLED, INSPIRED BY THE SPIRIT AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER. THIS IS CONSIDERED ALL THE MORE NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AT ITS FIRST SESSION, TOOK THE DECISION TO ENTRUST TO THE NATIONS DIRECTLY CONCERNED THE TASK OF INITIATING CONSULTATIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE [illegible] OF THE AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE CHARTER."

JUL 25 1946

JT353AED

JUL 25 1946

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LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS AWARE OF EGYPT'S INTENTION TO PRESENT THE PALESTINE QUESTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND HAD NO OBJECTION.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD WELCOME THE APPLICATION OF EIRE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N.

N957AED

NEW YORK--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD U. N. X X X FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MEANWHILE, THE U.N. ISSUED THE FOLLOWING NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION WHICH WERE MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT:

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT CONSIDER THAT THE EGYPTIAN COMMUNICATIONS CONSTITUTE AN OFFICIAL REQUEST TO PUT THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

AN EGYPTIAN NOTE HAD SAID THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL "WITH A VIEW TO SUBMITTING THE PROPOSALS THEREIN SET FORTH TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT ITS NEXT MEETING."

HP3PED

EDITORS:

NEW YORK--NIGHT LEAD U. N. INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING "IN DISCUSSING ETC X X X SEPARATE PARTS."

A MEMBER OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, COMMENTING ON GROMYKO'S STATEMENT, SAID IT WAS IN LINE WITH VIEWS HE HAD EXPRESSED PREVIOUSLY AND DID NOT COME AS A SURPRISE TO THE AMERICANS.

AMERICAN CIRCLES SAID THEY DID NOT CONSIDER THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS HAD REACHED "A CRISIS" OR THAT THE "OX WAS IN THE DITCH." THE U.S. INFORMANT SAID BARUCH HAD NO INTENTION OF ALTERING HIS PROPOSALS AT PRESENT AND ADDED THAT HE STILL WAS HOPEFUL OF BRINGING THE OTHER POWERS INTO AGREEMENT ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

REGARDING THE VETO, ETC., FIFTH GRAF.

HP648PED

JUL 25 1946 30.24-4359

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, JULY 24-(AP)-PIERRE ETIENNE FLANDIN, FORMER VICHY FOREIGN MINISTER, TESTIFIED TODAY THAT "THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO LAND IN NORTH AFRICA IN 1942 BECAUSE I LET THEM SEND AGENTS AHEAD AND BECAUSE I DID NOT LET THE GERMANS OR ITALIANS IN."

FLANDIN, A PRE-WAR FRENCH PREMIER, IS ON TRIAL BEFORE A HIGH COURT ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS.

DURING THE FIVE HOURS HE WAS ON THE STAND, FLANDIN READ A LETTER FROM WINSTON CHURCHILL WHICH PRAISED HIM FOR HIS LOYALTY.

WW1034PED

Frankfurt, Germany, July 24--(AP)--The Third Army Provost Marshal announced today that T/5 Arnullo Torres, 24, of Fort Worth, Tex., was killed last Friday when his head struck a lamp post while he was riding in a jeep near Ulm.

JUL 25 1946

apl doanes 01827 rch 229p.

Frankfurt, Germany, July 24--(AP)--The Third Army Provost Marshal announced today that PFC. William F. Donovan, 19, of 259 East 8th St., South Boston, Mass., was killed when a truck overturned on a gravel road near Dietfurt.

apl doanes 01827 rch 232p.

FRANKFURT--FIRST ADD MCNARNEY CODE X X INSTRUCTIONS SAID.

U.S. ARMY OFFICERS SAID THE PROLONGED DETENTION OF SEVERAL AMERICANS IN EASTERN EUROPE HAD PROMPTED HEADQUARTERS TO ISSUE THE CODE.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY FOR THE RELEASE OF AT LEAST TWO U.S. SOLDIERS DETAINED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

OFFICERS SAID THAT DETAILS OF ALL DETENTIONS OF AMERICANS IN EASTERN EUROPE, INCLUDING THEIR NUMBER, WERE CLASSIFIED "SECRET" AND THAT STRICT ORDERS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT PROHIBITING THE RELEASE OF INFORMATION.

THE MOST SERIOUS CASE WAS SAID TO BE THE DETENTION OF PVT. MELVIN RICHARD BEST, WHO HAS BEEN A FOOTBALL IN AMERICAN-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS FOR MONTHS. BEST WAS ARRESTED BY THE POLES LAST DECEMBER ON A CHARGE OF KILLING A POLISH MILITIAMAN, JOHN KOWALSKI.

MOST DETENTIONS WER CAUSED BY "SOLDIERS GETTING ROWDY AND SHOOTING UP BARS," A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID.

"ORDERS HAD TO BE ISSUED CONTROLLING THE CONDUCT OF MEN BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES DOESN'T ALWAYS PACK THE PUNCH IN EASTERN EUROPE IN SECURING THE RELEASE OF AMERICANS FOR TRIAL BY AMERICAN COURTS AS IT MIGHT IN LIBERATED WESTERN COUNTRIES," ONE OFFICER SAID UNOFFICIALLY.

THE DIRECTIVE WAS DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MAJOR COMMANDS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND COPIES WERE SENT TO AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHES IN YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, ROMANIA AND GREECE.

N938AED

BY REMBERT JAMES (350)

MOSCOW, JULY 24-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN REPORTER ILYA EHRENBURG WROTE IN IZVESTIA TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD A LEGALIZED RACIAL CASTE SYSTEM IN THE CASE OF NEGROES AND AN ENTIRELY UNOFFICIAL RACIAL CASTE SYSTEM IN THE TREATMENT OF JEWS, ITALIANS AND CHINESE.

EHRENBURG HAS JUST RETURNED FROM AN EXTENSIVE, UNRESTRICTED TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.

"AMERICA, WHICH NEVER KNEW FEUDALISM, HAS ESTABLISHED ANOTHER HIERARCHY--A RACIAL ONE'

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"AMERICA, WHICH NEVER KNEW FEUDALISM, HAS ESTABLISHED ANOTHER HIERARCHY--A RACIAL ONE," HE WROTE.

"THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH ARE THE ARISTOCRACY. AFTER THEM COME THE SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS, AND THEN THE FRENCH AND SLAVS. THE ITALIANS ARE MANY TIMES LOWER. THE JEWS ARE EVEN LOWER. PUERTO RICANS ARE BELOW THEM AND THE LAST AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LADDER ARE THE NEGROES."

EHRENBURG SAID THE UNITED STATES TO HIM WAS A "PUZZLING PLACE WHICH HELPED TO DEFEAT HITLERISM, BUT WHICH TAKES ANTI-SEMITISM AS A NATURAL PHENOMENON AND DEPRIVES NEGROES OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS."

HE SAID THAT IF A MAN HAD A "COLORED" GRANDFATHER, HE WAS REGARDED AS "COLORED" AND FORCED TO SUBMIT TO VARIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

AT NASHVILLE,TENN., THE REPORTER SAID AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN TRIED AT LENGTH TO CONVINCE HIM THERE WERE LOWER AND HIGHER RACES, REPEATING "ALL THE THEORIES OF ROSENBERG AND OTHER IDEOLOGISTS OF THE THIRD REICH."

"MY COMRADES WANTED TO VISIT CALIFORNIA AND CHICAGO, BUT I PICKED OUT THE SOUTHERN STATES," EHRENBURG WROTE. "THUS, AFTER THE SKYSCRAPERS OF NEW YORK, I SAW THE CABIN OF UNCLE TOM AND CAN SAY TH CABIN HAS CHANGED BUT VERY LITTLE."

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HE SAID HE FOUND 23 NEGROES LIVING IN ONE HOUSE "FAR FROM THE FAMOUS AMERICAN COMFORT--REFRIGERATORS, ELEVATORS AND CHEWING GUM."

"I SAW IN THE SOUTH YOUNGSTERS WHO COULD NOT READ, WHO HADN'T EVEN SEEN A SCHOOL AND WO FROM THEIR EARLY C

JUL 25 1946

HADN'T EVEN SEEN A SCHOOL AND WHO FROM THEIR EARLY CHILDHOOD HAD KNOWN ONLY ONE THING--HARD LABOR," HE ASSERTED.

EHRENBURG SAID A NEGRO COULD NOT BE RUSHED OUT OF A RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK BECAUSE HE WAS A NEGRO, BUT COULD BE EFFECTIVELY DENIED ADMISSION BY BEING TOLD ALL THE TABLES WERE ENGAGED. AS FOR HOTELS, THE REPORTER ASSERTED THAT NEGROES COULD GET ROOMS NOWHERE EXCEPT IN THE "NEGRO GHETTO."

"ANTI-SEMITISM IN AMERICA IS SO COMMON THAT MANY DO NOT EVEN NOTICE IT," HE WROTE. "IT SEEMS NATURAL TO THEM TO HIRE ONLY ARYANS IN SOME ENTERPRISES OR TO DENY JEWS ENTRANCE INTO SOME HOTELS.

"ON THE WEST COAST, THE CHINESE ARE OUTCASTS. THERE ARE CLUBS, SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHERE THEY REFUSE TO RECEIVE ITALIANS AS BELONGING TO THE LOWER ELEMENTS.

"DESPITE THESE PUZZLING ASPECTS, ALL EMIGRANTS, WITHOUT MENTIONING THEIR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN, FEEL THEMSELVES AMERICANS."

N907AED

MOSCOW, JULY 24-(AP)-ABOUT HALF OF THE $189,000,000 ALLOCATION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES TO THE UKRAINE HAD BEEN SHIPPED BY JUNE 30, PAUL F.WHITE, ACTING CHIEF OF THE RELIEF AGENCY'S MISSION TO THE UKRAINE, SAID TODAY. WHITE TELEGRAPHED FROM KIEV THAT THE MISSION EXPECTED TO REMAIN BUSY IN THE UKRAINE UNTIL PROBABLY UNTIL NEXT FEBRUARY.

WD1134AED

ZASLAVSKY DECLARED REDIN'S ARREST IN PORTLAND OREGON ON MARCH 28 PROVIDED THE SIGNAL FOR "A WILD ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN."

"THE REACTIONARY PRESS", HE SAID, "RELATED WITH RELISH THE VULGAR DETECTIVE STORY INVENTED IN THE BACK ROOMS OF THE FBI. REDIN WAS DESCRIBED AS A SPY WHO ATTEMPTED TO DISCOVER THE WAR SECRETS OF THE U.S.A. AND THUS WOULD UNDERMINE HER DEFENSE. THIS PROVIDED A SOURCE OF INCOME FOR REPORTERS AND AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE FBI CHIEF, HOOVER." ADD LON (BEOM) XXX BERCTION Fole Moscow --

"IN THIS DIRTY BUSINESS," ZASLAVSKY CONTINUED, "THE AMERICAN SECRET POLICE IMITATED THE METHODS OF THE TSARIST 'OKHRANA' (SECRET POLICE) WHICH RESORTED TO FORGERY, PROVOCATION AND PERJURY.

"THE TSARIST 'OKHRANA' WAS THE PRODUCT OF A POLITICAL REGIME THAT WAS ROTTEN AND DOOMED, AND IN ITS TURN THE 'OKHRANA' UNDERMINED THE HEAVY FOUNDATIONS OF THIS REGIME.

"NOW WE CAN SEE AGAIN THE 'OKHRANA' (WHICH HAS LONG SINCE DISAPPEARED FROM OUR LIVES, IN THEIR ROLE OF PROVOCATEURS AND PLOTTER AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

"THE DIRTY WORK OF THE AMERICAN 'OKHRANA', WHICH IS OPERATING WITH IMPUNITY AND INSOLENCE, IS DIRECTED AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION OF STATES UNITED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM -- HUMANITY'S WORST ENEMY."

VS504AED

BECAUSE OF IT, THE COMPANY OFFICIALS ASSERTED, THE FLOW OF FREE TRADE IN OIL HAS BEEN CHECKED. THEY ORGANIZED SALES AND DISTRIBUTIO SYSTEMS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WITH THE END OF FASCISM, ITALY WOULD BE A FREE MARKET.

ADD RONDE (O.L) XXX PETROLEUM

THE PRINCIPLE HAS COLLIDED WITH LONGER-RANGE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES--NAMELY, TO GIVE SUPPORT TO THE NEW ITALIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, AND TO BOLSTER THE SHAKY ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY.

MOST OIL MEN HERE EXPECT A COMPROMISE.

JUL 25 1946

M544AED

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New York, July 24--(AP)--The New York Times, in a dispatch from Ba today

Italy, ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ quoted observers arriving from Belgrade as saying ~~XXX~~ TRAVELERS

Premier Marshal Tito's government was carrying out an anti-Catholic pol in Yugoslavia,

of terrorism in which 230 priests had been killed, 198 without trial, i

the last two years. Fole Bonde

The Times article, written by Camille M. Cianfarra, did not identif

the source of the report "for obvious reasons." The correspondent said he had received detailed reports of the indirect suppression of the Yugoslav Catholic press by pleading a lack of newsprint, "the suppressio of religious teaching in the schools, the spoliation of church property, occupation and requisition of buildings belonging to the clergy and agrarian reforms that in many cases left the clergy without the means of subsistence."

30 24 -4361

A report which Cianfarra said had been given to him by the Belgrade

"observers" listed ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ by name 32 priests reportedly sentenced
BETWEEN APRIL, 1944 AND MAY 15, 1946,
death with the dates of their executions. This report charged that tw
(DECEASED)
the 198 priests ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ shot without trial "certainly were tortu
before execution, while the bodies of three others were thrown into th
sea after execution."

JUL 25 1946

The article further quoted the report as saying 11 nuns and 10 seminarists were eith
shot dead or "massacred" and that many others who were arrested had no
been heard from. The report said those executed had been charged with
being "reactionaries" or of "cooperating with fascists."

The report claimed that a program of anti-religious education was
being carried out in the schools. The agrarian reform law was cited a
one means of acquiring church property, with the state confiscating al
property over 25 acres. However, certain religious institutes of
"historical" importance were allowed to retain up to 75 acres, the re
said.

rew times rch 1007a.

Vienna, July 24--(AP)--Twenty-seven dependents of U. S. Army and
ttached civilian personnel arrived in Austria to live in Vienna, Linz o
lzburg.

JUL 25 1946

Those who will live in Vienna were:

Mrs. L. M. Haynes, wife of Brig Gen. Loyal M. Haynes, and their
daughters, Lonam and Mildred K., ~~xxxxxxxx~~ of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. R.
Carraway, wife of Col. Willian E. Carraway, and sons, Joseph and John B.,
of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Phamie G. McFeely, wife of Col. Henry G. McFeely,
and son, David G., and daughter, Gail K., of Riverside, Calif.; Mrs.
Vivian M. Menard, wife of Lt. Col. Noel A. Menard, of Bellevue, Iowa.

pra longs 1135o rch 1140a.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 25-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARRIVED TODAY FROM MOSCOW AND SAID PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WERE VERY OPTIMISTIC AS TO THE QUESTION OF SECURING PEACE IN THE FUTURE.

LIE SAID HE AND STALIN "CHATTED FOR AN HOUR TUESDAY NIGHT" AND THAT HE AND MOLOTOV HAD SEVERAL CONFERENCES ON ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

"THEY CERTAINLY BOTH HAVE MORE GRASP OF AFFAIRS THAN IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED," HE SAID.

LIE SAID BOTH STALIN AND MOLOTOV LOOKED FIT AND WELL.

LIE, WHO WAS IN MOSCOW THREE DAYS, CAME HERE IN A RUSSIAN ARMY PLANE WHICH STOPPED AT STOCKHOLM TO PICK UP HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS. HE SAID HE AND HIS FAMILY WOULD LEAVE FRIDAY FOR THE HAGUE AND GO ON TO PARIS, RETURNING TO NEW YORK ABOUT AUGUST 15.

WW1050PED

1ST LEAD CHINESE-FIGHTING (350)

NANKING, JULY 24-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT TROOP STRENGTH IN THE COASTAL PROVINCE OF KIANGSU NOW IS AMPLE TO WARD OFF ANY POSSIBLE THREAT TO NANKING AND SHANGHAI AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE HOTLY CONTESTED TAIHSING-JUKAO AREA, NORTHEAST OF NANKING, WOULD BE CLEARED OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

BUT THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, PENG HSUEH-PEI, STILL PARRIED REQUESTS OF CORRESPONDENTS TO VISIT "FRONT LINES" ACROSS THE YANGTZE RIVER FROM NANKING BY SAYING COMMUNIST INFILTRATIONS MADE TRAVEL HAZARDOUS.

PENG, AT THE SAME TIME, SHRUGGED OFF THE STARTLING STATEMENT THIS WEEK OF MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, WIDOW OF CHINA'S "GEORGE WASHINGTON," IN WHICH SHE APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES TO WITHDRAW TROOPS AND SUPPLIES IN THE INTERESTS OF BRINGING ABOUT A COALITION GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

"MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, ALTHOUGH A KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) MEMBER, IS VERY INDEPENDENT," PENG SAID CRISPLY.

"HER VIEWS DO NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE KUOMINTANG."

BOTH THE COMMUNISTS AND THE THIRD PARTY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HAILED MADAME SUN'S STATEMENT.

JUL 25 1946

GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS ALIKE CLAIMED POSSESSION OF THE STRATEGIC CITY OF JUKAO WHICH IS LINKED TO NANTUNG, ACROSS THE YANGTZE FROM SHANGHAI, BY A GOOD ROADWAY. PENG SAID THAT KUOMINTANG REINFORCEMENTS TOOK THE CITY TWO DAYS AGO. THE COMMUNISTS INSISTED THEIR FORCES STILL HELD OUT THERE.

BOTH SIDES CLAIMED THEIR OPPONENTS HAVE LAUNCHED NEW OFFENSIVES IN THE NORTHERN AREA. THE COMMUNISTS SAID THE KUOMINTANG 58TH ARMY SEIZED CITIES WEST OF HSUCHOW IN A STRONG ATTACK AIMED AT CONTROL OF THE KIANGSU-ANHWEI BORDER. A KUOMINTANG SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE INCREASING ACTIVITIES IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, INCLUDING ATTACKS ON TOWNS 20 MILES NORTH OF TSINGTAO.

THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY CLAIMED THAT RED FORCES ANNIHILATED THE 150TH DIVISION OF THE KUOMINTANG 49TH ARMY. EARLIER, A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT TWO DIVISIONS OF THIS FORCE WERE WIPED OUT.

THE COMMUNIST YENAN RADIO CRITICIZED A PURPORTED AGREEMENT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK WITH HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. ARMY FORCES IN CHINA PERMITTING AN AERIAL MAPPING OF ALL CHINA.

THE BROADCAST SAID A DOCUMENT OUTLINING SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS CAPTURED DURING THE BATTLE FOR ANSHAN IN MANCHURIA AND THAT IT WAS A "SHAMEFUL VIOLATION OF CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY."

A COMMUNIST RAID ACROSS THE YANGTZE AGAINST THE NAVAL BASE OF KIANGYIN, MIDWAY BETWEEN NANKING AND SHANGHAI, HAS BEEN REPULSED, THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

THIS WAS THE FIRST INTIMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT'S AGENCY THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD CROSSED THE YANGTZE FROM STRONG POSITIONS NORTH OF THAT GREAT RIVER ARTERY.

THIS ACCOUNT, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION ELSEWHERE, SAID THE ATTACKERS CROSSED THE RIVER MONDAY NIGHT BUT WERE BEATEN OFF BY A GOVERNMENT SHORE PATROL. KIANGYIN IS 85 MILES NORTHWEST OF SHANGHAI AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE EAST OF NANKING.

ELSEWHERE IN THE TROUBLED EASTERN SEABOARD PROVINCE OF KIANGSU, THE SITUATION APPEARED STABILIZED. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CLAIMED A "COMMUNIST THREAT" TO NANKING AND SHANGHAI HAD BEEN DEFINITELY BLOCKED.

COMMUNIST SOURCES DENIED THAT THEIR FORCES AT ANY TIME MENACED EITHER OF THESE KEY CITIES, SAYING THEY WERE STRICTLY ON THE DEFENSE.

ANOTHER PRO-GOVERNMENT REPORT FROM SHANTUNG PROVINCE TO THE NORTH CHARGED THE COMMUNISTS HAD RENEWED AN "OFFENSIVE" WITH A SEABORNE ATTACK ON WANGKUCHUANG, ONLY 23 MILES FROM THE PORT OF TSINGTAO, WHERE UNITED STATES MARINES STAND GUARD.

DS235APS

BY JOHN RODERICK

HARBIN, JULY 24-(AP)-IF THIS NORTH-CENTRAL MANCHURIAN CITY SHOULD BE JEOPARDIZED IN THE FUTURE BY AN ATTACK OF CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS, IT SEEMS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE RUSSIAN POPULATION WILL AID CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN DEFENDING THE CITY.

EVEN IF THE COMMUNISTS SHOULD WITHDRAW, IT IS UNLIKELY THE RUSSIANS WIDLYSEEN

EVEN IF THE COMMUNISTS SHOULD WITHDRAW, IT IS UNLIKELY THE RUSSIANS WILL STAND IDLY BY. THE RUSSIANS HERE SPEAK GRIMLY OF CHANGCHUN WHERE 12 RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED KILLED AFTER CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTERED THAT CAPITAL CITY OF MANCHURIA. MANY OF THE RUSSIANS, MOST OF THEM NEWLY-MADE SOVIET CITIZENS, TOLD ME THEY WOULD NOT BE CAUGHT UNARMED IF GEN.TU LI-MING'S NEW CHINESE SIXTH ARMY MARCHES ON HARBIN.

A DEFENSE CORPS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED SINCE EARLY JUNE BY RUSSIAN RESIDENTS TO PROTECT PROPERTY. THE SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL DECLINED TO GRANT FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AN INTERVIEW WHICH WOULD HAVE INCLUDED THE QUESTION, "WHAT MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT THE SOVIET CITIZENS IF HARBIN IS ATTACKED BY THE NATIONALISTS?"

THE LATEST SKIRMISHES TO BE REPORTED IN MANCHURIA, OCURRING ON THE SUNGARI RIVER AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 75 MILES SOUTH OF HARBIN, ENDED IN A SETTLEMENT LAST WEEK OF RIVAL COMMANDERS. THE TWO MET UNDER A LARGE TREE, EXCHANGED COURTESIES, ATE DINNER AND SIGNED A PROMISE NOT TO FIGHT ANY MORE IN COMPLIANCE WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CEASE FIRE ORDER OF JUNE 7.

DS343APS

JUL 25 1946

NANKING, JULY 24-(AP)-CHEN CHICH-PING TODAY WAS NAMED CHINA'S FIRST MINISTER TO THE PHILIPPINES.

CHEN, A GRADUATE OF NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY, WAS CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE IN CHINA'S DEFENSE SUPPLIES OFFICE IN INDIA DURING THE WAR AND NOW IS CONSUL GENERAL AT CALCUTTA.

FJ437ACS

"WE ARE NOT TRYING TO ANNIHILATE THE KOUMINTANG AND THE KOUMINTANG CAN NOT ANNIHILATE US," HE SAID, "SO THE ONLY THING TO DO IS UNITE. WE HOPE THAT THE STRUGGLE BY ARMS SOON WILL BE REPLACED BY PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE. ADD Harbin (Chinese) XXX unite

"WHETHER THIS GOAL WILL BE REALIZED SWIFTLY DEPENDS ON THE AMERICAN POLICY. BUT IN ANY EVENT, IT CAN NOT BE DENIED MUCH LONGER. AMERICA AT LAST WILL BE FORCED BY RESISTANCE HERE AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO ABANDON ITS FOLLY."

DS231APS

30.24-4363

SINGAPORE, JULY 24-(AP)-M.MORAND, ACTING FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL, CONTENDED TODAY THAT THE "SIAMESE GOVERNMENT ALONE MUST BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLOODSHED" IN INDOCHINA BORDER FIGHTING WHICH HAS IMPELLED SIAM TO COMPLAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

"IT IS NATURAL," SAID MORAND IN A STATEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE STRAITS TIMES, "THAT FRENCH FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SECURITY OF LAOTIAN VILLAGES REACT WHEN NECESSARY. THESE POLICE OPERATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONALLY ADMITTED RIGHT OF PURSUIT IN A COUNTRY MOREOVER STILL AT WAR WITH FRANCE, MAY, AS IN ANY OCCASION WHEN ARMED FORCE IS USED, CREATE REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

"OPERATIONS OF FRENCH FORCES IN SIAMESE TERRITORY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CAUSED BY ANNAMITE REBELS' ATTACKS SUPPORTED OR SPONSORED BY SIAMESE AUTHORITIES," THE STATEMENT SAID.

JUL 25 1946

1B704AED

CHINESE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC REPORTER

WASHINGTON, JULY 24-(AP)-MOUNTING EVIDENCE OF UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR IN CHINA SEEMED ALMOST CERTAIN TODAY TO KILL FOR THIS YEAR AMERICAN PLANS TO HELP DEVELOP A MODERN, MILLION-MAN CHINESE ARMY.

BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE LEADERS AGREED PRIVATELY THAT LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE UNITED STATES TO HELP ORGANIZE, TRAIN AND EQUIP SUCH AN ARMY HAS PRACTICALLY NO CHANCE OF PASSAGE IN THE FEW DAYS THAT REMAIN BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT.

THERE WAS SOME BELIEF AT THE CAPITOL THAT A LAST MINUTE APPEAL BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES MIGHT BRING ACTION. BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT ANY SUCH MOVE IS BEING PLANNED.

THE MILITARY AID BILL IS ONE OF THE KEY PIECES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S CHINESE POLICY BUILT ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL PEACE MAKER, WOULD SUCCEED IN HIS EFFORTS TO UNIFY THE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS FORCES.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE STILL HOPEFUL. BUT THE FLOW OF REPORTS DURI THE LAST TEN DAYS OR SO TELLING OF INCREASING MILITARY OPERATIONS BY BOTH THE COMMUNIST FORCES AND THOSE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAVE STARTED DISCUSSIONS AMONG SOME AUTHORITIES OF WHAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO IF UNRESTRAINED CIVIL WAR SHOULD BE DECLARED.

AT THE MOMENT, WHILE UNITED STATES POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED, THE TALK SEEMS TO BE ALONG TWO MAJOR LINES:

1. WHETHER THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONTINUE TO GIVE ITS FULL SUPPORT TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IF WORST COMES TO WORST, OR;
2. WHETHER IT SHOULD ADOPT SOME OTHER ATTITUDE, POSSIBLY INVOLVING RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNISTS AS LEGITIMATE BELIGERANTS.

ALREADY, UNDER THE SPECIALLY PROLONGED AUTHORITY OF THE OTHERWISE EXPIRED LEND-LEASE ACT, ASSISTANCE TO CHIANG HAS DROPPED OFF TO TINY FACTION OF WHAT IT ONCE WAS. WHAT AID IS CONTINUING IS BASED MAINLY ON THE THEORY THAT CHIANG NEEDS HELP IN COMPLETING THE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS AND IN OCCUPYING THE AREAS FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

JUL 25 1946

A14WX

ORIGINALLY THE PROPOSED MILITARY AID AUTHORIZATION WAS SUPPOSED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF LEND-LEASE IN HELPING CHINA BECOME AN EFFECTIVE POWER AND THUS A CORNERSTONE OF PEACE IN ASIA.

BUT THE BASIC REQUIREMENT FOR SUCH ASSISTANCE WAS GENERAL MARSHALL'S PLAN FOR AMALGAMATING THE NATIONALIST AND COMMUNIST FORCES INTO A SINGLE CHINESE ARMY, WITH 50 DIVISION DRAWN FROM THE NATIONALISTS AND 10 FROM THE COMMUNISTS. THUS EVEN IF THE PENDING BILL WERE PASSED, THE MILITARY AID WOULD NOT BE GIVEN UNTIL THERE WAS ACTUAL COOPERATION.

NOT ONLY HAS MILITARY ASSISTANCE BEEN CONDITIONED ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF UNITY, BUT FULL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE LIKEWISE HAS BEEN MADE DEPENDENT ON THAT POINT. FOR MONTHS THE GOVERNMENT HAS STOOD READY TO MAKE A $500,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA PROVIDED THE CHINESE COULD PUT AN END TO THEIR INTERNAL STRIKE.

ALSO FOR MONTHS IT HAS BEEN ASSUMED HERE THAT MARSHALL HAS HAD THE COOPERATION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN HIS WORK. HENCE THE GREATEST SINGLE CAUSE OF PESSIMISM AMONG OFFICIALS FAMILIAR WITH THE CURRENT SITUATION ARE THE REPORTS THAT CHIANG HIMSELF FAVORS THE VIEW OF EXTREMISTS WHO BELIEVE THEY COULD WIN AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

THE STATEMENT OF MADAME SUN YAT SEN EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT REACTIONARIES IN BOTH CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE SEEKING WAR, AND HER APPEAL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO WITHHOLD SUPPORT FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT APPEAR TO HAVE DRAMATIZED THE SITUATION AT THE CAPITOL.

SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) TOLD A REPORTER HE WOULD NOT WANT TO VOTE FOR THE MILITARY AID BILL IF THE "EQUIPMENT WHICH COULD BE SUPPLIED UNDER IT IS TO BE USED IN A CIVIL WAR TO CRUSH THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT FORCES."

PEPPER SAID, HOWEVER, IT MIGHT BE WELL TO ENACT THE LEGISLATION TO GIVE MARSHALL DISCRETION TO USE THE EQUIPMENT OR NOT.

ON THE HOUSE SIDE, WHERE THE BILL HAS BEEN FAVORABLY REPORTED BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) SAID THAT HE WOULD WORK TO GET IT CLEARED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE FOR PROMPT HOUSE ACTION.

BUT OTHER LEADERS SAID THEY SAW LITTLE CHANCE OF PASSAGE AT THIS SESSION.

IN THE SENATE THE BILL IS BEFORE A FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WITH NO EVIDENCE OF ANY INTENTION TO SPEED IT TO THE FLOOR.

J231AES

Bombay, July 24--(AP)--The All-India National Congress Party won an absolute majority in the Constituent Assembly in elections concluded today winning [redacted] 207 of the 389 seats.

Other party positions: Moslem League, 73 seats; Independent Mos three; Independent General, nine; Communist Party, one.

Four seats allotted to the Sikhs have not yet been filled. Elections also will be held later for the 93 seats going to the Indian states.

In the contest for the 216 general seats, the Congress Party lost only nine. The Moslem League lost only five Moslem seats, which went to top-ranking Congress Party Moslems.

JUL 25 1946

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SYDNEY, JULY 24-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAID TODAY THAT A PROLONGED DROUGHT THREATENED TO REDUCE THE WHEAT CROP IN NEW SOUTH WALES THIS YEAR BY ALMOST 50 PER CENT.

UNLESS RAIN FALLS WITHIN TWO WEEKS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, THE AREA PROBABLY WILL NOT YIELD MUCH MORE THAN 30,000,000 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH A CROP OF 63,000,000 BUSHELS LAST YEAR. NEW SOUTH WALES NORMALLY PRODUCES ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF AUSTRALIA'S ENTIRE WHEAT OUTPUT

THE SITUATION IN OTHER WHEAT GROWING AREAS WAS DESCRIBED AS GOOD.

MK702AED

TOKYO, JULY 24-(AP)-PLANS FOR A LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE TO SEEK A TRUCE WHILE JAPAN'S ECONOMY IS BEING REBUILT WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY KEINOSUKE ZEN WHILE TOKYO NEWSPAPERS WERE LAMBASTING HIS SELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD.

ZEN, HEAD OF A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,; 043$8:53$ 5£-5 7,3.0)96-MENT IN JAPAN WOULD PARALLEL TVV

ZEN, HEAD OF A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PREDICTED THAT UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN WOULD PARALLEL THE READJUSTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND SAID "INDUSTRIES SHOULD NOT [illegible]S MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DIFFICULTIES OF LIVING."

THE INDEPENDENT TOKYO SHIMBUN ECHOED ASAHI'S LABEL OF ZEN AS A CHAMPION OF CAPITALISM. THE LIBERAL MAINICHI SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD TURNED FROM AN ATTEMPT TO ENROLL A PROGRESSIVE AND CHOSEN A "PUBLIC CHARACTER OF THE ENTIRELY OPPOSITE SIDE."

THE LEFTIST TOKYO MIMPO SAW THE APPOINTMENT AS SIGNIFYING JAPAM'S POSTWAR ECONOMY WOULD BE "FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF CAPITALISTS."

DS456APS NM

JUL 25 1946

TOKYO, JULY 24-(AP)-MINUS ANY PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF WAR INDEMNITIES, A PROPOSED 1946-47 BUDGET FOR JAPAN WAS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY BY FINANCE MINISTER TANZAN ISHIBASHI.

LACK OF THE INDEMNITY PROVISION SUGGESTED THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO IGNORE CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ASKED MORE THAN 70 BILLION YEN FOR WAR DAMAGES TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, RECONVERSION COSTS, UNFILLED GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE.

THE LARGEST EXPENDITURE ITEM OF 19 BILLION YEN WAS LISTED UNDER THE HEARING OF POSTWAR SETTLEMENTS AND INCLUDED OCCUPATION COSTS. THE SECOND LARGEST, OF 10 BILLION YEN, WAS FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

ISHIBASHI PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED THE BUDGET WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO WHO PRESUMABLY OFFERED NO OBJECTIONS.

THE PROPOSED BUDGET CALLS FOR TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF 56,088,455,166 YEN. THE PRESENT EXCHANGE RATE IS 15 YEN TO ONE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

DS416APS NM

JUL 25 1946

MOST OF TODAY'S SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO DISCUSSION OF PURGING JAPAN OF SUCH LITERATURE. ADD TOKYO (SOVIET) Y X X FORCES

BEFORE ADJOURNMENT DEREVYANKO MADE A PLEA FOR "GENUINE COOPERATION" OF COUNCIL MEMBERS AND SAID THE CHAIRMAN'S "UNOBJECTIVE ATTITUDE CANNOT BUT ATTRACT ATTENTION."

ATCHESON AND DEREVYANKO EARLIER HAD CROSSED LANCES ON SPREAD OF COMMUNISTIC DOCTRINE, BRINGING FROM THE RUSSIAN THE REMARK:

"AT PRESENT I DO NOT CARRY ON ANY COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA."

NIGHT LEAD BIPS (200)

MANILA, JULY 24-(AP)-WHILE PEASANT LEADER LUIS TARUC WALKED AMONG HIS HUKBALAHAP FOLLOWERS, URGING THEM TO END HOSTILITIES AND RETURN TO THEIR CENTRAL LUZON HOMES, MILITARY POLICE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FIRED HEAVY MORTARS LAST NIGHT INTO A CROWD OF HUKS.

THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING DURING A TIME OF STRENUOUS EFFORT TO RESTORE PEACE TO TROUBLED LUZON TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF PLARIDEL AND MALOLOS IN BULACAN PROVINCE, DIRECTLY NORTH OF MANILA. THE FIRING OF 81-MILLIMETER MORTARS WAS AUDIBLE IN NORTHERN SUBURBS OF THE CAPITAL.

MILITARY POLICE SAID 200 HUKS HAD ATTACKED AN OUTPOST IN AN ATTEMPT TO FREE 80 COMRADES ARRESTED DURING A CLASH EARLIER THIS WEEK.

MEANWHILE, HUK LEADER TARUC WALKED BAREFOOT TO THE REMOTE BARRIOS A POMPANGA PROVINCE TO ASSURE HIS COUNTRYMEN THAT THE NEW REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE OF "NO RAIDS" WAS SINCERE. HE WAS GREETED BY CHEERING CROWDS.

MANILA LIBERAL LEADERS SAID THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY TARUC AND OTHER PEACE TEAMS IN THE FIELD FACED WAS IN CONVINCING THE PEASANTRY THAT MILITARY POLICE WOULD ABIDE BY THE GOVERNMENT'S "NO RAIDING" POLICY.

LOCAL LEADERS SAID IF WORD CIRCULATED IN NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE TO THE NORTH THAT MP'S PULLED THEIR BIGGEST PATROL DURING THE TRUCE PERIOD IT WOULD LIKELY AROUSE HUK SUSPICIONS AT A TIME WHEN LEADERS WERE ATTEMPTING TO CONVINCE THEM OF GOVERNMENT GOOD FAITH.

XA417PCS

30.24-4365

JUL 25 1946

Rio de Janeiro, July 24--(AP)--Federal Police Chief Pereira Lira charged today that a sabotage campaign inspired by Moscow was brewing in Brazil.

The police chief [redacted] told a press conference that the campaign was based on instructions sent out by the recent Latin American Federation of Workers' Paris convention and the World Federation of Workers in Moscow.

He asserted that the [redacted] two-week boycott of Spanish ships by Latin American port workers had already started as a part of the campaign. He added that he held documentary proof that the General Slavic Union of Moscow was interested in the agitation, as well as Vicente Lombardo Toledano, of Mexico, president of the Latin American Labor Federation.

WASHINGTON, JULY 24-(AP)-THE "BLACK BOOK", A DOCUMENTED VOLUME DEALING WITH NAZI CRIMES AGAINST THE JEWISH PEOPLE, WAS DISTRIBUTED TODAY TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE BOOK, SPONSORED BY WORLD JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, IS DESIGNED TO "KEEP ALIVE THE FLAME OF INDIGNATION" AGAINST NAZI GERMANY, REP. CELLER (D-NY) TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

CELLER SAID THAT THE BOOK "IS A REMINDER OF THE HORRIBLE TREATMENT EXPERIENCED BY JEWS AT THE HANDS OF THE NABIS."

HE SAID THAT EVIDENCE CONTAINED IN THE BOOK, RELATING PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF MANY OF THE AFFLICTED WHO MANAGED TO ESCAPE DEATH, HAD BEEN USED BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON OF THE SUPREME COURT AT THE NUREMBURG WAR CRIMINALS TRIAL "WITH TELLING EFFECT."

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS THE HOPE OF THE JEWISH BLACK BOOK COMMITTEE, WHICH PREPARED THE VOLUME, THAT IT WOULD BE READ "BY EVERY LEADER IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE TO KEEP ALIVE THE FLAME OF INDIGNATION THAT NAZI BRUTALITY HAS OCCASIONED." HE SAID NAZIS CAUSED THE DEATHS OF MORE THAN 6,000,000 JEWS.

COPIES HAVE BEEN PUBLICLY PRESENTED TO THE MAYORS OF NEW YORK, BUFFALO, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, WITH FURTHER PRESENTATIONS PLANNED TO THE MAYORS OF LOS ANGELES, CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA "AND OTHER CITIES," CELLER SAID.

THE BOOK IS SPONSORED BY THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, THE VAAD LEUMI OF PALESTINE (JEWISHING GOVERNING COUNCIL OF PALESTINE), THE JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF JEWISH WRITERS, ARTISTS AND SCIENTISTS.

PLANS ARE BEING MADE, CELLER SAID, FOR DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND WITH LATER TRANSLATIONS INTO SPANISH, HEBREW, RUSSIAN, AND YIDDISH ALSO TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

VX715PES

ANNAPOLIS, MD., JULY 24-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS OF GREECE WAS FORMALLY WELCOMED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY TODAY BY REAR ADMIRAL STUART H. INGERSOLL, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

THE OFFICIAL PARTY WAS MET AT BALTIMORE BY CAPT. RALPH EARLE, JR., HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY, AND COMDR.C.R. BURKE, AIDE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

ON ARRIVING AT THE ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, THE GREEK MARSHAL RECEIVED A 17-GUN SALUTE. HE THEN INSPECTED THE MARINE CORPS GUARD OF HONOR.

FOLLOWING THE FORMAL PRESENTATION AT THE ACADEMY THE GUESTS DROVE TO THE NORTH SEVERN OFFICERS MESS FOR LUNCH.

CATHERINE SOFOS, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL KARAMPELOPOULOS SOFOS, NOW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF A SECTION OF GREECE, WAS PRESENTED TO THE FIELD MARSHAL DURING THE AFTERNOON AND CONTINUED WITH HIS PARTY ON A TOUR OF ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

AS A CHILD, MISS SOFOS, AN ACADEMY LIBRARIAN, WAS A FREQUENT VISITOR AT THE FIELD MARSHAL'S HOME.

M112TPES NM

JUL 25 1946

WASHINGTON, JULY 24-(AP)-CHINESE AMBASSADOR DR.V.K.WELLINGTON KOO SAID TODAY THAT THE MAJORITY OF HIS PEOPLE "ARE VERY GRATEFUL" FOR THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA AND THAT "I CANNOT UNDERSTAND" DEMANDS FOR THEIR REMOVAL.

AT HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE BEING ACCREDITED AS CHINA'S NEW AMBASSADOR, DR.KOO SAID "THE GREAT BULK OF MY PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THEY ARE THERE FOR A SPECIFIED PURPOSE--TO DISARM THE JAPANESE AND TO REPATRIATE THEM."

DISPUTING REPORTS THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, AMERICAJS SPECIAL AMBASSADOR, HAD FAILED IN HIS MISSION TO UNIFY CHINA, DR.KOO SAID "I CANNOT BELIEVE HIS MISSION HAS FAILED."

THE VETERAN DIPLOMAT, UNTIL RECENTLY AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, DENIED THAT THERE WAS A CIVIL WAR GOING ON IN HIS COUNTRY.

"THERE ARE CLASHES HERE AND THERE BUT NO CIVIL WAR IN THE FULL SENSE OF THE WORD," HE SAID.

TC17PESNM

NEW YORK, JULY 24-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN, LABOR AND POLITICAL LEADER WHO DIED JULY 10, LEFT AN ESTATE OF $69,900, AN APPLICATION FOR RELEASE OF ASSETS FILED WITH THE STATE ESTATE TAX COMMISSION SHOWED.

MRS.BESSIE A.HILLMAN, HIS WIDOW, APPLIED YESTERDAY TO CHARLES W. FERRY, DEPUTY STATE TAX COMMISSIONER, FOR WAVERS TO PERMIT THE FAMILY TO RECEIVE PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE POLICIES, DECLARING THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE LEFT NO WILL.

SHE SAID HILLMAN HELD TWO LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, ONE OF $50,000 WITH THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, WHICH GOES IN EQUAL SHARES TO HERSELF AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS, MRS.SELMA LERNER AND MRS.PHILOINE FRIED AND A SECOND POLICY OF $10,000 WITH THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN HER NAME.

IN ADDITION, THERE WERE BANK SHARES AND CERTIFICATES VALUED AT $6,900.

HILLMAN RECEIVED $15,000 A YEAR SALARY FROM THE UNION BUT RECEIVED NOTHING FROM P.A.C.

N942AED

DIVIDED PALESTINE IS URGED BY ANGLO-U.S. CABINET BODY, DELAYING ENTRY OF 100,000

JUL 26 1946

Britain Plans Arab-Jewish Conference

B. Pattie

British Seek Aid To Split Land: Arabs

London, July 25 (AP) — Arab sources in London said today that the British Government is exerting all possible influence on America in an effort to sell a plan to split Palestine into communal units of Jews and Arabs.

These sources said they were informed that recent violence in the Holy Land had convinced Britain there was no hope of establishing a peaceful state in which neither Jews nor Arabs would dominate.

DAY

At the same time, the Arabs say Britain is embarrassed by findings of the British-American committee of inquiry, which specifically recommended against partition of Palestine.

"Half-Way House" Discussed

As an alternative, Arabs say they are informed the British are striving to win American acceptance of a "half-way house," in which Palestine would be divided into Jewish and Arab areas similar to American counties.

Each communal unit would have local autonomy, the Arabs say, except where general co-ordination of service or defense required general authority of the mandatory power.

Executive Meeting Monday

The Jewish Agency, in London, meanwhile, said it had no knowledge of possible solutions under discussion by British-American negotiators in London, but said the agency's Executive — meeting in Paris next Monday—would decide on alternative policies which might apply according to future developments.

The Jewish view was represented as being that the human problem of settling 100,000 Jewish refugees was paramount, and after this was done it would be possible to hold discussions of Jews, Arabs and British for an amicable final settlement. (MDA)

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 25.—Great Britain announced today plans for an early conference of Arab and Jewish leaders on problems of Palestine and European Jewry, but the Jewish Agency declared it will boycott any talks which make immigration into Palestine of 100,000 Jewish refugees contingent upon Arab consent.

Arab sources at London reported the current Anglo-American conference here has reached virtual agreement on a plan to divide Palestine into communal units of Jews and Arabs, similar to American counties. They said they understood no decision had been reached yet on immigration. Under

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the reported plan, each communal unit would have local autonomy, except where general co-ordination of service or defense required general authority of the mandatory power [Britain].

British government spokesmen, without elaborating, said the conference might be called as a result of an agreement between Britain and the Arab League that the league be consulted before a decision is reached on implementation of the Anglo-American inquiry committee recommendation that 100,000 Jewish refugees be admitted to Palestine immediately.

A Foreign Office spokesman said invitations were issued today to the Arab League States of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia to send representatives. "Other interested parties, including Arabs and Jews in Palestine," also will be invited.

No date has been fixed, but the spokesman said it was hoped the conference would be completed before the United Nations Assembly convenes Sept 23 at New York. The United States government will be invited to send observers to the conference, he added.

The Jewish Agency announced its threat of a boycott in a letter from Dr. Nahum Goldman, of the agency, to Henry F. Grady, State Department representative for President Truman's Cabinet committee on Palestine now in London for the current conference on the Holy Land.

The letter said the matter of admission of 100,000 immigrants into Palestine must be decided immediately without awaiting a decision on major policy for the Holy Land. Dr. Goldman said that if, for one reason or another, the matter is made subject to Arab consent, the Jewish Agency will be unable to participate in the negotiations.

Tension In Palestine Apparently Increasing

Jerusalem, July 25 (AP)—British Army headquarters today ordered all Jewish-owned shops, dwellings, restaurants, and entertainment establishments throughout Palestine placed out of bounds to British troops, and tension appeared increasing.

The radio station of the huge Jewish underground Hagana declared it expected British troops and police now would try to destroy the Jewish resistance movement in what it called the "second phase" of the Government's "attack on Palestine Jewry."

The "Voice of Israel" broadcast declared this second phase already had been planned before the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem Monday. The death toll in that bombing had risen today to 64, with 55 persons still reported missing.

The British arrested 2,500 Jews in a roundup June 29 and seized hidden arms in raids.

Meanwhile, a Jewish Agency spokesman sharply challenged British charges that some of its leaders had ordered sabotage and violence in Palestine, while an Arab official demanded that the Jewish Agency be dissolved. (ADD)

Bombing Toll Rises to 63

Hope Abandoned For Missing in Jerusalem Hotel

G. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, July 25—(AP)—The death toll of Monday's bombing of the King David Hotel rose to 63 and the last of missing dropped to 55 today as medical officers and engineers at the scene abandoned hope that any victims were still alive in the rubble.

Fatigued but grimly determined soldiers continued, nevertheless, to plow through a slowly diminishing pile of debris. Six persons had been rescued previously from the ruins.

Forty seven persons still are confined to hospitals.

Battle-hardened soldiers who had seen action through most of the war declared there was "nothing worse than this," after extricating the mutilated bodies of the victims.

Tension rose sharply following the issuance of the British white paper blaming the Jewish Agency for Palestine for certain acts of violence by underground forces. There was no crystallized reaction as yet, however.

Reports last night that explosions had occurred along the coast of Haifa were attributed today to night target practice by British naval units.

Rumors of underground attacks on Haifa police stations, which caused an uproar throughout Palestine around midnight, stemmed from a "mistaken identity" shooting affary in which police and military sentries fired at each other in the dark. No one was injured.

Counts In White Paper Denied By Jews

Jerusalem, July 25 (AP)—A spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine said today that the organization "challenges the British Government to prove" that the agency was responsible for the composition, authorization or dispatch of any of the telegrams mentioned in the White Paper which blamed the agency for certain acts of violence by underground forces.

"By adducing a jumble of alleged telegrams stated to have been sent nine months ago, of extracts from broadcasts by the 'Voice of Israel' station and of items culled from publications of terrorist groups, the British Government claims to have obtained proof of co-operation between some members of the Jewish Agency and Hagana and of co-ordination in some cases btween Hagana and terrorist bands," the spokesman said.

"Not a single one of the alleged telegrams emanated from the Jewish Agency in Palestine," he added.

Communists Stage Protest On Food

London, July 25 (AP)—Forty angry women marched from a Communist Housewives League meeting to the swank Criterion Restaurant in Picadilly today, jumped up on chairs, and waved signs declaring "Plenty of grub if you can pay."

The demonstration, which ended quickly and peaceably, was similar to another by member of the same group at the Ministry of Food, and came as British bread rationing in its fifth day was blamed for the "cracking up" of bread deliveryman for extra work and worry over rationing coupons.

To Get Canadian Wheat

John Strachey, food Minister, meanwhile, announced the agreement by which Britain will buy 600,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in the next four years, but he said i twould have "no direct bearing" on how long bread rationing would last.

BEVENS DEFENDS TYROL CONTROL GIVEN ITALY

LONDON, July 25—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin defended in the Houses of Commons tonight his agreement at the Paris four-power foreign ministers council permitting Italy to retain the South Tyrol.

Facing critics, including members of his own party, the British foreign secretary said the solution for the Tyrolean problem was "an Anschluss" southward, merging the economic and trade interests of Austria and Italy. Bevin asked what was to prevent Italians and Austrians from having joint public utility companies, and said he had put that question to both countries.

Several members spoke sharply against denying Austria's claim to the territory which was hers before the First World War. (ADD)

Soviet Grain Receipts Rise

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Russian farmers have delivered more than 250,000,000 pounds of grain to state elevators—ten times the amount delivered by the same date last year, Moscow radio said today.

YANKS STUDY LONDON

London, July 25 (A. P.).—A party of American students of archeology will spend the next few weeks digging among ancient ruins of bombed Britain. They arrived in London today, and will do their first work on Roman remains exposed in Southwark, the principal borough of London on the south side of the Thames.

British archeologists have discovered medieval ditches and a Roman house in the region of London, where all the Roman roads once converged to cross the Thames at the original London Bridge. They also have laid bare in London what may prove to be a whole Roman street.

The American students, who will be joined by a party of Dutch archeologists, also will work in Canterbury and Southampton. Ranging in age from 19 to 24 years, they include Lane W. Barton of East Orange, N. J., and John Stern of New York city, both from Harvard; David C. Huntington of Princeton, N. J., a Princeton student; and Francis Eastmann Wood of Newark, N. J., from Yale.

Eire to Request Membership in U. N.

Dublin, July 25 (A. P.).—The Irish Parliament today unanimously empowered Prime Minister De Valera to seek membership for Eire in the United Nations. De Valera said the application would be made soon and that the United Kingdom would be the sponsor.

He believed, he added, that Eire would have a better chance of avoiding future war by joining the U. N., which he described as "not so valuable as it might be, but the best that can be got at the moment."

Next Step in Atom Control Controversy Up to Soviet

L. HAUCK

NEW YORK, July 25—(AP) The next step in the debate over a United Nations atomic energy control system appeared to be up to Russia tonight in the face of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko's flat refusal to accept key points of the U. S. plan, including elimination of the veto.

Gromyko was expected to take the floor at another closed committee meeting at 3 p.m. (EDT) tomorrow to open discussions on his plan calling for immediate outlawing of atomic weapons.

Willing To Listen

While continuing to press for adoption of the Baruch proposals, a spokesman for the U. S. delegation said: "We will now let Gromyko carry the ball for a while and listen to what all the delegates have to say about his proposals."

The Russian plan is built around an international convention to outlaw the production and use of atomic weapons. It differs sharply from the U. S. view that weapons should be banned only after effective controls have been set up.

Advisers to Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. delegate to the Atomic Energy Control Commission, remained confident that their plan could be sold to the nations. They disagreed particularly with Gromyko's contention that the proposed atomic development authority would weaken the U.N. structure and hoped to present more "Convincing arguments" on this point at a later stage.

In his statement yesterday Gromyko rejected U. S. suggestions for surrender of the veto power on atomic matters and the granting of control powers to the proposed atomic development authority. He reiterated that the core of the system should be the Security Council, where the Big Five holds the power to veto.

Want Individual Control

Russia also wants control to be handled by individual nations under terms of a treaty while the United States favors international supervision.

Meanwhile, it was learned authoritatively that Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, new chairman of the council, would summon a special committee on membership next Wednesday. He was said to have prepared a schedule calling for starting actual consideration of applications Aug. 5. The council has until Aug. 20 to report.

Albania, Outer Mongolia, Transjordan Afghanistan have applied. Siam is expected to formalize its bid soon, and Sweden, Iceland and Ireland are considering applications.

It also was learned that a Siamese delegation would leave Bankok next Tuesday to present Siam's border dispute with French IndoChina to the council. Indications were that the delegation would pause in Washington for consultations and that the matter actually would not reach the council for another two weeks.

U.S. Holds Firm For Baruch's Atom Plan

H. HASSELSON

New York, July 25 (AP)—An authorized source said today that the United States would continue to press for adoption of the Baruch atomic-control plan despite Russia's declaration that she could not accept the key United States proposals.

This source said the United States delegation did not consider yesterday's statement by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko as Russia's final position on the atomic control question, but regarded it merely as an "argument" against the Baruch plan.

"We believe our plan can be sold," the informant continued. "We believe the facts will bring everybody in line with our view."

U.S. Position Same

He added that the United States position had not been changed as a result of Gromyko's declaration and said there was no indication that it would change.

"We haven't any alternative suggestions in mind," the informant said.

Russia's position was made known at a closed session of the Atomic Commission's Committee No. 2 when Gromyko spoke at length on United States Memorandum No. 3, dealing with the relationship between the proposed atomic development authority and the United Nations.

This memorandum covered such vital questions as the surrender of the veto on atomic matters and the powers which the Atomic Development Authority would have.

Reference To Memo

"The United States proposals in their present form cannot be accepted in any way by the Soviet Union either as a whole or as separate parts," Gromyko said, referring to the memorandum.

He said flatly that Russia would not surrender her veto rights or give up her sovereignty to the extent of permitting international inspection of atomic facilities.

Gromyko declared that the Atomic Development Authority, as proposed by the United States representative, Bernard M. Baruch, was of "such a character that in reality such an authority would be independent of the Security Council and would have almost full autonomy."

A member of the United States delegation said the delegation was not surprised by Gromyko's attitude and that more statements like this were expected.

Not Seen As Crisis

He said Gromyko's position was in keeping with previous Russian statements and, for this reason, the United States delegation did not feel that the declaration created anything "resembling a crisis."

Meanwhile, Committee No. 2 will turn temporarily from the Baruch plan to Russia's proposals when it meets tomorrow afternoon. At that time, Gromyko is expected to present arguments in favor of his plan for an international convention to outlaw the production and use of

JUL 26 1946

atomic weapons.

Meanwhile, Acting Secretary General Arkady A. Sobolev said he did not consider an Egyptian note on the Palestine question as an "official request" to put the question on the agenda of the assembly.

The Security Council has decided to postpone from August 1 to August 20 the deadline for reports from its committee on membership on applications for membership.

Truman Still Backs U.S. Atomic Plan

Washington, July 25. (AP)—President Truman today reiterated his advocacy of the American plan for control of atomic energy internationally, notwithstanding Russian rejection to it at a United Nations commission meeting earlier this week.

Asked at his news conference for reaction to the Russian views stated by Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, the President said he had no comment except that he was still behind the American plan.

A communique on today's closed meeting said the commission would make arrangements to discuss these potential sites with the local representatives of the towns and counties concerned.

The exact boundaries of the 15 potential sites still on the list have not yet been defined, it was stated, and many adjustments may have to be made as a result of the proposed discussions with local authorities.

The communique said the commission hopes to obtain the fullest possible information on the local effect of any particular selection on the communique concerned before making its final recommendations.

UN Picking List of Sites For New Home

New York, July 25—(AP)—The United Nations Headquarters Commission was called into session today to examine a list of potential sites for permanent UN headquarters in Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn., with a view to reducing the number of sites to be discussed with local authorities.

The commission tackled this problem yesterday on the basis of a lengthy list submitted by the Sites Committee and decided to continue its study at another closed session today.

A communique said "a considerable number of potential sites ranging from two to 40 square miles in area were suggested in this (Sites Committee's) report and received preliminary consideration by the commission."

Sir Angus Fletcher, chairman of the commission, said that each potential site would be given thorough consideration.

By this means, he said, as well as by further investigation by the planning staff and the sites committee, "it is hoped that the list of sites will be reduced to a small number and so facilitate the task of the General Assembly in making its final selection."

The commission also announced that it had received a report from the Sites and General Questions Committee, outlining the functional activities which could be accommodated in the various sized areas listed in the General Assembly's resolution of last February—two, five, 10, 20 and 40 square miles.

The conclusions of the report were that:

1. A two-square-mile area could contain only the principal office buildings, including restaurants and daytime facilities for visitors.
2. A five-square-mile area could contain the entire official buildings district, including delegation offices and a part of the community area.
3. A 10-square-mile area could accommodate almost all functions, provided topography is selected that is favorable to building development. Some housing probably would have to be located outside the area, as well as accompanying services.
4. A 20-square-mile area could accommodate practically all functions except the "protective belt."
5. A 40-square-mile area could contain all functions except those designated "external."

U. N. Commission Reduces List Of Possible Home Sites to 15

NEW YORK, July 25 — (AP) The United Nations Headquarters commission announced tonight that it had narrowed the number of potential sites for permanent U. N. headquarters down to 15, all in Westchester county, N. Y., and Fairfield county, Conn.

The possible sites now on the list include three in each of the five categories of size: two, five, 10, 20, and 40 square miles. This number will be screened again after further study and reduced to one in each category.

From the five sites, the General Assembly will be able to make its final choice in September according to the number of square miles it considers necessary.

JUL 26 1946

BIDAULT SAYS US LOAN 'MORE THAN EXPECTED'

PARIS, July 25 — (AP) President Georges Bidault told the Foreign Affairs and Finance Commissions of the constituent assembly today that the American loan to France was "perhaps less than we needed, but more than we had hoped for."

He and Leon Blum, who negotiated the $1,750,000,000 credit, urged the commissions to report favorably on the loan to the assembly, which must ratify it to make it effective.

Paris Wages, Prices Rise

Paris, July 25 (AP)—Paris food prices, transportation fares and advertising rates jumped today and Paris newspapers, fearing a run of inflation, told the news in bold headlines.

Although the basic price of meat had not been established, bread went up from about 6.72 cents to 11.76 cents for two pounds and milk from about 7.5 cents to 9.2 cents per quart.

The increases generally were attributed to 15 to 30 per cent salary raises going into effect throughout the country. In the newspaper field, where a 30 per cent pay-roll increase was made retroactive to June 1, advertising rates are going up about 20 per cent.

Railroad fares have been increased 10 per cent and freight rates 30 per cent, while hotel rates went up 50 per cent last month.

Eisenhower's Gift Auto Traded In by DeGaulle

Cadillac Swapped for Three Smaller French Cars

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—General Charles de Gaulle has swapped a luxurious Cadillac, presented to him in 1944 by General Dwight D. Eisenhower as a personal gift, for three smaller French automobiles, a Paris dealer said today.

The dealer, Walter Wainey, said he took the Cadillac in a trade for a sixteen-horsepower Delahaye, a thirteen-horsepower Hotchkiss, and an eleven-horsepower Citroen after De Gaulle, "who has extremely simple tastes, asked me several days ago if I would exchange the Cadillac for something less imposing."

De Gaulle, fighting French leader now in retirement after serving for a time as Provisional President, ordered the Delahaye given to a French relief agency, Watney said, and is keeping the Citroen for himself and the Hotchkiss for his wife.

REICH REPORTED ARMING RUSSIA

Allies Hear Reds Employ German War Plants.

Berlin, July 25 (A. P.).—Reliable reports from the Russian zone of Germany indicated today that former German war plants there are producing arms material despite the Potsdam agreement, which calls for complete demilitarization and destruction of the Reich war potential.

American and British authorities have been receiving such evidence from beyond the zonal frontier for months. They have had no opportunity to confirm it. They expressed no alarm, however, at what they termed a contravention of allied agreements.

Responsible informants said that it was significant that the Russians so far have refused to allow any quadripartite economic mission to enter their zone to see how far demilitarization has proceeded.

Russia Seen as Weak.

"We take these reports that former Nazi plants now are forging war goods for the Russians as a sign of how seriously the war must have affected Russian economy and how weak the Russians must feel in relation to the West, particularly because we have the atom bomb," said one informant.

"To the Russians, it apparently seemed essential immediately to begin rebuilding the strength of their armed forces by the quickest means. With a shortage of man power at home, it would be much easier for the Russians and the results would be quicker to leave the factories where they were, instead of dismantling them, and capitalizing on the highly skilled German labor which is on the spot."

Personnel Increased.

The reports coming from the Russian zone, unconfirmable but checked as closely as possible by interested American and British authorities said:

An armor plate factory in Saxony has increased its personnel from a wartime peak of 4,000 men to 6,000.

In Leipzig, the Hugo Schneider works is manufacturing land and sea mines. The Koerting electrical works is making searchlights and transformers and the Meyer and Wichert steel works is making tank tracks.

In some Thuringian newspapers, advertisements have appeared ordering all airplane technicians, designers, draftsmen, mechanics and even pilots to register with the authorities.

The Junkers works as Dessau was reported manufacturing 280 airplane engines a month.

Says Reds Block Inquiry.

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—American officials said today that the United States is pressing at every opportunity for an Allied commission to investigate the extent of disarmament in all zones of Germany, but so far the Russians have stood firmly against any such survey.

Lichfield Guard Says Protest Meant Being Shipped to Front

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 25—(AP) A former Lichfield guard testified today that an officer threatened to ship him to the front lines for protesting when other guards jabbed American soldier-prisoners with clubs.

"We're used to guards protesting around here and our usual treatment for that is to ship them to the front lines," the officer was quoted by Cpl. Howard Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., 22-year-old University of Chicago student who served a month as guard in the Army's Lichfield, England, guardhouse in 1944.

Jones was the first witness against Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio, whose trial opened today. Robertson is accused of aiding and authorizing cruelty to prisoners while commander of a company operating the Lichfield guardhouse. The guardhouse sometimes contained as many as a thousand soldiers involved in court martial charges.

The officer to whom he protested was identified by Jones only as a "Lieutenant Bronstein."

Jones testified that prisoners were jabbed with clubs, deprived of meals, and punished in other ways at the camp.

The defense protested that such evidence failed to involve Robertson who was not named by the witness, but the prosecution promised to show later that Robertson relayed to guards instructions from the Lichfield commander to "be as tough as you like" on prisoners.

The prosecution declared it would prove that punishment of soldiers under the "get rough policy" at Lichfield "became more severe" after Robertson's company took over the guardhouse administration.

The military court, meanwhile, took action to obtain defense witnesses whom Robertson complained the War department had failed to provide despite his repeated requests.

The court sent a letter urging that five officers and two enlisted men requested by Robertson be brought from the United States "at the earliest practicable date" to testify in his behalf.

Court Told Lichfield Worse Under Robertson

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 25 (AP)—The prosecution opened its case against Capt. Joseph A. Robertson today with a declaration that punishments of prisoners at the United States Army's Lichfield guardhouse "became more severe" after his company took over guardhouse administration.

The military court trying Robertson on charges of cruelty was disclosed to have sent a letter urging that five officers and two enlisted men requested by Robertson be brought from the United States "at the earliest practicable date" to testify in his behalf.

Assembly Never Sent

Most of the witnesses, the defense contended, once were assembled at Camp Kilmer, N.J., for transportation to Germany, but "for some unknown reason" were never dispatched.

Robertson, 42-year-old former cleaning-shop proprietor of Toledo, Ohio, was commanding officer of the guardhouse at Lichfield, England, in November, 1944.

Robertson has testified in other Lichfield trials—in which nine enlisted guards and two officers have been convicted—that the Lichfield commander, Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., told him to "be as rough as you like" on prisoners.

"More Severe" Under Him

"Robertson will concede that that policy might be interpreted to go so far as even to kill a prisoner," said the prosecutor, Capt. David M. Proctor, of Kansas City, Mo.

Proctor charged Robertson transmitted Kilian's statement of policy to other Lichfield officers, who passed it on to guards.

"This policy was in effect before the 316th (Robertson's outfit) arrived, but al punishments became more frequent and more severe after its advent," said Proctor.

JUL 26 1946

Defense Lawyer Claims Hess Made Sacrifice to Gain Peace

NUERNBERG, July 25—(AP) A defense attorney declared today that Rudolf Hess flew to Great Britain May 10, 1941, in a sacrifice of power and personal freedom made for the German people, peace and the entire world.

Dr. Alfred Seidl told the international military tribunal that the Hess mission was one of humanity and not, as the prosecution charged, "to campaign against Russia in a move [illegible] Germany's rear."

Seidl spoke at great length about the unjustness of the Versailles treaty, the difficulties with Poland over the Polish corridor and the Free City of Danzig, and Hitler's complete domination of everything in Germany, and of the tribunal's charter.

Not until near the end of his summation did he discuss Hess and his defense.

The tribunal sat 30 minutes past its usual quitting time to allow Seidl to finish the last of the defense summations, clearing the way for U. S. Prosecutor Justice Robert H. Jackson to begin final prosecution summaries when the court reconvenes tomorrow morning.

Hess was absent from the morning session because of abdominal cramps. He appeared at the afternoon session when Seidl began summation but left the court at the midafternoon recess.

Seidl said that no criminal acts as an individual had been imputed to Hess, and that Hitler's complete power "should exclude assumption of a common plan of conspiracy." He declared that Hess had only honorary rank in the SS and SD and that his posts carried no command or authority.

German politician, ruling it contained irrelevancies and objectionable references to the Versailles treaty.

The International Military Tribunal told Alfred Seidl, the lawyer, that his plea would be accepted only if certain deletions were made. His original summation was rejected early this month on the same grounds.

Jackson Delays Rebuttal

Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor, delayed his prosecution rebuttal until tomorrow. He did not wish to start his address on one day and have to postpone its conclusion until the next.

The Hess summation was expected to be heard later in the day, at the conclusion of the final plea for Hans Fritzsche, former deputy propaganda minister.

Fritzsche's attorney, Heinz Fritz, said in summing up that his client depended entirely on official German handouts as news sources and that, while it had been established that Dr. Joseph Goebbels was a notorious liar, it had not been shown that Fritzsche was either a liar or a fanatic.

He said Fritzsche made headway in his job because he was qualified as a journalist and because he "talked better than many others"—not because he was a conspirator against peace.

Hess's Defense Again Refused At Nuernberg

Nuernberg, July 25 (AP) — The war-crimes court refused today for a second time to hear a German attorney's defense summation for Rudolf Hess, once third-ranking

ONE DEAD, 6 HURT IN MUNICH RIOT

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 25—(AP) Rioting involving Jewish displaced persons and Germans near Munich last night led to the death of one Jew and injury of at least six other persons before American troops restored order, the U. S. Third Army announced tonight.

Five of the injured were German civilians.

From 50 to 100 Jews from the Wolfrathausen displaced persons camp, 15 miles south of Munich, and scores of German civilians participated in the clash, the announcement said.

American constabulary troopers and military police broke up the disorders after pushing back into the camp a number of Jews who paraded and demonstrated in the town of Wolfrathausen.

One Jew was killed and another wounded in shooting which started at a road block set up by German police near the town, the Third Army said, giving this account:

The police stopped a car containing displaced persons and, while they were attempting to check the Jews' passes, four men "came out of the woods near the road block and surrounded the police in an effort to take their carbines." The men were "believed to be comrades of the displaced persons."

After the shooting, 50 to 100 Jews came out of the camp and attacked German civilians in the town.

Detained Yanks' Names Kept Secret

Frankfurt, Germany, July 25—(AP)—U. S. Army officials stood firm today on their refusal to disclose the number and names of Americans being detained in European countries which are under Russian influence.

It was learned, however, that several Americans have been or still are under "prolonged detention" in eastern, central and southeastern Europe, and that high level negotiations are underway with Poland for the release of two U. S. soldiers held for alleged crimes in that country.

One soldier detained in Poland was identified here only by the name of Dagley. The other was Pvt. Melvin R. Best, Butte, Mont., who was arrested in Katowice last December in connection with the killing of a Polish militiaman.

United States proposals that the pair be released for trial in American courts have been met with Polish counter-proposals.

One high U. S. officer, in declining to reveal the number of other Americans held, said this information was classified as secret or confidential.

"My personal opinion is that the American public has no right to know about the number of troops that might be held in eastern Europe," he added.

The Army has ordered rigid control of the conduct of Americans visiting Soviet-influenced territories to prevent "embarrassment" to the United States and to avoid additional cases of "prolonged detention." The order, made public yesterday, applies to American civilians as well as military personnel. It specifies that all persons planning to leave for eastern Europe must be briefed by "officers of superior rank."

Meanwhile, relatives of Capt. Harold Cobin, who has been missing since July 4 when he apparently went on an unauthorized trip into the Russian occupation zone of Germany, were reported to have petitioned the War and State Departments to take all possible steps to find him.

Mrs. Mary Cobin, his wife, who arrived in Berlin July 10 to join her husband, said that her daughter, Mrs. Eugene Elliott, New York City, "felt so worried about her father that she telephoned Washington to do its utmost to help."

Cobin, 53 and Lt. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City, Okla., were last seen at a railroad station, and apparently intended to go to Oranienburg, in the Russian zone. Russian officials have informed U. S. officers that they do not know the whereabouts of the pair.

Jew Killed in Riot in Germany

U. S. Troops Restore Order as Displaced Persons Fight Police and Civilians.

Frankfurt, July 25 (A. P.).—One Jew was killed and six other persons, including five German civilians, were injured last night in fighting between Jewish displaced persons and German police and others near Munich, the United States Third Army announced tonight. American troops were called to restore order.

Scores of German civilians and from fifty to 100 Jews from the Wolfrathausen Displaced Persons Camp, fifteen miles south of Munich, were involved.

A shooting fray on a road outside Wolfrathausen started the riot, which then spread rapidly to the town, the Third Army said. Jews from the camp began a parade and demonstration which finally was broken up by American Military Police and United States Constabulary troopers.

The announcement said that the fighting began when the German police set up a road block near Wolfrathausen and stopped a car containing displaced persons, in order to check their passes. While the Germans were doing so, the announcement continued, four men "came out of the woods near the road block and surrounded the police in an effort to take their carbines." These four men were "believed to be comrades of the displaced persons," it was stated.

A Jew was killed and another was wounded in the resultant gunplay, the announcement continued, and added: "Later, between fifty and 100 Jews from the Wolfrathausen camp staged a parade and demonstration in the streets of the town, attacked German civilians and wounded five. United States troops were called to the riot area and pushed the rioters back into the camp."

Gas Kills U. S. Woman in Reich

Frankfurt, July 25 (A. P.).—Army headquarters announced today that Miss Katherine F. Cline, 31 years old, of Baltimore, a clerk in the State Department office here, had been found dead in the gas-filled kitchen of her Frankfurt apartment on Tuesday.

A note from Miss Cline addressed to her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Schweiger of Baltimore, was found in the apartment, the announcement said.

Corporal Beaten To Death

Frankfurt, Germany, July 25 (AP). The provost marshal's office of the United States 3d Army said today Corporal Paul L. Hige, 37, Fairbury, Neb., was beaten to death in Kitlingen Saturday night.

Hannegan And Party Arrive In Frankfurt

Frankfurt, Germany, July 25 (AP). Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan and other members of his world-touring joint congressional commission arrived here today for brief conferences with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European commander.

The party, including W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, Army Air Force training commander, planned to leave Frankfurt late today for Berlin, where the party will talk with Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American deputy military governor of Germany.

COMMUNISTS BACK ITALIAN PREMIER

ROME, July 25—(AP) The Communists made it rough for Premier Alcide De Gasperi in the constituent assembly today but finally joined with the premier's Christian Democrats and the Socialists in giving a large vote of confidence to the Italian Republic's first government.

Out of 448 deputies, 388 voted for the government and 53 against it. There were seven abstentions.

Earlier the entire assembly, on a standing vote, unanimously approved a resolution urging the government to continue its defense of what was described as "The right of Italy to a just and honorable peace." The resolution, passed amid cries of "Long Live Italy" was in effect an endorsement of De Gasperi's foreign policy.

The vote of confidence came after the premier had spent more than two hours answering criticisms of the government made at a recent assembly session.

Believing his coalition government would not likely be voted down only a few days before the opening of the Peace Conference in Paris, De Gasperi went after his critics without gloves.

Three times he stirred the Communist benches to roars of protest which assembly President Giuseppe Saragat was powerless to gavel down.

These came when the premier stated or implied that:

1—Disorders growing out of present strikes were "dangerously" similar to those which served as a pretext for the rise of fascism in the early 1920s, and the action of striking labor unions at Mantua in blockading highways and requiring passes from union headquarters to enter and leave the city was no better than that of Fascist "action squads."

Must End Suspicion

2—The Communists must clear themselves of suspicion of taking orders from Russia before they could criticize his efforts to reach an understanding with western European nations having dominantly Catholic parties like the Christian Democrats.

3—It was only natural that the Catholic church should look with disfavor upon Italian Communists in view of the persecution the church was undergoing in areas occupied or influenced by Soviet Russia.

The premier promised to continue his fight to save Italy's present borders. He warned, however, that agitation created by the four-power foreign ministers decisions to cede some frontier areas to France and to internationalize Trieste only created "irritation" in Britain which still remembered Mussolini's unprovoked declaration of war in 1940.

Duce's Estate Confiscated On Behalf Of Italians

Rome, July 25 (AP)—On the third anniversary of the fall of Fascism, the properties of Benito Mussolini have been confiscated on behalf of the Italian people.

Overruling pleas of Il Duce's widow, Donn Rachele, and of his children that they would be left without means of support if the entire estate were taken for Il Duce's sins, the tenth section of the Supreme Court agreed with the Finance Ministry's contentions that everything should be taken.

The court gave no indication of the size of the estate.

May Give Some Assistance

However, it reserved the right to investigate the economic status of the family and, if its situation proved desperate, make provision for it.

Representatives of the family,

JUL 26
NIGHT
DAY
NIGHT
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DAY
NIGHT
JUL 26 1946
30-24-4369

during the court session, formally denied dispatches from Naples published here that Mussolini's youngest children, Romano and Anna Maria, had opened a cabaret in a fisherman's hut at Ischia.

Nephew Reported Released

Meanwhile, dispatches from Naples said that Vito Mussolini, nephew of the former Duce, who was sentenced to twelve years last December for his part in the Fascist regime, was released from Procida prison last night under the terms of the recent "amnesty of the republic."

Mussolini, former editor of his uncle's newspaper *Popolo d'Italia* at Milan, left for Ischia accompanied by his wife.

Rally Banned In Trieste

Rome, July 25 (AP)—The Italian News Service Ansa said in a Trieste dispatch that the Allied Military Government had banned a demonstration scheduled for today by the Italo-Slav Anti-Fascist Union, a pro-Yugoslav organization, because of "present disturbed conditions" in the Adriatic city.

Ansa said the AMG had explained that all demonstrations would be prohibited until conditions became more settled. The ban was criticized bitterly by the Left-wing press.

AMG policies in Trieste were also criticized in Rome last night, when Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist party, told the Constituent Assembly that Allied seizure of locked-out shipyards at Monfalcone "did not help Italo-Yugoslav relations."

A dispatch to *Il Messagero* said that police at Gorizia used tear-gas bombs and clubs yesterday to break up an unauthorized demonstration there of approximately 1,000 Slavs who gathered for a sendoff to a delegation entraining for Ljubljana.

Twenty persons were treated for slight injuries, the dispatch said, while ten were arrested.

WARSAW REGIME ACCUSES ANDERS

Warsaw, July 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared today that N. S. Z. terroristic activities in Poland were being financed and directed by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders and his aids operating from the Polish center at Regensburg in the American zone of Germany. Anders was using large sums of American money and equipment, he said.

Anders commanded the Exiled Polish Army against Germany during the war. The Poles fought mainly in Italy under Allied Headquarters.

The spokesman said that the Polish security police have charged that Anders was sending agents into Poland to organize anti-Government activity, and that many had parachuted into the republic. He asserted that the police recently seized one, Edmund Zieron, who was accused of maintaining an outpost in Czecho-Slovakia from which saboteurs and spies from Anders were flown into Poland. The spokesman cited a long list of officers associated with Anders and the former Polish Government in Exile at London who, he said, were active in liaison work with terror bands in Poland.

The spokesman asserted that one, Mieczyslaw Blaczkiewicz, had been arrested recently and had told questioners that Anders gave him $8,000.

Poland Abandons Taxpaying in Kind

WARSAW (AP)—The government is abolishing the "deliveries in kind" system under which millions of peasants were required to pay their taxes in provisons instead of money.

The plan, devised after the provisional government came to power a year ago, caused much discontent among peasants. Government officials, too, never succeeded in making full collections.

The council of ministers, announcing abolition of the system, said the collected foodstuffs had contributed greatly to keeping large towns and cities supplied.

With the end of it, peasants can sell their goods in the "free market."

Russians Have Faults, Too

Moscow, July 25 (AP)—The reporter Ilya Ehrenburg, who has written a series of articles critical of the United States, stated in *Izvestia* today that Russia and the Russians have their faults too.

He listed these as bureaucracy, occasional rudeness and technical backwardness. Telephone service, he said, sometimes isn't too good.

Ehrenburg's comments were made in a report on impressions of his trip to the United States, where he visited New York and the Southern States and asserted that he found race prejudice America's "fiercest and most shameful illness."

He said he liked American literature and architecture and that the Russians could learn something from Hollywood, despite "the stunning triviality" among its movie productions.

World Executive Of Lutherans Meets

Stockholm, July 25 (AP)—The Lutheran World Convention Executive opened its first regular post-war meeting today at Upsala with Sweden's Archbishop Erling Eidem presiding. The three-day session was aimed at restoring the convention as a world cooperative agency.

American Representative Clifford Ansgar Nelson, of St. Paul, Minn., said he had been traveling since April in Czechoslovakia, Austria, France and Germany to assist Baltic refugees settle in Alaska or Canada.

Nelson said he believed the Lutheran Church had a good hold on Europe's people, but needed spiritual and material help, which the convention intends to supply. In the past five years the convention used $50,000,000 for similar work in Europe.

Greek Soldiers Slain

Athens, July 25 (AP)—One Greek officer and seven enlisted men were reported to have been slain from ambush yesterday by a leftist band near Volos.

JUL 26 1946

PRIEST KILLINGS O.L.D. ACCUSATIONS YUGOSLAVS CLAIM

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 25—(AP) The Yugoslav Ministry of Information asserted today that reports that Premier Marshal Tito had launched a terroristic anti-Catholic policy of killing priests were "old accusations renewed to coincide with the Paris peace conference."

(A Vatican source said yesterday that an estimate of more than 200 priests being executed in Yugoslavia since the end of the war was "not, according to Vatican information, exaggerated." More than 400 priests were said to have been tried in recent months.)

A spokesman for the information ministry asserted:

"Certain circles abroad always have tried to spread propaganda that Tito advocates an anti-Catholic policy, and today they are timing their charges to coincide with the Paris Peace Conference in hopes of making the people believe there are disorders in Yugoslavia."

The spokesman said some priests had been executed since Tito took power, but asserted that "they were tried as war criminals, not as priests."

The official said a recent dispatch saying 230 priests had been killed since April, of whom 198 had no trial, was a "figment of someone's imagination."

Denies Persecution

He denied there was any religious persecution under Tito's regime and quoted from a recent speech in which the president of the Slovenian government asserted: "There is no religious persecution in Yugoslavia, there never was and there never will be." Slovenia is overwhelmingly Catholic.

The ministry said many Catholic priests fought on the side of the Ustachi against Tito's partisans and that there were times after the puppet forces fled the scene of battle that the priests continued to fight.

Many Killed in Battle

"They were killed in battle," the spokesman said. "They were not the victims of religious persecution."

He asserted that a Catholic priest Ivan Majstorovic, was formerly governor of an Ustachi concentration camp at Jasenovac where he said 800,000 persons were killed by the "independent state of Croatia," a creation of the German occupation forces.

"Twenty days after the liberation of Zagreb, everyone in the Jasenovac camp was slaughtered and their bodies were dumped into the Sava river," the spokesman said. "There was no mystery about the death of Majstorovic. He was tried in Zagreb as a criminal, convicted and executed. Neither this nor any other cases of criminals being brought to justice can be twisted into stories of religious persecution."

Istanbul General Applies Gag To Press

Istanbul, July 25 (AP)—The military commander of Istanbul, acting to break tension which has been building up since Sunday's election, announced today that "action" would be taken against any newspaper disturbing the "tranquillity of the public."

The immediate effect of the warning was that few papers were expected to publish a formal statement by Jelal Bayar, leader of Turkey's opposition Democrat party, asserting Government election officials falsified the returns and that party supporters were "menaced, beaten and wounded."

Democrats Lose Heavily

Democratic party spokesmen at Ankara said protests were pouring in from widespread areas against the election results, which gave the Democrats only 66 of the new National Assembly's 465 seats. One observer said the protests carried a tone of "effervescence and nervousness."

The greatest tension was reported from Izmir, where 1,000 Democrats were expected to attend a protest mass meeting today, despite a warning from the Governor not to assemble.

Izmir, which the Democrats claim is one of their strongholds, failed to get a single Democrat among sixteen elected deputies.

Gen. Asim Tinaztepe, military governor of Istanbul—which is still under a state of siege—declared in a proclamation that the military until now had "tolerated and taken no action against critical publications in order to grant free elections."

Then he added:

"Now that elections have taken place with order and security we will not tolerate publications which may disturb the tranquillity of the public. Action will be taken against such publications."

An editor asked the General to define explicitly to what limits papers might go and Tinaztepe replied the proclamation spoke for itself.

CHOU HASTENS TO MARSHALL

Summons To Communist Hints New China Parley

Nanking, *Friday*, July 26 (AP)—Possibility of a resumption of negotiations to terminate China's expanding civil strife brightened today as Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, speeded back to the capital from Shanghai at the request of Gen. George C. Marshall, Special American Envoy.

Hears Railroad Is Sought

Before leaving Shanghai, Chou said in an interview that the Communists wanted an unconditional truce with no time limit. Once this is achieved, he added, the way would be paved for a reorganization of the Government, long sought by the Communists.

Chou said he had heard indirectly that the central government would insist on taking over the South Lunghai railroad from the Communists as a condition for a new truce.

"If this is so, civil war will continue and expand," the Communist general said.

Ridiculing reports that the Communists intended to attack in the direction of Nanking and Shanghai, Chou said his party's attitude was to press for a cessation of hostilities and arrange for dispatching truce teams into the field.

Armored Trains Patrol

Armored trains, however, began a patrol of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railroads, a Shanghai dispatch said.

These steps were taken following the alleged appearance of several hundred Communists near the industrial town of Wusih on the Shanghai-Nanking railroad. The band reportedly vanished under pursuit of railway guards.

The Communist radio at Yenan reported Thursday that fierce fighting continued in Shantung, Kiangsu, Shansi and the Anhwei border region. It charged that 500,000 Government troops in several central provinces sought the "total extermination" of some 50,000 Communist-led troops, mostly veterans of the war against Japan.

SAY CHIANG'S MEN ADVANCE 50 MILES

Nanking, July 25 (A. P.).—Chinese Government troops were conceded by the Communists today to have penetrated fifty miles into Communist areas north of the Yangtze River in Kiangsu Province—north of the great cities of Nanking and Shanghai. Contending that 500,000 Government men were involved and that 20,000 had been lost in the operation to date, the Communists said that this was a full-scale offensive by the Government along a 130-mile front.

A Government spokesman, however, said merely that there were ample National troops in the area to block any Communist threat to this capital and Shanghai.

Intentions Denied

[In Shanghai, Communist Gen. Chou En-lai declared emphatically that his forces had no intention of attacking in the direction of Nanking or Shanghai.

[He ridiculed rumors that the Communists were infiltrating into areas near Shanghai. He said he had assured Mayor K. C. Wu there was "not a shred of truth" to Kuomintang reports that the Communists planned to organize 10,000 armed peasants for an uprising within Shanghai.

[Meanwhile, as a safeguard against any Communist crossing of the lower Yangtze from the north, the Central Government has instituted patrols of armored trains and increased railway guards.]

Divided China Foreseen

Further news from the reported front was lacking or questioned.

There was a growing belief in Nanking that China might be divided for years to come.

If General Marshall decides that his peace mission cannot be accomplished, there are many well-informed sources which assert the only immediate answer is one of these two:

A war of extermination between the Government and Communists, or an uneasy continuation of the *status quo*, with the Communists ruling about one third of China's population and the Chiagn Kai-shek government the remainder.

JUL 26 1946

May observers predict that Chiang may, in the end, choose the latter course, hoping to rebuild China to a point where the public itself will demand unification.

2 MORE JAPS TO DIE FOR KILLING YANKS

Shanghai, July 25 (A. P.).—An American military commission today sentenced two Japanese to death and six to long terms in prison for the mass murder of fourteen American flyers shot down over Formosa late in 1945.

Sentenced to death were Col. Seiichi Furukawa, chief of the Judicial Department of the Japanese Tenth Area Army, and Lieut.-Col. Naritaka Sugiura, chief of the Japanese military tribunal which tried the Americans. Lieut.-Gen. Harukei Isayama, chief of staff of the Tenth Area Army, was sentenced to life imprisonment, as was also Capt. Yoshio Nakano, the judge at the trials of the Americans. Of the four others, one was sentenced to forty years, two to thirty years' and one to twenty years' imprisonment.

The murdered Americans included Aviation Machinist's Mate Donald K. Hathaway of Long Island City.

China Reds Free 7 Abducted Marines

Tientsin, China, July 25 (AP)—Seven United States Marines who were captured July 13 by some 80 armed Chinese Communists were released last night to a special executive headquarters truce team, the Marine commandant announced today. They were unharmed.

The Marines were seized by the Chinese at a small village 22 miles southwest of the port of Chinwangtao, where they had gone to obtain ice.

Marine headquarters for the first time described the captors as Communists.

DAY

Names Named

The Marines were identified as Sergt. John J. Herndon, Pfc. William O. Wick, Pfc. George A. Sullivan, Pfc. Robert P. Wright, Jr., Pfc. Wallace R. Maisel, Private James W. Shipley and Private Arthur Maldonado. Home addresses were not given.

They were turned over to the truce team at Niching, about 50 miles southwest of Chinwangtao, and were returned to their base today.

Search by land, sea and air was conducted for six days after the Marines were seized. The hunt was called off to permit the truce team to negotiate with the Communists.

Marine headquarters offered no explanation of the incident. High Marine officers previously expressed the theory the Communists seized the men in an effort to make the Marines "lose face" in China.

8000 Longshoremen Strike in Singapore

Singapore, July 25 (A. P.).—Eight thousand longshoremen walked out today in a one-day protest strike against failure of authorities to improve their living conditions. Meanwhile 15,000 striking Singapore naval base workmen called a mass meeting to discuss whether to end the walkout paralyzing work at Britain's largest Pacific naval repair center. Eleven hundred lightermen ended a ten-day walkout and began unloading vitally needed foodstuffs.

INDIES PACT NEAR

Batavia, July 25 (A. P.).—A conference attended by Dutch and Indonesian representatives at Malino, Celebes, neared a close today with the conferees in apparent agreement on the formation of a United States of Indonesia as a basis for the eventual independence of the Dutch East Indies.

DAY

All areas of Indonesia were represented, except Java and Sumatra. The Indonesian Republicans of Java have denounced the conference as a meeting of Quislings.

The conferees decided that the United States of Indonesia should be composed of four parts—Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the Great East, this last comprised of all other Indonesian areas east of Borneo. Under the conference plan the U. S. I. would continue within the framework of the Dutch Government in order to develop the internal structure necessary for freedom and independence within a suggested five or ten-year period.

The recommendations of the Malino conference will go before another conference at The Hague early in September.

Doctor Depicts Jap Atrocities

Tokyo Trial Hears Surgeon Tell of Burning of Gasoline-drenched Nanking Civilians.

Tokyo, July 25 (A. P.).—Six weeks of rape, bayonet attacks and burning of gasoline-covered Chinese after the capture of Nanking on December 12, 1937, were described by Dr. Robert O. Wilson, a surgeon at the Nanking University Hospital, who appeared as a witness for the prosecution at the Tokyo war crime trial today.

"A man came to the hospital with a bullet in the jaw and two-thirds of his body burned," said Dr. Robert O. Wilson, surgeon at Nanking's University Hospital. "He had been seized by Japanese soldiers, shot, covered with gasoline and set afire. He died two days later. Another man, severely burned about the head and shoulders, was the only survivor of a large group bound together, drenched with gasoline and set afire."

His testimony marked the first prosecution move to bring atrocities into the case against Hideki Tojo and twenty-six other accused top-flight war criminals.

Dr. Wilson said that a woman, repeatedly attacked by Japanese soldiers, received a gash across the back of her neck which severed all muscels down to the vertebrae leaving her head precariously balanced on her body. She blamed a Japanese officer.

"One day, when I was having lunch, a neighbor rushed in and said that Japanese soldiers were attacking women at their home," the witness said. "I went to the gatehouse and found three Japanese with bayonets outside, and inside two Japanese soldiers in the act of raping two Chinese women. I took the women to the University of Nanking for refuge."

He testified that opium sales were greatly increased by the Japanese after the occupation. The prosecution charges that opium was a weapon used by Japanese to keep the Chinese in hand.

The international tribunal today sharply squelched a defense attempt to blame American and commercial interests for the start of the war. Sir William Webb, president of the tribunal, quickly interrupted Alfred W. Brooks, defense attorney from Kansas City, when he argued "there was a growing apprehension among Japanese and other Asiatics over the economic aggression of these commercial interests."

JAPANESE TO BEGIN DISSOLVING TRUSTS

Tokyo, July 25 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters empowered the Japanese Holding Company Liquidation Commission today to begin dissolution of the great Japanese financial companies that provided the sinews of war.

Under the order for "decentralization of the economic power of Japan," the Japanese Commission shortly will begin breaking up forty-one holding companies with more than 100 subsidiaries. The houses comprise the backbone of Japan's Zaibatsu families, which control the nation's wealth and industry. Their securities have a book value of 5,000,000,000 yen.

The commission will sell the securities and buy ten-year-nonnegotiable bonds with the proceeds. These bonds will be held in escrow for the families which established the holding companies.

DAY

Japan Resuming Export of Cotton

Tokyo, July 25 (A. P.).—Stockpiled staple cotton fabrics, 50,000,000 yards at prices comparable to those of Britain and the United States, will be ready for export from Japan next month, Supreme Headquarters textile expert, said today. An additional 35,000,000 yards will be available the following month. The goods will go only to the Orient and the Southwest Pacific.

Cotton is flowing into Japan from the United States at the rate of 22,000 bales a week, providing Japanese textile mills with raw materials sufficient to raise production to 65,000,000 yards in September. Of this amount at least 50,000,000 will be available for export.

MacArthur Praised By Two Bishops

Tokyo, July 25 (A. P.).—Catholic Bishops John F. O'Hara of Buffalo, N. Y., and Michael J. Ready of Columbus, Ohio, en route to the United States, left a joint statement, released today, praising the "humane statesmanship" of Gen. MacArthur and the efforts of the Japanese in remolding their country.

"We were impressed," the statement added, "by the spirit shown in the reconstruction accomplished to date and the wisdom with which plans are being made for the future of Catholic church activities."

Navy Surplus Goes To Jap Women

Yokosuka, July 25 (AP) — The United States Navy and the Shinsei Women's Society of Yokosuka are combining forces to battle food shortages.

DAY

The Navy is supplying surplus and surveyed foods and the women are rationing it to the townspeople.

Candy, nuts, flour and edible waste foods which the Navy rejected for its own use are being trucked by the Navy to stores already acquired by the women.

Education In Democracy

The president of the Shinsei Society early last month approached Navy Base Commander Capt. B. W. Decker, of Washington, D.C., with a proposal for education in democracy of the society's 12,000 women members.

Decker agreed to their plan and sent six truckloads of rejected navy food which the women distributed satisfactorily.

The co-operation has one noticeable effect—membership in the Shinsei Society has leaped to 40,000.

JUL 26 1946

Army Employes Hit Conditions in Manila

Manila, July 25—(AP)—American civilian employes of the U. S. Army are complaining to the embassy and the Army that living conditions are not as good as they were promised when they were recruited for overseas service.

George Claybaugh, Topeka, Kas., engineer who acted as spokesman for the employes, said they had been promised modern homes, low mess costs, officers' club privileges and recreational facilities.

Instead, he said, they arrived here to find husbands and wives were forced to live apart in gloomy barracks in a muddy area more than ten miles from Manila, that there were no recreational or transport facilities, and no place where husbands and wives could even meet in off hours.

Filipinos Reach Accord On Agrarian Reform

Manila, July 25 (AP)—At the end of a four-hour meeting on agrarian reform—crux of an armed peasant revolt—a Malacanan Palace spokesman announced today that President Roxas reached "complete agreement" with landowner and peasant representatives.

Details were not disclosed. The spokesman said the President plans to send a message to the Philippine Congress embodying the conference's recommendations.

30-24-437

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yesterday's first underwater atomic explosion.

Six hours after sending the battleships New York and Nagato, the light carrier Independence, heavy cruiser Pensacola, destroyer Hughes and transport Fallon, were damaged.

Enter Lagoon After 8 Hours

Observer ships carrying scientists and navy men, eager to assess the full damage of the guinea-pig fleet, re-entered the lagoon yesterday, some less than nine hours after the underwater blast was touched off.

Crews were alerted, however, to move out to high seas again should radioactive waters drift south from the northeast section of the lagoon where the bomb was detonated. Two tugs attempting to beach the mortally wounded "Sara" were frustrated by radiation of lagoon waters.

Preliminary damage assessments showed, however, that the fifteen target ships sunk or damaged were all close to the detonation center.

First Box Score

The first box score showed these vessels sunk:

The 33-year-old battleship Arkansas, 26,100 tons, which closed a distinguished fighting career by participating in bombardments at Normandy and Iwo Jima.

The 19-year-old aircraft carrier Saratoga, 33,000 tons standard displacement, largest of the world's carriers until the huge new Midway class came off the ways in the closing days of World War II.

LSM 60 (landing ship, medium), the suicide ship which carried the atom bomb to its final destination.

Yard oiler, of concrete construction.

An LST (landing ship, tank).

Resting on the bottom of Bikini lagoon were these submarines

10 Bomb Target Ships Are Known To Be Sunk

Radioactive Waters Still Deter Observers From Study Of Damage To Other Vessels

H. BLAKESLEE

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, Bikini, *Friday*, July 26 (AP)—To what extent the atomic bomb laid a deadly grip on 75 target ships anchored in the radioactive waters of this lagoon was still being determined today.

This much was known—ten ships including the battleship Arkansas and aircraft carrier Saratoga were resting on the bottom, sunk by

which had been submerged prior to the blast:

The heavy hulled Pilotfish, closest of all target vessels to the point of detonation; the heavy hulled Apogon, the light hulled Skipjack and Searaven, and one other—either the light hulled Tuna or heavy hulled Dentuda.

One of two surfaced submarines appeared undamaged after the blast. It was either the heavy-hulled Parche or Skate.

Two Battleships Listing

Among the damaged ships, the pagoda-masted battleship Nagato and the venerable battleship New York were listing.

The light carrier Independence, still scarred from the July 1 atomic aerial burst; the heavy cruiser Pensacola, the destroyer Hughes, and transport Fallon likewise were listing. The Hughes had settled four feet.

There was no way to estimate the blast pressure on ships' hulls until official observers had free access to lagoon waters.

At Kwajalein, Rear Admiral Ralph A. Oftsie, member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board, pointed out that until divers complete their investigation it will be impossible to determine whether a captal ship such as the Arkansas was sunk by pressure exerted from underneath on the comparatively weak bottom or from abeam on her far stronger side armor. He had just flown over Bikini.

Saratoga Of Prime Interest

The sinking of the carrier Saratoga, which in fighting trim probably displaced around 50,000 tons, likewise was a prime interest to naval designers. Originally laid down in 1920 as a battle cruiser, the doughty Sara had warship compartmentation and maximum watertight integrity in her battle cruiser hull.

Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board, which included Vice Admiral John H. Hoover and Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, after their preliminary flight over Bikini boarded a destroyer last night to await re-entry into the lagoon for a close-up view of the damage.

Drone planes, guided into the miasmic atomic mist to photograph and otherwise record the atomic cloud, all returned to their bases.

Expect Excellent Pictures

Excellent technical photographic studies were expected as a result of brilliant sunshine and blue sky which prevailed for hours after the burst.

How long radiation would keep inspection parties from the inner ring of the atomic death circle was not at once determined. By mid-afternoon yesterday only three transports near the outer fringe of the target vessels had been boarded and found free of contamination.

It was thought that three to five days might elapse before close-up target ships would "cool off" to a point where inspection parties could stay aboard.

A B-29 carrying John P. Merrill, Hartford (Conn.) radiologist, some 15,000 feet over the explosion area and 7 miles distant from the mushrooming atomic cloud at the instant it developed, recorded no radioactivity at that altitude. The concussion, however, shook the Superfortress as though it had been exposed to a burst of flak, Merrill said.

Records Shock On Plane

A similar shock struck the B-29 in which Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey was cruising at 30,000 feet directly over the atomic cloud. He estimated the jar at 3 "G's" on the gravity scale. A shock of 4 "G" intensity is considered possibly sufficient to damage a B-29 seriously.

Clouds along a 30-mile front were contaminated with fissionable particles after the explosion and slowly drifted to the northwest with planes tracking their course.

Col. Stafford Warren, radiological safety chief, believed that a deadly rain of radioactive particles from contaminated clouds possibly could become a major weapon of atomic war if the bomb was detonated near a large city.

BLAST TOSSES VESSELS ABOUT JUST LIKE TOYS

Arkansas and Saratoga Lost—Five Submarines Also on Bottom.

NEW YORK DEVELOPS A LIST

Independence and Pensacola Damaged at Bikini Along ith Jap Battleship.

H. Blakeslee

Aboard U. S. S. Appalachian, Bikini Lagoon, July 25 (A. P.).—The first underwater atomic bomb, exploding with an awesome roar that thundered upward into a beautiful cloudy geyser, destroyed the battleship Arkansas and sank the huge old aircraft carrier Saratoga and seven lesser vessels today.

DAY

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, in the best position to view the blast from a B-29, said that it was so powerful that the Arkansas was shoved far out of her original anchorage just before she plunged and other target vessels near the center of the fleet of seventy-five were tossed about like toys.

First to go in the mighty plutonium blast that was the second chapter of the Army-Navy "Operation Crossroads" was the old 26,100-ton battleship Arkansas. She and two small craft, a yard oiler and a tank-landing ship, simply disappeared in the pink-fringed mist at 8:35 A. M. (5:35 P. M. Wednesday, New York time).

Seven hours and thirty-two minutes later the 33,000-ton Saratoga, war-worn old carrier, settled protestingly to the bottom of the Bikini lagoon. Her prow nosed upward as if her stern were resting on the bottom, then disappeared.

Five Subs on Bottom.

A little later five submarines of the six that had been submerged in the lagoon were found to be resting on the bottom. Whether they were crushed or had sunk through some defects in their air lines was not known.

Probably the most powerful man-made force ever loosed—perhaps even stronger than the bomb that razed most of Nagasaki last August—the atomic bomb did not immediately sink as many of the seventy-five target vessels as observers had expected.

The true extent of the damage is still unknown, however. Ships still were "hot" with radioactivity many hours later. Navy men and scientists edged ever closer and re-entered the lagoon with sensitive instruments, trying to determine the danger and ascertain the full damage as soon as possible.

The radioactivity was so great that two tugs which went to the rescue of the Saratoga, under orders from the task force commander, Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, to try to beach her, had to turn back and let the gallant old lady die alone.

New York Is Listing.

The battleship New York and the Japanese battleship Nagato were listing, evidently damaged, as were the destroyer Hughes, the transport Fallon, the heavy cruiser Pensacola and the carrier Independence.

A reef and ten miles of blue Pacific separated this ship from the target fleet when the bomb went off. Observers had their glasses on the mast of a small landing craft that was above the submerged atom bomb.

A voice on the ship's loud speaker droned off the seconds and the world's fifth atomic bomb was set off by remote radio controls.

An almost incredibly white dome of water rose where the slim mast had stood. It glowed momentarily. Then it spread, at first wide and flat, to perhaps half a mile in breadth. Suddenly it shot upward with lightning speed.

At the top of the dome, the water spread in a great wide column with a rounded top. In two seconds the top widened like a grotesque mushroom, whose thick stem by that time was nearly a half-mile wide at the base, which in turn was boiling upward.

The air mushroom spread out to more than a mile wide. All this time the entire display was dazzling white.

JUL 26 1946

Great Sprays Descend.

Then from the widening edges of the mushroom umbrella pure white points of water, V-shaped, began streaming down toward the ships. Many of these sprays were far larger than any of the big battleships.

At this moment must have been occurring one of the almost incredible phenomena of atomic energy. Water thrown against the Saratoga crushed her massive stack, knocking half of it to the flight deck.

A series of waves spread from the spot where the bomb was detonated. They raced out toward the ships outside the lagoon and some poured over a small island off Bikini's shore. The main island was not inundated. Blandy estimated the wave was seven to ten feet high at Bikini island—lower than had been expected.

Ships rocked. The hot force of the bomb's concussion was felt by some observers outside the lagoon. Parts of target ships' equipment, mattresses and the like, undulated on the waves.

Slowly the mist began to clear. Some of the target ships became visible again.

Smoke Pours From Saratoga.

Men who had expected many of the ships to be gone were amazed to see them floating where they last had seen them.

But all efforts to find the Arkansas, a concrete yard oiler, a tank landing ship and the medium landing ship over the bomb were futile. They simply had disappeared.

Smoke began pouring from the Saratoga. It was possible to see that she was listing by the stern.

The supporting ships began moving in toward the lagoon.

Hours later a plane reported that the Saratoga was going down. Blandy, boss of the crossroads operation, sent tugs into the lagoon to try to beach her, but in vain.

A destroyer had raced into the lagoon and out again earlier.

Elton C. Fay, Associated Press reporter aboard the flagship Mount McKinley, said that patrol teams later entered the lagoon in gunboats and transferred to launches. They were seen skirting the edges of the array.

Less than nine hours after the explosion, this ship entered the lagoon, but anchored some distance from the targets.

Death-Dealing Shower.

Col. Stafford Warren, the radiological safety chief, said that half a dozen target ships on the outer rim of the array were free of contamination when patrol teams got there. He said it might be several days before the ships near the center of the fleet could be boarded safely.

The colonel said that a rain of death-dealing fission particles came down in the lagoon immediately after the millions of tons of lagoon water skyrocketed upward.

Later, clouds along a 30-mile front became contaminated with fissionable products. This cloud bank drifted to the northwest. It was tracked by airplanes. Warren pointed out that rain from clouds of this nature could be deadly.

Most Powerful of Five Atomic Bombs Exploded Creates Scene of Exquisite Beauty at Bikini

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer

Aboard USS Appalachian, Bikini Lagoon, July 25—(AP)—A thing of exquisite beauty rather than awfulness — that was the underwater atomic bomb, quite possibly the most powerful of all five thus far exploded.

Ten miles of violet-blue sea lay between this ship and the target fleet in Bikini Lagoon. The sky was full of fleecy clouds. Bikini Island's green palms stood out clearly.

From the Appalachian the target scene was like a framed painting.

Many held their breaths as the seconds ticked off.

Then it came, an almost incredible white dome of water rising where once stood a tall radio mast marking the submerged bomb. Some said this water dome glowed momentarily with the light of the bomb.

The dome spread at first, wide and flat, to perhaps a half mile in breadth. Then it bellied upward with a speed that seemed to match the flight of a big artillery shell.

At the top of the dome the water speeded up, not in a plume but in a great, wide column with a rounded top. In two seconds this top spread like a grotesque mushroom whose stem was by that time nearly a half-mile wide.

Its base below was boiling outward in all directions.

The air mushroom spread out to more than a mile wide. All this time the entire display was dazzling white. The billions of points of water and mist forming it scintillated.

There was no sign of solid green water, but only the whitest of spray.

Then, from the widening edges of the mushroom umbrella pure white points of water, V-shaped, began streaming down toward the ships of the target fleet. Many of these falling sprays were far larger than any of the big battleships. They raced downward like pointed knives.

They were tinted a delicate mother of pearl.

Among them observers saw fragments of a ship, probably the bomb barge, or the radio mast.

At ten miles distance the background was brilliant enough to outline something as small as a mast.

At this moment an almost incredible feat of atomic energy must have been occurring, for water was thrown with such force against the old carrier Saratoga that half her stack was knocked to her flight deck.

Simultaneously another strange thing happened. Out beyond the edges of the white boil at the base of the water mushroom, where ships were lying seemingly untouched and serene, thin, whirling clouds of mist appeared.

These clouds were more than mast high. They were semi-transparent. Each one started from the side or end of the ship closest to the bomb. They eddied briefly, like smoke, over their particular ships, and then disappeared.

JUL 26 1946

Radioactivity Greater in Air Than in Water, but Bars Tugs From Helping Saratoga.

By ELTON C. FAY.

Aboard U. S. S. Mount McKinley, July 25 (A. P.).—Today's underwater blast of the atomic bomb appeared to be more lethal to heavy ships than the air burst of July 1.

No capital ships fell victim to the air burst, which sent down two destroyers, a cruiser and

JUL 26 1946

30.24-4373

two transports. Today the battleship Arkansas was an immediate victim and the gallant old carrier Saratoga succumbed seven hours after the explosion, along with seven lesser ships.

Second in interest to the bomb's effect on big warships was the amount and duration of radioactivity caused by the submarine detonation. Radioactivity defeated attempts by tugs to beach the "Sara" before she sank, but in mid-afternoon inspection parties boarded three transports near the fringe of the seventy-five target vessels and found them free of contamination.

DAY

Air Badly Contaminated.

Capt. George M. Lyon, Navy radiological safety officer, said that signals from a drone boat near the center of the target area two hours after the blast showed some radioactivity present in the water, but not in spectacular amounts. On the other hand, a patrol plane flying 4,000 feet above the lagoon reported considerable contamination in the air, rising from the water.

For the first few hours, the lagoon contained comparatively broad areas of radioactively safe waters at the outer perimeter of the targets. Radiological safety patrol teams entered the lagoon in gunboats, thtn transferred to launches. They were seen skirting the edges of the array.

Several Days Needed.

Col. Stafford Warren, radiological safety chief, said that a half-dozen target ships at the outer edge were reported to be free of any contamination. Although it probably is safe to move just inside the logoon entrance, three to five days may have to pass before inspection parties can get close to the inner targets and stay there, Warren added.

The Colonel said a rain or death-dealing fission particles came down in the lagoon during the period immediately after millions of tons of lagoon water skyrocketed from the effect of the blast. Subsequnently clouds along a thirty-mile front became contaminated with fissionable products. This cloud bank drifted off to the northwest, tracked by planes. Warren pointed out that such a lethal rain could be a major military weapon in wartime, if the bomb exploded near a big city.

Artificial Rainstorm.

Tide and winds are expected to increase the general contamination in the lagoon.

Dr. J. O. Herschfelder, Los Alamos, N. M., scientist and faculty member of the University of Wisconsin, said that the explosion created a literal bowl of spray and mist over the entire target, hollow except for the outer walls and roof.

This quickly was replaced by a violent, artificial rainstorm as the lagoon water began roaring back to the surface.

The mighty blast created another spectacle visible only through polarized glasses. Three hours after the explosion, a series of curious salmon-pink clouds could be seen on the horizon. They were not true clouds, Herschfelder explained, but made up of droplets of water formed under pressure. They were not radioactive, he added.

The bomb bay of one Flying Fortress Drone, only 6,000 feet overhead at the instant of the explosion, was damaged. She kept flying, however, her mother plane steering her back toward Eniwetok.

Major-Gen. William E. Kepner, Army commander of the operation, said the entire air operation was perfect and that all Drone planes were heading safely for bases on carriers or at Eniwetok.

Blast Might Awes B-29 Observers

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press staff writer who witnessed the underwater explosion of the atomic bomb from a B-29.]

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP)—Those who watched today's explosion of the atomic bomb from close range were impressed tremendously by its power.

"Frankly," a high-ranking naval officer said, "if there had been men on the ships and they had seen tons of water hurled from the lagoon to pour down on the ships and then seen mists and steam and water rushing toward them, I don't believe they would have been fit for further battle."

The Seconds Tick Away

I was in a B-29 press ship. Looking out of the top turret with other observers before the blast, I saw the lagoon placid and deserted except for the ghost fleet.

"Fifteen seconds until H-hour," a voice said over the intercommunication system. We waited for the seconds to tick away.

Suddenly water in the center of the fleet erupted in a column a half mile in diameter. It shot toward the heavens like a giant pile driver to a height of several thousand feet. Then, as thousands of tons of water fell back toward the lagoon, there was another burst at the bottom of the dirty brown column.

Concurrent Phenomena

This second burst mushroomed into a great dome-shaped cloud of water and steam and vapor. The top of this dome was white but the bottom was dirty brown, similar to the water column. A shock wave, hurtling out in a giant circle, was plainly visible.

From this giant, dome-shaped cloud shot concentric circles of mist reaching out about a mile. They dissolved as suddenly as they had appeared. Over the top of the dome was a filmy cap which also quickly dissolved.

Vapor, Smoke, Clouds

At the base of the dome, a great blanket of vapor and smoke shot out in all directions to blanket the entire fleet. As it dissolved, there arose from the depths of the lagoon cottony clouds of steam created by the tremendous heat of the bomb released under water.

Unlike the atomic mushroom clouds from the New Mexico, Hiroshima and Nagasaki bomb bursts and the July 1 air burst over Bikini, this atomic cloud had only a stubby stem. Its mushroom rose only a few thousand feet, then slowly drifted north before it was broken up by winds.

Mists Lift, Fleet Is Counted

For twenty minutes there was suspense over the fate of the target fleet. Then the mists began to rise and hulls of ships came into view. Youthful members of our plane crew cheered when they saw the silhouette of the Saratoga (which later sank), Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania and Pensacola still afloat.

But the target fleet was in disarray. Ships were scattered from original anchorages. It was difficult to identify them. But it was evident one was missing—and then we saw it was the Arkansas. Ships in the death circle in the center of the fleet looked as if some giant had risen from the depths and, with a swipe of his hand, had tossed them about like toys.

Respect Replaces Fear

Once again the joint task force has carried out an operationally excellent experiment. Now the scientists and technicians have sufficient information to keep them busy for months, plotting the atomic future.

This much is certain—those who studied the results of "Test Able" and watched the force of the atom unleashed in "Test Baker" may have lost some of their fear of atomic power, but they have not lost respect for this cosmic weapon, controlled by the United States.

Atom Blast Awes Nero

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP)—Col. Sam Nero, Billy Mitchell's bombardier in the 1921 controversial bombing of the Alabama and the 1923 sinking of the New Jersey and Virginia, was awed by the sight of today's underwater atomic bomb blast.

"The geyser was 1,000 times bigger than the heaviest underwater explosion I ever saw before," said Nero, of Chesapeake City, Md.

'It Was A Nice Shower Bath For Navy'

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP)—Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, deputy military governor of the Marshall Islands, observed today's underwater atomic bomb blast at Bikini. His description of it was brief:

"It was a nice shower bath for the Navy."

Like Firecrackers, In Kwajalein Lagoon?

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP) — A crackle like the popping of a string of small firecrackers was heard by a listener with his ear thrust into Kwajalein lagoon five minutes after the Bikini A-bomb exploded today.

John H. Waddell, Crossroads technical adviser, on high speed photography, who placed his ear under water, thought it may have been the sound of the atomic blast.

Waddell submerged his ear at the approximate time of detonation, figuring that since lesser underwater explosions had a long range of audibility, he should be able to hear this one.

Five minutes later, at the time he estimated it would take the sound to travel the 200 miles to Kwajalein, he heard for twenty seconds a mild popping like small firecrackers or the ticking of a dollar watch.

Plane Badly Jolted 8½ Miles Away

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP)—The B-29 carrying Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, of Denton, Texas, was jolted by two severe shocks at about 8½ miles distance from the atomic-bomb detonation point, he said upon returnnig to Kwajalein today.

Ramey's plane, flying at 30,000 feet, was directly over Bikini lagoon at the time of the explosion.

The shocks which reached the plane a few moments later registered about three units on a theoretical scale. Four units on such a scale would be enough to wreck a B-29, Ramey estimated.

Ramey, commander of the 20th Bomber Command, said it looked from the air as if the explosion "left a great mess," but he declined to assess the damage because "there was too much smoke and stuff." However, he termed the operation apparently a complete success.

Sunken Arkansas Had Notable Career

Kwajalein, July 25 (AP)—The old 26,000-ton battleship Arkansas, sunk by the atomic bomb in Bikini lagoon, had poked her blunt bow into historic incidents and far places during her 33 years afloat.

She took President Taft down to see the Panama Canal the year she was commissioned, 1912. She was a unit of the Allied Grand Fleet in the first World War, and her guns tossed shells at the enemy on two sides of the world during World War II—preinvasion bombardments of Normandy and Iwo Jima.

'A' BOMB NAMED 'HELEN OF BIKINI'

Aboard U. S. S. Appalachian, July 25 (A. P.).—The name "Helen of Bikini" was painted on the side of the underwater atomic bomb. Who named it was not known.

Dr. Bradley Dewey, of the advisory board, who saw the bomb in its canvas shroud before it was put in place, suggested it be named "Moby Dick," after the celebrated fictional whale, with the added inscription, "Thar she blows." Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) wrote on the covering, "Made in New Mexico."

JUL 26 1946

Weather Luck Called Phenomenal

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, July 25 (AP)—Phenomenal weather luck made today's atomic bomb test possible precisely at the moment scheduled weeks ago. The same was true of the July 1 test.

Brilliant sunshine and blue sky held for hours after the explosion. Excellent technical photographic studies thus were possible.

Japanese Had 'Sunk' Saratoga 7 Times

Aboard U.S.S. Mt. McKinley, July 25 (AP)—At least seven times the Japanese claimed they had sunk the 33,000-ton Saratoga, the oldest aircraft carrier in the United States Navy.

Ironically, she went down in a former Japanese-owned lagoon.

On two occasions the enemy's claims were almost right. A torpedo crippled her once. Kamikaze (suicide) planes banged her up on another occasion.

The Saratoga started out as a battle cruiser but was converted to a carrier during construction to meet terms of the Washington naval treaty in the early 1920's.

Storm, Bomb Linked By Frightened Belgians

Brussels, July 25 (AP)—A violent thunder storm caused near panic last night in parts of Brussels, where some persons linked it up with the Bikini atomic bomb test.

Lights were put on and neighbors held excited conversations until doubters finally won the day—or night—and everybody went back to bed.

Jap Proposes Typhoons Be Bombed

Tokyo, July 25 (AP)—This professor has an idea whereby the atomic bomb, which helped bring Japan to her knees, might benefit the occupied country—drop it on a typhoon.

Prof. Sakihei Fujiwara, chief of the Japanese Meteorological Bureau, suggested to United States Army authorities that the A-bomb be dropped on Japan-bound typhoons when they are near Okinawa, diverting them.

The Army's reaction to the suggestion—if any—was not indicated.

All 4 Drone Planes Land Safely; One 'Hot'

Roi Island, Marshalls, July 25 (AP)—Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague reported today that all four navy Hellcat "drone" planes used in today's atomic-bomb test had landed safely, one of them "hot" with radioactivity.

Two others that flew through the atomic cloud show no signs of radioactivity. Their photographs should be undamaged. Sprague gave no report on the fourth plane.

The drones are pilotless. They are controlled from a mother plane.

Atomic Aftermath: One Seismograph Record

Adelaide, Australia, July 25 (AP)—Apparent concussions from today's atom-bomb explosion at Bikini were recorded by the seismograph at Adelaide Observatory.

Government Astronomer George F. Dodwell said the recording was most noticeable sixteen minutes after the explosion, which would correspond with the sixteen minutes after the explosion. He said the reading "differs in character from the usual earthquake recording and it seems definite it was caused by the explosion of the bomb."

Seismographs at Sydney, about 700 miles nearer Bikini, failed to record any disturbances.

Bikini Box Score

By The Associated Press

Ships sunk by underwater atomic bomb:

Battleship Arkansas, carrier Saratoga, one concrete yard oiler, one tank-landing ship. (Plus medium landing-ship from which bomb was suspended).

Ships seen listing and evidently damaged:

Battleships New York and Nagato, carrier Independence, cruiser Pensacola, destroyer Hughes, transport Fallon.

Seen resting on bottom, damage undetermined:

Five submarines which had been submerged.

Bikini Reports Are Scrambled By Sunspots

New York, July 25 (AP)—International radio communications were disrupted for several hours today with sunspots scrambling the airwaves.

Dr. Athelston F. Spilhaus, professor of meteorology at New York University, explained that sunspot activity runs in cycles with short-period variations. He said the present activity was not a major cycle of unusual intensity and should last no longer than 24 hours.

Transmission from Bikini was blacked out more than five hours due to atmospheric conditions.

Curtain In Mexico

The radio control office of the Communications Department in Mexico City said a communications curtain suddenly was drawn around the Mexico capital, but that the blackout apparently had no connection with the atom-bomb tests inasmuch as similar radio nulls are experienced two or three times a year.

R.C.A. said it experienced a blackout but late in the day was reporting reception from London.

The Associated Press radio from London was out from 12.15 P.M. (E.D.T.) until 4.45 P.M., and AP transmission to Latin America was cut off from 10.20 A.M. until about 6.40 P.M.

Ship-To-Shore Static

Mackay radio reported static in its ship-to-shore beams.

In Pasadena, Cal., Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, of the California Institute of Technology, said that today's sunspot is the third largest in the 75 years that sunspot records have been kept. He predicts that it might well increase before the sun's rotation carries it out of range August 2.

The largest ever recorded was last February and the second in size was noted in 1926.

Use of Goats at Bikini Recalls Barlow's Ill-Fated Bomb Test

BALTIMORE, July 24—(AP) Goats and explosions are nothing new to people around here.

The gigantic blast at Bikini, with a contingent of goats awaiting the result and a possible trip to Valhalla, recalled an experiment at Aberdeen proving ground in 1940.

Lester P. Barlow, Connecticut inventer, had interested Congress and army authorities in his claim that the 200 pigs used in the atomic test at Bikini.

The porker got his start here with Vernon M. Reppert, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Spotted Poland Breeders Association, and headed West at the age of three months for an important assignment in vocational agriculture research.

Whether Buckner will hold some sort of a celebration honoring the hog for his contribution to the atomic world hasn't been decided, but he certainly has been the talk of the town since Reppert was notified of his distinction.

Reppert sold High Linden to Linden, Cal., Union High School, for vocational purposes. While conceding that all hogs would have the same physical reaction to radio active rays, Reppert expressed the opinion that the Navy selected High Linden's offspring for the historical experiment because of their good manners and mild disposition.

"Spotted Poland Chinas as a breed," he said, "are sweet tempered and easy to handle. They don't jump, run or root."

claimed that a half ton of it would kill or stun every living thing within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

A much-publicized first test of gimite with live goats tethered in the area around the bomb never came off because members of Congress who were to witness the event were late in arriving, and Barlow angrily claimed thet gimite had lost much of its power through evaporation because of the delay.

Later the test was carried out with the goats again in attendance. Not a single goat was injured.

Ordance authorities admitted, however, that Gimite's explosive properties were somewhat more powerful than those of T.N.T.

Pappy of 200 Aided Bikini Test

Missouri Town Proud of Poland China Porker Whose Offspring Were Used in Bomb Experiment.

Buckner, Mo., July 25 (A. P.).—This town of 600 people swelled with pride today—the name of one of its former residents had been added to the list of Missourians who have made good. High Linden Dude, who comes from a long line of well-bred, easy-going, spotted Poland China hogs, has been identified as the pappy of a liquid oxygen explosive he had developed would surpass all others in destructiveness.

He called the explosive gimite (after Glenn L. Martin, with whom he was associated at the time) and

BRITAIN-CANADA ANNOUNCE 4-YEAR WHEAT CONTRACT

H. Montgomery

OTTAWA, July 25—(AP) A four-year wheat contract between Canada and the United Kingdom for nearly $1,000,000,000, and containing provisions aimed at meeting American objections, was announced today.

The deal, the largest grain contract ever negotiated, provides that its terms "shall be subject to any modification or amendment which may be necessary to bring it into conformity with any international agreements or arrangements hereafter entered into to which both governments are parties."

This escape clause was understood to have been inserted after negotiations broke down a month ago following American objections that such a deal would be against the spirit of multilateral free trade.

The contract provides for sale of 160,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom at $1.55 per bushel for the two crop years 1946-47 and 1947-48; 140,000,000 bushels at not less than $1.25 in 1948-49; and 140,000,000 bushels at not less than $1.00 in 1949-50.

Well Below U. S. Price

The current Canadian price is $1.55, well below the American price, which runs around $2.00 in Chicago and Kansas City and $2.30 in Minneapolis.

In general, the United States government's policy is opposed to such contracts running more than one year because of their setting of prices so far in advance regardless of markets in the unpredictable future.

However, in addition to the escape clause which would enable the contract to conform with any future international agreements, the contract embodies another feature in accordance with American policy. This is that such deals between governments be based on commercial considerations.

Trade Minister James A. Mackinnon in announcing the deal to parliament took pains to state that the contract "is based upon commercial considerations of mutual interest."

He said that "it ensures to the United Kingdom substantial quantities of wheat during the expected period of shortages at prices below those which would be payable were there to be a free market at the present time."

On the other hand, he said, "in the later period of the contract Canada receives the advantages of a guaranteed market, though for a diminished quantity, and the assurance of at least the stated minimum prices."

"In determining the actual price in the last two years regard will be had to the extent to which the agreed price for the first two years falls below the world price for that period," he said. "Our farmers are therefore protected from crippling losses should there be a world slump in wheat prices."

Not Competitors

The United States and Canada are not likely to be great competitors in the world market. Canada expects to produce about 450,000,000 bushels this year, and has a 50,000,000 bushel carryover. Using 140,000,000 bushels herself, she is left 360,000,000 for export, with 160,000,000 going to Britain.

Plans are to maintain production of about 450,000,000 bushels, but to build the carry-over up to a normal of about 80,000,000 bushels this would leave for export, including to Britain, between 280,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels if crop conditions are normal.

This would leave Canada with between 120 and 160 million bushels for export to countries other than Britain. Against this, the United States normally has far lower net exports. In the years before the war, with production running between 650 and 750 million bushels, exports totalled only between 25 and 50 million bushels, although they ran to 100 million in 1938.

Canada to Admit 4,000 Poles

OTTAWA, July 25 (AP)—Louis St. Laurent, acting Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons today that 4,000 single veterans of the Polish Army that fought in Italy would be selected for immigration to Canada "shortly."

Distrust Shown In D.C. On British Wheat Deal

Washington, July 26 (AP)—American officials viewed with a good deal of dislike and suspicion today a newly announced British deal for 600,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in the next four years with a guaranteed floor under prices.

And on Capitol Hill Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) spoke for a lawmaker group of undetermined size which saw the agreement, in final analysis, as a purchase of Canadian grain with American dollars from the recently granted $3,750,000,000 loan.

Wheat state senators for the most part expected little effect on the American market, even though the agreed prices are well below those current in this country, and still further below the free market price in Argentina.

American Objections

The objections and suspicions voiced to a reporter by officials who would not speak for quotation by name, centered around the idea that the deal raises doubts that the British actually intend to support American plans for expanded world-wide trade unfettered by special arrangements among pairs or groups of nations.

It was understood here that the British had agreed to abide by the decisions of the International Emergency Food Council which allocates food on a world-wide basis, so that some of the British-bought Canadian wheat could be sent to needier countries if the board so ruled.

Senators Reed (R., Kan.) and Gurney (R., S.D.) agreed with Wherry in pointing out that the deal gives Canadian producers a guaranteed price for about a third of their crop. In this country farmers are guaranteed 90 per cent of parity for the next two years. At present this comes out to about $1.50 a bushel.

JUL 26 1946

JUL 26 1946

Truman Signs New OPA Bill; Sees New Taxes

Plans to Call Special Session if 'Measure Falls Short.'

SIGNS 'RELUCTANTLY'

Claims Present Law Is No Guarantee Against Inflation.

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP) President Truman signed the new price control act "with reluctance" today—and with a notice to Congress that if it proved inadequate, he will call a special session to strengthen it and perhaps raise taxes.

NIGHT

The bill was signed into law at 4:05 p.m. At that moment the rent and price ceilings which lapsed June 30 went back into force, except on items specifically exempted.

Sends Message to Congress

Two hours later the President sent a message to Congress to place on the record a statement that the measure "falls far short" of being one with which his administration could guarantee "stable prices."

But he said that "while the present measure by no means guarantees that inflation can be avoided," it offers enough promise that he was willing to accept it and try.

Then, he declared that because of its "defects" and "the months of delay" by Congress in passing it, "it is all the more apparent that more extensive use of the power to allocate scarce materials may be required and that sterner fiscal and monetary measures than would otherwise be called for may prove to be necessary."

Asks for Co-Operation

He called upon consumers and businessmen to cooperate with the government's efforts in "the battle against inflation," and delivered this closing remark:

"If it appears that all the efforts of the government and the people will not be enough under the present legislation, I shall have no alternative but to call the Congress back in special session to strengthen the price control laws and to enact such fiscal and monetary legislation as we need to save us from the threat of economic disaster."

The President clearly had a possible tax rise in mind in this connection. Discussing the measures necessary to fight inflation, he mentioned "further reduction of federal expenditures" and then went on:

"If, despite such measures, inflation still threatens, consideration must be given to the formulation of a more rigorous tax policy. Such a tax program would, I realize, be unpalatable at a time when we are doing our utmost to increase production, but if it is the only alternative to the ravages of inflation, we would have no choice."

Objects to Amendments

The reading of the Presidential message in the Senate evoked clearly audible snorts from the Republican side at those portions where Mr. Truman explained his view that the measure was an improvement over the one he vetoed June 29. Much of the message was devoted to the presidential view that the evils which he saw in amendments by Senators Taft (R-Ohio) and Wherry (R-Neb) have not been remedied.

The President reiterated his opposition, however, to the provision retained in the final act which gives the secretary of agriculture instead of the OPA the final say on agricultural prices.

On the provision for a decontrol board, the chief executive said he had not been opposed to the creation of such an agency. He promised to appoint "men in whose judgment and fairness the Congress and

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the country will have complete confidence." He had told a news conference earlier that he would choose them from outside the OPA in order not to have a packed jury.

The measure conditionally exempts a number of food and other items from ceilings, lays down a formula under which ceilings on many manufactured goods must be upped, and establishes a decontrol board with authority superior in some respects to that of the OPA. The board will be appointed in a day or so and Mr. Truman said he will go outside the OPA to select its three members, in order he said, to assure an unpacked jury.

Revived Until June 30

But the bill revives the OPA until next June 30, restores rent control on as firm a basis as before, and provides an extensive measure of price curbs.

All the rent and price ceilings and other OPA orders which died with the old law June 30 were automatically restored at the moment the bill became law, except those specifically exempted.

Upon signing the bill, Mr. Truman also issued an executive order constituting Dr. John R. Steelman stabilization director in succession to Chester Bowles, who resigned on the eve of the first extension bill's veto. The order transfers the Office of Economic Stabilization to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion which Dr. Steelman also heads.

"I pledge the administration to do its full part in this struggle," the President's message continued. "But it must not be forgotten that the battle against inflation is not the government's battle alone—it is the people's battle as well.

"Consumers must vigorously resist exorbitant prices. Black markets cannot be suppressed solely by enforcement measures. Businessmen must, as controls are progressively removed, exercise self-restraint and forego the opportunity for short-run gain from profiteering in favor of long-run advantage in stable prices and fair profits."

OPA Administrator Paul Porter issued this statement:

"OPA will do its best to make this bill work, and we think it will work.

"Decisions on specific problems will be announced as rapidly as possible."

142 Pricing Orders

The agency had planned to issue immediately 142 pricing orders, some granting temporary increases mainly on industrial materials and equipment, and others eliminating former price controls on a variety of other products.

These were put over until tomorrow when, in view of the late hour of the President's action, OPA was unable to meet a filing deadline at the Federal register. Government orders must be published in the register before they can be made effective.

The President sent his 2,000-word message to Congress a little more than two hours after he signed the OPA bill at 4:05 p. m.

At that moment the American economy went back under price control.

Seek More Funds

The President also requested Congress to provide more than the $75,000,000 already appropriated to run the OPA for the year. A member of the House appropriations committee reported that Mr. Truman asked $25,000,000 additional. The OPA budget as submitted to Congress originally called for $105,000,000.

The restoration of controls came after most of the security and commodity markets had closed but traders generally had anticipated the action. Little effect had been manifest on the stock exchanges and the grain and livestock markets. Those two commodities are exempt from ceilings, for the present at least. Cotton futures in New York slumped the daily permissible limit of $5 a bale on selling partly inspired by prospective new ceilings, and textile markets were quiet pending the establishment of new ceilings.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace reported, however, that an upward price trend "seems assured" regardless of any control law. His comment was made in a statement describing continued economic advances in June.

Mr. Truman announced his action at his news conference, the start of which was held up for 10 minutes past the scheduled hour of 4 p. m., while he signed the bill in the presence of Paul Porter, OPA administrator, and other officials.

Signs "Reluctantly"

It was in reply to a question that he said he signed "reluctantly," giving reporters permission to quote him on the word. But he declined to comment further, declaring that his message to Congress explained everything. It did not become available until later.

Mr. Truman had characterized the bill as "terrible" before a Senate-House conference committee worked it into its final form. The committee modified the formula designed to guarantee that manufacturers' and processors' prices will cover increased costs. It also changed the flat exemptions from ceilings which the Senate had voted for meat, poultry, dairy products, grain, tobacco, petroleum and other items, making it possible for them to be restored after Aug. 20 if the decontrol board and the Secretary of Agriculture see fit.

But some provisions of the original extension bill which was vetoed June 29 reappeared unchanged in the final version, on which the Senate finally completed Congressional action early today. One of these deprived the OPA of final say on agricultural price ceilings and gave it to the Agriculture Department. Another sets up the powerful decontrol board. Still another abolishes the maximum average price order by which OPA sought to compel clothing manufacturers to produce a certain proportion of cheap garments.

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP)—The new price control law became effective immediately with President Truman's signature at 4:05 p. m., today, to run until next June 30.

All rent and price ceilings and other orders of the OPA which were in effect June 30 were automatically restored except:

1. Ceilings on meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, grain and feed, soybeans, cottonseed, petroleum and its products, and tobacco and its products; and

2. The maximum average price order which required clothing manufacturers to turn out a certain proportion of cheap wear.

The OPA will be required, however, to raise many of the ceilings within 60 days and to change some of its former practices.

Consumer Resistance Cited

These increases have occurred in spite of the restraining influences at work to keep prices down. I had requested that the price line be held while the Congress considered the enactment of legislation to extend the Price Control Act. The consumer resistance to increases in the prices of goods makes further control unnecessary.

The behavior of prices and rents in the last four weeks has given the country a frightening foretaste of what would happen to the cost of living without price and rent control. Even though many factors were operating to restrain prices during this period, prices nevertheless have risen steadily and ominously. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of twenty-eight basic commodities in the primary markets has shown an increase of 24.8 per cent in the twenty-six days since June 28, 1946, as against an increase of only 13.1 per cent in the three years and forty-two days between the signing of the hold-the-line order on May 17, 1943, and June 28, 1946.

Of this increase, only about 2 per cent can be attributed to the removal of subsidies. These, it must be remembered, are prewholesale figures. The impact of the increases has not yet been fully felt by consumers. Retailers have for the most part held to their OPA prices so long as their old inventories lasted

tax policy. Such a tax program would, I realize, be unpalatable at a time when we are doing our utmost to increase production, but if it is the only alternative to the ravages of inflation we would have no choice.

I pledge the Administration to do its full part in this struggle, but it must not be forgotten that the battle against inflation is not the Government's battle alone—it is the people's battle as well. Consumers must vigorously resist exorbitant prices. Black markets cannot be suppressed solely by enforcement measures. Business men must, as controls are progressively removed, exercise self-restraint and forego the opportunity for short-run gain from profiteering in favor of the long-run advantage of stable prices and fair profits.

If it appears that all the efforts of the Government and the people will not be enough under the present legislation, I shall have no alternative but to call the Congress back in special session to strengthen the price-control laws and to enact such fiscal and monetary legislation as we need to save us from the threat of economic disaster.

TWO OPA BILLS ARE COMPARED

Parallels and Differences in Vital Sections Noted.

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Here is a comparison of the new OPA bill and the one President Truman vetoed June 29:

Length of OPA extension: To June 30, 1947, in both bills.

Rent Control: Full authority for OPA to continue rent control under both measures.

Specific Decontrols: New bill provides that meat, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soy beans and food and feed products made from them shall remain uncontrolled until August 20, but ceilings may be restored then unless a three-member decontrol board decides they should remain uncontrolled. Poultry, eggs, food and feed products made from them, tobacco and its products shall remain free of controls unless the Secretary of Agriculture and the decontrol board act affirmatively to restore them, but this may not be done until August 20. Petroleum and its products similarly are to remain uncontrolled unless the Price Administrator and decontrol board decide to restore controls. The vetoed bill did not provide special treatment for any specific commodities.

Pricing Formulas Compared.

Manufacturers' Pricing Formula: Under the new bill, ceilings for producing, manufacturing and processing industries would have to return on an industry-wide basis, the average dollar price of a given product in 1940, plus the average increase in cost since. A ceiling would be considered legal if it reflected the average current cost plus "a reasonable profit." The vetoed bill said that ceilings must reflect to individual producers, processors and manufacturers their own prices in the first half of October, 1941, plus the average industry-wide increase in unit costs since then.

Wholesalers' and Retailers' Markups and Discounts: The new bill provides that maximum prices applicable to wholesalers and retailers must allow current acquisition costs plus such percentage markup or discount as was in effect March 31, 1946. The old bill made last January 1 the determining date.

Provisions common to both bills:

The Secretary of Agriculture rather than the Price Administrator is to say what farm commodities are to be controlled. (The decontrol board would have overriding authority over both.)

Subsidies are trimmed from $2,000,000,000 asked by the OPA to $1,000,000,000; no food subsidies can be paid after April 1, 1947.

Automobile and appliance dealers would be allowed their full pre-war discounts and markups until their sales return to the 1939-41 average.

"Map"—the OPA's maximum average price order designed to keep low-priced clothing on the market—is abolished.

Provisions of New OPA

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 25—The new price-control law became effective immediately with President Truman's signature at 4:05 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) today, to run until next June 30.

All rent and price ceilings and other orders of the OPA which were in effect June 30 were automatically restored except:

1. Ceilings on meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, grain and feed, soybeans, cottonseed, petroleum and its products, and tobacco and its products; and

2. The maximum average price order which required clothing manufacturers to turn out a certain proportion of cheap wear.

The OPA will be required, however, to raise many of the ceilings within sixty days and to change some of its former practices.

The measure lays down a formula under which ceilings on many manufactured goods must be increased, and establishes a decontrol board with authority superior in some respects to that of the OPA.

The new law requires OPA to fix ceilings which would reflect 1940 average industry-wide prices on each product, plus cost increases which have occurred since that time.

Industry advisory committees must take the first step toward any price revision. They are required to submit "comprehensive" cost information to support petitions for price increases. The OPA has thirty to sixty days after receipt of such information to grant or deny a petition.

If the OPA fails to act within this time, the industry could take its petition to the emergency court of appeals for a ruling. This is a special court set up under the price control bill to hear complaints against OPA regulations.

JUL 26 1946

N.A.M. REPEATS ANTI-OPA VIEW

New Act Fails To Remove Objections, Wason Asserts

New York, July 25 (AP)—Continued opposition to the Office of Price Administration was expressed tonight by Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement which added that "manufacturing industry of course can be counted on to step up its production as fast as the new OPA allows and to keep its prices as low as wages and other costs permit."

Noting that amendments in the renewal act "do not remove manufacturers' objections to the wartime act," Wason said:

"N.A.M. still opposes OPA, despite some attempts to encourage production written into the new law by Congress, because it restricts the freedom of the American people and substituted the price judgments of a few superbureaucrats for the judgments of 40,000,000 American housewives who have given us a four-week demonstration of their own ability to control prices."

Asks Competitive Market

Reiterating the belief that "a free and fully competitive market in this country is the only way to full production," the N.A.M. head said the OPA was created "to restrict production of civilian goods" and "that is exactly what it . . . must continue to do."

Stating that "retailers may be counted upon to give full compliance and co-operation to the restored OPA," Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said the public and business should appreciate Congress' "effort to insure that price control shall be realistic and reasonable."

From the language of the act, Hahn said, "Congress has completely justified the campaign of the N.R.D.G.A. to secure price regulations which would encourage and not prohibit needed production.

"Whether the bill resulting from the congressional effort to speed production brings out more goods or not will depend on OPA administration."

A.& P. Pledges Co-Operation

Hahn urged appointment of a man "thoroughly familiar with retail distribution" as a member of the price decontrol board.

John A. Hartford, president of A.& P. grocery chain, said "The A.& P. will continue its traditional policy of keeping the cost of food as low as possible. We will cooperate wholeheartedly with OPA, as we have from its inception."

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., expressed assurance that "every effort will be made to bring to the people of America a sufficient supply of essential foods at the lowest possible prices," and added:

"We hope the Administration will be realistic and practical in administering the act, thereby encouraging the greatest production of goods, which in the long run is the best deterrent against inflation.

Meats, Butter Cited

"The present availability of meats and butter at lowering prices is the best proof of this."

George A. Renard, executive secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which represents 10,000 buyers for corporate consumers (rather than the ultimate consumers), said:

"The new law will be as good or as bad as the Administration makes it. The revived OPA will start to work with two strikes on it, and much will depend on how well the agency can handle the problem of price rollbacks and how it treats the Barkley amendment."

HIGHER MEAT PRICE IN FALL PREDICTED

Agriculture Department Says Charges May Be 15 to 35% Above Levels in June

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated today that meat prices, despite larger supplies, will be 15 to 35 per cent higher this fall and winter than in June.

The report said the increase might be only 15 to 20 per cent if price controls on most cost-of-living items were restored and consumer prices in general rose only moderately.

It added, however, that the meat cost rise might run to 35 per cent if the general cost of living climbed by 20 per cent.

The Office of Price Administration has estimated that subsidies, ended June 30, held meat prices down by five to ten cents a pound.

The department estimated fall and winter meat supplies at 18 to 20 per cent above spring and summer levels, but said high incomes would keep both demand and prices up well into 1947.

It figured that the peak meat prices would be reached in this summer's season of low production.

The department forecast 1947 meat production might be 1,000,000,000 pounds under the 1946 levels and about 3,000,000,000 pounds less than the 1944 record output, which was 24,000,000,000 pounds.

MAY STRICKEN ILL; UNABLE TO FACE PROBERS TODAY

Counsel Reports Kentucky Legislator Has 'Serious' Heart Attack.

GARSSON RESIGNS

Quits as Head of Munitions Firm Now Under Senate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) Counsel for Representative May (D.-Ky.) reported late today that the House Military chairman had suffered a heart attack necessitating postponement of his appearance tomorrow for questioning about his relations with a midwest munitions combine.

The first announcement came from Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) of the Senate War Investigating committee just after a closed hearing at which the senators sought more information on a story that May appealed to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on behalf of a munitions maker's son who was facing court martial for disobedience.

Condition Serious

Later May's lawyer, Warren Magee, told a reporter his information came by telephone from the May apartment and indicated that the lawmaker's condition was serious.

"I was told that the doctor had absolutely forbidden Mr. May to get out of bed," Magee said, "and that it would be impossible for him to testify tomorrow."

The attorney said his informant (he believed he was talking to May's daughter) seemed quite upset and he did not press her for details.

"My information," Magee said, "is that he is suffering from a serious chronic heart condition aggravated by strain and overexhaustion."

The lawyer referred further inquiries to May's physician, Dr. Henry M. Lowden, who was not immediately reachable.

Tonight Dr. Lowden said the 71-year-old legislator had been suffering from a heart ailment and under his treatment for several years.

"Recently," he said, "due to physical and nervous strain his condition has been aggravated.

"I saw him this afternoon and found it necessary to confine him to his bed for a time. His condition was not so good."

It probably will be "several days" before May is active again, Dr. Lowden said, perhaps "a week or so."

Sell Witnesses Transcript

Simultaneously with the disclosure of May's collapse, the Mead committee gave permission for newspapers and wire services to buy a transcript of this afternoon's testimony by the Army witnesses. Previously it had been planned to keep what they had to say secret.

The first of those witnesses was Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, who had been identified by the committee as the bearer of the first of two letters which May addressed to General Eisenhower, in reference to Capt. Joseph H. Garsson, son of Murray Garsson of the munitions combine. Porter was accompanied to the hearing by William N. Porter, former major general and once chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, reported by the committee to have had young Garsson transferred into that branch of the Army.

The transcript showed Waitt as being questioned first, in considerable detail, about a wedding party in New York for Murray Garsson's daughter, which he attended and at which previous witnesses said May also was a guest.

The general insisted repeatedly that he had War Department business in New York.

Under questioning by Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) and others, Waitt acknowledged that he went to New York on Army travel orders. He said he needed information on the progress in building a new plant for a secret war gas—that he wanted speed and went to see the officials of the company

NIGHT

JUL 26 1946

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concerned to get speed. The plane itself, he said, was in California.

Sen. Connally broke in: "I know it is a normal stunt in the Army when a couple of officers want to go hunting in North Dakota for them to get travel orders to go and inspect something in North Dakota and then go to on the hunt. It occurred to me that you were attempting to use a device to have the government pay for the trip."

The senator pursued the point:

"Is that why you went, or did you go to the party? You had the travel orders because you knew you were going to this party on that date and you made your travel arrangements to fit the party."

General Waitt: "I went up on Sunday, probably rather than on Monday or Tuesday, because of the party. x x x I did my business."

Senator Connally: "Did the Garssons pay any of your travel expenses up there?"

General Waitt: "No, sir."

Senator Knowland (R.-Calif.) wanted to know: "Did all the members of the Chemical Warfare Service staff have the same business?"

General Waitt: "I didn't know."

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.): "You were the only one?"

General Waitt: "I had that business. I don't know what the others had to do."

Other Officers Present

The Committee has had testimony that a number of other officers were at the party.

At one point in the discussion of travel practices by high Army officers, Connally commented that "it is a scandal in the Army. x x x I think it is an absolute shame and an outrage and a graft on the government."

Asked who paid his hotel bill on the trip in question, Waitt said he was a guest of the father of the bride.

He said he made several trips to New York on official business connected with speeding the gas plant, seeing officials of the American Cyanamid company.

While the testimony of Waitt and Porter came out piecemeal from the Commercial Transcription company, the Mead committee laid plans to go ahead with its meeting at 9 a.m. (E.S.T.) tomorrow, the hour set for May's appearance. Senator Ferguson said May's condition might improve enough in the meantime for him to appear.

However, Senator Mead, in announcing his information from Magee at a news conference, said he was told May would have to "remain quiet for several days."

Reports that May was ill had circulated earlier when he did not appear at a Senate-House conference on differences over legislation for domestic control of atomic energy.

Release Several Documents

Along with release of this afternoon's private testimony, the committee released several documents from the War department. Among them:

1. A memorandum from Col. Hubert D. Hoover, assistant judge advocate general, to Col. Oscar B. Abbott, legislative and liaison division, on Captain Garsson's trial by court martial.

2. A memorandum from General Jacob L. Devers to Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall, on the effectiveness of the 4.2 mortar shell.

3. A letter from Waitt to Col. Harold Brooks, chief of the personnel division, Chemical Warfare Service, in which he acknowledged that he carried a letter addressed by May to Eisenhower discussing clemency for young Garsson.

4. A memorandum from Waitt on the effectiveness of the 4.2 mortar shell of a type turned out by a Garsson plant. Mead said that it was only a "partial and preliminary" report, and declared that the committee had rejected it with instructions that a more detailed one be furnished "quickly".

29 Soldiers Killed

Waitt's report on the 4.2 inch shell said he found records showing that out of some 3,000,000 expended, 47 exploded prematurely in use, killing 29 soldiers and injuring 83 others.

He added, however, that the companies under investigation made only the shell body and that the premature blasts were the result of fuse defects—not by body defects.

Waitt reported that the 4.2 shells "rendered a great service to the American Army in all theaters."

General Devers asserted that "instances of defective ammunition and of casualties resulting therefrom were rare considering the character and extent of their service." He said the 4.2 inch chemical mortar was "one of the most effective close support weapons that we had."

The report on young Garsson's trial repeated previous information from the Army that he refused to place his Chemical Mortar company in an assigned position, contending that the position was tactically unsound; that he was relived of command; that other officers agreed with his estimate of the position, and that his successor was not required to go into the designated spot.

It was related in the report that defense witnesses, under whom Captain Garsson had served, testified that he had served with credit and displayed "marked cooperation, initiative, skill and leadership."

Young Garsson was convicted and sentenced to dismissal on Ap. 7, 1945, with a recommendation that the sentence be suspended.

Upon review by the judge advocate general of the Sixth Corps clemency was recommended, but the clemency recommendation was omitted when the record was forwarded after review to General Eisenhower.

The final action reported was that of Eisenhower's European headquarters in suspending the sentence.

DR. GARSSON QUITS COMPANY

Arms Combine Promoter To Sell Batavia Interests

Chicago, July 25 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Garsson, promoter of a munition combine under investigation by a Senate committee, announced tonight that he and all other present officers and directors of Batavia Metal Products, Inc., and subsidiaries had tendered their resignations.

The Batavia company has been identified as one of the principal firms in the combine.

Meanwhile, it was learned from Charles F. Farmiloe, clerk of Circuit Court of Kane County, that "about seven" civil actions seeking "more than $40,000" from the Batavia company and a subsidiary, the Challenge company, had been filed since July 10.

To Sell Batavia Interests

Dr. Garsson said in a statement released by a public relations counsel that he had entered into an agreement with Fred M. Echoff, of Chicago, a director and representative of Rausch Industries, Inc., of Detroit, for the acquisition of his entire interests in the company.

Dr. Garsson said that "it is expected that within a few days a new board of directors will be elected and Ray R. Rausch, of Detroit, will become president of the company."

Usefulness Impaired

The statement said that Dr. Garsson was "severing his relationship with Batavia Metal Products, Inc., because he felt his usefulness to the company has been impaired by recent publicity and to insure that the employés of the company at Batavia, Ill., and at Centerville, Iowa, amounting to more than 1,200 people, may continue to be employed and that the company may look forward to continued successful operation of its business.

Rausch, according to the statement, was associated with Ford Motor Company for 25 years and was vice president and director in charge of all Ford production at the time he left the Ford organization in January this year.

Farmiloe said most of the suits filed in Kane county, home of Batavia Products, were collection cases on contracts. The largest, he said, was one filed by R. L. Wagner, St. Charles (Ill.) plumbing contractor seeking payment of a claim of $20,593.

The suits, he said, were "about equally divided," half against the Batavia company and half against the Challenge firm.

Receivership Suits Filed

The latest suits were two filed today by the Crane Company, manufacturers of plumbing equipment, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Batavia company and for the Challenge company.

A Crane attorney said that as a result of the transfer of ownership announced by Dr. Garsson, dismissal of the two suits will be sought tomorrow.

The Crane suits said that the Batavia company owned $292.33 for merchandise purchased between February 12 and June 1, 1946, and the Challenge company owed $2,505.85.

Attorney Albert M. Blum, representing Crane, said he had conferred with a Rausch representative and had been assured Crane's bills would be paid. Blum said he would file the motion for dismissal of the suits tomorrow.

May Revealed as Intervening In Capt. Garsson's Army Trial

War Department's Records Show Kentucky Congressman Twice Asked Eisenhower to Help Disobedient Officer.

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that Representative May (D.-Ky.) twice intervened with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower during the court-martial of Capt. Joseph H. Garsson, son of a Mid-Western munitions maker under congressional investigation.

In response to inquiries, the department said that the House Military Committee chairman sent two letters to Eisenhower in behalf of young Garsson, court-martialed on a charge of willfully disobeying a regimental commander.

The letters went to Eisenhower in the European theater. They were handled in the routine manner, the department said, and had "no influence whatever in the disposition of the case."

Capt. Garsson was brought to trial last April 2 in Europe. The War Department said that the court found him guilty, and sentenced him to dismissal, but recommended clemency. Garsson eventually was relieved from active duty last January 22.

The department said that a summary of the facts in the case showed that Capt. Garsson was ordered to place his chemical mortar in a certain area near Gries, France, on January 2, 1945. He protested, saying that the position was tactically unsound.

Colleagues Back Captain.

On the following day, the regimental commander of the 143d Infantry (not further identified) ordered Garsson to move into the position. Garsson refused that order, as well as a second one from the commander. He then was relieved of his command, and the charge of willful disobedience was filed.

An investigating officer, on February 28, recommended an administrative reprimand, rather than a trial. However, in March, the commander of the Sixth Corps ordered the court-martial.

Evidence at the trial discloses, the department said, that officers testifying for the defense backed up Garsson's assertion that the position at Gries was tactically unsound. They also testified that the officer who replaced Garsson was not required to occupy the position.

Clemency Recommendation.

With the recommendation for clemency, the report of the case went to the Sixth Corps headquarters, where the corps judge-advocate indorsed the clemency recommendation. The Sixth Corps commander, however, forwarded the case to Eisenhower's headquarters without such a recommendation.

There, Brig.-Gen. Edward C. Betts, staff judge-advocate, and his assistant reviewing officer, urged the suspension of the sentences "in view of the circumstances and the previous creditable record of the accused." On May 15, Eisenhower confirmed the sentence, but followed Bett's recommendation and suspended its execution. Capt. Garsson returned from Europe on October 22, 1945.

Eisenhower told Washington reporters today that he could not recall having seen a letter from Representaive May asking him to intervene in the Garsson court-martial, adding that he was told this morning that the letter did not reach his desk and might have gone directly to the Judge Advocate-General's office.

Eisenhower talked with reporters after a call on President Truman. He was asked if there was any disciplinary action contemplated by the War Department against Army officers drawn into the senatorial inquiry. He replied that, as a matter of policy, the Inspector-General inquiries into all cases in which officers or privates are involved.

Correspondence Released.

In the current case, he said, he had no specific information on such an investigation, but "if we hear anything about either a private or a general, an investigation is undertaken by the Inspector-General." The Senate committee released correspondence which showed that May wrote to Eisenhower twice in Capt. Garsson's behalf. The Captain is the son of Murray Garsson, a promoter of the munitions combine which the committee is investigating.

May Letters to Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Following is the text of the correspondence between Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as made public by the Senate war investigating committee:

April 12, 1945.

Dear General Eisenhower:

I am writing you about a matter which is of such a nature that probably I should not even call it to your attention. But regardless of the terrible responsibilities you have, I know the principles of justice would stand high with you under any circumstances.

For that reason I am writing you relative to a young officer who has come into some difficulty in connection with orders from his superior officer. I have reference to Captain Joseph H. Garsson, headquarters, 38th Chemical Mortar Battalion, A.P.O. 758. I have been informed that some kind of court martial proceedings have been ordered against this soldier and his father is one of my warm personal friends. That, of course, is my interest in the matter.

I would appreciate it if you would direct some one representing you to look into the charges, whatever they are and see that a proper and fair consideration is given to this soldier, who I understand with this minor exception has an excellent record. I hope you will not regard me as intruding where I should not.

We here in Congress are deeply enthused and inspired by the thrilling victories you are achieving for Allied armies, and we are particularly proud of our generals and fighting men of the American forces. Good luck to you and to them.

With best wishes I am sincerely yours,

JUL 26 1946

JUL 26 1946

A. J. MAY
Chairman House Military Affairs Committee.
April 22, 1945

Dear Congressman May:

Your letter of April 12, has just come to my desk. I am sending it to the proper authorities who will make an investigation concerning the charges brought against Captain Joseph H. Garsson.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower.
May 12, 1945

Dear General Eisenhower:

I appreciate very much your courtesy in acknowledging my letter of April 12, 1945, as promptly as you have with reference to Captain Joseph H. Garsson, a warm personal friend of mine and a young man in whom I have been personally interested for a number of years for whose integrity and honesty I do not hesitate to vouch.

I have kept in touch with Captain Garsson during his military career and was intimate with him prior thereto, and know that on one occasion he requested his commanding officer to permit him to go back into combat after he had been assigned to headquarters where he would not have been subjected to any of the hazards of military conflict.

I assure you that this young man is patriotic, has ability and courage and I hope when you have all the facts you can make a final report completely exonerating him of any wrongs or lack of proper military discipline and obedience to his commanding officer. I am confident when all the facts are disclosed you will feel more like commending him than censuring him.

Within the hour we have received some tremendously interesting war news from the battlefronts: the complete collapse and unconditional surrender of the German armies in Italy, the announcement of the fall of Berlin by Stalin, and the surrender of the German forces in Austria, all of which demonstrate the wisdom of the General Staff when they selected you as the Allied military leader.

With renewed confidence and added faith in your military generalship and your military as well as diplomatic statesmanship, I am cordially and sincerely yours,

A. J. MAY,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

REACH AGREEMENT ON ATOM CONTROL

House Conferees Give in to Senate Plan for Civilian Supervision.

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP) House conferees gave in today and agreed to the Senate plan for undiluted civilian control of atomic energy with a virtual monopoly for the government on patents and inventions in the field of the new power.

The measure now heads into a probable rough reception in the House where a powerful group wants military representation on the proposed five-man domestic control commission, and opposes the ban on private atomic patents.

"Must" Legislation

The House gets first crack at the conference agreement, then the Senate will act. The measure is rated as "must" legislation to be cleared to the White House before the 79th Congress adjourns, probably next week.

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn) of the Senate conferees summed up the committee's work on the bill as "satisfactory."

The last meeting of House and Senate agents late today brought settlement of two important points:

1. The House members agreed to accept the Senate's provision on patents. This provides that inventions and discoveries in the field of atomic energy and fissionable materials shall not be patentable. To spur development, however, a patent compensation board would be authorized to make awards to inventors.

2. The Senators took a House amendment which McMahon interpreted as allowing the armed forces —with the President's permission— to manufacture the casings or containers for atomic weapons, but not the fissionable material that goes into them. The atomic energy commission would have a monopoly on the production of fissionable material, but could arrange for the operation of facilities under management contract.

Two Disputes Likely

Each of the two points holds the possibility of further dispute in the House.

A potent group in that body contends the ban on private patents would discourage inventions to utilize the new power source industrially.

In addition, McMahon's interpretation of the section specifying the military's share in the actual production of atomic weapons differed widely from the one accepted in the House. Many there assumed that the President could authorize the Army or Navy to make the actual bombs.

Both Houses had agreed that the President could authorize the commission from time to time to deliver to the armed forces such fissionable materials or weapons as he deemed necessary in the interest of national defense.

75 Million Loan For Philippines Is Advanced

House Committee Insists on Yearly Interest of at Least 2% on Credit

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The House Banking Committee today approved a $75,000,000 loan for the Philippines to meet the budgetary requirement of the new republic.

The committee wrote into the bill a stipulation that the Treasury, in drawing up the loan agreement, must require interest of at least 2 per cent yearly on the loan.

As introduced by Representative C. Jasper Bell, Democrat of Missouri, the legislation called for a $100,000,000 credit to cover an anticipated budget deficit in the current fiscal year. However, Treasury secretary John W. Snyder and William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, advised the committee yesterday that $75,000,000 would be sufficient.

The legislation now goes to the House for consideration. Administration leaders hope to complete action on the bill before Congress adjourns next week.

A bill authorizing the return of $6,269,750 worth of securities to the Philippine government was passed today by the House and sent to the President.

The funds were received in 1938 as security for military equipment loaned to the Philippine Commonwealth government to train troops.

Another Philippine bill was sent to Mr. Truman today by the House. It directs that war-damaged property must be rebuilt or repaired before any cash payments are made to claimants. If this is impractical, the bill states that the requirement can be waived if the claimant agrees to reinvest his payment "in such manner as will further the rehabilitation or economic development of the Philippines."

Armament Talks with Argentine Ruled Out by State Department

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP) The State department doesn't want United States military or naval leaders to discuss armament questions with Argentina, it was learned today.

However, officials insisted that the department's opposition to such discussions had not come to an issue in connection with the South American tour of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

Reports from South America had stated that Halsey was barred by the department from visiting Buenos Aires, where he would presumably have conferred with Argentine government leaders.

In response to inquiries about this report, Lincoln White, department press officer, said today that Halsey's itinerary "was worked out by the State and Navy departments and both sides fully agreed on it."

Specifically, he told a questioner that Halsey never even asked whether he would or could go to Argentina.

The State department in general is opposed to such visits to Argentina, authorities said, because any ranking military or naval man going there would almost inevitably have to discuss the prospects for Argentine acquisition of American arms.

The department is intent upon making clear to the Buenos Aires government that the only way to get such arms is for the Argentines to rid themselves completely of Nazi persons and influences and legally adhere to various inter-American agreements.

The American government is advocating standardization of armaments throughout the hemisphere in connection with proposals for a long-term defense pact. However, legislation to permit such standardization has not yet been passed by Congress.

WALLACE FOR PUSHING LATIN AMERICA TRADE

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, said today he saw great possibilities for considerably expanded trade between Latin America and the United States, and hoped it would contribute to higher living standards throughout the hemisphere.

"If we have higher living standards we will have better industrial markets all around," Wallace declared in an interview.

He expressed belief some of the pre-war German and Japanese trade in Latin America will be taken over by the United States, while Latin-American countries themselves, he said, will build industries to take care of a substantial part of those supplies they obtained from Germany and Japan.

Secretary Wallace said the revival of the OPA in the United States would greatly protect Latin-American countries against internal inflation. An outspoken supporter of the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, he asserted it would also help expand United States-Latin-American trade.

"World trade as a whole will be helped," he said, "because the agreement enables Britain to remove some of the restrictions that prevailed during the period of exchange shortage."

He said he had plans to visit Mexico as the guest of President Avila Camacho early in September.

TRUMAN COMPLETES ECONOMIC SET-UP

Webb New Budget Director; Clark-Keyserling on Advisory Council.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) President Truman all but completed the administration's new economic high command set-up today with selection of James E. Webb as budget director and these other announcements:

1. Appointment of John Davidson Clark of the University of Nebraska and Leon H. Keyserling of the Federal Housing Agency as members of the three-man economic advisory council. The third member is to be named later.

2. Transfer of the functions of the Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by Chester Bowles, until Bowles resigned in the recent Congressional OPA fight, to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under John R. Steelman.

3. Plans to go outside OPA for the members of the new decontrol board, set up to give OPA instructions on where price ceilings may be imposed. The President said he was doing that to make sure the jury wouldn't be packed.

4. Assignment of George W. Taylor, former chairman of the old War Labor Board, as chairman of the OWMR advisory council.

Webb, from Oxford, N. C., and formerly an assistant to undersecretary of the Treasury O. Max Gardner, succeeds Harold D. Smith. Smith left the budget office to become vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Since Smith resigned Paul Appleby, assistant budget director, has been filling in.

Marine Corps Veteran

The 39-year-old Webb was a Marine Corps Major during the war. His work largely was with an aviation wing in training and in military organization and administration.

Webb came to government service last March with Gardner, his former law partner.

Born Oct. 7, 1907, in Cranville, N. C., where his father was superintendent of schools, he was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1928 with Phi Beta Kappa honors.

He studied law in spare time while working as a law clerk, then took a flight training course at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., and served a year on active duty as a Marine flier.

From 1932 to 1934 he was secretary to Rep. Edward W. Pou (D-NC), and studied law at night at George Washington University here. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1936.

From 1936 until well into the war he was successively personnel director, assistant to the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Vice President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company during that concern's war expansion.

Lauded by Warren

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren said today the Webb appointment "means that a highly capable man will fill this very important position. x x x His knowledge of the legislative branch, his fine business experience and equipment and his personality, should stand him in well for his difficult days ahead.

As Budget Director, Webb will be the White House's spokesman on fiscal affairs.

Truman Urges House to Speed Bill on Housing

Writes to Rayburn, Spence and McCormack Asking It Be Brought to Floor

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—President Truman today called on Democratic House leaders to spur action on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill providing for a long-range housing program.

The appeal was made in separate letters to Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas; the House majority leader, Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Representative Brent Spence, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Banking Committee.

The Senate passed the legislation several weeks ago. Housing Administrator Wilson W. Wyatt told reporters this week that "lobbying" has been effective in keeping the bill in the House committee.

Letter to Rayburn

President Truman's letter to Speaker Rayburn:

"Dear Sam:

"Representatives of groups have waited upon me and members of my Administration indorsing and urging the early passage of S. 1592, the general housing act of 1946, which is essential to provide houses at costs and rentals within the reach of the majority of veterans.

"On repeated occasions I have not only expressed myself as favorable to the legislation, but requested its speedy enactment. I have today written Chairman Spence of the House Banking and Currency Committee, urging the earliest practicable consideration of the measure.

"I trust that you will exert your very best efforts in bringing about immediate consideration of this legislation, which is so essential to the welfare of the veteran and housing generally."

Letter to McCormack

To Representative McCormack:

"Dear John:

"I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have today written to Chairman Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee, which I believe is self-explanatory.

"I urge you to exert your best

JUL 26 1946

JUL 26 1946

JUL 26 1946
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efforts to see that this legislation, vital to the veteran and housing generally, is given the earliest practicable consideration. Time is truly of the essence."

Letter to Spence:

To Chairman Spence:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

"I urge upon you and your committee the earliest practicable action on S. 1592, the general housing act of 1946, which is essential to the over?all housing program and particularly necessary at this time to make effective the veterans' emergency housing program.

"The veterans' emergency housing program involves two equally important tasks: (1) to expedite the production of building materials and finished homes, which is being done under the veterans' emergency housing act of 1946, and (2) to make sure that these houses are made available in sufficient volume at sales, prices or rentals which the majority of our veterans and their families can afford, which cannot be achieved without passage of S. 1592.

"It is my considered judgment that S. 1592 is urgently needed. I am confident that if this bill reaches the floor the Congress, recognizing the need and the equity of adequate housing for the veteran, will pass the bill in question.

"Time is of the essence. I therefore urge again the earliest practicable action on this matter by you and your committee."

Congress Honors Gen. Billy Mitchell

Votes Medal to Sister of Prophet of Air Power

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Congress paid belated tribute today to the late Brigadier General William Mitchell, better known as Billy Mitchell, prophet of air power who was court-martialed for his outspoken views.

The House passed and sent to President Truman a Senate-approved bill authorizing posthumous award of a special medal to the flyer's sister, Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The measure declares that the medal shall be presented to Mrs. Fladoes "in the name of the people of the United States . . . in recognition of his (Mitchell's) outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation."

General Mitchell was a controversial figure in this nation during the early twenties, because of his advocacy of a separate air force. He insisted that airplanes could sink warships—a contention that got him in hot water with the Navy. To prove his point, he got permission in 1920 to conduct tests against captured German vessels. The Army bombers sent a battleship and other vessels to the bottom.

Critics were quick to point out that the ships were stationary and the result wouldn't be the same in war. The controversy was only fanned by the experiments.

HART OPPOSES AAF MERGER CAMPAIGN

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Senator Hart (R.-Conn.) complained to the Senate today that President Truman had silenced naval officers' opposition to armed services merger plans but had not taken any action whatever about the Army Air Force propagandizing activities.

Hart, former commander of the American Asiatic fleet, told his colleagues in what he said would be his last major address as a member, that the Air Power League has been misrepresentative of the facts in working for a separate Army Air Force. The Connecticut Senator has announced his retirement at the end of this session.

He said the Navy fears that if unification is achieved under the present plan endorsed by President Truman, the Army and the Air Force, spread over the country, will always be in a stronger political position than the Navy.

Specifically protesting the merger plan to put control of all land based planes in the Army, Hart asserted:

"Despite any probable good will of the Army and an Air Force split off from the Army, the political position of those services will be used toward the disadvantage of the Navy," Hart said. "That disadvantage would be coupled with the other of being the numerical minority of one to two."

Leave-Pay Funds Getting Attention

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee signaled full steam ahead today on President Truman's request for $2,679,493,000 to pay enlisted men for unused furlough time.

While a Senate-House conference committee sought to decide whether the bill authorizing the terminal payments should provide for all cash or part in bonds, Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) called a meeting of the Appropriations Committee for tomorrow to approve the actual money.

Noting that without an appropriation measure the authorizing legislation wouldn't mean much, Cannon said: "We expect to have our bill ready for the House by Monday."

The President sent his request for the funds to the committee late yesterday.

He estimated that average payments would be $165, with a total of $1,183,068,000 for the Army, $736,130,000 for the Navy and $60,295,000 for the Coast Guard.

Of the full amount, Mr. Truman estimated $2,658,658,000 would be needed for actual payments and $20,835,000 for administrative expenses.

The President's request assumed that Congress would eventually enact the plan providing for payment in bonds of all amounts in excess of $50.

NAME GEN. BEIGHTLER FOR REGULAR ARMY JOB

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) President Truman today nominated Maj. Gen. Robert Sprague Beightler of the National Guard to be a brigadier general in the regular army of the United States.

Beightler is a native of Marysville, Ohio.

In a memorandum to the president of the Senate, the President said:

"Gen. Beightler's name is well known for his distinguished service as commander of the 37th Infantry Division in the Pacific. However special legislation will be necessary for his appointment as he is not a regular army officer.

"I hope you will arrange for the necessary modification of the law to meet this situation."

Senate Passes War Losses Bill

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—The Senate passed and sent to the White House today legislation authorizing government agencies to settle claims of war contractors for losses incurred through no

Officers Suspected In $50,000 Theft

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Two Army officers are under investigation in connection with the theft of $50,000 in gold coins in the Pacific Military Theater. This was disclosed by the War Department, which declined to give details.

"Additional facts will be released," Col. James R. Pierce of the Public Relations Bureau said, "just as soon as their release will not jeopardize the case."

Army Opens Jet Fighter School

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—The Army Air Forces has opened a pilot training course for jet fighter planes at Williams Field, Chandler, Ariz., the War Department announced today. War-experienced fighter pilots make up the first class training in the P-80 Lockheed Shooting Star.

ARMY MAY ALLOT C-54S TO AIR LINES

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Chairman James M. Landis of the Civil Aeronautics Board said today he is hopeful that something can be done about temporary assignment of Army C-24 transports to international airlines.

Landis declined, however, to make public a letter on the question from Secretary of War Patterson.

Use of Army planes was proposed in an emergency created by the grounding of all Lockheed Constellations pending determination of modifications to insure their airworthiness. The grounding was ordered after a Constellation crashed on a crew-training flight near Reading, Pa., July 10.

The Air Co-ordinating Committee, representing all Government departments and agencies concerned with flying, recommended last week that the Army make some of its Douglas Skymasters available, and that the CAB determine the needs of the three airlines involved and allocate the planes.

PRICE OF NEWSPRINT MAY RISE $6.80 A TON

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The future price of newsprint under the revived OPA was somewhat uncertain tonight, but one official said that an increase of at least $6.80 a ton seemed "logical."

For the time being, however, the ceiling has again become $67, the figure in effect before OPA was suspended.

An OPA official, who cannot be named, acknowledged that the situation was "tangled." He outlined it this way:

When price controls lapsed on July 1, OPA was considering an increase of $4 a ton over the $67 ceiling. Soon after controls lapsed, Canada revalued its dollar and raised the price $6.80 a ton, making it $73.80.

OPA's problem now is whether to grant $4, or to make the increase at least $6.80 to take account of the Canadian monetary move.

The decision rests with Paul Porter, OPA chief, who has not made known his attitude. Another official, however, said it seemed logical the increase would have to be at least $6.80, otherwise Canadian mills might halt shipments. Canada is the source of 75 per cent of this country's supply.

HOUSE BODY VOTES EXTENSION OF RFC

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—The House Banking Committee voted today to extend the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to June 30, 1947.

Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) told reporters they can be assured RFC will be continued further after that date. But, he said, a decision on a longer extension was deferred because of an understanding the committee would go into the legislation thoroughly next year.

The Senate has passed a bill prolonging RFC's life to June 30, 1952. When the House acts on the legislation approved by the Banking Committee, House and Senate conferees will seek a compromise on the differences.

Without an extension, the corporation would expire January 22, 1947.

The Banking Committee at the suggestion of the RFC put into its bill an amendment giving RFC authority to purchase loans guaranteed or insured under the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

'46 Issue Defined By Congresswoman

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Looking towards the November elections, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) declared today that this year's campaign issue is insurance of a lasting peace of "co-operation and accommodation."

Mrs. Douglas told the House that members returning home after congressional adjournment will be asked some "very searching questions" by constituents and that one of the chief ones will be: "What is the issue in this political campaign?"

Answering her own question, she said:

"The issue is peace, not peace at any price, but a peace for which we are willing to work and think and vote here at home and in the United Nations. It must be a peace, not of capitulation, which is no peace, but of co-operation and accommodation."

Declaring that the United States, through possession of the secret to the atomic bomb, has "the heaviest responsibility" for making a lasting peace, Mrs. Douglas said that "all other issues are part of, and affect, the big issue," and continued:

"Today, as we prepare to adjourn for five months, we have been too late with too little in preparing for peace. God grant us time to catch up when we come back, those who do come back. . . .

"Today, living on a planet that is small and getting smaller it is literally true that we must have a world full of peace or no world at all. Man's destiny demands it."

47 GI Brides-To-Be Detained On Liner To Raise $500 Bonds

San Francisco, July 25 (AP)—The bonds of matrimony (at $500 a bond) were strained pretty thin today for a half a hundred New Zealand brides-to-be. But everything turned out well.

Failure to have at hand $500 for bond to insure admittance to the United States—under a new immigration law — prompted the detention of the brides-to-be aboard the liner Mariposa upon arrival here to meet American servicemen fiances.

Few Have Required Money

The girls were pretty indignant—and tearful—when they were locked up in the liner's lounge while immigration officials, steamship company men, the Red Cross and assorted finances pondered the $500 headache.

But by midafternoon Red Cross and immigration authorities managed to rally aid, and tonight some of the girls already had gone down the gangplank into the arms of intended husbands.

Two days before their arrival, the girls were informed that it would be necessary to post a $500 bond before they could be admitted to this country. Most of them didn't have that much money.

The Red Cross, working in cooperation with the Immigration Service, notified each of the intended husbands of the requirement. They responded quickly.

Six hours after the Mariposa docked, arrangements had been made for bonds for 43 of the girls. The Red Cross said bonds for the remaining four were being arranged.

Bond Returnable

The $500 bond, returnable upon marriage within three months of arrival, is required under a new law which became effective June 29 The girls boarded the Mariposa on July 7 without knowledge of the new law.

"It's a dirty trick," said Joy Buckeridge, a small, good-looking brunette who's going to Union City, N.J., to marry Jack Pinajain.

Among the arrivals were June Hindmarsh, of Papakura, who is going to Glen Haven, Wis., to marry Dale Knapp, and Lalus Castle, of Aukland, en route to Atlanta, Ga., to marry Stephen Heybach.

The Mariposa also brought 151 brides and 75 children of American former service men, 71 army and navy personnel and 532 other passengers.

It was the Mariposa's last voyage under War Shipping Administration charter. The ship will be returned to her owners, the Matson Line, August 1.

JUL 26 1946

First UNRRA Fishing Boats Off For China

San Francisco, July 25 (AP)—The first convoy of purse seiners to sail from San Francisco Bay for China as part of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration's program of aid for that country, leaves today.

The vessels were listed as the Rose, Anne, Pacific Star, El Rey, Jackie Boy, St. Anthony and Joseph Baiestrieri, each manned by a crew of seven men.

Aleutians Navy Base Under Quarantine

Seattle, July 25 (A. P.).—A diphtheria quarantine of the Adak Island Navy Base in the Aleutians was reported yesterday from Alsaka Sea Frontier headquarters at Kodiak.

The quarantine was imposed after seven positive cases and thirteen suspected cases were diagnosed late last week, said the announcemnt, which added: "The situation is considered well under control."

TO MOON VIA ATOM

Chicago, July 25 (A. P.).—R. L. Farnsworth, president of the United States Rocket Society, says that Army Air Forces reports on the practicability of atomic energy for powering airplanes should result in rockets reaching the moon within the next two years.

Officials of the Army Air Forces in Washington this week reported that experiments aimed at powering airplanes with atomic energy had progressed to the point where the idea seemed practical.

Farnsworth today said that rocket enthusiasts "have known for years that atomic power was the answer to the fuel problem presented by the necessity of obtaining a speed of seven miles per second in order to escape the gravitational pull of the earth."

"Utilization of atomic power in planes will make planes of great size perfectly feasible," he said. "It also means that any means of locomotion can be powered in this manner. The next, and inevitable, step is the use of the atom to power interplanetary rockets. You should see a rocket on the moon within two years, if not sooner."

Donovan Urges World Intelligence

Utica, July 25 (A. P.).—World intelligence should be the first line of defense, says Major-Gen. William J. Donovan, who directed the United States Office of Strategic Services in world war II.

Donovan told the annual conference of the New York State Association of Police Chiefs last night that "in these days of atomic energy and biological warfare" the real question was not how or where, but when war might come.

"No policy is better than the information on which it is based," he said.

3 Transports Bringing 3,500 Vets To Frisco

[By the Associated Press]

Three transports are scheduled to arrive at San Francisco today with more than 3,500 service personnel. No troopships are scheduled to dock at other United States ports.

Ships arriving:

At San Francisco — President Hayes, from Pearl Harbor, 1,017 navy, 129 Marines; Talladego (APA 208) from Tsingtao, 1,829 navy; Mariposa, from Australia and Pearl Harbor, 23 navy, 58 army.

"JEWISH PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT ALL OVER THE WORLD WOULD HAVE TO REGARD SUCH A STEP AS A REVERSAL OF POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES". DR. GOLDMAN'S LETTER CONCLUDED.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID INVITATIONS WERE ISSUED TODAY TO THE ARAB LEAGUE STATES OF EGYPT, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON AND SAUDI ARABIA TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES.

"OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES INCLUDING ARABS AND JEWS IN PALESTINE" ALSO WILL BE INVITED, THE INFORMANT SAID, BUT THE NAMES OF THESE HAVE NOT BEEN DECIDED UPON.

NO DATE HAS BEEN FIXED, BUT THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS HOPED THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY CONVENES SEPT. 23 IN NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL BE INVITED TO SEND OBSERVERS TO THE CONFERENCE, HE ADDED.

JUL 26 1946

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED ASSERTIONS BY ARAB INFORMATION IN LONDON THAT BRITAIN WAS EXERTING ALL POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON AMERICA IN AN EFFORT TO SELL A PLAN TO SPLIT PALESTINE INTO COMMUNAL UNITS OF ARABS AND JEWS. ADD LDN (PALESTINE) XXX negotiations

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED PRIVATELY THAT RECENT VIOLENCE IN THE HOLY LAND HAD CONVINCED BRITAIN THERE WAS NO HOPE OF ESTABLISHING A PEACEFUL STATE IN WHICH NEITHER JEWS NOR ARABS WOULD DOMINATE.

(Pattie)

THE BRITISH WERE SAID TO BE STRIVING TO WIN AMERICAN ACCEPTANCE OF A "HALF-WAY HOUSE" IN WHICH PALESTINE WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO JEWISH AND ARAB AREAS SIMILAR TO AMERICAN COUNTIES.

UNDER THE REPORTED PLAN, EACH COMMUNAL UNIT WOULD HAVE LOCAL AUTONOMY, EXCEPT WHERE GENERAL CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES OF DEFENSE REQUIRED GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE MANDATORY POWER.

THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LNDON, MEANWHILE, S

NIGHT

THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LONDON, MEANWHILE, SAID IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS IN LONDON, BUT EXPLAINED THAT THE AGENCY'S EXECUTIVE--MEETING IN PARIS NEXT MONDAY--WOULD DECIDE ON ALTERNATIVE POLICIES WHICH MIGHT APPLY ACCORDING TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

THE JEWISH VIEW WAS REPRESENTED AS BEING THAT THE HUMAN PROBLEM OF SETTLING 100,000 JEWISH REFUGEES WAS PARAMOUNT, AND AFTER THIS WAS DONE IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO HOLD DISCUSSIONS AMONG JEWS, ARABS AND BRITISH FOR AN AMICABLE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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THERE STILL WAS NO COMMENT FROM LEADERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY ON YESTERDAY'S BRITISH WHITE PAPER, WHICH ACCUSED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE OF HAVING PROVIDED LIAISON FOR UNDERGROUND MILITARY GROUPS IN PALESTINE AND HAVING GIVEN AUTHORITY FOR ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

A. ABRAHAMSON, SPOKESMAN FOR THE FORMER NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, HOWEVER, ACCUSED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF "DISHONESTY" IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUANCE OF THE WHITE PAPER.

REFERRING TO DOCUMENTS CITED IN THE WHITE PAPER AS "EVIDENCE" THAT WORLD JEWISH LEADERS WERE INVOLVED IN RECENT OUTBREAKS IN THE HOLY LAND, ABRAHAMSON DECLARED, "IT WOULD SEEM TO US THAT THE WHITE PAPER COMES LIKE A DAMP SQUIB AFTER THE SENSATIONS THAT WERE PROMISED. IN ANY CASE, IT COMPRISES INTERPRETED CABLES AND THE PUBLIC IS NOT GIVEN OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THE ORIGINALS."

ABRAHAMSON, MEMBER OF THE WORLD EXECUTIVE OF THE REVISIONIST BRANCH OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, FORMERLY THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, AND EDITOR OF THE JEWISH STANDARD, MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW.

"IT IS SIGNIFICANT ALL THE ALLEGED CABLES QUOTED ARE MESSAGES SAID TO HAVE PASSED BETWEEN LONDON AND JERUSALEM, WHERE THE BRITISH ARE IN CONTROL AND WHERE NO ONE ELSE CAN HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF CHECKING UP," ABRAHAMSON ADDED. ADD LON (Palestine) XXX settlement

DAY

"IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PUBLISH A REALLY SENSATIONAL WHITE PAPER," HE DECLARED, "WE WOULD SUGGEST IT OPEN UP ITS FILES RELATING TO THE 'ESCAPE OF THE MUFTI, ITS RELATIONS WITH THE ARAB LEAGUE, ITS FINANCIAL AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH TRANSJORDAN AND THE MANNER IN WHICH EVIDENCE WAS CONCOCTED BY THE PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION FOR PRESENTATION TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE."

ABRAHAMSON SAID, "THERE WAS NO NECESSITY FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO MAKE A GREAT MYSTERY ABOUT THE SO-CALLED DOCUMENTS."

"THE GOVERNMENT," HE DECLARED, "KNEW ALL ABOUT THE HAGANAH (JEWISH UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION MENTIONED IN THE WHITE PAPER) AS THE WAR OFFICE HAD CARRIED OUT THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE WAR IN ITS INTELLIGENCE AND ASSOCIATED WITH IT IN

"IT HAD PROVIDED IT WITH ARMS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TRAINING AND HAD USED BODIES OF HAGANAH MEN FOR CARRYING OUT MILITARY AND OTHER MISSIONS IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND

"THE SAME APPLIES TO ISSUE ZVAI LEUMI, WHICH HAD CARRIED OUT MISSIONS FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR. IT IS THEREFORE DISHONEST TO MAKE IT APPEAR AS A NEW AND SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY."

JUL 26 1946

Jerusalem, July 25-(AP)-Richard Mowrer, New York Post reporter injured in the bombing Monday of the King David hotel, underwent a minor operation on his right knee today and was reported "considerably improved."

Mowrer's thigh was fractured and the lower part of the limb was lacerated by debris falling from the hotel which houses offices of the Palestine government and the British army.

Col. R. A. Quist, commandant of the British Army 16th general hospital where Mowrer is recuperating, personally operated on the writer. He said the operation was necessary "only to make sure the wound was thoroughly clean and that there was no danger of infection."

The Colonel estimated Mowrer would be in condition for removal to the Hadassah hospital "in five ~~mm~~ or six days." Presently, it is safer to keep Mowrer at the army hospital until the wound starts healing properly, Col. Quist said.

JUL 26 1946

The Hadassah hospital is only a few hundred yards away and on the same Mount Scopus overlooking Jerusalem. A room has been reserved and is ready there for Mowrer.

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JUL 26 1946

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IN TEL AVIV THE NEWSPAPER HADASHOUT HAAREV DECLARED THERE NEVER
AD BEEN ANY AGREEMENT AMONG HAGANA, THE LARGEST JEWISH UNDERGROUND,
ND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STEM GROUP. IT SAID HAGANA OPPOSED
Y ACTION WHICH MIGHT CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE.
THE PAPER IS THE EVENING EDITION OF DAVAR, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE JEWISH LABOR PARTY WHICH OFTEN MIRRORS JEWISH AGENCY VIEWS.
THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY DEMANDED THAT BRITAIN PROVE
E AUTHENTICITY OF TELEGRAMS WHICH THE BRITISH CLAIMED SHOWED
/IDENCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AGENCY AND UNDERGROUND GROUPS.
"NOT A SINGLE ONE OF THE ALLEGED TELEGRAMS EMANATED FROM THE
EWISH AGENCY IN PALESTINE," HE DECLARED. "THE JEWISH AGENCY,
HICH CANNOT VOUCH FOR THE AUTHENTICITY OF THESE ALLEGED TELEGRAMS,
HALLENGES THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PROVE THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY
AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR COMPOSITION, AUTHORIZATION, OR DISPATCH.
HE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IS GIVING CAREFUL STUDY TO THIS
URIOUS COLLECTION OF ALLEGED TELEGRAMS, BROADCASTS AND PUBLICATIONS."
DR. HUSSEIN EL KHALIDI, SECRETARY OF THE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
ECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT "THE JEWISH AGENCY AND ALL IT STANDS
OR MUST GO. IT IS HIGH TIME THAT IT BECAME AN UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION."
KHALIDI RECALLED THAT THE BRITISH DISSOLVED THE ARAB HIGHER
OMMITTEE, ARRESTING OR DEPORTING MANY OF ITS MEMBERS, AFTER THE
SSASSINATION OF A DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IN 1937.
(MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LONDON DENIED RECEIVING ANY OF
THE TELEGRAMS BUT ADDED "BEFORE ENTERING INTO THE MATTER FURTHER,
JEWISH AGENCY, WILL HAVE TO CONSULT THEIR COLLEAGUES IN PALESTINE,
(A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT KNEW ALL
CCUSED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF "DISHONESTY" IN CONNECTION WITH
SSUANCE OF THE WHITE PAPER. HE DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT MUST GOVERN,
OME OF WHOM ARE STILL UNDER DETENTION."
(ARAB SOURCES IN LONDON, MEANWHILE, SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
AS EXERTING ALL OSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON AMERICA IN AN EFFORT TO SELL
PLAN TO SPLIT PALESTINE INTO COMMUNAL UNITS OF JEWS AND ARABS.)
THE WAR OFFICE HAD COOPERATED WITH IT IN THE WHOLE
PERIOD OF THE WAR."
THERE WERE REPORTS OF SHOOTINGS IN TEL-AVIV, AND OF A BOMBING IN
HAIFA. ANOTHER REPORT SAID AN ARAB LEGION P[illegible] HAD BEEN ATTACKED.
LAST NIGHT THE BRITISH NAVY'S NIGHT GUNNER PRACTICE OFF THE COAST SET
OFF RUMORS OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY.
TWO SENTRIES FIRED AT EACH OTHER IN THE DARK LAST NIGHT AND
THE WHOLE NORTH END OF PALESTINE BUZZED IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES WITH
RUMORS THAT CIVIL WAR HAD STARTED.
SOLDIERS CONTINUED TO DIG THROUGH A SLOWLY DIMINISHING PILE OF
RUBBLE AT THE KING DAVID HOTEL. THE INJURED LIST WAS STILL AT
47 IN THE HOSPITALS, AND MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS GAVE UP HOPE
THAT ANY VICTIMS WERE STILL ALIVE IN THE RUBBLE.
RQ320PED

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-MINISTER OF FOOD JOHN STRACHEY ANNOUNCED TODAY AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR BRITISH PURCHASE OF 600,000,000 BUSHELS OF CANADIAN WHEAT DURING THE FOUR YEARS BEGINNING AUGUST 1. THE PRICE, DURING THE FIRST YEAR, THE FOOD MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WILL BE 30 PER CENT BELOW CURRENT PRICES IN THE UNITED STTE

ND CHEAPER STIV

STATES AND CHEAPER STILL THAN OPEN MARKET PRICES IN THE ARGENTINE. PRICES TO BE PAID DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WILL BE FIXED AT $1.55 PER BUSHEL.

A MINIMUM PRICE OF $1.25 PER BUSHEL IS GUARANTEED FOR THE THIRD YEAR. THE ACTUAL PRICE TO BE NEGOTIATED BY DECEMBER 31, 1947.

THE PRICE FOR THE FOURTH YEAR, ALSO TO BE NEGOTIATED, WILL BE A MINIMUM OF $1.00 PER BUSHEL.

JUL 26 1946

THERE WERE CHEERS WHEN STRACHEY SAID THE AGREEMENT ENSURES SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF WHEAT DURING THE EXPECTED SHORTAGE AT A PRICE BELOW THE FREE MARKET.

STRACHEY SAID "THE AGREEMENT IN ITSELF HAS NO DIRECT BEARING ON THE DURATION OF BREAD RATIONING. THAT IS MUCH MORE A QUESTION OF THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE CANADIAN AND OTHER CROPS WHICH WE WILL KNOW IN A FEW WEEKS NOW."

THE WHEAT, HE ADDED, WILL BE PAID FOR IN CANADIAN DOLLARS AND NO PART OF THE AMERICAN LOAN WILL BE USED TO FINANCE THE PURCHASES.

SW1212PED

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS SHORTLY WILL REQUEST THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION TO PERMIT SHARPLY-INCREASED MANUFACTURE OF JAPANESE TEXTILES FOR EXPORT TO MALAYA AND THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

QUALIFIED SOURCES, IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH RUBBER, TEA AND TIN PRODUCTION, SAY TEXTILES RANK SECOND ONLY TO FOOD AS THE DESPERATE NEED OF FAR EASTERN WORKERS; AND THAT JAPANESE PRODUCTION IS VITAL.

DUTCH SOURCES SAY PEACETIME CONSUMPTION OF INEXPENSIVE TEXTILES TOTALLED 670,000,000 YARDS A YEAR IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ALONE, AND ESTIMATE THAT SOME 750,000,000 YARDS WOULD BE CONSUMED IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS IF IT WERE AVAILABLE.

MOST OF THE N.E.I. PURCHASES OF TEXTILES CAME FROM JAPAN BEFORE THE WAR, BUT THE DUTCH NOW SAY THEY MUST BUY WHEREVER TEXTILES CAN BE FOUND.

AN EQUALLY URGENT NEED IS REPORTED FROM BRITISH AREAS OF THE FAR EAST, WHERE SCARCITY OF BOTH TEXTILES AND RICE HAVE SENT LIVING COSTS SKYROCKETING, AND THROWN WAGE SCALES OUT OF BALANCE.

A QUALIFIED BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID INCREASED PRODUCTION BY JAPANESE MILLS WAS DESIRABLE ON TWO COUNTS--FIRST TO GET BADLY NEEDED MATERIAL, AND SECOND AS A SOURCE OF REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

THIS SOURCE SAID IT WAS NOT A CHOICE BETWEEN HIGH-COST AND LOW-COST TEXTILES, BUT BETWEEN LOW-COST TEXTILES AND NONE AT ALL. NATIVE WORKERS, HE EXPLAINED, CANNOT AFFORD HIGH-COST TEXTILES; AND TO RAISE WAGES TO MEET WESTERN PRODUCTION COSTS WOULD MEAN COMPLETE DISLOCATION OF PRICES ON FAR EASTERN RUBBER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

BOTH BRITISH AND DUTCH REPORT THAT PRODUCTION COSTS NOW ARE FROM TWO TO THREE TIMES ABOVE PREWAR FIGURES, AND ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN SO INDEFINITELY AND TEXTILES EVEN LOWER LEVELS.

JUL 26 1946

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT JOSE GIRAL OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT MET WITH A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LAST NIGHT AND INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT PLANS HAD BEEN COMPLETED FOR ORGANIZATION ON JULY 31 OF A BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO SEEK RECOGNITION FOR THE GIRAL REGIME.

GIRAL DECLINED ANY COMMENT ON THE MEETING, BUT OTHER SOURCES SAID THE GROUP WOULD MAKE A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK OF ITS AIMS TO INFLUENCE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW RECOGNITION FROM GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO AND RECOGNIZE THE GIRAL GOVERNMENT AS INTERIM AUTHORITY FOR SPAIN.

NAMES OF THE BRITISH MP'S ATTENDING WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

G929AED

ROBERT BOOTHBY, A CONSERVATIVE, DECLARED:

"ALTHOUGH THE DEALS (OF THE ALLIES) HAVE BEEN VERY FEW IT IS BETTER TO HAVE NO DEALS AT ALL THAN TO HAVE DIRTY DEALS, AND I SAY THAT THIS DEAL WITH THE SOUTH TYROL IS A DIRTY ONE."

BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE THAT "THE SITUATION IS VERY DELICATE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT" AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW "WHETHER EASTERN AUSTRIA MAY EVEN BE CUT OFF." HE SAID AUSTRIA HAD NOT YET ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE. ADD LON (BEVIN) X XX WAR

IN A BRIEF REFERENCE TO TRIESTE, BEVIN DECLARED THAT "LOOKING 20 YEARS AHEAD" HE FORESAW A POSSIBLE "GREAT ECONOMIC UNIFICATION" IN THE AREA DEMANDED BY BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA AND HENCE FELT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD BEEN WISE IN DECIDING TO INTERNATIONALIZE THE CITY.

WO1 2PED

By Robert Wilson

Paris, July 25--(AP)--French sources said tonight upward of 1,500 delegates were expected to participate in the general European peace conference opening in Luxembourg Palace next Monday.

Informants busy with arrangements for the delegates said nearly all the 21 nations had swelled their delegations to double the 750 persons which

JUL 26 1946

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were first expected.

Russia, it appears, will have the largest mission, about 300; The United States delegation will number about 200, the french said, while yugoslavia will bring 170 delegates and czechoslovakia 60.

The French have tentatively set the opening of the conference for 3 p.m. monday when 17 nations will be given the opportunity to be heard on the draft treaties prepared by the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

The first plenary session will be opened with a welcome address by French President Georges Bidault. French sources said they expected the first clash of the conference immediately after Bidault's speech when the delegates prepare to elect a [redacted] president.

JUL 26 1946

The four-power foreign ministers council favor rotation of the presidency among their four countries, but the invited nations are expected to demand either that a permanent president be elected or the position be rotated among all member nations of the conference.

The French said they expected a minimum of 12 plenary sessions, many of which will be given over to opening remarks by leaders of all the delegations during the first days of the parley.

Other immediate subjects of discussion will be to decide if and when [redacted] countries--Italy, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria--will be invited to the conference.

Romania, hungary, finland and bulgaria--will be invited to the conference. The requests of other countries for participation--Turkey, Mexico, Egypt, Albania and Luxemburg--will also be taken up.

French sources said they expected a bitter fight to develop over whether a two-thirds majority or a simple majority vote shall govern

conference decisions.

Because the session hall will only be able to seat 314 persons, the french said each country would be limited to 10 delegates during the full sessions.

JUL 26 1946

-jap412pm wilson 1755 [redacted] 4th

BERLIN, JULY 25--(AP)--THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TODAY ORDERED A GERMAN-WIDE CENSUS STARTING OCT. 30 TO DETERMINE THE POPULATION AND GET PERTINENT STATISTICS ON FAMILY LIFE, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONS AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS. PRESENT ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION USED BY THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS AS A WORKING BASIS IS 66,000,000.

MC 445PED JULY 25 KASISCHKES 01600 APL

NUERNBERG, JULY 25-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON WAS EXPECTED TO OPEN PROSECUTION SUMMATIONS SOME TIME TODAY AGAINST 22 TOP-RANKING NAZIS WHO HAVE BEEN ON TRIAL FOR EIGHT MONTHS ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES BEFORE THE FOUR-POWER INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

ATTORNEYS FOR HANS FRITZSCHE, FORMER DEPUTY PROPAGANDA MINISTER, AND RUDOLF HESS, ONCE ADOLF HITLER'S DEPUTY, WERE SLATED TO CONCLUDE THE DEFENSE SUMMATIONS DURING THE DAY.

THE ORIGINAL SUMMATION WHICH DR. ALFRED SEIDL, ATTORNEY FOR HESS, INTENDED TO PRESENT WAS REJECTED BY THE TRIBUNAL AS A MERE ATTACK ON THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND NOT RELEVANT TO THE TRIAL.

JR707AED

JUL 26 1946

NUERNBERG, JULY 25--(AP)--THE OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD MAKE AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENT BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN WHICH SEVERAL STUDENTS HAVE CHARGED IS IN DANGER OF BECOMING NAZI-DOMINATED.

MC 705PED JULY 25 HOENFIELDS 01545APL

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 25--(AP)--SEVERAL WITNESSES WILL BE BROUGHT TO GERMANY SOON FROM THE UNITED STATES TO TESTIFY FOR THE ARMY IN ITS PROSECUTION OF THE KRONBERG JEWEL THEFT TRIALS EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

CAPT. HAROLD A. CHASE OF SALINA, KANS., WHO IS DRAFTING COURT-MARTIAL CHARGES AGAINST THREE OFFICERS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT SAID THAT BETWEEN FOUR AND NINE WITNESSES WOULD LEAVE SHORTLY FOR GERMANY, PROBABLY BY AIR. THE NAMES OF THESE WITNESSES WERE WITHHELD.

THE PROSECUTION HAS NOT YET ANNOUNCED WHAT CHARGES ARE TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST THE OFFICERS, COL. JACK W. DURANT OF CHICAGO, ILL., HIS WAC CAPTAIN WIFE AND MAJ. DAVID F. WATSON OF BURLINGAME, CALIF. CHASE SAID, "IF EVERYTHING GOES ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE, THE CASE MAY START WITHIN TWO WEEKS."

WDS52AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 25--(AP)--PVTS DON E. AUSTIN, BRX 541, LENOIR, N. C., AND WILLIAM FRAPPIER, WINDHAM, CONN., WERE KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT, THE THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MC 711PED JULY 25 DELUCES 02215APL

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JUL 26 1946

FOLLOW WARSAW

FRANKFURT, JULY 25-(AP)-A POLISH CONSULTANT TO U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY DESCRIBED AS "ABSOLUTELY FALSE" WARSAW CHARGES THAT TERRORISM IN POLAND WAS BEING FINANCED AND DIRECTED FROM REGENSBURG IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE POLISH OFFICER SAID THAT IN MAY, 1945, THERE WERE 900 MEMBERS OF THE NSZ (UNDERGROUND ARMED FORCES OF POLAND) IN A REGENSBURG DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP, BUT THAT THEY HAD ALL DISPERSED.

"THE CHARGES COULD HAVE BEEN TRUE AT THE END OF THE WAR, BUT NOT NOW," HE SAID, ADDING THAT SOME MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND GROUP HAD "GONE SOUTH AND PROBABLY JOINED GEN.ANDERS ARMY IN ITALY." OTHERS WERE HIRED AS LABORERS IN THE POLISH LABOR COMPANIES USED BY THE U.S.ARMY AND SOME WENT TO OTHER DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS, HE SAID.

THE ARMY'S DISPLACED PERSONS BRANCH SAID THERE WERE TWO DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS AT REGENSBURG WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 6,600, OF WHOM 5,300 WERE DESCRIBED AS "OLIH OR ON POLISH OR

JUL 26 1946

5,300 WERE DESCRIBED AS "POLISH OR OF POLISH ORIGIN."

THE POLISH CONSULTANT SAID THE 5,300 PLES NOW IN REGENSBURG WERE NOT KNOWN TO BE MEMBERS OF ANY UNDERGROUND GROUP, BUT WERE AWAITING REPATRIATION.

RO1223PED

THE DEFENSE WITNESSES REQUESTED BY THE COURT ARE: LT.COL. GUSTAV BACHRACH OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FORMER COMMANDER OF TROOPS AT ADD BAD NAUHEIM (LICHFIELD) XXX PROCTOR LICHFIELD; LT.COL. MARCELLUS A.WALKER OF PARIS, TEX., FORMER POST SURGEON; MAJ. LEO BRAKE (ADDRESS UNKNOWN HERE), COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 44TH BATTALION WHICH INCLUDED ROBERTSON'S COMPANY; LT. WILLIAM Z.WEAR OF ORRVILLE, OHIO, AND ROY V.MILLER OF WEST CHESTER, OHIO, 316TH COMPANY OFFICERS; WILLIAM E.WEBB OF BUFFALO, MO., FORMER FIRST SERGEANT OF THE COMPANY; AND SGT.HORACE M.LONG OF TOPEKA, KAS., FORMER COMPANY CLERK.

JPAEX906AED

NAPLES, JULY 25-(AP)-LABOR STRIFE ERUPTED IN SOUTHERN ITALY YESTERDAY WITH THE CALLING OF GENERAL STRIKES IN THE PROVINCES OF APULIA AND TARANTO. AT BARLETTA, THE MAJOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIC COUNCIL RESIGNED FOLLOWING A GENERAL STRIKE CALL.

STRIKERS SET FIRE TO THE CIVIC HALL AT PORTO IMPERIALE, WHILE AT CERIGNOLA AN ARMED MOB PREVENTED PEASANTS FROM GOING INTO THE FIELDS TO WORK.

PRAGUE, JULY 25--(AP)--A MASS TRIAL OF 750 PERSONS, CHARGED WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN AIDING HUNGARY ANNEX THE KOSICE AREA, OPENS TOMORROW IN THE PEOPLES' COURT AT KOSICE IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA. MOST OF THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE WAR WERE SLOVAKS OF HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY.

HC 729PED JULY 25 STEINKOPFS 01130APL

(Budapest, July 25-(ap)-Maj. Gen. Jeno Tombor, 66, Hungarian minister of war, died last night of a heart attack. He was sentenced to death in 1919 for having served as chief of staff of the Hungarian Red Army, but later was freed.

fbg1230aed/// gulms 0154S/ apl

Night Lead Turkish

JUL 26 1946

By Edwin B. Greenwald

Istanbul, July 25--(ap)--The military commander of Istanbul ordered the indefinite suspension of two morning newspapers today shortly after issuing a proclamation warning that the Turkish Army would not tolerate publications which disturbed the "tranquility of the public."

Simultaneously, word was received from Izmir that possibly 100,000 persons were expected to attend a mass meeting there tonight in protest against the announced results of Sunday's national election--the first in the history of the Turkish Republic in which opposition parties were allowed to participate.

One of the suspended papers was the long-established Yeni Sabah, publiches by Cemalettin Saracoglu, while the other was the newly-founded Gerchek.

Both opposed the people's [redacted] party in the election and published a statement by Jelal Bayar, leader of the [redacted] opposition Democratic Party, accusing President Ismet Inonu's government of irregularities in the election.

The People's Party supports the government.

There was no [redacted] comment from the military, but a notice to Yeni Sabah said the paper had trespassed the directive of the military commander., Gen. Asim Tinaztepe.

Sofia, July 24 (delayed)--(ap)--Speaker Vassil Kolarov told the Bulgarian Parliament today that opposition parties will have the same freedom as the fatherland front parties in the forthcoming elections for a constituent assembly.

Reporting on conversations he had in Paris with U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Kolarov said:

"The main reason for the new existing conditions between our countries is Bulgaria's regime which, according to Byrnes and Bevin, does

JUL 26 1946

30.24-4387

not give political rights to many Bulgarian citizens, suppresses freedom of the press and persecutes political opponents for their political conceptions."

[redacted] Kolarov said he was convinced Byrnes and Bevin would be pleased if the coming assembly elections were held in a truly free way.

(On July 19 the State Department in Washington disclosed that Byrnes had received assurances that Bulgaria would hold "free and open elections" within three months).

apl/Misheva 01920/files/tho/81lp

TRIESTE, JULY 25--(AP)--HENRI PIERRE MARET, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE PARIS SOCIALIST PARTY PAPER "CITE SOIR," WAS PREVENTED FROM LEAVING TRIESTE TODAY BY CIVIL POLICE AND CHARGED WITH HAVING ENTERED [redacted] WITHOUT REQUIRED DOCUMENTS.

HE HAD BEEN IN [redacted] THE VENEZIA GIULIA AREA FOR TWO WEEKS WRITING A SERIES OF ARTICLES. MARET PROTESTED THE POLICE ACTION TO ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES, SAYING THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN ASKED FOR [redacted] CREDENTIALS WHEN HE ENTERED.

MC 526PED JULY 25 0195OAPL

CAIRO, JULY 25--(AP)--THREE LETTERS THREATENING ASSASSINATION IF HE SIGNS THE TREATY NOW BEING NEGOTIATED WITH GREAT BRITAIN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY PRIME MINISTER [redacted] SIDKY PASHA, POLICE SOURCES SAID, THE PRIME MINISTER'S BODY GUARD HAS BEEN INCREASED.

MC 520PED JULY 25 0195SAPL

CAIRO, JULY 25--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA TOLD THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TONIGHT THAT THE [redacted] ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY HAD AGREED TO INSTALL ITS [redacted] OIL PIPE LINE TERMINUS IN EGYPT INSTEAD OF PALESTINE.

MC 732PED JULY 25 0224OAPL

NIGHT LEAD MARINES

TIENTSIN, CHINA, JULY 25--(AP)--TENSION IN THE NORTH OF CHINA WAS EASED TODAY BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAPTURED JULY 13 BY ARMED CHINESE-COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN RELEASED UNHARMED.

THE MARINE COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE MARINES HAD BEEN SEIZED BY COMMUNISTS.

THE LEATHERNECKS WERE CAPTURED AT A SMALL VILLAGE SOUTHWEST OF CHINWANGTAO WHERE THEY HAD GONE FOR ICE.

GM811PCS

SHANGHAI, JULY 25-(AP)-AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST ANY CHINESE COMMUNIST CROSSING OF THE LOWER YANGTZE RIVER FROM THE NORTH, THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS INSTITUTED PATROLS OF ARMORED TRAINS AND INCREASED RAILWAY GUARDS.

BANGKOK, JULY 25-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER DIREK CHAYANAM ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DELEGATION BEING SENT TO NEW YORK TO PRESENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SIAM'S SIDE OF HER FRONTIER DISPUTE WITH INDOCHINA ALSO WILL FORMALLY PRESENT THIS NATION'S APPLICATION FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP.

THE DELEGATION IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART JULY 28.

JR458AED

TOKYO,JULY 25-(AP)-THREE TO FIVE PERCENT OF THE 9,000 BOMBING BALLOONS LAUNCHED BY THE JAPANESE FROM THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU DURING THE WAR ARE KNOWN TO HAVE REACHED THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, MAJ.GEN.H.J.CASEY SAID TODAY.

GENERAL CASEY, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, SAID MANY LANDED IN REMOTE PLACES AND MAY NEVER BE FOUND.

JAPAN'S FREE BALLOON CAMPAIGN BECAME INEFFECTUAL BECAUSE OF B-29 DESTRUCTION OF HYDROGEN PRODUCING FACILITIES. WHEN THE JAPANESE DECIDED THE MISSILES WERE NOT SO EFFECTIVE AS THEY HAD HOPED, THEY ABANDONED THE PROGRAM ALTOGETHER.

CASEY SAID THE JAPANESE DEVELOPED FREE BALLOONS AS BOMB CARRIERS AS FAR BACK AS 1933. PRODUCTION WAS INTENSIFIED AFTER THE DOOLITTLE RAID ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND IN APRIL, 1942.

DS436APS NM

TOKYO,JULY 25-(AP)-THE BUDGET SUBMITTED TO THE JAPANESE DIET YESTERDAY IS "WITHOUT OBJECTION FROM SCAP (SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID TODAY. BUT WALTER K.LECOUNT, FINANCE CHIEF OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, SAID THAT HEADQUARTERS RESERVED THE RIGHT TO PROHIBIT ANY EXPENDITURES "INCONSISTENT WITH OCCUPATION POLICIES." #

TOKYO,JULY 25-(AP)-HIDEO YAMAMAIN, JAPANESE NATIONAL [illegible] LABOR LEADER, TOLD THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI TODAY THAT A "SMALL GROUP OF DICTATOR ELEMENTS" IS INFLUENCING SOME UNIONS IN JAPAN AND THAT THE COUNTRY DOES NOT NEED A "PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION OF THE SOVIET PATTERN." HE WARNED THAT UNLESS THE UNIONS ACHIEVE SOLIDARITY THEY "WOULD BE SWEPT AWAY BY A CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE THAT HAS JUST STARTED."

DS406APS

TOKYO,JULY 25-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE BIG TOKYO NEWSPAPERS AND THE KYODO NATION-WIDE NEWS AGENCY MET WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR TONIGHT AND EXPRESSED THEIR THANKS FOR HIS CONDUCT OF THE OCCUPATION.

DS649APS NM

BEFORE THE WAR JAPAN EXPORTED 2,500,000,000 YARDS OF COTTON FABRIC ANNUALLY, BUT THE ENTRY OF INDIA, MEXICO AND BRAZIL INTO WORLD MARKETS AND THE WARTIME APPEARANCE OF UNITED STATES PRODUCERS PROBABLY WILL PREVENT JAPAN FROM ATTAINING HER FORMER SUPREMACY IN THIS FIELD.

DS434APS ADD TOKYO (EXPORT) XXX EXPORT

MANILA,JULY 25-(AP)-THE MAYOR OF KABUKUKAN, ON THE ISLAND OF SULU IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FIVE MORO PIRATES, WHO HAVE BEEN PREYING ON INTER-ISLAND VESSELS, WERE CAPTURED WHEN LURED INTO A RAID ON A FIGHTING PRAU DISGUISED TO LOOK LIKE A TRADER. #

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE EMPLOYES HAD BEEN TOLD THEY WOULD PAY PHILIPPINE INCOME TAXES BUT FOUND THEY WERE SUBJECT TO THE HIGHER UNITED STATES TAXES INSTEAD.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HOUSING WAS NOT YET READY BUT SAID FACILITIES MET THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACTS AND THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT PROMISES RECRUITING AGENTS MAY HAVE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. ADD MANILA (Living conditions) XXX hours

DS548APS

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, JULY 25--(AP)--U.S. NAVY

United States

HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THE ~~U.S.~~ SUBMARINE ARGONAUT ~~[illegible]~~

DAMAGED HER PERISCOPE A FEW DAYS AGO WHILE SUBMERGING. PRESUMABLY THE

PERISCOPE STRUCK AN UNDERWATER OBJECT, HEADQUARTERS SAID THE ACCIDENT WAS

MINOR. AND

JUL 26 1946

BAQ 01320 CCC 340P

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI, THURSDAY, JULY 25-(AP)-THE ROARING BLAST OF AN ATOMIC BOMB, EXPLODED UNDERWATER FOR THE FIRST TIME, SANK THE GREAT BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS AND TWO SMALLER CRAFT IN BREATHLESS MOMENTS TODAY AND DEALT MORTAL WOUNDS TO THE GIGANTIC AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA.

THE SARATOGA WENT DOWN MORE THAN SEVEN HOURS AFTER THE EXPLOSION, CHURNING THE WATER ANEW AS HER BULKHEADS COLLAPSED SLOWLY, ONE BY ONE.

AN OFFICIAL NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID THE BUOYS OF FIVE OF THE SIX SUBMERGED SUBMARINES IN THE TEST FLEET INDICATED THEY WERE RESTING ON THE BOTTOM, BUT IT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED IF THEY WERE CRUSHED OR HAD MERELY SETTLED BECAUSE THEIR AIR LINES WERE DAMAGED.

(BROADCASTS FROM THE SCENE SAID THE SARATOGA TOOK HER FINAL PLUNGE MORE THAN SEVEN HOURS AFTER THE BOMB EXPLODED AT 8:35 A.M., THURSDAY, BIKINI TIME--(4:35 P.M., WEDNESDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

THE BOMB, TOUCHED OFF BY RADIO FROM BENEATH A MEDIUM LANDING SHIP, SENT A MASSIVE COLUMN OF WATER HURTLING MORE THAN A MILE INTO THE BLUE PACIFIC SKY, AND A THICK, OBSCURING CLOUD OF SPRAY AND STEAM THAT ROSE TO 9,000 FEET.

A2FX

BEHIND THAT CURTAIN, THE ARKANSAS, A CONCRETE OIL BARGE AND A TANK-LANDING SHIP SIMPLY VANISHED. OTHERS OF THE 75 SHIPS IN THE TARGET ARRAY IN THE SHALLOW BIKINI LAGOON APPEARED TO STAND THE BLAST SURPRISINGLY WELL, BUT AS OBSERVERS DREW NEARER, THEY SAW THAT THE SARATOGA WAS GOING DOWN, SLOWLY BUT STEADILY, EMITTING SMOKE AND STEAM, WITH HER HEAVY STACK CRUSHED; THAT THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS LISTING, AS WERE THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, THE DESTROYER HUGHES AND THE TRANSPORT FALLON.

ATTEMPTS BY TWO TUGS TO SAVE THE SARATOGA BY BEACHING WERE THWARTED BY THE DEADLY RADIATION OF THE LAGOON'S WATERS. #

30.24-4389

AFTER THESE MIST GHOSTS -- THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR THEM AT PRESENT -- CAME THE GREAT SURPRISE.

AT THAT MOMENT A FAT, RISING CLOUD OF SPRAY WAS FULLY LAUNCHED. THEN FROM SOME UNSEEN SOURCE, CAME A PUSH AT THE BASE OF THE COLUMN THAT SPREAD IT IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE COLUMN BECAME A WALL OF WHITE FOG, MOVING WITH INCREDIBLE SPEED. ITS TOP REMAINED FLAT AS IT RACED OUTWARD, OBLITERATING THE SIGHT OF THE TARGET FLEET EXCEPT FOR JUST THE OUTLYING SHIPS. IT TOPPED ITS FLIGHT AND STOOD AS A BASE FOR WHAT WAS HAPPENING ABOVE. OVERHEAD BY THIS TIME THE MUSHROOM WAS EXPANDING TO THE SHAPE OF DESERT BUSH -- WITH ONE PECULIARITY. ITS TOP WAS ALWAYS SLIGHTLY ..KED, LIKE A LOW-GABLED ROOF. IN THIS BUSH-LIKE FORM THE CLOUD ..E TO 8,000 FEET, AND THERE STOPPED.

AFTER THAT, THE ATOMIC CLOUD BECAME A PLAIN RAIN CLOUD IN APPEARANCE, ALTHOUGH WHAT IT RAINED COULD PROPERLY BE CALLED A COSMIC SHOWER. THIS ATOMIC STORM MOVED OFF IN THE DISTANCE, HANGING MEDIUM LOW LIKE A SUMMER SHOWER ON THE DISTANT HORIZON.

A49FX ADD ABO BRRALACHIAN (ATOMIC - DESC[illegible] TIVE) XXX

FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS IT WAS VISIBLE IN THE DISTANCE. ITS CONTENTS WERE THE MOST POISONOUS IN THE EARTH'S HISTORY. THE COSMIC RAIN WAS HEAVILY CHARGED WITH X-RAYS, LARGELY FROM THE SEA SALT.

THIS SAME CLOUD AND THE FAST-MOVING FOG THAT ENVELOPED THE SHIPS POURED THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF POISON RAIN AND DEADLY MIST ON THE DECKS OF THE TARGET SHIPS FOR A RADIUS OF PROBABLY MORE THAN TWO MILES.

SOME INKLING OF WHAT THIS WILL MEAN TO SEAMEN WHO MAY HAVE TO FIGHT WITH ATOMIC WEAPONS PROBABLY WILL BE OBTAINED SOME DAYS FROM NOW WHEN THE 500 ANIMALS ABOARD THE SHIPS ARE STUDIED.

DS2APS (B/ABES/ee)

WITH A-BOMB

CHEYENNE, WYO., JULY 25-(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ EXPRESSED PLEASURE TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS CONDUCTED AT BIKINI ATOLL "HAD GONE OFF EXACTLY AS PLANNED AND APPARENTLY WITHOUT MISHAPS OF ANY KIND."

THE OPERATIONS, THE FLEET ADMIRAL SAID, WERE "NOT A CONTEST ..WEEN BOMBS AND SHIPS, BUT AN EARNEST EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHAT WE ..ST DO IN SHIP DESIGN TO WITHSTAND THAT KIND OF ATTACK."

"UNDOUBTEDLY THE TEST JUST COMPLETED WILL REVEAL JUST WHAT STEPS WE WILL HAVE TO TAKE TO IMPROVE OUR SHIPS," SAID NIMITZ, HERE ON A VISIT WITH SEN.E.W.ROBERTS (R-WYO).

JW1226PCS

UNDATED A-BOMB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A MAN-MADE WATERSPOUT FROM THE WORLD'S FIFTH ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION SANK THE 29,000-TON BATTLESHIP ARNAKSAS ALMOST INSTANTLY TODAY (THURSDAY) AND SMASHED THE GALLANT OLD 33,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA SO BADLY THAT SHE PLUNGED TO THE BOTTOM OF BIKINI LAGOON MORE THAN SEVEN HOURS LATER.

A CONCRETE OIL BARGE AND A TANK-LANDING CRAFT ALSO WERE SUNK BY THE BOMB, WHICH WAS EXPLODED UNDERWATER IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE NAVAL TESTS DUBBED "OPERATION CROSSROADS."

THE FORMER JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS DAMAGED, AS WAS THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, THE DESTROYER HUGHES AND THE TRANSPORT FALLON.

A DETAILED SURVEY OF OTHER POSSIBLE RESULTS WAS DELAYED BY THE INTENSE RADIOACTIVITY OF THE LAGOON WATERS.

ABC CORRESPONDENT CLETE ROBERTS, WHO HAPPENED TO BE BROADCASTING FROM THE MT. MCKINLEY, FLAGSHIP OF VICE-ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY AT THE TIME THE SARATOGA WENT DOWN, SAID ONE END OF THE HUGE OLD CARRIER STILL WAS VISIBLE ABOVE WATER AND HE BELIEVED SHE WAS RESTING ON THE BOTTOM BUT WAS TOO BIG TO BE ENTIRELY COVERED BY THE SEA IN THAT SHALLOW LAGOON.

THE ARKANSAS SIMPLY DISAPPEARED IN THE GIGANTIC CLOUD OF STEAM THAT SURROUNDED THE TARGET FLEET. THE SARATOGA DIED SLOWLY, AFTER ATTEMPTS TO BEACH HER FAILED BECAUSE NO TUG COULD REACH HER THROUGH THE RADIOACTIVE "WALL" OF DEATH. #

Buenos Aires, July 25--(ap)--Silvano Santander, a Radical Party deputy, declared tonight in a Chamber of Deputies debate that presumably "many members of the Nazi hierarchy who escaped from Europe without leaving any trace" have penetrated Argentina.

He said the doors were open to them either "publicly or privately" and that undoubtedly they entered the country "with the complicity of some members of the previous government."

(President Juan Peron, the present Argentine chief executive, was a strong figure in the preceding regime of Edelmiro Farrell).

Santander also charged that the Nazi penetration both "before and now" reached the Argentine army and "it is directed by a part of the official Roman Catholic Church."

Rodolfo Mujica, a retired Army Lieutenant colonel now serving as a deputy from Buenos Aires, denied that there was any

Nazi penetration of the Argentine Army.

Santander--a co-author of a resolution asking the creation of a five-man commission to investigate anti-Argentine activities--also charged that German funds financed the Nationalist Liberating Alliance.

The NLA actively campaigned for [redacted]-Peron during the national election last February, but the president has publicly disclaimed the group's support.

JUL 26 1946

During the debate on his proposed resolution Santander said that the NLA "spread fear and confusion in the streets, fomented racial hatred and as with all nationalist organizations is paid by German gold which disgracefully exists in abundance in our country."

Referring to the German estates in Patagonia, Santander said they comprise more than half the farm property of that region and are worth more than the combined British and United States owned estates there.

These german estates, he continued, "never have been molested or controlled" by Argentina's board for the control and

disposition of enemy property.

The debate between Santander and [redacted]

Rujica threw the chamber into disorder and further discussion of the proposed resolution was postponed until tomorrow.

ed/wallaces 1955s/tho/1140p

WASHINGTON, JULY 25-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY ASSIGNED FIVE NEWLY APPOINTED WORLD WAR II VETERANS TO OVERSEAS POSITIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

FREDERIC S.ARMSTRONG, 928 EAST FOURTH STREET, SOUTH BOSTON, TO HAMBURG, GERMANY, AS VICE-CONSUL. ARMSTRONG IS A HARVARD GRADUATE OF THE 1939 CLASS AND A FORMER ARMY CAPTAIN.

WILBUR P.CHASE, OF 231 WEST TENTH AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, TO BASRA, PERSIA, AS VICE-CONSUL. A OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, CHASE SERVED WITH THE COAST GUARD.

THOMAS M.JUDD, OF 214 RAYMOND STREET, CHEVY CHASE, MD., TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT BUCHAREST, ROMANIA. JUDD WAS A FORMER ARMY AIR FORCE CAPTAIN.

DONALD S.KING, OF 327 DIXIE DRIVE, POWSON, MD., TO BORDEAUX AS VICE-CONSUL. KING IS A GRADUATE OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL AND A FORMER MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

WILLIAM C.LAKELAND, OF 2 SCHOOL ST., BALDWIN, N.Y., TO QUEBEC, AS VICE-CONSUL. LAKELAND WAS GRADUATED FROM PRINCETON IN 1943 AND SERVED IN THE MARINE CORPS AS A LIEUTENANT.

#

30.24-4391

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JULY 25-(AP)-JOHN FISCHER, WHO SPENT NEARLY THREE MONTHS IN RUSSIA AS A MEMBER OF A UNRRA MISSION, SAYS THAT "A SENSE OF FEAR QUITE PLAINLY IS ONE OF THE DOMINATING FACTS" OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND "IT IS SHAPING - OR WARPING - THE ENTIRE SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY."

"THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY, IT SEEMS TO ME, TO CURE THE RUSSIANS OF THEIR FEAR OF FOREIGN ATTACK," HE WRITES IN THE [illegible] ISSUE OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE. "THAT IS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO PULL THROUGH THE NEXT 15 YEARS WITHOUT A MAJOR DEPRESSION AND WITHOUT GOING 'FASCIST'."

FISCHER, A MEMBER OF HARPER'S EDITORIAL STAFF, WENT TO RUSSIA WITH A MISSION TO SUPERVISE RELIEF DISTRIBUTION IN THE UKRAINE. AN EDITORIAL NOTE WITH HIS ARTICLE SAYS THE MEMBERS "WERE GRANTED EXCEPTIONAL FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, OBSERVATION AND CONVERSATION WITH RUSSIANS (WITH THEIR OWN AMERICAN INTERPRETER)."

"THE MOST OBVIOUS SYMPTOM OF THIS PERVADING FEAR" FISCHER WRITES, "WAS THE RED ARMY--STILL MOBILIZED FOUR AND A HALF MILLION STRONG IN SPITE OF RUSSIA'S DESPERATE NEED FOR MAN POWER. IT SHOWED, TOO, IN MANY LITTLE INCIDENTS."

THE ANALYZER COMMENTS: "IT SEEMS CURIOUS THAT ANY GOVERNMENT SHOULD FEEL THE NEED FOR SUCH LAVISH PRECAUTIONS--ESPECIALLY A GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS JUST CRUSHED ITS MORTAL FOREIGN ENEMIES AND APPARENTLY IS POPULAR WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE. (IN THOSE PARTS OF RUSSIA WHERE I WORKED, AT ANY RATE--I COULD FIND NO EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS DISAFFECTION. UKRAINIANS XXX APPEARED HONESTLY CONVINCED THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT, FOR ALL ITS SHORTCOMINGS WAS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.)"

FISCHER FOUND THAT "THE PATTERN OF FEAR IS A COMPLEX ONE." ONE ELEMENT HE DEFINES AS "SHEER PERSONAL ANXIETY."

THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN: "REMEMBER HOW THEY ROSE TO POWER, AND DON'T INTEND TO LEAVE THAT ROUTE OPEN TO ANY OTHER GROUP OF DETERMINED CONSPIRATORS."

A133

HE REFERS ALSO TO THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY: "NAKED PLAINS STRETCH EAST AND WEST WITH NO BARRIER TO PROVIDE A DEFENSIBLE FRNTIER. XXX THE RESULT IS A SUSPICION OF FOREIGNERS, A SECRETIVENESS, AN OBSESSION WITH SECURITY."

THE AUTHOR'S THIRD POINT IS RUSSIA'S GENERAL CONDITION. FISCHER SAYS THE BOSS OF THE UKRAINE TOLD HIM THAT THE FACTORIES, HOMES, FARM MACHINERXCPESTOCK, AND SKILLE

SAYS THE BOSS OF THE UKRAINE TOLD HIM THAT THE FACTORIES, HOMES, FARM MACHINERY, LIVESTOCK, AND SKILLED WORKMEN LOST IN THE WAR COULD NOT BE REPLACED FOR AT LEAST 10 YEARS AND "AFTER LOOKING AT THE TANGLED MOUNTAINS OF SCRAP METAL WHICH ONCE WERE THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF DNEPROPETROVSK, KHARKOV, ZAPOROZHE, THAT ESTIMATE IS CONSERVATIVE."

THE IMPORTANT POINT, IN THE AUTHOR'S ESTIMATION, IS THAT, "EVEN IF THE ATOM BOMB NEVER HAD BEEN INVENTED, THE SOVIET UNION TODAY AND FOR SOME YEARS TO COME CANNOT BEGIN TO MATCH THE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THE UNITED STATES. AND TO THE MEN OF THE KREMLIN THIS FACT IS PROFOUNDLY ALARMING."

IT'S ALARMING BECAUSE ONE OF THE BASIC MARXIST ARTICLES OF FAITH IS THE THEORY "THAT THE CAPITALISTIC WORLD CAN NEVER ESCAPE FROM ITS FATED CYCLE OF BOOMS AND DEPRESSIONS; THAT EACH NEW DEPRESSION IS WORSE THAN THE LAST AND EVENTUALLY THE CAPITALIST RULING CLASS TURNS IN DESPERATION TO FASCISM, IMPERIALISM, AND AGGRESSIVE WAR AS THE ONLY WAY OUT OF ITS ECONOMIC TROUBLES."

THUS, THE UNITED STATES, AS THE CITADEL OF CAPITALISM AND THE ONLY REMAINING NATION CAPABLE OF CHALLENGING THE SOVIET POWER "IS REGARDED BY EVERY GOOD COMMUNIST AS A MENACE", THE AUTHOR SAYS, AND "THE RUSSIANS HAVE LITTLE CONFIDENCE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE ABLE TO HOLD AN AGGRESSIVE AMERICA IN CHECK, ANY MORE THAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COULD STOP HITLER."

HE CONCLUDES:

"IF WE CAN FIND SOME DEMOCRATIC METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE VIOLENT UPS-AND-DOWNS OF OUR ECONOMY --IF WE CAN HOLD ON TO FULL EMPLOYMENT AND OUR FREEDOM AT THE SAME TIME--THEN WE WILL HAVE PROVED BEYOND QUESTION THAT THE COMMUNIST FOREBODINGS ARE ALL WRONG."

(END ADVANCE FOR FRIDAY AMS, JULY 26)

(CORRECTION 5TH GRAPH MAKE READ KHARKOV, AND ZAPOROZHE,)

JK1050PED

NEW YORK, JULY 25-(AP)-THE DAILY NEWS SAID IN A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON TODAY THAT IT HAD LEARNED "OFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS REVEAL THAT AT THE CLIMAX OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, REP.MAY (D-KY) PERSONALLY APPEALED TWICE TO GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TO INTERVENE IN THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL OF THE SON OF 'MY WARM PERSONAL FRIEND,' MURRAY W.GARSSON."

THE MUNITIONS COMBINE NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY MURRAY W.GARSSON AND HIS BROTHER, HENRY GARSSON. MAY IS UNDER SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND EXPLAIN HIS ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH THE GARSSON CONCERNS.

THE NEWS SAID THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE HEAD COMMITTEE AND WOULD BE PLACED BEFORE MAY "WITH A REQUEST FOR AN EXPLANATION" AT A SPECIAL SESSION TOMORROW MORNING.

[illegible]

THE OFFICER FOR WHOM MAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ALLEGEDLY INTERVENED, THE NEWS CONTINUED, WAS "CAPT. JOSEPH H.GARSSON, THEN 26, COURTMARTIALED IN FRANCE FOR 'WILFULL DISOBEDIENCE OF A LAWFUL COMMAND.'"

IT ADDED:

"GARSSON WAS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED ON APRIL 7, 1945, TO DISMISSAL FROM THE SERVICE. HOWEVER, AFTER TWO STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATES FOR CLEMENCY, EXECUTION OF THE SENTENCE WAS SUSPENDED AND CAPT.GARSSON SUBSEQUENTLY WENT ON THE INACTIVE LIST.."

THE NEWS SAID THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID LAST NIGHT "THAT MAY'S LETTERS TO EISENHOWER WERE HANDLED IN THE 'NORMAL ROUTINE' MANNER BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, THE LATE BRIG. GEN.EDWARD BETTS, AND HAD NO INFLUENCE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE COURT MARTIAL."

A59 (NYC OUT)

"IN ADDITION TO THE EVIDENCE OF MAY'S INTERFERENCE IN BEHALF OF YOUNG GARSSON," THE NEWS SAID, "THE FILES ARE HEAVILY LADEN WITH NOTATIONS THAT THE CAPTAIN'S EARLY ARMY CAREER WAS GUIDED BY MAJ. GEN.WILLIAM N.PORTER, THEN CHIEF OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, WHICH LET MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF CONTRACTS TO THE MUNITIONS FIRM HEADED BY MURRAY GARSSON AND HIS BROTHER, HENRY.

"ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS LEARNED THAT MAY'S FIRST APPEAL TO EISENHOWER, WRITTEN APRIL 12, FIVE DAYS AFTER THE COURT-MARTIAL, WAS DELIVERED TO ETO HEADQUARTERS BY MAJ.GEN.ALDEN WAITT.

"BOTH WAITT AND PORTER, AS WELL AS MAY, WERE GUESTS AT THE FAMOUS

GARSSON WEDDING PARTY AT THE HOTEL PIERRE IN NEW YORK JAN. 2, 1944."

THE PAPER SAID THAT "THE ARMY FILES SHOWED THAT CAPT.GARSSON WAS ORDERED COURT-MARTIALED FOR REFUSING TO TAKE HIS CHEMICAL MORTAR COMPANY INTO WHAT HE BELIEVED TO BE AN UNTENABLE POSITION BECAUSE HE BELIEVED HIS MEN WOULD BE KILLED. THE OFFICER WHO SUCCEEDED THE CAPTAIN WAS NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE THE COMPANY INTO THE POSITION. GARSSON PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN DECORATED AND WOUNDED."

"THE TRIAL WAS HELD FROM APRIL 2 TO APRIL 7, 1945," THE NEWS SAID. "OFFICERS OF FIELD RANK, TESTIFYING FOR THE DEFENSE, AGREED THAT THE AREA GARSSON HAD REFUSED TO ENTER HAD BEEN TACTICALLY UNSOUND AND THE YOUNG OFFICER'S JUDGMENT WAS CORRECT.

"HE (GARSSON) HAD BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS LEADERSHIP IN ACTION. X X X "BUT CAPT.GARSSON WAS FOUND GUILTY AS CHARGED."

THE NEWS SAID THAT "MAY KNEW CAPT.GARSSON WAS IN TROUBLE BUT APPARENTLY DID NOT KNOW THE TRIAL HAD BEEN HELD."

IT QUOTED A LETTER FROM MAY TO EISE[illegible] READ IN PART REGARDING THE COURT-MARTIAL:

"I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT SOME KIND OF COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN ORDERED AGAINST THIS SOLDPUC (GARSSON), AND HIS FATHER IS ONE OF MY WARM PERSONAL FRIENDS. THAT, OF COURSE, IS MY INTEREST IN THE MATTER.

"I WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD DIRECT SOME ONE REPRESENTING YOU TO LOOK INTO THE CHARGES, WHATEVER THEY ARE, AND SEE THAT A PROPER AND FAIR CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THIS SOLDIER WHO I UNDERSTAND WITH MINOR EXCEPTIONS HAS AN EXCELLENT RECORD."

MAY SENT A SECOND LETTER ON MAY 2, THE NEWS REPORTED, WHICH SAID IN PART:

"I ASSURE YOU THAT THIS YOUNG MAN IS PATRIOTIC, HAS ABILITY AND COURAGE, AND I HOPE WHEN YOU HAVE ALL THE FACTS YOU CAN MAKE A FINAL REPORT COMPLETELY EXONERATING HIM OF ANY WRONGS OR LACK OF PROPER MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND OBEDIENCE TO HIS COMMANDING OFFICER."

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22 TOP NAZIS' DEATH ASKED

Jackson Charges They Are As Guilty As Hitler

G.K. HODENFIELD

Nuernberg, Germany, July 26 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor, demanded today the conviction of 22 top Nazis as ruthless conspirators to wage aggressive war, and charged they were just as guilty as Hitler because they "put a loaded gun in his eager hands."

The British prosecutor, following Jackson in a summation to the international military tribunal, demanded that the Nazi leaders be put to death as "common murderers."

Jackson opened the prosecution's summation for the Allied nations against Hermann Goering and his 21 codefendants after eight months of trial.

Defense Called "Double Talk"

He assailed their defense pleas as "Nazi double talk" and declared:

"If you were to say of these men that they are not guilty, it would be as true to say there had been no war, there are no slain, there has been no crime."

The chief British prosecutor, Sir Hartley W. Shawcross, asserted the prisoners were guilty of "12,000 murders"—a band of men who participated in and directed "the cold, calculated, deliberate attempt to destroy nations and races . . . through murder conducted like some mass production industry in the gas chamber and ovens" of horror camps.

Scarcely An Empty Seat

For the first time in several months, there was scarcely an empty seat in the courtroom as Jackson spun out his charges in barbed and caustic tones.

Letting his eyes rove over the hierarchy of the Nazi regime that Hitler boasted would last a thousand [illegible]s—Goering, von Ribbentrop, [illegible]eicher, Schacht, Keitel, Jodl and the rest—the American prosecutor declared:

"What these men have overlooked is that Adolf Hitler's acts are their acts. It was these men among millions of others. And it was these men, leading millions of others who built up Adolf Hitler and vested in his psychopathic personality not only innumerable lesser decisions but the supreme issue of war or peace.

Intoxicated Him With Power

"They intoxicated him with power and adulation. They fed his hates and aroused his fears. They put a loaded gun in his eager hands. It was left to Hitler to pull the trigger, and when he did they all at that time approved."

In the dock, with earphones pressed to their heads, the accused listened to Jackson's every word—displaying their interest with a mixture of frowns and grins.

Rudolf Hess, the third ranking German before he parachuted into Scotland and started his incredible insanity hoax, was the only defendant missing beside Martin Bormann, who is being tried *in absentia*.

Goering, Raeder Argue

Once when Jackson was relating how the German Army, Navy and Air Force grew, Goering and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder started a heated argument that military police had to break up.

Other defendants, whose lives were in the balance, were:

FRANZ VON PAPEN, the wily old diplomat.

JULIUS STREICHER, the anti-Semitic publisher.

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, former Foreign Minister.

FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL.

COL. GEN. ALFRED JODL.

GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ.

HJALMAR SCHACHT, former economics minister and Reichsbank president.

WALTER FUNK, Schacht's successor.

ALFRED ROSENBERG, Nazi party philosopher.

HANS FRANK, occupation governor of Poland.

WILHELM FRICK, Minister of the Interior.

CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, former "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

SS GENERAL FRITZ SAUCKEL.

ALBERT SPEER, munitions minister.

HANS FRITSCHER, propagandist.

ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, Hitler's ruler in Holland and earlier in Austria.

ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, once head of the secret police.

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, youth leader.

Dismisses Unanimous Defense

Dismissing with irony the "almost unanimous" defense of the group that "nobody knew anything about what was going on," Jackson said:

"They have been given the kind of trial which they, in the days of their pomp and power, never gave to any man."

The Supreme Court justice limited his summation to the charge of conspiracy, thus leaving it to the British, Russian and French prosecutors to deal with these other counts of the indictment:

Crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Jackson told the tribunal that "the pillars which uphold the conspiracy charge may be found in five groups of overt acts:"

1. Seizure of power and subjugation of Germany to a police state.
2. Preparation for and actual waging of wars of aggression.
3. Warfare in disregard of international law.
4. Enslavement and plunder of populations in occupied countries.
5. Persecution and extermination of Jews and Christians.

"The central crime in this pattern of crime, the kingpin which holds them all together, is the plot for aggressive war," Jackson declared.

He said "a glance over the dock will show that, despite quarrels among themselves, each defendant played a part which fitted in with every other, and that all advanced the common plan."

Jackson Puts War Guilt Squarely On 22 Nazis

'Adolf Hitler's Acts Their Acts,' Justice Says in Summation Demanding Entire Nuernberg Group Be Convicted as 'Conspirators' to Wage Aggression

Nuernberg, Germany, July 26—(AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson demanded on behalf of the United States today that all the 22 Nazi leaders on trial on war crimes charges before the International Military Tribunal be convicted as "conspirators" to wage aggressive war.

Opening the prosecution's summation for the Allied Nations against Hermann Goering and his 21 co-defendants after eight months of testimony and debate, Jackson declared:

"Adolf Hitler's acts are their acts. His guilt is the guilt of the whole dock and every man in it."

Jackson was followed by the chief British prosecutor, Sir Hartley W. Shawcross, who declared the prisoners were guilty of "12,000,000 murders."

He declared they participated in and directed "the cold, calculated, deliberate attempt to destroy nations and races, to disintegrate the traditions, the institutions and the very existence of free and ancient states through murder conducted like some mass production industry in the gas chambers and the ovens" of death camps.

For the first time in several months, there hardly was an empty seat in the courtroom.

Rudolf Hess, the third-ranking German before he parachuted into Scotland and started his incredible insanity hoax, was the only defendant missing beside MartinBormann, tried in absentia but often termed dead.

Goering Remarks Enjoyed

Most defendants appeared to enjoy Jackson's remarks about the fortunes in art treasures which Goering looted. The former Reichsmarshal just shook his head as if he were a man amazed.

Other defendants, whose very lives were in the balance, were former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel; Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl; Grand Adm. Karl Woenlz; Hjalmar Schacht, former economics minister and Reichsbank president; Walther Funk, Schacht's successor; Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi Party philosopher; Hans Frank, occupation governor of Poland; Wilhelm Frick, minister of the interior; Constantin von Neurath, former "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia; SS Gen. Fritz Sauckel; Munitions Minister Albert Speer; propagandist Hans Fritsche; and youth leader Baldur von Schirach.

Goering, "half militarist and half gangster," was, "next to Hitler, the man who tied the activities of all the defendants together in a common effort," Jackson said, adding:

"The parts played by the other defendants, although less comprehensive and less spectacular than that of the Reichsmarshal, were nevertheless integral and necessary contributions to the joint undertaking."

From the moment the Nazis came to power in 1933, Jackson asserted, "everyone of the defendants worked like beavers" to prepare for war which they knew would be a war of German aggression.

Dismissing with irony the "almost unanimous" defense of the

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Excerpts of Jackson's War Guilt Summary

group that "nobody knew anything about what was going on," the chief American prosecutor said "they all speak with a Nazi double talk."

"They have been given the kind of trial which they, in the days of their pomp and power, never gave to any man," he noted.

The Supreme Court justice limited his summation to the charge of conspiracy, thus leaving it to the French, British and Russian prosecutors to deal with these other counts of the indictment: Crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Of the 24 Nazi leaders indicted last Fall, Martin Borman, Hitler's Deputy Fuehrer, is missing and was tried in absentia. Robert Ley hanged himself in prison, and the trial of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen, the Ruhr industrialist, was postponed indefinitely because of his mental illness.

Jackson told the tribunal that "the pillars which uphold the conspiracy charge may be found in five groups of overt acts:"

1. Seizure of power and subjugation of Germany to a police state in which "the party was the state, the state was the party, and terror by day and death by night were the policy of both."

2. Preparation for and actual waging of wars of aggression, for which the Nazis made "feverish but stealthy efforts, in defiance of the Versailles Treaty" from the moment they came to power.

3. Warfare in desregard of international law, including the "starving, beating, murdering, freezing, and mass extermination admittedly used against the eastern soldiery" and the shooting of British and American airmen.

4. Enslavement and plunder of populations in occupied countries.

5. Persecution and extermination of Jews and Christians, which resulted in the killing of an estimated 6,000,000 Jews in "the most far-flung and terrible racial persecution of all time."

"The central crime in this pattern of crime, the kingpin which holds them all together, is the plot for aggressive war," Jackson continued.

Hitler Plan Traced

Tracing in detail Hitler's plan to dominate Europe by force and outlining the evidence that humanitarian provisions of the Geneva the start of World War II, Jack- Convention were discarded from son recited one by one the role played by each of the group on trial.

"Each part of the plan fitted into every other," he said. "The slave labor program meshed with the needs of industry and agriculture, and these in turn synchronized with the military machine.

"The elaborate propaganda apparatus geared with the program to dominate the people and incite them to a war their sons would have to fight. The armament industries were fed by the concentration camps. The concentration camps were fed by the Gestapo. The Gestapo was fed by the spy system of the Nazi party."

Jackson ridiculed contentions by some of the defendants that none of the Nazis wanted war, that rearmament was undertaken only to make Germany's voice heard in the family of nations and that the wars were defensive against a "bolshevik menace."

"Even if it could be shown — which it cannot be — that the Russian war was really defensive, such is demonstrably not the case with those wars which preceded it," the prosecutor said.

"If these defendants may now cynically plead self-defense . . . it reduces non-aggression treaties to a legal absurdity."

As for attempts of defense counsel to pin Nazi guilt on Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels and other leaders presumably dead, Jackson said the defendants "had access to Hitler, and often controlled the information that reached him and on which he must base his policy and his orders."

Nowhere," Jackson went on, "do we find an instance where anyone of the defendants stood up against the rest and said, 'This thing is wrong and I will not go along with it.' . . .

"All over Germany today, in every zone of occupation, little men who carried out these criminal policies under orders are being convicted and punished. It would present a vast and unforgivable caricature of justice if the men who planned these policies and directed those little men should escape all penalty."

Shawcross, starting a summation that will require perhaps eight hours, declared the guilt of the German captives "is not in doubt." He read the British case from a manuscript as thick as a novel, and in many cases, more lurid.

He accused the defendants of the crime of war itself—"total and totalitarian war, waged in defiance of solemn undertakings and in breach of treaties." He recalled the "great war aims set forth and emphasized by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to establish loosing of an aggressive war as an international crime and to set up legal machinery to deal with the men accused of committing it."

Early in his summation, Shawcross reviewed the testimony of Frank, who had testified before the judges of the United States, Russia, France and the United Kingdom that "thousands of years will pass and this guilt of Germany will not be erased."

"It may be that the guilt of Germany will not be erased, for the people of Germany share it in large measure," the British ney declared.

"But it was these men who, with a handful of others, brought that guilt upon Germany and perverted the German people. For such crimes, these men might well have been proceeded against by summary executive action and, had treatment which they had been parties to meting out against so many millions of innocent people been meted out to them, they could hardly have complained.

"But this tribunal is to judge their guilt, not on any moral or ethical basis alone, but according to law. The effects of this trial will reach out far beyond the punishment of a score or so of guilty men."

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Following is a partial text, as released by the War Department, of Justice Robert H. Jackson's summing up at the Nuremberg war crimes trials:

Mr. President and members of the tribunal:

An advocate can be confronted with few more formidable tasks than to select his closing arguments where there is great disparity between his appropriate time and his available material. In eight months—a short time as state trials go—we have introduced evidence which embraces as vast and varied a panorama of events as has ever been compressed within the framework of a litigation. It is impossible in summation to do more than outline with bold strokes the vitals of this trial's mad and melancholy record, which will live as the historical text of the twentieth century's shame and depravity.

It is common to think of our own time as standing at the apex of civilization, from which the deficiencies of preceding ages may patronizingly be viewed in the light of what is assumed to be "progress." The reality is that in the long perspective of history the present century will not hold an admirable position, unless its second half is to redeem its first.

To Redress Blight of This Era

These twoscore years in this twentieth century will be recorded in the book of years as one of the most bloody in all annals. * * * If we cannot eliminate the causes and prevent the repetition of these barbaric events, it is not an irresponsible prophecy to say that this twentieth century may yet succeed in bringing the doom of civilization.

Goaded by these facts, we have moved to redress the blight on the record of our era. The defendants complain that our pace is too fast. In drawing the charter of this tribunal we thought we were recording an accomplished advance in international law. But they say that we have outrun our times, that we have anticipated an advance that should be but has not yet been made. * * * The defendants, who except for the charter would have no right to be heard at all, now ask that the legal basis of this trial be nullified. * * *

Of one thing we may be sure. The future will never have to ask, with misgiving, what could the Nazis have said in their favor. History will know that whatever could be said they were allowed to say. They have been given the kind of a trial which they, in the days of their pomp and power, never gave to any man. * * *

Issue Beyond Normal Justice

But justice in this case has nothing to do with some of the argument put forth by the defendants or their counsel. We have not previously, and we need not now, discuss the merits of all their obscure and tortuous philosophy. * * * The intellectual bankruptcy and moral perversion of the Nazi regime might have been no concern of international law had it not been utilized to goosestep the herrenvolk across international frontiers. * * *

We charge unlawful aggression but we are not trying the motives, hopes or frustrations which may have led Germany to resort to aggressive war as an instrument of policy. * * *

We may admit that overlapping ethnological and cultural groups, economic barriers, and conflicting national ambitions created in the Nineteen Thirties, as they will continue to create, grave problems for Germany as well as for the other peoples of Europe. We may admit, too, that the world had failed to provide political or legal remedies which would be honorable and acceptable alternatives to war. We do not underwrite either the ethics or the wisdom of any country, including my own, in the face of these problems. But we do say that it is now, as it was for some time prior to 1939, illegal and criminal for Germany or any other nation to redress grievances or seek expansion by resort to aggressive war.

The Crimes of the Nazi Regime

The strength of the case against these defendants under the conspiracy count, which it is the duty of the United States to argue, is in its simplicity. It involves but three ultimate inquiries: First, have the acts defined by the charter as crimes been committed; second, were they committed pursuant to a common plan or conspiracy; third, are these defendants among those who are criminally responsible?

The charge requires examination of a criminal policy, not of a multitude of isolated, unplanned or disputed crimes. The substantive crimes upon which we rely, either as goals of a common plan or as means for its accomplishment, are admitted.

The pillars which uphold the conspiracy charge may be found in five groups of overt acts whose character and magnitude are important considerations in appraising the proof of conspiracy.

(1) The seizure of power and subjugation of Germany to a police State

The Nazi party seized control of the German State in 1933. "Seizure of power" is a characterization used by defendants and defense witnesses, and so apt that it has passed into both history and every-day speech. * * *

It was made a treason, punishable with death, to organize or support a political party other than the Nazi party. * * *

The result was the removal of all peaceable means either to resist or to change the Government. Having sneaked through the portals of power, the Nazis slammed the gate in the face of all others who might also aspire to enter. Since the law was what the Nazis said it was, every form of opposition was rooted out, and every dissenting voice throttled. Germany was in the clutch of a police State, which used the fear of the concentration camp as means to enforce non-resistance. The party was the State, the State was the party, and terror by day and death by night were the policy of both.

(2) The preparation and waging of wars of aggression

From the moment the Nazis seized power, they set about feverish but stealthy efforts, in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, to arm for war. * * *

These new weapons were put to use, commencing in September, 1939, in a series of undeclared wars against nations with which Germany had arbitration and non-aggression treaties, and in violation of repeated assurances. * * * I shall show you, in discussing the conspiracy, that by any test ever put forward by any responsible authority, by all the canons of plain sense, these were unlawful wars of aggression in breach of treaties and in violation of assurances.

(3) Warfare in disregard of international law.

It is unnecessary to labor this point on the facts. Goering asserts that the rules of land warfare were obsolete, that no nation could fight a total war within their limits. He testified that the Nazis would have denounced the conventions to which Germany was a party, but that General Jodl wanted captured German soldiers to continue to benefit from their observance by the Allies. * * *

We need not, * * * for purposes of the conspiracy count, recite the revolting details of starving, beating, murdering, freezing and mass extermination admittedly used against the Eastern soldiery. Also, we may take as established or admitted that lawless conduct such as shooting British and American airmen, mistreatment of Western prisoners of war, forcing French prisoners of war into German war work, and other deliberate violations of The Hague and Geneva Conventions, did occur, and in obedience to highest levels of authority.

(4) Enslavement and plunder of populations in occupied countries.

The defendant Sauckel, plenipotentiary general for the utilization of labor, is authority for the statement that "out of 5,000,000 foreign workers who arrived in Germany, not even 200,000 came voluntarily." * * *

Those who will enslave men cannot be expected to refrain from plundering them. Boastful reports show how thoroughly and scientifically the resources of occupied lands were sucked into the German war economy, inflicting shortage, hunger and inflation upon the inhabitants. * * * International law at all times before and during this war spoke with precision and authority respecting the protection due civilians of an occupied country, and the slave trade and plunder of occupied countries was at all times flagrantly unlawful.

(5) Persecution and Extermination of Jews and Christians.

The Nazi movement will be of evil memory in history because of its persecution of the Jews, the most far-flung and terrible racial persecution of all time. Although the Nazi party neither invented nor monopolized anti-Semitism, its leaders from the very beginning embraced it, incited it and exploited it. They used it as "the psychological spark that ignites the mob." After the seizure of power, it became an official State policy. * * *

Of course, any such program must reckon with the opposition of the Christian church. This was recognized from the very beginning. Defendant Bormann wrote all gauleiters in 1941 that "National Socialism and Christian concepts are irreconcilable," and that the people must be separated from the churches and the influence of the churches totally removed. Defendant Rosenberg even wrote dreary treatises advocating a new and weird Nazi religion. * * *

I pass now to the inquiry whether these groups of criminal acts were integrated in a common plan or conspiracy.

The Common Plan or Conspiracy

The prosecution submits that these five categories of premeditated crimes were not separate and independent phenomena, but that all were committed pursuant to a common plan or conspiracy. The defense admits that these classes of crimes were committed, but denies that they are connected one with another as parts of a single program.

The central crime in this pattern of crime, the kingpin which holds them all together, is the plot for aggressive war. The chief reason for international cognizance of these crimes lies in this fact. * * *

The plans of Adolf Hitler for aggression were just as secret as "Mein Kampf," of which over 6,000,000 copies were published in Germany. He not only openly advocated overthrowing the Treaty of Versailles, but made demands which went far beyond a mere rectification of its alleged injustices. He avowed an intention to attack neighboring states and seize their lands, which he said would have to be won with "the power of a triumphant sword."* * *

Immediately after the seizure of power the Nazis went to work to implement these aggressive intentions by preparing for war. * * *

In April, 1933, the Cabinet formed a Defense Council, the working committee of which met frequently thereafter. * * * On May 21, 1935, the top-secret Reich Defense Law was enacted. Defendant Schacht was appointed plenipotentiary general for war economy with the task of secretly preparing all economic forces for war and, in the event of mobilization, of financing the war. * * *

A secret program for the accumulation of the raw materials

and foreign credits necessary for extensive rearmament was also set on foot immediately upon seizure of power. * * *

Hitler's Pledges Recalled

This tribunal knows what categorical assurances were given to an alarmed world after the Anschluss, after Munich, and after the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, that German ambitions were realized and that Hitler had "no further territorial demands to make in Europe." The record of this trial shows that those promises were calculated deceptions and that those high in the bloody brotherhood of Nazidom knew it. * * *

The defendants Goering, Keitel, Raeder, Frick and Funk, with others, met as the Reich Defense Council in June of 1939. The minutes, authenticated by Goering, are revealing evidence of the way in which each step of Nazi planning dovetailed with every other. These five key defendants three months before the first Panzer unit had knifed into Poland, were laying plans for "employment of the population in wartime," and had gone so far as to classify industry for priority in labor supply "after 5,000,000 service men had been called up."

They decided upon measures to avoid "confusion when mobilization takes place," and declared a purpose "to gain and maintain the lead in the decisive initial weeks of a war." They then planned to use in production prisoners of war, criminal prisoners, and concentration camp inmates. * * * The Geneva Convention would have been thrown overboard openly except that Jodl objected because he wanted the benefits of Allied observance of it while it was not being allowed to hamper the Germans in any way. * * *

Thus, the war crimes against Allied forces and the crimes against humanity committed in occupied territories are incontestably part of the program of making the war because, in the German calculations, they were indispensable to its hope of success. * * *

A glance over the dock will show that, despite quarrels among themselves, each defendant played a part which fitted in with every other, and that all advanced the common plan. It contradicts experience that men of such diverse backgrounds and talents should so forward each other's aims by coincidence.

Goering's Hand in Everything

The large and varied role of Goering was half militarist and half gangster. He stuck a pudgy finger in every pie. He used his SA muscle-men to help bring the gang into power. In order to entrench that power he contrived to have the Reichstag burned, established the Gestapo, and created the concentration camps. He was equally adept at massacring opponents and at framing scandals to get rid of stubborn generals.

He built up the Luftwaffe and hurled it at his defenseless neighbors. He was among the foremost in harrying the Jews out of the land. By mobilizing the total economic resources of Germany he made possible the waging of the war which he had taken a large part in planning. He was next to Hitler [illegible] who [illegible] activities [illegible] all the defendants together in a common effort.

The parts played by the other defendants, although less comprehensive and less spectacular than that of the Reichsmarshal, were nevertheless integral and necessary contributions to the joint undertaking, without any one of which the success of the common enterprise would have been in jeopardy. * * *

The dominant fact which stands out from all the thousands of pages of the record of this trial is that the central crime of the whole group of Nazi crimes—the attack on the peace of the world—was clearly and deliberately planned. The beginning of these wars of aggression was not an unprepared and spontaneous springing to arms by a population excited by some current indignation. * * * Nor were the war crimes and the crimes against humanity unplanned, isolated, or spontaneous offenses. * * *

Nothing was permitted under the Nazi iron rule that was not in accordance with the program. Everything of consequence that took place in this regimented society was but a manifestation of a premeditated and unfolding purpose to secure the Nazi state a place in the sun by casting all others into darkness. * * *

Obsession on Communism

But some of the defendants argue that the wars were not aggressive and were only intended to protect Germany against some eventual danger from the "menace of communism," which was something of an obsession with many Nazis.

At the outset this argument of self-defense falls because it completely ignores this damning combination of facts clearly established in the record: First, the enormous and rapid German preparations for war; second, the repeatedly avowed intentions of the German leaders to attack, which I have previously cited, and third, the fact that a series of wars occurred in which German forces struck the first blows, without warning, across the borders of other nations. * * *

One of the chief reasons the defendants say there was no conspiracy is the argument that conspiracy was impossible with a dictator. The argument runs that they all had to obey Hitler's orders, which had the force of law in the German State, and hence obedience cannot be made the basis of a criminal charge. In this way it is explained that while there have been wholesale killings, there have been no murders. * * *

What these men have overlooked is that Adolf Hitler's acts are their acts. It was these men among millions of others, and it was these men leading millions of others, who built up Adolf Hitler and vested in his psychopathic personality not only innumerable lesser decisions but the supreme issue of war or peace.

They intoxicated him with power and adulation. They fed his hates and aroused his fears. They put a loaded gun in his eager hands. It was left to Hitler to pull the trigger, and when he did they all at that time approved. * * *

Their Guilt in the War

Hitler ordered everyone else to fight to the last and then retreated into death by his own hand. But he left life as he lived it, a deceiver; he left the official report that he had died in battle. This was the man whom these defendants exalted to a Fuehrer. It was they who conspired to get him absolute authority over all of Germany. And in the end he and the system they created for him brought the ruin of them all. * * *

It is against such a background that these defendants now ask this tribunal to say that they are not guilty of planning, executing, or conspiring to commit this long list of crimes and wrongs.

They stand before the record of this trial as blood-stained Gloucester stood by the body of his slain King. He begged of the widow, as they beg of you: "Say I slew them not." And the Queen replied, "Then say they were not slain. But dead they are." * * *

If you were to say of these men that they are not guilty, it would be as true to say there has been no war, there are no slain, there has been no crime.

Russia Asserts Visitors Receive Every Freedom

Denies Charge by President That Americans 'Never Get Return Engagement'

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—President Truman's statement that although the United States has royally entertained Russian newspaper men and professors, "we never get a return engagement," brought from the Moscow radio tonight a sharply worded comment that "such assertions do not correspond to facts."

In what it termed a "sufficiently convincing denial of . . . allegations made by Mr. Truman," the broadcast said American visitors to Russia have been accorded "every possibility of free intercourse . . . and unrestricted freedom of movement."

The comment by Tass, Soviet news agency, was in answer to President Truman's statement in a letter to Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, dated May 27, replying to a suggestion of Portland (Me.) Young Men's Christian Association directors that the exchange of visits by American and Russian government officials and students would help to dispel distrust and would stimulate better relations between the two countries.

Restrictions Charged

Mr. Truman's letter, released by Senator Brewster last Saturday, said: "We have been unable to get either newspaper publishers or professors from this country any travel rights anywhere in Russia. The members of our embassy staff are not allowed to go anywhere without being accompanied.

"We have had Russian newspaper men, and Russian professors and a great many other people of that nature over here, and have entertained them royally, but we never get a return engagement. We can't very well invade the country unless they want us to."

The Tass reply to the Truman charges, according to the Moscow radio, was:

"Tass is authorized to state that such assertions do not correspond to the facts. It is sufficient to note that in recent times alone, the Soviet Union has been visited by a number of American public figures, press representatives and persons prominent in the cultural world. For instance: writer Lillian Hellman; John Strom, chairman of the American Association of Agricultural Publishers; Edwin Smith, chairman of the American-Soviet Friendship Council; a delegation of editors of American papers and many other public figures and American delegations.

"These public figures, delegations, according to their desires, visited Leningrad, the Caucasus, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and other districts of the Soviet Union. They visited numerous enterprises, state farms, collective farms, newspaper offices, institutions and public organizations.

"United States scientists participated in the jubilee session of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. Many of them, as for instance Professors Colthof, Langmuir, Shapley, Macbane and others, made reports at the sessions of the academy's branches.

Wallace Reaction Noted

"As is known, many American state and public figures who have visited the U. S. S. R. (Mr. Henry A. Wallace, former Vice-President, Strom and others) noted in their reports in the press and over the radio that during their sojourn in the U. S. S. R. they were given every possibility of free intercourse with everybody they wished to meet, unrestricted freedom of movement in the U. S. S. R.

"These facts testify that representatives of American science and culture, as well as of other countries, were and are given full and many-sided opportunities of acquainting themselves with the life of the Soviet Union, with questions of the cultural and economic state system of the U. S. S. R. they are interested in. These facts speak for themselves, being a sufficiently convincing denial of the above-mentioned allegations made by Mr. Truman."

SAYS BRITISH PLAN LESS AID TO UNRRA

London, July 26 (A. P.).—The Daily Graphic said today that Britain will cut substantially her contributions to UNRRA and may recommend that the whole UNRRA scheme be wound up in the near future.

The newspaper said that "in Cabinet circles there is considerable support for the opinion that this form of international charity, if allowed to continue much longer, will defeat its own ends.

"Already Britain has contributed services and supplies to the value of 155,000,000 pounds ($620,000,000). It is felt that we cannot continue to draw on our resources to this extent."

Britain's attitude will be officially set forth at the UNRRA council session in Geneva on August 5.

Pact Reported in Paris.

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—An authority said today that Jewish and Arab representatives have formulated a provisional program for settlement of the Palestine problem through the creation of two independent states, Jewish and Arabic. The authority, who said he had read the draft plan, added that both states would be declared permanently neutral under the United Nations, and that the plan has already been submitted to London and Washington for study.

The plan, it was stated, stipulates (1) that mandated territory, both east and west of the River Jordan, the present boundary between Palestine and trans-Jordan, shall be declared permanently neutral territory under the United Nations; (2) that two independent States, Judea (Jewish) and Abdullah (Arabic) shall be established in that territory, with the boundaries to be determined by agreement between the Jews and the Arabs; (3) that Christian Holy places shall be jointly administered, on an equal basis, by representatives of the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Greek Orthodox churches; and (4) that in event of failure to reach agreement on any boundary point, the issue will be arbitrated by a United Nations committee composed of three or five nations, none of which shall have political, economic or strategic interests in the territory.

The authority said that the present boundary between Palestine and Trans-Jordan would probably be redrawn under the plan; that the actual demarcation would be left to formal negotiation between representatives of the Arabs and the Jews. He added, however, that preliminary agreement had been arrived at under which portions of Western Palestine, with an Arabic population of 600,000, would be placed within the boundaries of the proposed Arab State. This includes the areas around Jenin, Nablus and Ramallah.

The United Nations would be requested to undertake the protection of both States, according to the plan. No other armed forces of any Power would be stationed in either country, nor would either permit its territory to be used in the time of war or peace for the transportation of troops or supplies or the establishment of military, naval or air bases. At the same time the Jews and Arabs would agree that neither should maintain any armed forces beyond the number required for normal policing and maintenance of internal order.

Jewish Immigration Speed Declared Vital

Paris, July 26 (AP)—The Jewish attitude toward an Anglo-American plan for the partition of Palestine, an informant close to the Jewish agency said tonight, will depend mainly on its provisions for the immediate immigration of 100,000 European Jews to the Holy Land.

This spokesman said he did not know, officially, what was in the Anglo-American cabinet committee's proposal. He recalled unconfirmed reports that it provided for the creation of three separate political units in Palestine, one Jewish, one Arabic and one a British protectorate.

This report, he said, stipulated that fifteen per cent of the total land would be allocated to Jews, 45 per cent to Arabs and 40 per cent to the British-protected area.

"If these reports are true," he said, "the area allotted to the Jews would be too small. It would not contain the 100,000 European Jews who are waiting to go to Palestine. It would provide no security for a small Jewish state in a sea of Arabs, and it would not be workable, economically. Therefore, the Jews would oppose it.

Flandin Is Convicted And Then Pardoned

Versailles, France, July 26 (AP)—A jury in the High Court of Justice tonight convicted Pierre Etienne Flandin on charges of collaboration with the Nazis, but the court immediately pardoned him after sentencing him to five years of national indignity.

He was a prewar Premier of France and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Vichy Government.

The court's sentence would have deprived Flandin of his right to vote, hold public office, participate as a director of any public or private concern or to have a voice in the French press or radio.

Flandin's rights were restored because of his patriotic actions after resigning from the Vichy Government.

RED EXPROPRIATION EXTENDED IN REICH

Berlin, July 26 (A. P.).—The expropriation of former Nazi-owned industries and businesses in the Soviet zone of Germany, which began in Lower Saxony, has been extended to Brandenburg and Thuringia, it was announced today. There will be no plebiscite on the question in these two provinces as there was in Saxony, however.

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U. S. TROOPS WOUND 7 ATTACKING 'DP'S'

2 Organized Outbursts in Our Zone in Germany Quelled—Laxity Curbed in Austria

B. O'REGAN

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 26 (AP)—The United States Third Army announced tonight that Jewish displaced persons had made two organized attacks on American soldiers in southern Germany last night and that seven Jews had been wounded by American bayonets and bullets.

The Army said American troops had fired on a group of 150 Jews who attempted to storm a United States enlisted men's barracks in Windsheim, Bavaria, and that American soldiers, with bayonets fixed, restored order after "an angry mob" of Jews had attacked American military policemen in the Wolfrathausen DP camp, spitting upon and slapping the soldiers.

Six Jews were wounded in Wolfrathausen, fifteen miles south of Munich, the Army said, and one Jew was hurt in Windsheim.

The Windsheim incident began, the announcement said, "when an unarmed American soldier in charge of an engineer water point was attacked by three Jews. The soldier succeeded in beating off his assailants and ran for weapons and help. He returned with an officer and two other enlisted men, all armed."

At the same time, the report continued, "a mob of some 150 Jews was advancing toward the barracks building. When ordered to disperse, the displaced persons replied with threats. In the resulting disorder, American soldiers fired a few shots and one displaced person was wounded."

Troops were preparing to leave the camp at Wolfrathausen last night after having quelled a riot the night before between Jews and Germans in which one Jew was killed and six persons were injured, when the new trouble began.

"Screaming 'American Gestapo' and 'American S.S.,'" the Army said, "Jewish displaced persons again broke out of the Wolfrathausen camp Thursday night and spit on and slapped United States military police who were preparing to leave after quelling a riot there earlier."

G. I.'s Wound 6 Jews in Riot

U. S. Troops Quell Disorders at Displaced Persons Camp in Germany.

Frankfurt, July 26 (A. P.).—American troops wounded six Jews last night in a new outbreak of rioting in a Jewish displaced persons camp at Wolfrathausen, United States Third Army headquarters said tonight.

A Jew was killed and six German civilians were wounded in riots Wednesday night involving Jews of the camp, German police and German civilians. American troops restored order at the time.

The Third Army gave this account of the new outbreak:

"Screaming 'American Gestapo' and 'American SS,' Jewish displaced persons again broke out of the Wolfrathausen Camp Thursday night and spit on and slapped United States Military Police who were preparing to leave after quelling a riot there earlier."

"Have you ever said you'd do your best to get Col. Kilian?" he asked, but the court ruled out the question.

Philip A. Damon Jr. of Pittsfield, Mass., said that while on duty he saw prisoners hit by guards and "double-timed into exhaustion." Sgt. John M. Newlands of Hartford, Conn., said he saw an American soldier prisoner's head pushed against a brick wall so hard "his nose was smashed and he was bleeding from his eyes, nose and mouth."

France Buys U.S. Ammunition

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 26 (AP).—United States Army headquarters said tonight that 260,000 tons of American ammunition had been sold to France for $7,500,000.

LICHFIELD OFFICER IS CALLED 'SWELL'

Bad Nauheim, July 26 (A. P.).—A prosecution witness at the Lichfield trial of Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo described Robertson today as "a pretty swell fellow." The witness was Cpl. Robert Henney, also of Toledo, who once did a brief tour of duty at the United States Army guard house at Lichfield, England, where Robertson stands accused of authorizing cruel punishment of prisoners.

Henney told a Toledo Blade reporter early last year of seeing a Lichfield prisoner beaten with a rubber hose by a guard, and it was this story that started the whole official inquiry which, in turn, led to the trials. Today he repeated the statement on the witness stand.

On cross-examination, Robertson's attorney brought in the name of Col. James A. Kilian, former Lichfield commandant, also on trial in a companion case.

Six Poles Sentenced For Shooting Yanks

Usingen, Germany, July 26 (A. P.).—United States Military Government officers said today that six Poles had been sentenced to prison terms of from twenty to thirty years for shooting Sgts. William E. Morrow and George Young. Both victims have returned to the United States after recovering from multiple wounds.

Parliament Moves For Delegation To Next U.N. Meeting

E. FISCHER

Vienna, July 26 (AP)—Parliament defied a Russian warning today by voting to include some Soviet-claimed industries in an Austrian nationalization program, and decided to seek United Nations aid to uphold the Potsdam-promised integrity of Austria as a nation.

The Parliament unanimously approved nationalization of 81 key industries, including some claimed by Russia as German reparations. A Russian note had warned the Government against interfering with these, among them the Zistersdorf oil fields in Soviet-occupied territory.

NIGHT

United Nations Help Is Aim

It also voted to ask the United Nations for permission to send a delegation to its next meeting to put the country's case before that body.

At stake, Austrian sources said, was whether the Russians will leave enough of eastern Austria to make a nation, and whether the drain of steadily increasing claims will enable her ever to achieve industrial recovery or actual independence, as promised at Potsdam. Austria is not a member of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the Allied Council for Austria argued through a day-long deadlock over Soviet demands for relief payments by Austria, and Russian failure to deliver anywhere near the promised quantities of oil from Zistersdorf needed for recovery operations.

JUL 27 1946

Contents Of Russian Note

The Parliament vote repudiating the Soviet claims came three hours after Chancellor Leopold Figl had read a Russian note which declared:

"The German properties in eastern Austria are at the disposal of the Soviet military command, and any infraction of its (the command's) orders and regulations in connection with these properties will be prosecuted vigorously by the same."

Russia's Industrial Claims

The Russians had claimed thirteen industries in that area, including the great Zistersdorf oil fields, the Danube Shipping Company, and banking, mining and manufacturing companies.

The Russian note said that these thirteen were considered Russian property.

The Soviet has claimed them on the grounds they were German assets subject to seizure under the Potsdam agreement. The United States has objected to this view, holding that properties which were taken forcibly from the Austrians by the Germans after the *Anschluss* in 1938 should not be considered German assets.

The Soviet note said the Russians viewed the nationalization movement "with satisfaction," but wished to remind the Chancellor that German assets in the Soviet zone of occupation belonged to Russia.

No Immediate Reaction

There was no immediate reaction here to the vote by the one-chamber Parliament. But under the Allied control agreement, any Austrian legislation is subject to approval of the Allied Control Council. Austrian legislation becomes null and void if all four occupying powers disapprove. If only one power disapproves, the bill in question becomes law after 60 days.

The bill was supported by the four Communist members of Parliament. All Austrian parties were agreed on the general principle of nationalization, but the Communists wished to nationalize hundreds of firms.

The Austrians contend that 54 per cent of the Danube Shipping Company stock was Austrian-owned, 46 per cent was foreign-owned, and that none was held by Germans. They also contend that, before 1938, among the various companies interested in the Zistersdorf oil fields and refineries, there was only one in which as much as 50 per cent of the stock was German-owned.

Slovak Puppet Leader Is Ordered Executed

Prague, July 25—(Delayed)—(AP)—The National Court of Bratislava today ordered the execution of Anton Vasek, former puppet head of the Slovak state, following his conviction on charges of sending 50,000 Jews to death in concentration camps.

The prosecution sought to show at the trial that Vasek worked with the Gestapo in rounding up Jews and transporting them to the camps.

Lie Visits in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, July 26 (Reuter)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, arrived in Amsterdam by air today from Copenhagen. Mr. Lie said his visit was unofficial. He will go to Paris on Sunday.

BELGRADE SAYS TERROR STORIES ARE PROPAGANDA

Belgrade, July 26—(AP)—Reports published abroad that Premier Marshal Tito had launched a terroristic anti-Catholic policy which has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of priests were characterized by the Yugoslav Ministry of Information today as "old accusations renewed to coincide with the Paris peace conference."

"Certain circles abroad always tried to spread propaganda that Tito advocates an anti-Catholic policy," a ministry spokesman asserted, "and today they are timing their charges to coincide with the Paris peace conference in hopes of making the people believe there are disorders in Yugoslavia."

The spokesman added that some priests had been executed since Tito took power, but asserted "they were tried as war criminals, not as priests."

(A Vatican source said this week that reports that more than 200 priests had been executed in Yugoslavia since the end of the war were "not, according to Vatican information, exaggerated.")

ITALIAN ASSEMBLY GIVES DE GASPERI CONFIDENCE VOTE

Rome, July 26—(AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi and his coalition government won a substantial vote of confidence in the constituent assembly last night, but only after Communist members gave him two difficult hours. The vote was 388 to 53, with seven abstaining.

De Gasperi, answering criticisms directed at the Italian Republic's first government, went after his critics hammer and tongs and three times stirred the Communist benches to such roars of protest that the presiding officer was unable to quiet them down.

When he concluded, however, the assembly, amid shouts of "Long Live Italy," approved a resolution endorsing the premier's foreign policy and then gave the government its vote of confidence.

3 MORE SS MEN DIE FOR KILLING YANKS

Livorno, Italy, July 26 (A. P.).—Three German SS men were hanged today for the wartime torture and killing of seven Allied soldiers, of whom five were Americans. Major August Schiffer, Under-Officer Albert Storz and Lieut. Heinrich Andergassen died on the gallows in the stockade of the disciplinary training center at Peninsular Base Headquarters.

They were convicted by an American military commission on January 15 and condemned to be hanged specifically for causing the death of Capt. Roderick Hall of South Norwalk, Conn., in Schiffer's torture chamber at Bolzano.

Schiffer, a former Berlin house painter who described himself as a "persuaded Nazi," and the junior officers who served as his trigger men also were convicted of murdering two British soldiers and four American flyers after torture in an attempt to learn secrets of American bombing by radar. The American victims, in addition to Hall, were Lieut. Charles Parker of Milldale, Conn., Lieut. George W. Hammond of Neman, Ga., Lieut. Hardy D. Harron of Kenly, N. C., and Sgt. Medard D Tofova of Yola, Cal.

U. S. Bishop Heads Relief in Reich

Vatican City, July 26 (A. P.).—The Vatican News Service said today that the Most Rev. Aloysius J. Muench, Bishop of Fargo, N. D., had been appointed head of the Pontifical Relief Mission for Germany, and that he crossed the Brenner Pass from Italy yesterday.

La Guardia Reaches Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 26 (AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived today from Italy and was greeted by Yugoslav, British and American officials. He planned to leave for Zara later in the day, where he may confer with Premier Tito.

Youth Groups Are Said To Be Soviet Targets

J. GUTMAN

Budapest, July 25 (AP—Delayed)—A Hungarian informant said today the Russians had instructed Hungarian officials to "go even harder" on Hungarian Boy Scouts and Catholic Youth groups.

This reaction was said to have resulted from American objections to Russia's "unilateral action" in forcing the Hungarians to disband some 400 Boy Scout, Catholic Youth and similar organizations a few days ago.

From "Higher Up"

American informants said Russian Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, told the Allied Council yesterday the demands he had made, resulting in the disbandments, were orders from "higher up."

The Americans protested that Sviridov's list of demands, charging the organizations with being "Fascist" and accusing Catholic clergy of anti-Soviet propaganda, was delivered to the Hungarians in his capacity as council chairman without prior consultation with his Allies.

Three Hungarians Sentenced to Die

Budapest, July 26 (A. P.).—Three of fifty-six persons convicted of taking part in a pogram at Kunmadaras last June were sentenced to death today by a people's court. The remainder received prison terms ranging from four years to life.

Two persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in two fights in the Kunmadaras market place, according to the testimony brought out at the trial. Three defendants were acquitted.

50 Reports of Rockets Over Sweden This Month

Missiles Believed Launched in Various Russian Areas

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (AP). — The Swedish defense staff has received more than 50 reports this month from observers who said they saw "fire balls" skimming through the sky. Swedish newspapers say "Sweden is a testing range for rocket missiles."

Some of the reports said the missiles looked like "swans without a head," "seagulls" and "jetplanes but with a sound weaker than usual."

Some Swedes believe the launching rounds are on the southeastern side of the Baltic Sea. Others say the missiles come from the area of Petsamo or Karelia. (All these areas are Russian-controlled.)

Military searchers have been unable to recover any of the missiles to determine their origin, because they landed in lakes or other inaccessible places.

All reported missiles and their courses are being recorded on a map.

RED SAYS POLICY IRKS U.S. VOTERS

Moscow Writer Assails Both Vandenberg and Connally.

Moscow, July 26 (A. P.).—The Red Star's commentator, Vladimir Ochorsky, said today that millions of American voters were disgruntled with the post-war policies of their leaders in both foreign and domestic affairs and stayed away from the polls at recent primary elections. "Progressive" American voters were offended because leaders of both the Democratic and the Republican parties worked against efforts to retain in foreign affairs the "solidity of collaboration of the great Powers.

Senators Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) and Connally (D.-Tex.) were declared typical. Both of these senators, Ochorsky said, were supporting the "line of active expansionist politics with the aim of establishing the rule of the United States over the whole world." Where a trend in American politics could be detected, Ochorsky said, a loss of ground was indicated for the Democrats.

In another attack on American policy the Ukrainian Pravda, published at Kiev, printed a cartoon showing a Chinese labeled "Kuomintang" shielded from the hot sun of reality by the protecting figure of a gigantic Uncle Sam.

The cartoon caption said: "The American Government, supporting the reactionary leadership of the Kuomintang (Chinese Central Government party), has decided to train an army of 1,000,000 men for the Central Chinese Government and continues lend-lease for China, although the war has ended."

Also today Ilya Ehrenburg, still writing in the Soviet press about his recent trip to America, declared that in the United States "the South is on the eve of decisive events—either the slave-owners will withdraw or the Negroes will begin a struggle for equality." He described Mississippi as a place where whites "shiver with fright thinking about the mass of unfortunate angry people who become tired of singing Halleluyah while awaiting their turn to be hanged."

He said he based his prediction of forthcoming decisive events on the fact that many Negroes in the United States Army saw in Paris and Rome that they were not looked upon "as if they had the plague and have returned home more bitter."

British Seize 376 In Palestine Hunt

O'CONNOR FROM NYT

Jerusalem, July 26 (AP)—Police announced tonight they had rounded up 376 Jewish men and women suspected of connections with terrorist activities in a 24-hour sweep through Palestine.

Many of those detained had been released only recently from detention camps after the British raids on June 29. Most were taken in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Rescue workers, meanwhile, drew five more bodies from the ruins of the King David Hotel, blasted on Monday, raising the death toll to 76, with 34 persons still listed as missing.

In Jaffa, Jamal Bey Husseini, deputy chairman of the Arab executive committee, exhorted 400 parading Arab youths to "resign yourselves to the necessity of defending your country in its time of peril."

"The future of Palestine lies with the Arabs of Palestine," he said, "and we must be willing to accept the responsibilities of guiding our country's destiny."

Earlier Dr. Izzat Tannous, declared that the Arab boycott of Jewish goods would be enforced more rigidly, and that "from now on any Arab dealing with a Jew is an enemy of his people. He'll be treated as such."

Severe sanctions and "punitive measures" will be taken against Arabs found to be disobeying the boycott, an Arab weapon against zionism, said Dr. Tannous, head of the national economic committee handling the program. Several fines already have been levied and the punishments inflicted.

BOMB SCARE CAUSES PANIC IN JERUSALEM

200 Jews Are Seized in New Police Roundup and Sent to Detention Camp.

C. DAWSON

PALESTINE PACT IS REPORTED

Authority in Paris Says 2 States Under U. N. Are Agreed On by Moslems and Hebrews.

Jerusalem, July 26 (A. P.).—A false bomb alarm spread panic in the heart of jittery Jerusalem today as the British police continued their drive against terrorists and rounded up more than 200 Jews: These included many who had been released in the past twelve months and were today rearrested in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa and sent to the Latrun detention camp.

The panic resulted from a rumor that police headquarters were to be blown up in a few minutes. Some one shouted the Hebrew word for "bomb," and the busy streets around headquarters and the General Post Office were quickly emptied by runners from all directions. The sudden arrival of police reinforcements in armored cars increased the excitement. It was some time before the tension was eased with the announcement that the alarm was false.

Arab Boycott Made Severe.

Meanwhile today, as a million Arabs of Palestine observed the Mohammedan Sabbath as a day of mourning for the Arab victims of Monday's bombing of the King David Hotel, other Arabs outlined plans for a rigid tightening of the boycott of Jewish goods.

The toll of Monday's bombing rose to seventy-one dead and the missing list fell off to thirty-nine as soldiers entered the fifth day of combing through the rubble of the smashed hotel wing.

Already launched as a weapon against Zionism, the boycott will take the form of "severe sanctions," and "punitive measures will be taken" against Arabs found dealing with Jews, said Dr. Izzat Tannous, head of the National Economic Committee which is handling the boycott.

Tannous said that a number of Arab merchants in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and other cities of Palestine had been fined and their Jewish-made merchandise confiscated. He added: "From now on any Arab dealing with a Jew is an enemy of his own people. He'll be treated as such."

One wealthy Arab merchant was fined $800 last week and that nearly $1,000 worth of Jewish made textiles found in his possession were confiscated, Tannous added.

ARMY SUSPENDS 2 TURK PAPERS

Istanbul, July 26 (A. P.).—The military commander of Istanbul ordered the indefinite suspension of two morning newspapers today shortly after issuing a proclamation warning that the Turkish Army would not tolerate publications which disturbed the "tranquility of the public."

One of the suspended papers was the long-established Yeni Sabah, while the other was the newly founded Gerchek.

Both opposed the People's party in the election and published a statement by Jelal Bayar, leader of the opposition Democratic party, accusing President Ismet Inonu's government of irregularities in the election. The People's party supports the Government.

A crowd estimated at 50,000 howled a loud protest at Izmir last night against Government-announced election returns which gave the opposition Democratic party only sixty-two out of 465 National Assembly seats. Izmir, although reputed a Democratic party stronghold, failed to place a single Democrat among the announced winners. Although the crowd decried what a party orator termed "irregularities" in the count, the people dispersed quietly without disorder after the mass meeting.

JAVA EVACUATION HALTED

Unrecognized Regime Links Step to 'Allied Hostilities'

BATAVIA, Java, July 26 (AP)—British authorities announced today that they had been advised by Indonesian Republican headquarters that the air evacuation of Netherland and Eurasian internees still held in Indonesian camps in the interior of Java would be "stopped until further notice."

The announcement followed a protest by the unrecognized Indonesian Republican Government against "continued Allied hostilities, including the use of armed Japanese troops in the Bandung area, the sinking of an Indonesian ship and Netherland air activity over the evacuation routes."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford, British Southeast Asia commander, dispatched a note to Indonesian headquarters asking for an explanation of the halting of evacuation procedure, which he described as "most unfortunate."

There still are approximately 35,000 internees awaiting evacuation from the interior of Java.

MARSHALL TRIES TO END CHINA WAR

NANKING, July 26—(AP) All indications tonight were that Gen. Marshall, special American envoy, was engaged in a last minute effort to halt China's expanding civil war.

After conferring for two hours with Gen. Chou En-Lai, the chief Communist peace negotiator, Gen. Marshall braved hazardous weather to fly to Kuling for a conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Chou had flown to Nanking at Marshall's request for a conference shortly after the Communist general said in an interview at Shanghai that the Communists wanted an unconditional truce with no time limit.

A spokesman said Marshall and Chou exchanged views over the fighting in North Hiangsu, the situation on other fronts, and recent assassinations at Kunming. The spokesman would not say what proposal, if any, Chou had made to hasten peace. He did say, however, that Chou considered the situation "very grave."

Chou continued his discussions at dinner tonight with U. S. Ambassador John Leighton Stuart.

The Communist radio at Ehan meanwhile conceded that the new Communist Fourth army had withdrawn from Jukao, an important town on the north bank of the Yangtze river and near its mouth. The broadcast claimed the withdrawal was orderly and was made after annihilation of more than 20,000 nationalist government troops attacking the city.

MARSHALL FLIES TO MEET CHIANG

MILKS

Nanking, July 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China, flew to Kuling today to see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek under circumstances which strongly suggested his mission was to halt the fighting rapidly spreading toward full scale civil war. The importance of the conference at the summer capital with the Chinese Government's leader was pointed up by the fact that Marshall disregarded weather so bad that a transport plane turned back on the same flight.

Marshall left after a two-hour conference here with the Chinese Communists' chief negotiator, Chou En-lai, who came from Shanghai at Marshall's request. A Communist spokesman declined to indicate what proposal Chou had made, but said the negotiator considered the civil war situation "very grave." The Communists, while refusing to concede that Kuomintang forces won the first phase of the battle of north Kiangsu, admitted the Government had scored initial successes there.

Chou will continue his discussions tonight with United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart. Indications are that Stuart is concentrating on the political aspects, thus leaving Marshall free to concentrate on a military settlement.

8 Japs Sentenced For Killing Yank Fliers In Formosa

Shanghai, July 25—(AP)—A three-man American military commission has sentenced eight Japanese, two of them to death, in the mass murder of 14 American fliers downed over Formosa late in 1945.

Sentenced to death yesterday were Col. Seiichi Furukawa, former chief of the judicial department of Japan's Tenth Area Army and Lt. Col. Naritak Sugiura, who was chief of the Japanese military tribunal which tried the 14 Americans.

Lt. Gen. Hazukei Isayama, who was chief of staff of the Tenth Area Army, was sentenced to life imprisonment as was Capt. Yoshio Nakano, the judge at the trials of the Americans.

Of the four others, one received a 40-year prison term, two 30 years and one a 20-year sentence.

30.24-4397

China Relief Agency Shake-up Looms

Shanghai, July 26 (A. P.).—Government investigation into activities of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at this port metropolis were started today, inspired by UNRRA criticism of CNRRA's inability to handle its end of relief shipments. Observers looked for a shake-up with CNRRA.

TRIBUNAL TOLD HOW JAPANESE RAPED NANKING

Systematic Slaughter of Civilians Is Described by Witnesses

Tokyo, July 26—(AP)—Rampant Japanese soldiers, seeking to terrify the conquered Chinese of Nanking, systematically marched hordes of civilians to the outskirts of the city and cut them down with machineguns in 1937, the International War Crimes Tribunal heard today.

Three Chinese described scenes of wholesale murder and rape in the trial of Hideki Tojo and 26 other alleged warmongers.

More than 200,000 civilians were slaughtered in the "rape of Nanking," Dr. Hsu Chuang-ying, University of Illinois-educated Nanking professor estimated.

Throw Bodies In Pond

Fifteen hundred Chinese youths, he said, were marched off at once and killed with machineguns. Their bodies were thrown into a pond.

"It would be impossible to tell the number of women and girls raped, the number of persons injured and the buildings ruthlessly destroyed," Dr. Hsu said.

He declared there was "absolute no excuse" of the reign of terror except that the Japanese "carried on a psychological war to strike terror into the Chinese people and to tear them loose from everything they held dear and sacred."

A Nanking policeman, Wu Chang-teh, described how civilians were forced through the gates of the walled city 100 at a time. They were cut down with machineguns set up outside the walls and their bodies fell into a moat.

Feints Death Slump

Wu said 1,600 civilians ahead of him were mowed down in such a manner. When his turn came he fell forward in a death feint, and later fled in the darkness.

A former silk merchant, Shan Teh-yi, testified he was one of 1,000 Chinese forced to sit on the banks of the Yangtze, hands bound together, facing 10 Japanese machineguns.

"We were ordered to stand up," he related. "I slumped to the ground just before they did the shooting, and was covered with corpses. I fainted. At nine that night I climbed from the corpses and escaped."

"A man came to the hospital with a bullet in the jaw and two-thirds of his body burned," Dr. Robert O. Wilson, surgeon at Nanking's University Hospital testified yesterday.

"He had been seized by Japanese soldiers, shot, covered with gasoline and set afire. He died two days later. Another man, severely burned about the head and shoulders, was the only survivor of a large group bound together, drenched with gasoline and set afire."

His testimony marked the first prosecution move to bring atrocities into the case against Hideki Tojo and 26 other accused top flight war criminals.

He testified that opium sales were greatly increased by the Japanese after the occupation. The prosecution claims that opium was a weapon used by Japanese to keep the Chinese in hand.

The international tribunal sharply squelched a defense attempt to blame American and commercial interests for the start of the war.

Sir William Webb, president of the tribunal, quickly interrupted Alfred W. Brooks, defense attorney from Kansas City, when he argued "there was a growing apprehension among Japanese and other Asiatics over the economic aggression of these commercial interests."

Reports Arkansas Sank in 2 Minutes

Kwajalein, July 25 (A. P.)—Col. William H. Blanchard of Chelsea, Mass., commander of the 509th Bombardment Group reporting on his aerial view of today's atom bomb test said the Arkansas went down in two minutes.

[Previous reports had placed the time required for the battleship to sink in Bikini lagoon at ten minutes.]

"First there was a great white patch where she had been," Blanchard said. "Then the water was streaked with oil.

"It looked as if there were a 100-foot wave. Several ships were swung around. The pressure wave first appeared as a giant doughnut, just as in the first Bikini test July 1, and then it grew fatter and fatter."

A-Bomb Blast Held Fatal To Ships For Half A Mile

BLAKESLEE

Bikini Test Results Considered Conclusive Proof Any Vessel Within That Range Is Doomed—Blandy Says Explosion Would Have Killed All Above Deck

Aboard the USS Appalachian, July 26—(AP)—The atomic bomb, which has twice proved conclusively it is sure death to ships of all categories within a half-mile radius, probably would have killed all men on decks had crews manned the target vessels in Bikini Lagoon for yesterday's underwater test.

That [redacted] calm, careful judgement of [redacted] Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, commander of Operation Crossroads."

"It is probable that personnel on deck would have been goners, if not immediately, at least later on," he said today in a post-blast assessment of the weapon which yesterday:

Sank the 26,100-ton Battleship Arkansas and the 33,000-ton carrier Saratoga; so grievously wounded the Japanese Battleship Nagato that she still is developing a list; left the Destroyer Hughes in imminent danger of sinking; sank some lighter craft; and spread so much radioactivity that 24 hours later 36 square miles of water are contaminated.

Results Are Similar

Don Whitehead, of the Associated Press, after a flight over the lagoon today, said yesterday's bomb proved it is a "killer" of ships within a half-mile radius—the same radius of "sudden death" in the July 1 air burst test as well as of the death circle imprinted on the New Mexico sands last year.

In the two Bikini tests, no ship within that radius has survived and the power of the bomb has extended beyond it.

The radioactivity within the lagoon bars a thorough check, but it is definitely known that yesterday's thunderous explosion accounted for the Arkansas, the Saratoga, a concrete yard oiler, a tank-landing ship and the medium landing-ship from which the bomb was suspended.

Aerial observers had said positions of buoys indicated that five of submarines submerged for the test were sunk but Admiral Blandy said today the evidence was inconclusive.

Charles McMurtry, of the Associated Press, flying over the lagoon today in a C54, reported back that "two or three" submarines were sunk.

McMurtry, whose plane flew as low as 400 feet, said he saw no sign of animal life but added it has not been disclosed whether any of the 1,500 animals in the test were placed above decks.

Blandy said that, had the ships been manned yesterday, in addition to loss of life on the decks it is highly probable that many of those below decks would have been injured by "the physical shock of the blast."

Drone Plane Damaged

The admiral also observed:

The unmanned drone airplane 6,000 feet directly over the bomb burst was damaged even though this explosion had to travel through a cushion of water to reach the air.

The bomb was about equal to others of the Nagasaki type. (This refers to the atom bomb which wrecked one-third of that Japanese city during the war.)

Transports and other lightweight ships failed to sink in any numbers because they were farther away from the center of the explosion than the Arkansas and Saratoga.

The animals, now isolated by radioactive waters from attention, have a ten days supply of food and water on the target ships—if they are alive.

Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of the Army's part in the test, said the drone airplane missed the blast 6,000 feet below by only six seconds. This was good timing as the drone was allowed ten seconds margin. The blast broke down the bomb bay doors and simpled the metallic sides of the plane.

Rear Adm. W. S. Parsons, deputy commander of technical direction, said that without a doubt the drone was injured by the air blast from the underwater bomb rather than by water shooting upward. The water column's final height was 5,000 feet under Parson's expectations.

"After the water column had risen to about 1,000 feet, the blast from the bomb caught up with and overwhelmed the rising water and spread it out," he explained.

There was more of a blast in the air than had been expected. The reason for this was unexplained. It probably means the depth of the water over the bomb did not confine this nuclear giant as well as had been calculated.

Admiral Blandy, when asked, "Is it true you arranged the target ships to permit the sinking of the Arkansas and Saratoga?" answered:

"Apparently."

Then he quickly amplified, "We were not planning to sink any particular ship by name."

Blandy emphasized that the perils of bomb-created waves are not to be minimized.

One landing ship at Bikini Beach was swamped by one or more of the 20 waves that rolled ashore despite the fact that these waves were reported as less than 10 feet high.

Men doomed to die from the effects of an atom bomb might save their ship from sinking, Admiral Blandy pointed out.

He said that had there been men on the Carrier Saratoga, those not killed immediately by the blast likely could have saved her from sinking since seven and a half hours went by before she plunged. But Blandy added it was quite probable that those same men would have died later.

Twenty-six hours after yesterday's atomic underwater blast there was no visible sign on or around Bikini Lagoon of destruction to animal life, plants or trees.

A few bugs zoomed around as usual. Birds appeared undisturbed. On the afternoon of the bomb explosion, some observers reported seeing birds flocking over the target and concluded they might be after dead fish.

But no birds were seen over the target area this forenoon.

Four miles south of the target area not a single dead fish was to be seen on the surface. The ocean currents, however, flow away from the present observation point and whatever killed fish are on the surface would [redacted] be miles away from the ships.

Scientists did not expect the blast would kill more than a small percentage of fish and said also they are not so easily damaged by radioactive rays as are humn beings.

Nagato Appears on Its Way To Watery Grave at Bikini

Jap Battleship Develops Increasing List—Blandy Says Crews Would Have Perished Had They Been on Target Ships.

BLAKESLEE

Aboard the U. S. S. Appalachian Off Bikini, July 26 (A. P.).—The 32,720-ton Japanese battleship Nagato developed an increasing list today, pointing her toward a probable watery grave in Bikini lagoon to which yesterday's submarine atomic blast already has consigned the battleship Arkansas and aircraft carrier Saratoga.

Late this afternoon, hours after Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy had pronounced the aged but heavy-hulled battlewagon in bad shape, her pagoda-like superstructure showed an even more precarious slant.

Blandy's report on the Nagato was made at a press conference in which he said the underwater blast probably would have killed all men on the decks of all the target vessels had crews risked their lives in the man-made catastrophe.

DAY

Blandy Assesses Blast.

"It is probable that personnel on deck would have been goners, if not immediately, at least later on," he said in assessment of the explosion which thus far has shown these results:

Immediately sank the 26,100-ton Arkansas; caused the 33,000-ton "Sara" to go down nearly eight hours later; so grievously wounded the Nagato that she began a steady list; caused the destroyer Hughes to start settling in the water, so that she was beached today by a tug; sank lighter craft including some submarines and spread so much radioactivity that twenty-four hours later thirty-six square miles are contaminated.

Don Whitehead of the Associated Press, after a flight over the lagoon today, said the bomb had proved it has tremendous destructive force possibly fatal to ships within a half-mile radius and considerable power beyond that deadly circle.

Aerial observers had said positions of buoys indicated that five of the submarines submerged for the test were sunk but Blandy said today the evidence was inconclusive.

Charles McMurty of the Associated Press, flying over the lagoon today in a C54, reported that two or three submarines were sunk.

McMurtry, whose plane flew as low as 400 feet, said he saw no sign of animal life, but added it has not been disclosed whether any of the 1,500 animals in the test were placed above decks.

Blandy said that, had the ships been manned yesterday, in addition to loss of life on the decks it is highly probable that many of those below decks would have been injured by "the physical shock of the blast."

The admiral also observed:

The unmanned drone airplane 6,000 feet directly over the bomb burst was damaged even though this explosion had to travel through a cushion of water to reach the air.

Equal to Nagasaki Type.

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"After the water column had risen to about 1,000 feet, the blast from the bomb caught up with and overwhelmed the rising water and spread it out," he explained.

Air Blast Surprises.

There was more of a blast in the air than had been expected. This probably means the depth of the water over the bomb did not confine this nuclear giant as well as had been calculated.

Blandy, when asked, "Is it true you arranged the target ships to permit the sinking of the Arkansas and the Saratoga?" answered: "Apparently."

Then he quickly amplified, "We were not planning to sink any particular ship by name."

Blandy emphasized that the perils of bomb-created waves are not to be minimized. One landing ship at Bikini Beach was swamped by one or more of the twenty waves that rolled ashore despite the fact that these waves were reported as less than 10 feet high.

Animal Life Intact.

Bikini, July 26 (A. P.).—Twentysix hours after yesterday's atomic underwater blast there was no visible sign on or around Bikini lagoon of destruction to animal life, plants or trees.

A few bugs zoomed around as usual. Birds appeared undisturbed. Four miles south of the target area not a single dead fish was to be seen on the surface. The ocean currents, however, flow away from the present observation point and whatever killed fish are on the surface would now be miles away from the ships.

The targe fleet still is isolated by radioactive rays. Yesterday one of the men in a small boat photographing the Saratoga from close up was exposed to about fifty Roentgens of radiation.

This much is the normal medical dose when doctors use X-rays for treatment. A few other men may have been similarly exposed, but the exposures are not considered likely to be serious since the boats got away quickly.

GREAT HOLE TORN IN LAGOON FLOOR BY BIKINI BLAST

Aboard a C-54 over Bikini lagoon, July 26—(AP)—The underwater atomic bomb packs a lethal wallop over a radius of probably two-thirds of a mile, cameramen and others aboard this plane were convinced during a six and a half hour flight today over the shipwrecked scene of yesterday's test.

A great hole on the bottom of the lagoon in the target area, after amazed observers, some of whom witnessed yesterday's detonation.

After the detonation, the lagoon at the center of the target array was a vivid green as though the water had been dyed. This was caused by the shattering and pulverizing of coral. Today currents had carried away much of the coral, leaving a great milky streak running from the approximate place where the Saratoga sank northwestward a mile or more. The streak slowly grew in width and hid the fate of at least two submarines.

Old Cruiser Still Floats

Somewhat surprisingly, the veteran old heavy cruiser Pensacola, anchored on the inner target circle, appeared undamaged from the underwater blast. Her superstructure still was twisted and the stacks bent from the effects of the air burst but she was on even keel.

There was considerable radioactivity in the northern sector which became much greater at lower altitudes.

ICELANDERS ARGUE OVER U. S. TROOPS

Reykjavik, July 26 (A. P.).—The question of the withdrawal of United States troops from Iceland was raised again in the Althing (Parliament) last night as delegates voted to authorize the Cabinet to apply for membership in the United Nations. Prolonged debate was evoked by an amendment which would have made the application for membership contingent upon the immediate withdrawal of United States forces.

The amendment finally was defeated, 36 to 9, after Prime Minister Clafur Thors said negotiations were about to begin with the United States for the abrogation of the military protection agreement of 1941. Several members also argued that the question of United States troops should not be coupled with that of U. N. membership.

After the amendment was voted down, the Althing passed the application bill, 36 to 6, concluding three days of debate.

U.S. Charges Russian Army Stripped Hungary of Food, Vitally Needed Materials

RUSSIAN ACTIONS HIT FOR CAUSING ECONOMIC CHAOS

Letter to Molotov Requests Cooperation in Reviving Defeated Nation.

PACT BROKEN

U. S. Declares Soviet Fails to Live Up to Yalta Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) On the eve of Secretary Byrnes' departure for the Paris peace conference, the United States tonight sharply accused Russia of creating economic chaos in Hungary by stripping her of vital food and industrial materials.

It disclosed also a direct appeal to Foreign Minister Molotov for Soviet cooperation with America and Britain in rehabilitating the former satellite of Germany.

Letter Sent to Molotov

The State department made public a letter which Ambassador W. Bedell Smith delivered to Molotov Tuesday containing the appeal. The letter also declared that the Red army had been stripping Hungary of foodstuffs while the Russian government had removed $124,000,000 worth of manufacturing equipment and is currently absorbing 50 per cent of Hungary's industrial production.

The strong protest may foreshadow a fight over Hungarian reparations at the peace conference.

The blast at Russia was given out by the department shortly after Byrnes held a news conference at which he made these major points on American foreign policy operations:

1. The United States intends to pull its troops out of Italy within the specified 90-day period after final signing of the Italian peace treaty. Byrnes does not consider the necessity of maintaining supply lines to Austria is any excuse for keeping Allied forces (American and British) in Italy once the treaty is effective. Presumably, Byrnes will apply the same reasoning to try to get Russian forces removed from Bulgaria after the signing of a Bulgarian treaty.

Palestine Partition Urged

2. The Anglo-American cabinet meeting on Palestine has recommended a plan for the partition of Palestine. Presumably, this means settling Jews and Arabs in different zones under a federalized British control administration. Byrnes, Secretary of War Patterson, and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder conferred with President Truman late this afternoon on the plan, which Byrnes said Britain already has approved.

3. The United States will dispatch a special mission to Spain and Portugal on Aug. 7 to negotiate for recovery by the Allies of German assets in those countries.

4. Byrnes has no present plans for discussing German and Austrian problems during the Paris peace conference which opens Monday but may later decide to take up those problems with foreign ministers Molotov, Bevin and Bidault in separate, informal meetings of the Big Four.

Byrnes to Consider Proposal

5. Byrnes has promised Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley that he will consider Pauley's proposal to withhold German reparations from Russia as compensation for Russian removals of industrial equipment from Manchuria.

Byrnes is scheduled to take off for the Paris Peace conference about noon tomorrow. In response to a suggestion from the Washington Post that the capital stage a demonstration as Byrnes departs on the historic mission, President Truman will lead a parade to the airport.

Byrnes said that one of his first actions in Paris will be to confer with the American members of the Joint Committee on Palestine and make final decisions about American policy on the partition plan.

The peace conference is slated to review Big Four proposals for treaties for Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Finland.

The Bedell Smith letter to Molotov flatly rejected a whole series of Soviet claims that Russia was not interfering with economic conditions in Hungary.

Yalta Pact Recalled

The letter, presented on direct instructions from Washington, sharply reminded Molotov that Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had agreed at the Yalta conference to work together to help the former Axis satellite states solve their "pressing political and economic problems." Smith frankly implied that the Russians were not living up to this agreement.

Russian reparations demands and the Red Army's policy of living off the country were blamed as the causes of Russia's removals of materials from Hungary.

Smith disputed contentions which he said had been made previously by the Moscow government, that Hungary's plight was in any way due to the failure of the United States to restore to Hungary property which the Germans had stolen and which now is in the American zones of Germany and Austria.

He called "grossly exaggerated" the Russian estimate on this point, that the United States is holding Hungarian property worth $3,000,000,000.

Points Outlined

Smith made these principal points in his lengthy letter to Molotov:

1. Russian reparations from Hungary "absorb between 80 and 90 percent of the current output" of Hungarian heavy industry such as coal, iron, metal and machine production. Altogether, "half of the current output of Hungarian manufacturing industry, which is operating at only one-third of the prewar level, is absorbed by reparations and other requirements of the occupying power."

2. The United States has "reliable information" that the Red Army in Hungary took 4,000,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, corn and oats in 1945, mostly during the first six months. This figure is more than half the total Hungarian production of these foods in prewar 1938.

In the second half of 1945, Smith wrote, the Red army took out of the stocks of food available for the urban population nearly all the meats, one-sixth of the wheat and rye, more than 25 per cent of the legumes, nearly three-quarters of the lard, one-tenth of the vegetable oil and one-fifth of the milk and dairy products. "Extensive requisitioning" was continuing as late as April, 1946.

Discrepancy Cited

"My government finds it impossible to reconcile this information," Smith said, "with the statement of the Soviet government that 'the Soviet command in Hungary has neither carried out nor is carrying out any requisitions.'"

3. The United States has reliable estimates that the total Hungarian war damage amounted to $345,000,000 "of which $124,200,000 was due to removals by Soviet forces."

The letter raised the possibility at one point that the United States might reopen the question of Hungarian reparations, based upon the Russian claim for $300,000,000 in reparations payments.

"As pointed out in the original letter of March 2, 1946," Smith told Molotov, "the United States government, at the time of the signing of the Hungarian armistice, reserved the right to reopen the question of Hungarian reparations."

In agreeing to the reparations arrangements in the first place, Smith wrote, the United States believed that Hungary would be able to pay the Russians with "careful management."

"It did not foresee," the letter continued, "that Hungary's production capacity and national income would be cut to half or less in the space of a few months, and that the reparations payable by Hungary in 1945, for example, would equal 24 per cent of the national income. Likewise, it did not foresee that Hungary would be required to surrender large quantities of goods and services over and above its reparations obligation."

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Text of U. S. Note to Soviet on Hungary

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The text of the State Department's announcement on Russian activities in Hungary:

In the Crimea Declaration on liberated Europe, the heads of Government of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States undertook "to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three Governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political economic problems."

In following closely the economic recovery problems of the countries of Europe, the United States Government became seriously concerned several months ago over the alarming deterioration of the Hungarian economy. This concern has mounted in the intervening months, during which the Hungarian economic situation has become progressively worse, culminating in the present chaotic inflation.

Since December, 1945, the United States Government has taken the initiative in proposing that the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States consider means whereby the three Powers, as contemplated in the Crimea Declaration, could assist Hungary to rebuild its shattered economy. These proposals, however, have been rejected by the Soviet Government.

U. S. Offers Rebuffed

In a meeting of the Allied Control Commission in Budapest in December, 1945, the United States representative recommended the establishment of a subcommittee of the control commission to consider questions of Hungarian industry, finance and economics. This approach was unavailing.

Subsequently, in a note to the Soviet Government on March 2, 1946, this Government again raised the issue by reviewing the grave economic plight of Hungary, by calling attention to the overburdening of that country with reparations, requisitions and the costs of maintaining large occupation forces, and by requesting the Soviet Government to instruct its representatives in Hungary to concert at an early date with the United States and British representatives there in devising a program which would bring to an end the process of disintegration in Hungary, and at the same time provide a framework within which the rehabilitation of the country and its reintegration with the general European economy might be accomplished.

In a reply dated April 21, Mr. A. Y. Vishinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, rejected the United States proposal on the ground that the working out of an economic rehabilitation plan for Hungary fell within the competence of the Hungarian Government. Mr. Vishinsky also denied that the cost to Hungary of Soviet reparations and occupation was in any way responsible for the deterioration of economic conditions in Hungary, and alleged that the failure of the United States to return to Hungary from the United States-occupied zones in Germany and Austria displaced property estimated in value at $3,000,000,000 was one of the principal reasons Hungary's present economic difficulties.

Russia Takes Half of Output

In connection with this exchange of notes concerning the economic situation in Hungary, the American Ambassador in Moscow, upon instructions from this Government, has now delivered a further note to the Soviet Government under date of July 23, 1946, the text of which is as follows:

"July 23, 1946.

"His Excellency
"V. M. Molotov,
"Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.,
"Moscow.

"Excellency,

"My Government has directed me to communicate to you the following reply to Mr. Vishinsky's letter of April 21, 1946, relating to the economic situation of Hungary:

"My Government is unable to agree with the Soviet Government that 'the fulfillment by Hungary of its reparations obligations and the presence of occupations troops in Hungary do not and cannot exercise any serious influence on the economic situation of the country.'

"My Government wishes to bring to the attention of the Soviet Government the fact that half of the current output of Hungarian manufacturing industry, which is operating at only one-third of the pre-war level, is absorbed by reparations and other requirements of the occupying Power. In the case of heavy industry, coal, iron, metal and machine production, which is very urgently required for Hungary's rehabilitation, reparations alone absorb between 80 and 90 per cent of the current output. Except for some bridge and railway construction necessary to facilitate the movement of goods, Hungarian heavy industry is producing practically nothing for domestic requirements.

Soviet Requisitions Itemized

"With reference to the economic burden placed upon Hungary by the Soviet occupation forces, I am instructed to inform the Soviet Government of reliable information in the possession of my Government to the effect that 4,000,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, corn and oats were taken by the Red Army in Hungary in 1945, mostly during the first six months. This figure may be compared with 1938 Hungarian production of approximately 7,189,000 tons of these foodstuffs. Of stocks of food available for the support of the Hungarian urban population in the second half of 1945, the Red Army absorbed nearly all of the meats, one-sixth of the wheat and rye, more than a quarter of the legumes, nearly three-quarters of the lard, one-tenth of the vegetable oil, and one-fifth of the milk and dairy products.

"According to the most recent reports received, extensive requisitioning of foodstuffs was taking place as late as April, 1946. My Government finds it impossible to reconcile this information with the statement of the Soviet Government that 'the Soviet Command in Hungary has neither carried out nor is carrying out any requisitions.'

"My Government has noted that, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, 'the real reasons for the severe economic and financial situation in Hungary are the expenditures incurred by her in the war against the United Nations and the ravaging of the country by the Germans and the former Hungarian rulers.'

"I am instructed to mention for the information of the Soviet Government that, on the basis of reliable estimates, it has been calculated that the total war damage to Hungarian manufacturing industry, including removals, amounted to $345,000,000, of which $124,200,000 was due to removals by Soviet forces.

Claims of Russia Refuted

"Note has also been taken of the view of the Soviet Government that 'one of the main reasons for the difficult economic situation in Hungary * * * is the fact that a large quantity of Hungarian property and valuables continues to this day to remain in the American zone of occupation on the territory of Austria and southern Germany, where this property was shipped by the Salassy Government during the period of the advance of the troops of the Red Army.' The Soviet Government mentions a figure of about $3,000,000,000 as the estimated value of this property.

"In connection with this estimate, I am instructed to direct the attention of the Soviet Government to official Hungarian statistics, which estimate all Hungarian war damages attributed to Germans and Italians, including destruction within the country and removals from the country, and including damage to real estate, at $1,250,000,000. Since the property removed from Hungary is only a part of this total, and since only a part of the removed property ever reached the American zones, it is clear that the estimate cited by the Soviet Government is grossly exaggerated. This conclusion is indicated also by the fact that the Hungarian Government's estimate of total national wealth in 1943, excluding houses and buildings, amounted to only $4,400,000,000.

"Since the Hungarian Government is only now, at the request of my Government, in the course of preparing complete lists of Hungarian property believed to be located in the American zones of Germany and Austria, my Government is not yet in a position accurately to determine the total value of such property. The most important single item of Hungarian property in the American zones appears, however, to be the gold which was removed from Hungary to Austria by former officials of the Hungarian National Bank, and which the United States Government understands amounts to approximately $32,000,000.

U. S. to Restore Gold

"With respect to the status of Hungarian property located in the American zones of Germany and Austria, the Soviet Government will be interested to learn that my Government has notified the Hungarian Government of its intention to return to Hungary the looted gold in its custody, and to expedite restitution of identifiable looted property.

"Restitution of commercial inland water craft on the Danube will be deferred pending the outcome of discussions between the United States military authorities and the Soviet authorities in Vienna with a view toward establishing principles of freedom of movement of vessels on the Danube under the flags which they now fly without danger of seizure. This program of restitution is in accordance with and in implementation of the statement made by the Secretary of State to the Hungarian Premier in Washington.

"As pointed out in the original letter of March 2, 1946, the United States Government, at the time of the signing of the Hungarian armistice, reserved the right to reopen the question of Hungarian reparations. My Government agreed to the armistice as a means of facilitating the speedy termination of hostilities. It believed that with careful management, Hungary might have been able to pay $300,000,000 in reparations.

"It did not foresee that Hungary's production capacity and national income would be cut to half or less in the space of a few months, and that the reparations payable by Hungary in 1945, for example, would equal 24 per cent of the national income. Likewise, it did not foresee that Hungary would be required to surrender large quantities of goods and services over and above its reparations obligations.

U. S. Asks 3-Power Program

"My Government has noted the position taken by the Soviet Government with respect to the formulation by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, of a program which would assist the rehabilitation of Hungary and its reintegration with the general economy of Europe. The Soviet Government may be assured that it is not the policy of the Government of the United States to force acceptance by Hungary of any economic program.

"The United States, in proposing tripartite discussion of an economic program for Hungary, had in mind the discussion of aid and assistance which the three Powers could give to Hungary, once the economic obligations of that country were carefully defined and scheduled so as to permit their discharge without depriving the people of Hungary of their means of livelihood. The United States has no desire to impose a plan for Hungary's economy, but does desire to lend assistance to Hungary through a concert of policies such as was envisaged in the declaration made by the three Powers at the Crimea Conference.

"Hungarian Government officials have, in fact, requested such assistance of the three Powers. The Hungarian Finance Minister submitted to the Soviet economic adviser of the Control Commission a report on the Hungarian economic and financial situation under date of Dec. 3, 1945. This report concluded with the following statement:

"'The only way that we can see out of our serious financial and economic difficulties is a plan of reconstruction, to be carried out with the assistance of the Allied Powers, the objective of which would be to raise production to a substantially higher level than at present and restore equilibrium in the country's economic and financial affairs.

"'Since, however, we cannot work out a plan of reconstruction until it is known what support we may count upon from the Allied Powers, there is an urgent necessity that the Allied Powers should send a commission which, with the cooperation of the Hungarian Government, would examine the economic and financial situation of the country and the methods by which assistance could be given.

"'We should expect from the work of the commission a statement of what measures and what foreign assistance are necessary, in the present economic state of the country, with its present burdens and requirements, in order that the country may recover economically and be able to meet the triple obligation arising from reparations, other obligations under the armistice agreement and pre-war foreign debts.'

"The Soviet chairman of the Control Commission refused to accept or to consider this report, nor would he agree to a proposal of the United States representative that there be established a subcommittee of the Control Commission to discuss questions of Hungarian industry, finance and economics.

U. S. Again Asks Soviet Help

"In view of the position taken by the chairman, my Government cannot conclude that the willingness of the Soviet chairman 'to acquaint himself with such considerations as may be advanced by the representatives of the United States * * * concerning Hungary's economic situation' constitutes a satisfactory procedure for the solution of these problems.

"I am instructed again to call attention to the obligation freely undertaken by the Soviet Union at the Yalta Conference, in which the three heads of state agreed 'to concert the policies of their three Governments, in assisting * * * the peoples of the former Axis satellite States of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.'

"Pursuant to this agreement, the United States Government again requests that instructions be sent to the Soviet representative in Hungary to concert with the American and British representatives there in halting the present economic disintegration and to provide a framework within which the rehabilitation of that country, and its early reintegration with the general economy of Europe, will be possible.

"Finally, an immediate consideration is that the prompt issuance of such instructions would have a salutary effect on the financial stabilization program which the Hungarian Government is initiating on Aug. 1, and in the interest of which the United States Government is returning to Hungary monetary gold reported to be valued at about $32,000,000."

W. BEDELL SMITH.

British Approve Plan To Partition Palestine

Byrnes, Truman to Discuss Proposal for Independent Jewish, Arab States.

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes said today the Anglo-American cabinet committee on Palestine had recommended a partition plan for Palestine which the British government has approved and the United States government is considering.

Byrnes told a news conference that he hoped to discuss the plan with President Truman tonight or tomorrow morning before he leaves about noon for the Paris peace conference opening next Monday.

He gave no details of the plan other than to say that it was part of the whole set of proposals worked out for the projected admittance of 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land.

Reports of Land Split

Before Byrnes spoke there were reports in Paris that it was planned to split the disputed land into in-

dependent Jewish and Arab under United Nations mandate.

There was similar partition talk in London.

While Brynes did not explain what partition of Palestine would mean, presumably it would entail setting aside a specified area for Jewish occupation and another area for Arab occupation with some sort of federalized government under British control over all.

Byrnes said that his talk on Palestine with President Truman would be preceded by a late afternoon conference today with Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder who with him compose President Truman's cabinet committee on Palestine.

No Decision Until Monday

In addition, Byrnes declared that no formal decision of the United States government would be made until after he has had opportunity to confer in Paris Monday morning with the three American members of the British-United States committee. The American section is headed by former Assistant Secretary of State Henry Grady.

The partition proposal, Byrnes told the news conference, was not initially put forward by the United States government. He assumed though he did not know, he said, that it was originally a British proposition. However, he explained that it had been unanimously approved by the full six members of the Anglo-American committee.

Byrnes was asked whether Britain had informed the United States that it intended to call conferences of Jews and Arabs prior to actually carrying out whatever Palestine plan is finally agreed upon. He said he had no information to that effect.

Would Send Observers

The United States has not been requested to send representatives to such conferences, he declared, and he added he probably would not favor sending representatives although he would agree to send observers.

Byrnes explained that the British plan had been received by him only yesterday and said he had erred in giving out through the State department's information officer a report that there were two alternative plans. Actually there is but one long set of proposals in three installments, he said.

President Truman received the message from Byrnes late yesterday and Secretaries Patterson and Snyder got their copies only this morning, Byrnes said.

The President is being advised daily of the work of the Anglo-American conference at London.

OPA HIKES PRICES, LIFTS CONTROLS ON MANY ARTICLES

Ceilings Raised for Coal, Shoes, Chinaware, Rubber Heels, Building Materials.

AGENCY HAS BUSY DAY

Way Held Open for Manufacturers to Apply for Higher Prices on Goods.

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Reborn OPA today poured out price orders in large batches, raising or removing ceilings on thousands of items and making its first day of new life the busiest of its turbulent career.

Most goods simply reverted to the ceilings of June 30, under the OPA revival act signed "with reluctance" by President Truman last night.

Prices Raised

But OPA celebrated the end of its 25-day lapse of activity by wielding its congressionally-shorn powers in a tremendous show of vitality.

Prices were raised on shoes, coal, oil burners, rubber heels, cotton rugs, chinaware, galoshes, and a long list of building materials.

Ceilings were swept away completely from major types of industrial machinery, the output of which amounts to $2,000,000,000 annually; from a wide range of household items like awnings, fruit jar rings, medicine droppers, rubber floor mats and some clocks; from nearly all the furs not previously exempted; and from thousands of building hardware and equipment items.

For other manufacturers—such as those making stepladders, razor blades, glass light shades and automatic pencils—the way was open to apply for higher prices on their lowest-cost lines.

More Increases Expected

All these actions were pending when OPA expired. Still to come are a flood of increases authorized under the OPA act now in force.

Gasoline price increases were signaled while OPA's mimeograph machines chattered. In New York, Socony-Vacuum Oil company announced an increase of nine-tenths of one cent a gallon on gasoline and solvents, effective Saturday in New York and New England.

Kerosene and distillate fuels will rise seven-tenths of one cent and industrial fuel oils 30 cents a barrel, the company added.

Petroleum is exempt from price control indefinitely—along with eggs, poultry and tobacco—unless the three-man decontrol board provided [illegible] orders a restoration of ceilings.

Oil Price Boosted

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced a [illegible]-cents-a-barrel increase on all grades of crude oil purchased in the mid-continent and Rocky Mountain fields. Four other companies followed suit.

OPA meanwhile buckled into the job of figuring higher prices demanded under the new law. Autos may be among the first to go up. Officials said that popular-priced cars may rise an average of about $100, rather than $75 as predicted earlier by the agency. The regulation may be ready in a day or so, to meet requirements that dealers' pre-war profit margins be restored.

Price Administrator Paul A. Porter warned, however, that OPA will in general "not rush to the rescue of sellers who paid high prices in anticipation of unloading at still higher prices."

June Level Sought

Porter said in a statement that Congress has expressed its views that price and rent levels should be restored to those of June 30, and in general this is the case, he added.

Despite the exemption of many foods from ceilings, "approximately 40 per cent of all foods remain under control," he said.

All agricultural products now under ceilings will remain under them until at least Sept. 1, when the secretary of agriculture certifies which items are in short supply.

A prediction that food price rises which have occurred in the 25 OPA-less days are likely to become permanent was voiced by Senator Taft (R-Ohio). He termed the new bill "far more inflationary" than the one Mr. Truman vetoed on June 29.

President's Action Criticized

"The net result of the President's action has been to bring about the very inflation he pretends to abhor," said the Republican author of one of the original OPA amendments to which Mr. Truman objected.

Taft also demanded an immediate announcement that beef and grain ceilings will not be restored. These, along with dairy products, cottonseed and soy beans, are to go back under control Aug. 21 unless the decontrol board rules otherwise.

Other senators cracked back sharply at the President's warning last night that the bill may prove inadequate and that he may later call Congress into session to write stern[illegible] price rules and boost taxes to combat inflation.

If legislators are recalled to Washington after visiting with their constituents, predicted Senator Wherry (R-Neb), they will wipe OPA off the map.

Tax Rise Plan Assailed

Senator George (D-Ga), chairman of the Senate Finance committee, declared it was unrealistic to talk now of tax increases—"and I think the President and the Treasury must know that."

President William Green of the AFL issued a statement saying his organization is "deeply disappointed" by the new OPA law.

"Unless industry and business exercise more self control than they have to date and voluntarily hold the line on prices, conditions may become insupportable to labor," he said. "Unrest will spread and a new strike wave may hit the nation."

The next major move is up to the White House, and Mr. Truman has stated it will come in a day or so. This is the naming of the decontrol board with power to overrule OPA on ceilings and to decide on restoration of those ceilings eliminated by Congress at least until Aug. 21.

Increases Are Temporary

The price boosts granted today are temporary and subject to revision under the standards of the new law, which call for higher prices in many instances.

Directly affecting consumers were these increases, all effective at once:

Five cents a pair on rubber heels in shoe repair shops.

Five and one half per cent on household oil burners.

Ten per cent in retail ceilings on rubbers, galoshes and other rubber footwear.

Six or eight cents a ton on coal for household use, to cover freight rate increases.

One cent to six cents a pair on some work gloves.

From three and one half to seven per cent increases on cotton rugs.

Shoe Prices Boosted

Eight per cent on certain shoes. Since these types account for 30 per cent of all production, the general level of shoe prices rise 2.4 per cent.

Up to 21 per cent on lower priced auto seat covers.

One to three cents on each piece of inexpensive chinaware.

All the increases were designed to offset higher costs of labor and materials, or to stimulate production of scarce items.

Of larger impact on the basic economy was the wholesale suspension of price control on a huge list of industrial machinery and equipment items.

The list fills three pages and covers all heavy machine tools, many lighter machine tools, oil drilling and producing equipment, most mining machinery, many farm equipment items, and certain electrical and testing machines.

Hardware Decontrolled

Overboard also went controls on thousands of mechanical building equipment items, including certain hardware, screening, air conditioning, valves and pipe fittings, piping and plumbing equipment.

Meanwhile, a formal request for an additional $26,000,000 for operation of OPA reached Congress.

In asking for the additional money, President Truman said the $75,000,000 already appropriated for OPA for the current fiscal year was "insufficient" to permit effective operation until the new Congress convenes in January.

The additional funds, he said, should permit OPA to operate until next February, when more money can be provided by the new Congress.

Text of OPA Price Increases,

Other Actions

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 26—Following is the text of an announcement on price increases, decontrols and other actions issued by the Office of Price Administration on its first day since extension:

Price Increases

Wearing Apparel and Materials

1. Waterproof Rubber Footwear—Average increase of 10 per cent in retail ceiling prices. (OPA-6620.)

2. Rubber Heels—Ceiling prices in shoe repair shops increased five cents a pair.

Rubber Soles Sold to Shoe Repair Trade—Manufacturers' and wholesalers' ceilings raised 10.5 per cent. (OPA-6621.)

3. Certain work Gloves—Additional manufacturers' increase resulting in some cases in an increase in retail ceiling prices of from one cent to six cents a pair. (OPA-6618.)

4. Shoes—Manufacturers' and manufacturing-retailers' ceiling prices for shoes exactly like those made in the base period in any price line increased same as recent increase on low-cost base period shoes. Will amount to about an 8 per cent increase at retail for these types of shoes. Shoes covered amount to about 30 per cent of total footwear production. (OPA-6624.)

Industrial and Manufacturing Materials

1. Paperboard Used in Making Tags, File Folders, etc.—Manufacturers' ceilings increased 4 per cent.

Paperboard Used for Milk Bottle Tops, Drinking Cups, Trays, Plates, Pails, Butter Cartons and Similar Food Containers—Manufacturers' ceilings increased 9 per cent. (OPA-T-4768.)

2. Five Grades of Paperboard: Pulp-Lined Box Boards, Cream-Faced Gypsum Liner, Jute Liner, Bogus Corrugated Medium and Chestnut Corrugated Medium—Manufacturers' ceilings raised $2 to approximately $7 a ton. (OPA-T-4770.)

3. Industrial Wirebound Boxes—Interim increase of 16 per cent in producers' ceilings. (OPA-T-4756.)

4. Groundwood Specialty Papers When Sold in Sheet Form—Increases of 5 cents per hundredweight for actual sheeting operation, with increases ranging up to 30 cents per hundredweight in the additional charges permitted for trimming, packing and sealing. (OPA-T-4781.)

Steel Shipping Containers of 12½-Pound and 25-Pound Capacity—Manufacturers of these containers used by producers of white and red lead will receive the same 10 per cent ceiling price increase announced March 26 for other steel shipping containers. (OPA-T-4782.)

Fuel

1. Coal and Other Solid Fuels to Domestic Consumers—Increased 6 to 8 cents a ton, as result of a July 1 increase in railway freight rates. (OPA-6622.)

2. Bunker Fuel—Increases ranging from 48 cents to 77 cents a ton to take care of higher costs to suppliers as a result of recent producers' ceiling increases for bituminous coal. Increased freight rates may be added. (OPA-T-4755.)

Lumber and Building Materials

1. Three-inch Gypsum Partition Tile and Gypsum Hollow Block—Manufacturers' increase of approximately 2 cents per square foot over March, 1942 levels on production and sales in certain shortage areas. (Bulletin board story.)

2. Peeler Grade Logs Sold to Manufacturers of Softwood Plywood—Ceiling prices increased $7.50 per thousand feet log scale in keeping with premium payment program announced by national housing expediter on June 19, 1946. (OPA-T-4762.)

3. Southern Pine Car Material and Framing—Ceiling prices increased $8 and $5 per thousand board feet to restore customary differentials and help increase short supplies. (OPA-T-4761.)

4. Fiber Insulation Board Products—Manufacturers' ceilings increased slightly over 10 per cent. Increases range from $2 to $13 per thousand square feet. (OPA-T-4759.)

5. Insulating Fire Brick—Increases of 20.1 per cent and 21.6 per cent to cover average total costs. Used mainly for industrial purposes, such as relining open hearth furnaces. (OPA-T-4758.)

6. Packaged Cement—Additional producers' ceiling prices increased 5 cents per barrel in portion of United States East of but not including States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. (OPA-T-4765.)

7. Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe and Allied Products in West Central and Rocky Mountain Areas—Ceiling prices raised approximately 24.5 per cent over March, 1942. (OPA-T-4773.)

8. Primary Lead—Interim increase of 1¾ cents per pound contained in each gallon of 100 per cent pure lead pigment paint. (OPA-T-4729.)

1946

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9. Electric Temperature Controls for Automatic Water Heaters—Given same 15 per cent price increase authorized May 24 for other types of electric temperature controls. (OPA-T-4790.)

10. Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe and Allied Products—Ceiling prices increased 13.2 per cent for States in the trade's Southern area. (OPA-T-4794.)

11. Convector Radiators—Maximum prices increased 10 per cent over March, 1942. (OPA-T-4795.)

12. Domestic Oil Burners—Maximum prices raised 5.5 per cent, the second increase since VJ-Day. (OPA-T-4798.)

13. Chemical, Industrial and Constructional Lime—Ceiling prices increased $1 per net ton for producers east of the Rocky Mountains. Resellers may pass on the increase. (OPA-T-4792.)

14. Wire Nails and Fence Wire—Resale prices put under the same percentage mark-up provisions governing the reselling of other types of merchant wire products, instead of dollar-and-cent mark-ups as heretofore. (OPA-T-4796)

15. Cork Insulation Board (or Corkboard)—Ceiling price increased $1.70 per hundred board feet. (OPA-T-4797)

16. Lithopone—Ceiling price increased 15 cents per hundred pounds. (Lithopone is a raw material used primarily in the production of paint products.) (OPA-5-4793)

17. Construction Services and Sales of Installed Building Materials—Ceiling prices may be increased by dollar-and-cent amount of compensation paid by employers for employe insurance and pension benefits, except where prices established by area orders. (OPA-T-4775)

18. Hardwood Grade Lumber Produced in North Central Hardwood Lumber Region—Ceiling prices uniformly increased 6 per cent. Increases do not apply to timbers or construction items. (OPA-T-4752)

19. Chemical Cordwood Sold in Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania—Producers' ceiling prices increased 10 per cent, to be borne by chemical plants. (OPA-T-4751)

Household Equipment and Furnishings

1. Thermostats For Domestic Gas and Electric Kitchen Ranges—New price increase factor of 19 per cent over October 1941 prices for manufacturers. (OPA-T-4760)

2. Commonly Used Tools and Kitchenware—"Hardship" price increases to be applied automatically by individual firms in fourteen industries, where necessary to yield percentage profit margin given today for this industry. (OPA-T-4749)

3. Cotton Rugs—Manufacturers allowed increase from 3.5 per cent to seven per cent in profit factor. (OPA-4791)

4. Inexpensive Chinaware—Ceiling prices increased on individual pieces from one to three cents each. (OPA-6617)

Foods

1. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables—Ceiling prices for fruits and vegetables shipped by air may include cost of air shipping until December 31, 1946. (OPA-T-4725?)

Machinery and Equipment

1. Grain Machinery and Equipment—Producers' interim price increase factor of 8 per cent over base date maximum sales prices. (OPA-T-4789.)

Miscellaneous

1. Inexpensive Automobile Seat Covers—Some consumer prices will be increased by as much as 21 per cent as result of raising of some of the cut-off points in the "low-end" adjustment order and the making of repricing provisions automatic at the manufacturing level. (OPA-6616.)

Other Actions

1. Certain resellers of clay building brick and tile enjoying preferred buying status permitted to pass-through increased costs. (OPA-T-4766.)

2. Sales and deliveries of distribution transformers may be made subject to later price increases when agreed to by purchasers. Price increase pending completion of industry survey. (OPA-T-4769.)

3. Temporary differentials allowed manufacturers for producing Kraft wrapping paper in sheets and counter rolls, scheduled to end July 1, continued indefinitely. (OPA-T-4771.)

4. Method of computing ceiling prices by tire and tube repair material industry during transition period simplified. Provision made for relief of individual hardship cases. (OPA-6619.)

5. Import prices for foreign leather placed under control for first time. (OPA-T-4757.)

6. Interim price increase for shook used in Western wooden agricultural containers extended indefinitely, scheduled previously to expire on June 30, 1946. (OPA-T-4772.)

7. Manufacturers of synthetic resins, plastic materials and substitute rubber may now apply for individual adjustments in their ceiling prices where increased costs threaten continued production. (OPA-T-4778)

8. New mark-up on basis of division factor of .935 may be applied by manufacturers in direct-to-retail sales of both unshrunk and pre-shrunk wool fabric in cut lengths. (OPA-T-4779.)

9. Manufacturers of stock screen goods may apply for individual adjustment of ceiling prices where they can show hardship. (OPA-T-4748.)

10. Ceiling prices have been established for importers' sales of all brands of Norwegian kippered snacks in natural pack. Product was not imported during the war. (OPA-6615.)

11. Calculation of increased contract prices prior to decontrol on construction materials now out from under price control by applying the percentage increase to the rounded pruce, sanctioned by OPA. (OPA-T-4767.)

12. Razor blades, standard Stillson pipe wrenches, illuminating glassware (bowls, reflectors, shades), and mechanical pencils added to "low end" order that permits manufacturers to apply for increased prices on goods in their lowest price lines. Also included were stepladders and oilers. (OPA-T-4763.)

13. Same provisions permitting resellers of radio parts to pass on percentage amount of any individual increases in suppliers' prices have been extended to resellers of specialty transformers and integral and fractional electric motors. (OPA-T-4764.)

14. "New small manufacturer" ceiling prices on baby carriages, velocipedes, scooters and other wheel goods, revoked. Ceilings in line with those for old-line firms will be substituted. (OPA-6625.)

15. Changes made in pricing provisions for manufacturers of photographic equipment. (OPA-T-4784)

16. Manufacturers of fountain pens and pencils given arrangement whereby they may calculate wholesale and retail ceiling prices for new models once their own ceilings have been approved. (OPA-T-4780)

17. All parts for Government surplus radio receiving and sending sets and other electronic and communication materials included in the order setting maximum prices for resales of these items. (OPA-T-4783)

18. Small volume manufacturers of parts for household cooking and heating stoves, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and refrigerators may now qualify for reconversion pricing granted large volume manufacturers of these parts. (OPA-T-4776)

19. Manufacturers of slide fasteners made eligible for reconversion pricing and provided profit factors in applying for price adjustments. (OPA-6623).

20. Auto repair shops meeting specified conditions are authorized to use a newly approved trade manual to determine prices for repair jobs. (OPA-T-4774)

21. Distribution yard sales of mahogany lumber put under formula ceilings that will result in uniform prices, differing only by certain freight charges. (OPA-T-4754)

22. Recent percentage increases in manufacturers' ceiling prices for metal stampings may be passed on by resellers. Manufacturers of various machines and machine accessories buy these items from resellers. (OPA-T-4753)

23. Effective dates of several actions which fell in period during which price control act was inoperative, changed. (OPA-6631.)

24. Manufacturers of certain machinery items suspended from price control required to continue to notify OPA of price changes. (OPA-T-4799.)

Rent

1. Landlords who collected security deposits from tenants in rent control areas during period after July 1, 1946, given until thirty days to refund the deposits. (OPA-6634.)

Decontrols

Suspensions

1. Thousands of mechanical building equipment items including specified items of hardware, screening, miscellaneous cast and sheet metal, heating and winter air-conditioning, controls, valves and pipe fittings, piping accessories, mechanically operated commercial regrigeration and summer air-conditioning and plumbing equipment. Only a few of the items will be used in the veterans' housing program. (OPA-T-4800.)

2. All but two of the furs remaining under control. Those decontrolled by this action are in medium-priced bracket and include muskrat, pony, South American spotted cat, Indian lamb, Lincoln lamb, Indian and African kidskin, hare and squirrel. Remaining under ceiling are mouton lamb and rabbit. (OPA-6614.)

3. Low-temperature asbestos insulating and gasket material, glass used for decorative purposes in commercial and public buildings, several cork composition products, basic granular refractories used for lining furnaces, expanded metal and industrial sands. (OPA-T-4723.)

4. Extensive list of industrial machinery and equipment, annual sales totaling over $2,000,000,000. Includes certain electrical equipment, machine tools, petroleum drilling and producing equipment, mining machinery, automatic testing and maintenance equipment and farm equipment. (OPA-6627).

5. Obsolete gaskets, packings and oil seals containing rubber, and many other items made of rubber, such as air mattresses and pillows, bands and cushions for artificial limbs, portable bathtubs, horse and mule shoes, medicine droppers and bulbs, fruit jar rings, etc. (OPA—T-4787).

6. Several non-ferrous metals used in making bearings and castings, florists wire, ice cream cans, etc., and non-metallic minerals used mainly in production of consumer items such as glass, pottery, china and paper. (OPA—6633).

7. Rentals of decontrolled consumers durable goods. Includes power lawn mowers, musical instruments and some sporting equipment. (OPA—T-4786).

8. Charges of water contract carriers operating on the Great Lakes. Common carriers not affected. (OPA-T-4785.)

Exemptions

1. Gold and most gold-filled sterling silver fountain pens and mechanical pencils, items account for only $500,000 of the annual $140,010,000 pen and pencil sales. (OPA-6626.)

2. Photography services of photostating, blueprinting, microfilming. Also custom baked enamel finishing of wooden bobbins (sold only to commercial users) and the service of cleaning Kentucky blue grass seed. (OPA-T-4788.)

3. Several types of clocks, machine-attached snap fasteners, household television sets, low-back chairs used mostly as piano chairs, rubber floor mats and runners, automobile seat-bed units and awnings. (OPA-6628.)

4. Non-prefabricated buildings originally purchased apart from the land from any Government disposal agency and resold as buildings. These are mostly temporary buildings constructed during the war emergency. (OPA-T-4777.)

Approximately 40 per cent of all foods remain under control, the Administrator said. It is erroneous to assume that all agricultural commodities are removed from price control until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies on Sept. 1 items which are in short supply. The act exempts livestock, milk, cottonseed, soybeans, poultry and eggs or food or feed products manufactured in whole or substantial part from them, along with grains and livestock or poultry feeds made from grains.

Until Sept. 1, Mr. Porter emphasized, all agricultural commodities now under ceilings will remain under ceilings unless decontrolled. OPA will very shortly announce special actions to cover changes in subsidies and other factors relating to coffee, flour, cornmeal and wet corn milling products.

Under the major OPA food regulations, all sellers go back to their June 30 ceilings until notified of changes in their suppliers' ceilings.

Pre-June Adjustments

Today and for the next few days OPA is announcing a number of ceiling price increases, decontrol actions, and miscellaneous actions which were under consideration on June 30 before the old price control act expired. These actions are based on standards in existence at that time and do not relate to the new law just signed by the President. Any adjustments for the commodities affected required by the new act will be made as promptly as possible.

Cost-Plus Prices

OPA Statement of Policy

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 26—The text of a statement issued today by the Office of Price Administration follows:

Price Administrator Paul A. Porter today emphasized that under the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 signed by the President yesterday, all ceilings go back to where they were on June 30. Except where the new law specifically makes other provisions, these restored ceilings will serve as the basis for any adjustments made necessary as a result of the new act or because of any adjustments in process on June 30.

All industries and businesses, buyers and sellers covered by OPA price schedules, regulations or orders on June 30, Mr. Porter pointed out, are now automatically subject to these same regulations as if the new act had become law on June 30.

Foods

OPA today issued a supplementary order providing methods by which sellers operating under cost-plus regulations shall figure their prices. The action relates to all manufacturers, processors, service suppliers, wholesalers and retailers whose ceilings are set through application of mark-ups to the cost of goods and covers those situations where goods were delivered to them July 1 to July 25.

These sellers, like all other sellers, must in general go back to June 30 as a basis for their calculations. The supplementary order provides that they must determine their lawful ceilings for sales on the basis of their last costs incurred before June 1, 1946, or on their suppliers' ceiling price as authorized by any OPA action issued before Aug. 15, 1946, and in effect at or before the time the goods are sold. However, the costs used for pricing purposes must not in any case exceed the actual costs paid by the sellers.

Sellers pricing their goods on the basis of their suppliers' ceilings must obtain written statements of these maximum prices from their suppliers before they may deliver these goods.

The fact that some price increases for particular commodities were about ready for issuance on June 30 is the reason for the provision allowing sellers to use ceiling prices fixed for suppliers by OPA before Aug. 15.

In a number of instances increases put into effect during the period following June 30 are those which OPA would have authorized if the act had not expired. OPA expects that all such actions will be issued by Aug. 15, and considers that sellers operating under cost-plus regulations should be allowed to reflect these increases, when granted, in their own ceilings.

Major Food Mark-Ups Excluded

Today's supplementary order does not apply to commodities priced under the major food mark-up regulations. These regulations already contain similar provisions covering reimposition of ceilings on commodities which have been suspended or otherwise temporarily removed from price control.

The order is entitled Supplementary Order 171—how sellers are to treat costs incurred during the period July 1 to July 25, 1946, effective July 26, 1946.

Commenting generally on the re-establishment of price and rent ceilings at June 30 levels, OPA Administrator Paul Porter said:

"When it appeared certain that the country faced a period during which there would be no legal price control, we very quickly advised business and industry that price increases that might occur during the interlude without a statute would not afford a basis for permanent increases.

"President Truman, in his radio message to the country on June 29, called upon business men, producers and landlords to adhere to existing regulations, pointing out that it would be contrary to their own interest to embark upon a reckless inflation.

"The Congress, likewise, has indicated its intent that we should return to the price and rent levels in existence on June 30.

"Accordingly, we shall follow the general principle that we shall not rush to the rescue of sellers who paid high prices in anticipation of unloading at still higher prices.

"Problems arising from re-control of major food products will be dealt with as and when they occur."

(Supplementary Order 171—how sellers are to treat costs incurred during the period July 1 to July 25, 1946—effective July 26, 1946.)

PROFIT QUIZ TURNS TO TAX RETURNS

Physician Tells Senators Congressman May Is Too Ill to Testify.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) The Senate War Investigating committee laid plans today to look into income tax returns of all officials of the Cumberland Lumber company—for which Representative May (D-Ky) was fiscal agent—along with those of principals in the Garsson muntions combine.

Chairman Mead (D-NY) told newsmen of the project shortly after the committee had heard testimony from May's physician that it would be "inadvisable" for the House military affairs chairman to respond to a subpoena in his present physical condition.

Condition Aggravated

May was described by the physician, Dr. Henry M. Lowden, as suffering from a heart condition which "has recently become aggravated." He had a date with the committee at 10 a.m. today to tell about his relations with officials of the munitions group which handled $78,000,000 in war contracts, but Dr. Lowden said he would be unable to appear for 10 days at least. May has acknowledged aiding the combine with its Washington dealings but has denied he made any personal profit or did anything more than seek to speed the war effort.

Mead told reporters President Truman, whom he visited this morning, had agreed to make available to the committee, through the Justice department, the income tax returns of persons concerned in the war profits inquiry into the munitions group.

Asked whether the files the committee will ask to examine include those of May, Mead replied:

"It would include all of the officials of the Garsson companies and all of the officials of the Cumberland Lumber company, of which Andrew J. May was the fiscal agent in Kentucky."

May on the House floor and in unsworn testimony given the committee in private session and made public at his request, has denied he profited from the lumber operation. He said he only helped the Henry Garsson and Murray Garsson interests, at their request, find timberland to buy, and assisted with management, without compensation, when it appeared that on his advice they may have gotten into a losing deal.

The committee has heard testimony that the Cumberland company, organized for the venture, received advances of $48,000 from units of the munitions combine for lumber which witnesses said never was delivered.

In May's absence, the committee went on with other phases of its war profits inquiry, receiving a new report on the background of Murray Garsson, one-time investigator in the Labor department.

Knew Al Capone

A Department of Labor file on the former official included a memorandum, undated and unsigned, concluding that he had attempted to use his official position to force his way into a high paying Hollywood movie job.

The memorandum discussing Garsson also declared under "Chicago cases:" "Very friendly with Al Capone in Chicago. Talked with him at Cook county jail by himself."

There were frequent references in the memorandum to friendship between Garsson and various movie stars and executives and to other celebreties whom Garsson, or an individual named "G" had investigated as an immigration official.

"I knew that he associated with many connected with the movie industry," the unnamed writer of the memorandum said, "and thought myself that by reason of his attitude against movie stars, he was trying to drive them out and drive down wages or he was trying to break into some executive position with the studios and hoped to do so through his official position.

Job Refusal Told

"Heard him state that he had refused a position with the movie industry, that he had refused an offer of $50,000, that he was playing for more.

"I honestly believe that he was using his position to that end and hoped either by his actions, force the industry to hire him to keep him quiet."

Under the heading "Los Angeles cases," the Labor department memorandum on Murray Garsson named these persons as having been questioned and investigated: Gilbert Roland, Barry Norton, Leopold McLaglen, brother of Victor McLaglen, Ivan Lebedoff, and Marquis Falaise, former husband of Gloria Swanson.

More Stars Questioned

"A large number of the big movie stars were examined by Garsson alone and no record made," the memorandum said. "Almost all of the aliens examined were found lawfully admitted."

Another notation read:

"Marquis de la Falaise, husband of Gloria Swanson. 'G' interviewed the marquis and informed him in harsh terms that he was an alien and he had to get out or be deported. Later Marquis came to me and it was determined he was lawfully admitted and was told as far as he was concerned he was lawfully admitted and he would not be questioned."

The memorandum spoke of a claimed friendship with Mrs. Ida Coverman, "secretary to MGM studios." It added that Garsson had also claimed to be friendly with Norma Talmadge.

Other comments:

"Entry of mother of Anna Eten, actress. Temporarily admitted on passport visa obtained through representations of Garsson.

"May have been instrumental in assisting Victor McLaglen to become citizen x x x may have tried to have brother deported.

Case Dropped

"Lila Lee asked only perfunctory questions in my presence and nothing more done upon representations of attorney was present. Miss Lee, citizen of the United States x x x dropped by Garsson.

"Greta Nilsson, star questioned and found O.K."

Other notations spoke of association with Buron Fitts, Roger Machetti, lawyer in Los Angeles, Victor Lustig, "Sheehan" of the Fox studios, the "Selznick interests," George Raft and Wallace Beery.

Pursuing other phases of its work, the Senate committee made further plans for public hearings beginning next Tuesday into an alleged payment of $2,500 by a defense contractor, Eivind Anderson of Tacoma, Wash., to Representative Coffee (D-Wash.) through Paul Olson, Coffee's former secretary. Committee aides disclosed that in addition to Coffee, Olson and Anderson, witnesses would include Clyde E. Philip, Seattle contractor, former Senator Holman (R-Ore.) and Dick Rushlight of Portland, Ore.

In a letter made public by the office of Senator Mitchell (D-Wash.), Representative Coffee told the Senator, a member of the committee, that he was "extremely anxious" for an investigation on the $2,500 check.

He declared that a Justice department investigation had "exonerated Olson and myself from the slightest implication of any wrong doing."

Coffee alleged that "the prime purpose of bringing up this matter again is political in nature."

He told Mitchell that his office and that of former Senator Holman (R-Ore.) together had made representations to the War department which prevented award of a construction contract, on which Anderson was low bidder, to another contractor.

Anderson was profuse in his gratitude, Coffee continued, and "volunteered to Olson the statement that in due course he intended to forward a campaign contribution which he described as 'long overdue,' as an indication of the high regard he entertained for my work as a representative x x x

"Olson told Anderson that if and when he should make such a contribution, it should be made payable to him as my campaign manager, and, of course, should be a personal check x x x.

"In 10 days or so, Anderson wrote and enclosed a personal check for $2,500 made out to Paul A. Olson."

The committee, which received word last night that May was ill, met today shortly after the 10 o'clock hour, which was set after May failed to respond to a summons for 11 a.m. last Tuesday. May contended at that time that his appearance would interfere with his House duties.

Physician Testifies

Mead made the formal inquiry whether May was present, and May's lawyer, Warren Magee, rose to advise the investigators officially as to his client's condition.

At Magee's suggestion, the committee then invited Dr. Lowden to testify at an executive session. Later, in a statement in which he said Magee and the physician concurred, Mead said:

"In Dr. Lowden's opinion, it is inadvisable for Mr. May to appear as a witness before the committee in his present condition.

"Dr. Lowden estimates that, if recovery is as expected, Mr. May will be able to appear before the committee in 10 days to two weeks, but even then should not be questioned at lengthy intervals—not more than two hours per day."

Capt. Garsson Says Army Officers Ordered 'Take Care' of Him

BATAVIA, Ill., July 26 — (AP) Joseph "Bud" Garsson, former Army captain and son of Murray Garsson, a principal in the Senate war profits investigation, said today that throughout his Army career his commanders were under instructions to "take care of Garsson."

He told a news conference that while he was at Edgewood arsenal in 1942, he had a chance to go overseas as a staff sergeant.

"My application was blocked," he said. "The executive officer told me, 'We've got a standing order that you are not to go overseas.'"

Garsson said that through his own efforts, however, he was sent to Europe and spent more than 300 days in combat. He received the Bronze star for meritorious service in France.

He stated he was unaware of it if Representative Andrew May interceded in his behalf when he faced a court martial in France for disobedience of a command. He said he "once shook hands" with May when he was passing through Washington.

Garsson said he resented interference with his Army career but felt that "anything done for me in the Army through influence of my father was done because a normal father's reaction is to protect his son and possibly further his career."

He said he believes his father did not ask May to use his influence except in the court-martial case, but added he believes the influence came "through generals in the chemical warfare branch."

In Europe in 1944, young Garsson stated, the commander of the 83rd Chemical battalion told Garsson he had orders from "higher headquarters to take care of Garsson."

"At Anzio I served under the finest officer I ever met," Garsson said. "He was Gen. Robert T. Federicks. But apparently even he had orders to see that I didn't get into any dangerous places. He caught me out on patrol several times and told me to get back—that was not my job. After he was wounded at Rome, he apparently left word to 'take care of Garsson.'"

Young Garsson is in charge of Railroad sales at the Batavia plant.

MURRAY GARSSON ATTACKS INQUIRY

Calls Senate Investigation A 'Smear' Campaign

Havana, July 26 (AP) — Murray Garsson, munitions maker whose wartime earnings are under scrutiny of a United States Senate Investigating Committee, declared in an interview today that "this is a smear campaign" and "my company made no millions."

"If I were a Jesse James and a Robin Hood in one, I would still deserve praise for the accomplishments of my firm in the war effort," declared the 56-year-old industrialist as he lay in bed in his Hotel Nacional suite beside a night table covered with medicines. He said the medicines were for a heart ailment.

Garsson declared he was anxious to recover so he could return to the United States to defend himself. He will appear before the Senate committee, he said, as soon as his doctors and his attorney, Wayne Johnson, approve.

Denies Millions Made

"All talk of war profiteering is ridiculous; my company made no millions, as is charged; our profit was less than six per cent of the invested capital," Garsson declared, referring to the Erie Basin Metal Products Company, in which he said he had an interest of one third.

The Batavia Metal Products Company—also involved in the Senate investigation — made no profit at all, he added.

"I don't know what they are talking about," Garsson said when questioned about other companies—up to a total of 19—linked to his firm by the congressional investigators.

"This is a smear campaign, which is not proving anything in connection with the war effort, and again I repeat that there was no profiteering nor any 'paper empire,'" Garsson declared.

Wife Deeply Concerned

His wife hovered near by, deeply concerned, she said, because doctors have given orders that her husband be as free of worry as possible.

Garsson expressed the opinion that his firm should be granted the Congressional Medal for its contribution to the war effort.

"Our company rejected 200,000 shells equipped with burstle tube built by other concerns and which, when submitted to a testing method devised by Dr. Henry Garsson, proved to be defective," Garsson asserted, adding that "if those shells, which had already been approved by Government inspectors, had gone to the front they might have caused the death of many American soldiers."

Regarding reports that Representative Andrew J. May had indorsed checks issued by his company, Garsson said that May had helped his company but derived no profit from such aid.

House Members Demand Withdrawal From China

Says U. S. Paid $300,000,000 to Move Chiang's Troops

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Representative Hugh De Lacy, Democrat, of Washington, declared today the United States has transported nine Chinese National government armies into Manchuria to fight Communist forces. He said that this, along with supplying "vast quantities of arms and supplies" to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, has cost American taxpayers "well over $300,000,000."

Representative De Lacy made his statements in a House speech in which he urged immediate withdrawal of American forces from China and a halt to the program of aiding that nation militarily.

He declared the present policy supports "a powerful, oppressive, landholding, grafting clique, maintaining itself by terror, by force of arms and by wily anti-Soviet diplomacy."

He added that the "conclusion to which we are reluctantly driven" is that the chief result of General George Marshall's efforts to achieve peace in China "has been to win time for Chiang's clique to pile up supplies and get their armies moved into position, by American ships, for further fighting."

Supporting Mr. De Lacy's contentions, Representative Ellis Patterson, Democrat, of California, told the House that General Marshall's mission has been a "failure."

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Representative Charles R. Savage, Democrat, of Washington, also criticized in a House speech what he called America's policy of playing a "one-sided" game in China.

CONGRESS PLACES ATOMIC AUTHORITY IN CIVILIAN BOARD

Military Men Barred from Five-Member Federal Control Board.

APPEASEMENT CHARGED

Press Secretary Declares Truman Is Gratified by Passage of Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) Congress finally sent a bill for all-civilian domestic control of atomic energy to President Truman today and the White House said it was "one hundred percent in line" with the President's views.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, reported that the Chief Executive "is naturally highly gratified" and will sign the measure promptly when it actually reaches his desk.

Truman Letter Recalled

Ross called reporters' attention to a letter Mr. Truman sent Feb. 1 to Chairman McMahon (D-Conn) of the Senate Special Atomic committee, outlining principles on which he believed domestic development and control of the new power should be centered.

The main item in that list was a control commission "composed exclusively of civilians" but without bars against former military personnel. Such a commission is provided in the bill as passed.

The House put its final stamp of approval on it today after a fight in which critics cried in vain that it represented "appeasement" of "potential aggressors." The Senate ratified it a short time later.

Appeasement Charged

The "appeasement" cry was raised in protest against the all-civilian character of the board. The House had voted for at least one military member, and not more than two.

It sets up a five-member civilian control commission; gives the government, through the commission, a virtual monopoly on inventions and patents in the field of atomic energy; provides the death penalty for major violations of security with intent to injure the United States, and directs that a member of the armed forces head the division of military application under the commission.

The House, besides voting for military representation on the control commission, had revised the Senate's patent section to provide for eventual restoration of patents and inventions to their original owners. It yielded on both points upon recommendation of a Senate-House conference committee.

Eisenhower Approves

The vote that approved the compromise was far from unanimous, but no one demanded a roll-call.

It came after Representative Thomason (D-Tex), one of the McMahon bill's supporters, told the House that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had approved the compromise version.

Eisenhower, Thomason said, told him "the Army didn't want a man on the commission."

But Representative Thomas Martin (R-Iowa) heatedly assailed the compromise.

"Foreigners are laughing up their sleeves at you for appeasing them," Martin told his colleagues. "This is no time to set the stage for the first Munich of World War III. This is what you're doing."

"Skim Milk" Version

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), one of the House conferees, called the compromise "nothing more than a skim milk version of the bill that passed the House."

The security of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atom bomb project, Thomas said, will be turned over "to a lot of civilians."

"We are going to do the very thing a potential aggressor against the United States would want us to do," Thomas declared. "We House conferees never had a chance; the cards were stacked against us at the start."

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn) supported the compromise as the best possible bill under the circumstances. She had supported the original McMahon bill.

Back Door For Socialism

The compromise, Mrs. Luce asserted, opens "the front door to peace" although it opens "the back door to socialism."

Congress, she said, must rely on President Truman to see to it that the patents provisions are not abused.

Mrs. Luce expressed belief that legislation would back up the United Nations' position on international agreements for the control of atomic energy.

Referring to complaints that the legislation would result in leakage of the atom bomb secret to other nations, Mrs. Luce said that Russia would have all the atom bombs it wants within five to 15 years.

CONGRESS SENDS REORGANIZATION BILL TO TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) A raise in pay for the nation's lawmakers and sweeping changes in their methods of working became virtually assured tonight as a congressional reorganization bill was sent to President Truman.

The bill, on which the Senate completed congressional action this afternoon, would raise pay of senators and House members from $10,000 a year to $12,500, plus a $2,500 tax-free expense allowance.

The Senate had originally voted for a straight $5,000 salary increase, but accepted the House plan for a $2,500 raise plus the allowance. The latter plan will net the legislators some $840 more than the original Senate proposal, because of the tax-free feature.

Approval Expected

Mr. Truman is expected to sign the bill since he has suggested that Congress members had a raise coming to them.

The measure also makes the legislators eligible for pensions by allowing them to make contributions to the Federal retirement system.

It reduces the number of Senate committees from 33 to 15, House committees from 48 to 19. Each chamber would have a single committee on armed forces, instead of separate military and naval committees.

Lobbyists would have to register their names, employers and expenses so Congress could keep a better check on them.

Another major change calls for the appropriations and taxing committees of both chambers to get together at the beginning of each year to recommend a Federal budget, specifying the maximum amount that should be spent.

Step Forward Seen

Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.), one of the bill's authors, said passage was "a great step forward in making Congress more efficient and more responsive to the will of the people."

"I would like to emphasize," he told reporters, "that this doesn't mean a legislative millennium. It is only a beginning on which we will have to improve constantly as we go along."

LaFollette said that in a world-wide conflict between ideologies "if democracy is to survive the legislative arm of our government, which is the policy-making branch, must be made ever more efficient."

The revamping measure increases the advisory staffs of the congressional committees, allowing them to retain "specialists" at salaries ranging from $5,000 to $8,000.

Most of the reorganization plans are to become effective next Jan. 2, when the 80th Congress convenes. This includes the higher salary and expense account provisions. House members currently get the $2,500 tax-free expense allowance, having voted it for themselves earlier this year, though senators had until now declined to go along on this idea.

TRUMAN SELECTS NATIVE GOVERNOR FOR PUERTO RICO

Washington, July 26—(AP)—Jesus T. Pinero, resident commissioner for Puerto Rico, is about to become the island's first native governor since the United States wrested the possession from Spain in 1898.

President Truman, announcing his nomination of Pinero at a news conference yesterday, said it meant he wants Puerto Ricans to have a greater voice in their own government.

When confirmed by the Senate, Pinero will succeed Rexford Guy Tugwell, who resigned to become professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Pinero, 49, is a former member of the island House of Representatives. He was elected President commissioner, to represent Puerto Rico in the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1944.

TRUMAN APPROVES TRANSFER OF USES

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) President Truman today signed the $1,155,015,670 labor-Federal security appropriation bill containing a section returning the United States Employment service to state operation next Nov. 15.

The bill appropriates $140,456,443 for the Labor department, $696,183,527 for the Federal security agency, and $318,375,700 for related agencies for the fiscal year that started July 1.

Delay in completing action on the measure had caused some employes of the Labor department to go without pay checks this week.

In addition to restoring the USES to state control in November, despite the President's earlier request for Federal operation until next July, the legislation changes the legal definition of agricultural workers.

It stipulates that agricultural workers shall be those so defined in the Fair Labor Standard act rather than in the Social Security act, the change affecting the status of processing workers in some cases.

The C.I.O. Food and Tobacco Workers strenuously objected to the latter definition, saying that nearly 1,000,000 persons would be excluded from the protection of the Wagner act if the strict definition of agricultural workers was used.

The Labor department said that because of the lateness of the hour today, it would be impossible to distribute pay checks before Monday and that probably the approximately 32,000 department employes and thousands of others in the Federal Security agency and the National Labor Relations board would not be paid until Tuesday.

SEN. HART SAYS TRUMAN UNFAIR IN MERGER ACT

Senate Told Navy Officers Silenced But Air Corps Men Not Censored

Washington, July 26—(AP)—Senator Hart (R-Conn.) complained to the Senate yesterday that President Truman had silenced naval officers' opposition to armed services merger plans but had not "taken any action whatever about the Army Air Corps propagandizing activities."

Hart, former commander of the American Asiatic Fleet, told his colleagues in what he said would be his last major address as a member, that the Air Power League has been "misrepresentative of the facts" in working for a separate Army air force. The Connecticut Senator has announced his retirement at the end of this session.

He said the Navy fears that if unification is achieved under the present plan endorsed by President Truman "the Army and the Air Force, spread over the country, will aways be in a stronger political position than the Navy."

Specifically protesting the merger plan to put control of all land-based planes in the Army, Hart asserted:

"Despite any probable good will of Army and an air force split off from the Army, the political position of those services will be used toward the disadvantage of the Navy," Hart said. "That disadvantage would be coupled with the other of being the numerical minority of one to two.

"Is there any wonder that, in that situation and in the climate which have existed, the Navy fears for its future under an organization in which it would no longer have free and direct access to the President and to the Congress?"

Hart said that the Air Power League had been informed by the Treasury that financial contributions to it would not be subject to tax if it did not "engage in propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation." He charged the league had engaged in such propaganda and had endorsed the proposed armed services merger.

KRUG SETS UP SAFETY CODE FOR U. S. MINES

Uniform Standards Begin Monday in Government-Operated Pits

Washington, July 26—(AP)—A uniform safety code for Government-operated soft coal miners was announced today by Secretary of Interior Krug. It is effective at 12:01 A. M. (local time) next Monday.

Such a code was demanded by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as a condition to resumption of work after the Government seized the mines last May 22.

It will remain in effect, Krug announced, as long as the mines are operated by the Government under the strike settlement agreement he made with Lewis covering wages and working conditions. More than 4,500 mines are covered.

The code sets up more than 300 separate safety standards covering such matters as timbering, blasting, explosives, ventilation, coal dust hazards, protective clothing, and many other phases of coal mining.

It directs, for instance, that all mines must be examined for gas at least once a day within four hours before workers enter the mine.

The code calls for periodic inspections by Federal agents who will report violations to Administrator Ben Moreell, Federal coal mines administrator who is charged with enforcement.

Lewis's stand in last Spring's contract negotiations with mine owners was that they should accept findings and recommendations of Federal inspectors in safety matters.

Such Federal reports previously have been merely advisory, with state safety laws prevailing.

AIR TREATY IS RATIFIED BY SENATE

Action Apparently Assures World Acceptance of Civil Organization

Washington, July 26—(AP)—World acceptance of a new body to oversee the technical phases of flying appeared assured today with Senate ratification of a treaty for United States membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The organization was conceived at Chicago in 1944, but until the Senate acted on a voice vote yesterday only nine countries had formally accepted membership. The treaty provides that 26 are needed to bring I. C. A. O. into being.

President Truman advised the Senate that many nations were believed to be holding back until the United States had made a decision. Enough ratifications to complete the process will be deposited next March 1, according to a general understanding, and one month later I. C. A. O. will take over the work now being done by a provisional body.

The temporary body came into being in June, 1945, and now has 48 member countries. Its headquarters are in Montreal where I. C. A. O. also will remain.

The major activity of the world organization will be the supervision and fixing of standards for airways, airports, navigation ground aids, communications, meteorology, search and rescue, accident investigation and certification of aircraft and personnel.

I. C. A. O. will replace organizations established at Paris in 1919 and Havana in 1928, neither of which had wide enough acceptance to accomplish the task planned for I. C. A. O.

COLLEGES FACE FLOOD OF GI APPLICATIONS

First Estimates Seen Far Too Low—Peak Now Expected in 1949-50

Washington, July 26 — (AP) — So many former GIs want to go back to school that the Government may have to quadruple its veterans' training program.

This prediction by educators is based on Veterans Administration reports that applications are flooding in at the rate of about 17,000 [illegible].

Approximately 3,300,000 veterans already have applied for college and other training under the GI Bill and other legislation, Dr. Francis J. Brown, told a reporter today. He is executive secretary of the President's newly appointed commission on higher education.

"Experts close to the situation estimate 4,000,000 men eventually may participate. This is four times as many as Government experts believed would take advantage of it."

Dr. Brown, a consultant for the American Council on Education, said this means the "temporary" enrollment problem confronting colleges will become a chronic one, because veterans have nine years in which to obtain their education under the GI Bill.

Committee Calls Meeting

The President's higher education committee, composed of 30 members representing educators, business, agriculture, the Army and Navy, will meet here Monday and Tuesday.

Their primary assignment is to turn the college emergency program, for accommodating a flood of students this Fall, into a long-range program.

"We estimate the peak of enrollment will be in 1949-50," said Dr. Brown.

"The temporary buildings which many colleges have at their disposal probably will not last longer than four or five years.

"In that time the colleges and universities will have to undertake a program that will give them permanent, adequate housing and other facilities for additional students.

"The peak of college enrollment was 1,490,000 in 1939-40. We estimate this will be doubled by 1950."

Mitchell Medal Voted to Son

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The House today passed and sent to the Senate a measure providing that a proposed medal in honor of the late William Mitchell, Army flier, be awarded to his son, William Mitchell Jr. A measure passed yesterday provided that the medal go to a sister, Mrs. Martin Fladoos of Milwaukee, Wis.

RUSSIA URGES BAN ON ATOM WEAPONS

Gromyko Reiterates Demand for Convention to Outlaw Atomic Warfare.

NEW YORK, July 26—(AP) Russia today reiterated its demand that the production and use of atomic weapons should be outlawed almost immediately by an international convention as a first step toward setting up world control of atomic energy.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, told a committee of the group in explaining his plan that "one of the first steps toward realization of control over atomic energy is the prohibition of the production of atomic weapons."

This viewpoint clashed with the Baruch plan, which calls for such outlawing only after adequate safeguards have been set up.

"We ask why nations should produce stockpiles of atomic weapons if we all agree that atomic energy should be used only for the benefit of mankind," Gromyko said.

The Soviet delegate said he could see no serious obstacles to his suggestion "for the destruction within three months after its conclusion (the international convention) of all stockpiles of atomic weapons and of unfinished atomic weapons."

He then added: "The only obstacle could be the wish not to place all discussions on a practical basis with the purpose of finding a practical solution to the problems."

Gromyko also restated his demands that nations themselves should have the power to punish violators.

Declaring that his proposed convention provided that signatory states should within six months of its conclusion enact legislation providing for severe punishment of violations, he said:

"This is wholly in accordance with the seriousness of the task as well as within the principles of the sovereignty of member states and with the principles of the United Nations."

On this point, the plan set forth for Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. delegate, stated that control should be on an international and not national basis.

John M. Hancock, who represented the United States at the closed meeting of the committee, commented that all delegates were agreed on the outlawing of the weapon but that apparently "we still disagree" as to whether there should be a separate treaty providing only for the outlawing of the weapon and ending of production.

GROMYKO SEEKS SHOWDOWN ON RED ATOM PLAN

To Open Debate in U. N. Commission Despite Much Opposition

New York, July 26—(AP)—Soviet Russia, in the face of overwhelming opposition, prepared today to seek a showdown on her proposal for an international convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons.

Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, who two days ago rejected the key points of the U. S. atomic control plan, was scheduled to open debate on his own proposal before a committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission this afternoon.

The Russian plan already has been discussed both formally and informally by the 12 delegates and so far has been supported only by Poland. It appeared, therefore, that the proposal had little or no chance of approval.

A majority of the delegates, led by the United States, have taken the position that a strong system of control must be established before the United States could be expected to give up her advantage as the only nation known to have atomic bombs. Herbert V. Evatt, Autralian minister for external affairs and first chairman of the atomic commission, recently described the Soviet propoal as "impossible."

Sticks to His Plan

Gromyko, however, has continued to stick to his own plan and, at his request, it was placed on the agenda of atomic commission committee No. 2, which is charged with the task of drafting an atomic control plan.

A U. S. spokesman, emphasizing that the American delegation had in no way changed its position as a result of Gromyko's opposition to the Baruch plan, said: "We will now let Gromyko carry the ball for a while and listen to what all the delegates have to say about his proposals.

The Russian plan provides that:

Atomic weapons should be outlawed by an international convention.

Each nation should be responsible for seeing that the convention is not violated by production of atomic weapons within its borders.

The Security Council should be charged with the punishment of nations who violate the treaty's provisions.

The exchange of scientific information on atomic energy should be carried on by a committee of the atomic commission, which would continue to act as a subsidiary of the Security Council.

There was no indication whether any vote on the Soviet plan would be taken at today's session. Some delegates said the session might be confined to discussion, just as Wednesday's meeting was devoted to discussion of the U. S. plan.

Gromyko's Statement on Atomic Weapons

The statement delivered yesterday by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet representative, in Committee 2 of the Atomic Energy Commission, was made public in translation by the United Nations department of public information as follows, in what was called a condensed text:

At the second meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission I proposed in the name of the Soviet government the conclusion of a convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons for purposes of mass destruction. The Soviet government attaches great importance to the conclusion of such a convention.

It is impossible to consider practically the control over atomic energy without considering at this time the question of the conclusion of a convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons. There are no serious obstacles to the conclusion of such a convention if the countries on the Atomic Energy Commission really and sincerely wish to take practical steps toward the control of atomic energy and for its use for peaceful purposes only. The only obstacle could be the wish not to place all discussions on a practical basis with the purpose of finding a practical solution of the problem.

The task is made easier by historic precedents: Civilization gives the example that countries, if they wish, can conclude conventions against the use of weapons for mass destruction. Such a convention was concluded with regard to gases and other poisonous substances and liquids.

The task of concluding such a convention is not so complicated if we really desire to prevent the use of atomic energy as a weapon.

The Soviet draft convention contains also concrete points: For instance, Paragraph B, Article 1, which provides that the production of atomic weapons be forbidden and that their production as well as their use shall be considered a serious offense against humanity. Thus one of the first steps toward the realization of control over atomic energy is the prohibition of the production of atomic weapons.

The main task of the Atomic Energy Commission, according to the resolution of the General Assembly, is to insure that atomic energy should not be used for purposes of mass destruction. If all countries agree to this, we ask how is the production of atomic weapons to be reconciled with this purpose? It is impossible to reconcile production of atomic weapons with the task of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes only and with the spirit and the principles of the United Nations.

The draft convention contains also concrete provisions providing for the destruction, within three months after its conclusion, of all stockpiles of atomic weapons and of unfinished atomic weapons. This also is a practical proposal, a step toward the solution of the problem of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. We ask why nations should produce stockpiles of atomic weapons if we all agree that atomic energy should be used only for the benefit of mankind.

The draft convention contains

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a provision that signatory states should within six months of its conclusion enact legislation providing for severe punishment for violations of the convention. This is wholly in accord with the seriousness of the task as well as with the principle of the sovereignty of member states and with the principles of the United Nations. It further underlines what great importance the United Nations attach to provisions for insuring the use of atomic energy only for the benefit of mankind and of science and not to the detriment of humanity. The conclusion of such a convention would, without doubt, make a very favorable impression on all peace-loving states and would promote good neighbor relations between nations.

In connection with the proposal for a draft convention some details would possibly have to be elaborated by this committee or by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Soviet proposal has, compared to those of other countries—which may, on the surface appear to be radical but cannot carry us to our goal—the merit of being a practical one, providing for the immediate and practical steps toward the control over atomic energy. The eyes of all peace-loving nations are focused on the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the peoples of the world expect this commission to suggest to the Security Council practical measures for the control of atomic energy. Such practical measures are contained in the Soviet proposal.

U. N. SITE GROUP HOLDS N. Y. PARLEY

NEW YORK, July 26 — (AP) Representatives of the United Nations Headquarters commission today conferred at White Plains, N. Y., with officials of four Westchester county townships in another of a series of meetings to sound out local opinion on the possibility of locating permanent U. N. headquarters in that area.

At the conclusion of the meeting Sir Angus Fletcher, chairman of the commission, announced that within a few days he would communicate with County Executive Herbert C. Gerlach the commission's tentative list of potential sites in Westchester and ask for early meetings with the local authorities concerned.

Similar procedure will be followed in Fairfield county, Conn., through Henry Hunt of Connecticut's Intergovernmental Cooperation committee.

The purpose of these meetings will be to enable the commission to be informed on local problems and points of view and to assist in reducing the number of potential sites from 15 to the final five which will be submitted to the General Assembly in September for consideration.

Attending today's meeting were representatives of the townships of Lewisboro, Poundridge, Bedford and Harrison, and the Westchester Board of Supervisor's special committe on U. N. sites.

The U. N. group submitted a list of questions on local opinion which are to be answered by the local officials concerned when specific sites are chosen.

Among the questions were the following:

"1. Is there any special legal aspect attached to a definite area of which the United Nations should be aware?

"2. What would be the reaction of the population to the United Nations if they were established there?

"3. What roughly is the size of the population involved in a definite area? Number of families? Persons?

"4. In the case of a final decision to adopt an area, would the population affected be willing to sell the required property by agreement or would there be a portion of that population who would refuse to do so?

"5. Would some affected families like to go on living inside the site for some time if they were permitted to do so by the United Nations?"

Kerensky Returns To United States

San Francisco, July 26—(AP)—Alexander Feodorovith Kerensky, head of the Russian Government for 100 days after the 1917 revolution, was back in the United States today, holding to his oft-repeated prediction that the present Soviet regime would collapse.

He arrived here yesterday after nearly 10 months in Australia and last last night for his home in New York. His wife died in Australia last April.

Kerensky was elected premier of the first Russian Government after the Czar's abdication, and he fled his homeland in 1918.

"I shall return when the elementary rights of a human being are guaranteed there," he said yesterday. "I wont say in two years or five, but it can not be much longer."

HOLLYWOOD UPSET BY TAX-LEAK DRIVE

Movie Stars Watch Millions As U.S. Starts Crackdown

Hollywood, July 26 (AP)—Hollywood was in a billion-dollar dither today as the long anticipated Government crackdown on "collapsible" movie-producing companies seeking income-tax relief was revealed in Washington.

Famous stars, directors and producers who might be subject to the Federal probe remained silent while their attorneys studied disclosure that the Government is seeking to plug tax leaks running into "many millions."

At Washington, internal revenue officials said they expected court battles which eventually would reach the Supreme Court.

"Personal Appeal" Contributed

As viewed here, the inquiry was aimed at so-called individuals and combinations who set up corporations, produced a single picture, reaped rich dividends and lower taxes under the corporate tax laws, and then liquidated.

Some stars, it was said, contributed their "personal appeal," or box-office value, in lieu of actual cash assets in the companies.

Among those who have formed companies are Cary Cooper, Bette Davis, John Wayne, Ginger Rogers, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Bing Crosby, Pat O'Brien, Constance Bennett, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield and Joan Fontaine, as well as some writers and directors. Whether they are of the one-picture variety or on a permanent basis, remains to be seen.

Studios Put Up Money

Top directors in the field include Sam Wood, Frank Borzage, Frank Capra, Dudley Nichols, Fritz Lang and Leo McCarey.

A spokesman for one big-name independent producer, who declined use of his name, said it had been a practice for "four or five" years to form a corporation, make a picture, and dissolve the corporation. In this instance, the procedure was practiced several times in the last five years.

Speaking off the record, an attorney for one group of stars said several studios, in response to demands by stars, helped them set up corporations. The star's asset was his personality, while the studio put up the actual money, loaned studio space, crews and even directors. As a stockholder, the studio earned a dividend, was paid for loaning its facilities and distributing system, and the star cashed in much heavier than he would have under his normal high-taxes straight salary.

Big Enough To Push Demands

Internal revenue sources in Washington said Hollywood personalities under this procedure paid a capital-gains levy of about 25 per cent instead of heavier income taxes, which, in the big money field, would amount to 90 per cent.

In Hollywood, the so-called major companies viewed the development with some pleasure. More and more their top stars and directors have or were threatening to branch out as "independents."

The bigger stars, in some instances, were big enough to push their demands, even while under ironclad contracts to a studio. Others promptly went "independent" as soon as contractual obligations ended.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (150)

BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TONIGHT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES' ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED A PARTITION PLAN FOR PALESTINE, AS ARABS AND SOME JEWS IN LONDON JOINED IN OPPOSING THE PLAN OF SPLITTING THE HOLY LAND INTO SEPARATE PROVINCES OR COMMUNITIES.

(BYRNES ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABINET COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HAD RECOMMENDED THE PARTITION PLAN. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, ALREADY HAD APPROVED THE PLAN, WHILE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING IT. HE DID NOT EXPLAIN THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN.)

IT WAS REPORTED FROM PARIS THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF ARAB AND JEWISH INTERESTS HAD PROPOSED CREATION OF INDEPENDENT ARAB AND JEWISH STATES UNDER UNITED NATIONS MANDATE.

ONE AUTHORITY IN PARIS SAID HE HAD READ THE DRAFT OF THE PROVISIONAL FOUR-POINT PLAN FORMULATED BY JEWISH AND ARAB REPRESENTATIVES IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

ONE SOURCE SAID THAT "CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE JEWISH AGENCY" PARTICIPATED IN THE FORMULATION OF THE PLAN, BUT IT WAS NOT LEARNED WHAT GROUP OF ARABS HAD WORKED WITH THEM. HE SAID THAT OFFICIALS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY WOULD DISCUSS THE PLAN AT THEIR MEETING IN PARIS NEXT WEEK.

THIS INFORMANT, ETC., SIXTH GRAF PREV.

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THIS INFORMANT SAID THE DRAFT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO LONDON AND WASHINGTON FOR STUDY. HE SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS BASED ON THE CREATION OF TWO INDEPENDENT STATES--ONE JEWISH AND ONE ARABIC UNDER UNITED NATIONS MANDATE.

THE PLAN, HE SAID, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING STIPULATIONS:

1. MANDATED TERRITORY, BOTH EAST AND WEST OF THE RIVER JORDAN--THE PRESENT BOUNDARY BETWEEN PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN--SHALL BE DECLARED PERMANENTLY NEUTRAL TERRITORY UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH NO ARMED FORCES OF ANY OTHER POWER STATIONED IN EITHER COUNTRY

2. TWO INDEPENDENT STATES, JUDEA (JEWISH) AND ABDULLAH (ARABIC) SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THAT TERRITORY, WITH THE BOUNDARIS TO BE DETERMINED BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

3. CHRISTIAN HOLY PLACES SHALL BE JOINTLY ADMINISTERED, ON AN EQUAL BASIS, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCHES.

4. IN EVENT OF FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT ON ANY BOUNDARY POINT, THE ISSUE WILL BE ARBITRATED BY A UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE.

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THE INFORMANT SAID THE PRESENT BOUNDARY BETWEEN PALESTINE AND THE ARAB STATE OF TRANS-JORDAN PROBABLY WOULD BE REDRAWN UNDER THE PLAN, BUT THAT PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED UNDER WHICH PORTIONS OF WESTERN PALESTINE, WITH AN ARABIC POPULATION OF 600,000, WOULD BE PLACED WITHIN THE PROPOSED ARAB STATE.

THE ARAB OFFICE IN LONDON AND THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW ZIONISTS IN STATEMENTS HERE BOTH REJECTED ANY PARTITION IN ADVANCE--THE JEWS SAYING IT WOULD HALT IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE, THE ARABS THAT THE WAVE OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION WOULD PUSH THEM OUT.

THE MAIN ZIONIST BODY FOR PALESTINE--THE JEWISH AGENCY--WITHHELD COMMENT ON THE PARTITION REPORT. IT WAS EXPECTED TO OPPOSE SUCH A SOLUTION AS IT DID ALONG WITH THE ARABS WHEN THE BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDED PARTITION IN 1937.

THE ARAB OFFICE IN LONDON, A SEMI-OFFICIAL BODY WHICH REPRESENTS ARAB INTERESTS, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "IT IS TO BE HOPED NOBODY IS UNDER THE DELUSION SUCH A PLAN (FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE) WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE EITHER TO THE ARAB PEOPLE OR TO ANY OF THE ARAB GOVERNMENTS."

IT DECLARED THAT THE ARAB GOVERNMENTS "WOULD SUPPORT THE ARABS OF PALESTINE TO THE FULL IN THEIR OPPOSITION TO PARTITION OR CANTONIZATION AND THEIR CONTINUED DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE."

A. ABRAHAMSON OF THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW ZIONISTS SAID THAT UNDER THE PARTITION PLAN, THE TERRITORY ALLOTTED THE JEWS WOULD BE TOO SMALL.

"OUR ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN AND REMAINS AGAINST ANY FORM OF PARTITION," HE SAID. "ANY PROPOSAL FOR PARTITION IS DESIGNED TO LEGALIZE THE ILLEGAL WHITE PAPER WHICH PROPOSED TO STOP JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND DEBAR JEWISH SETTLERS."

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB TEST, COUPLED WITH DISCUSSIONS OF INTER-AMERICAN COLLABORATION, CONSTITUTED A "WAR SCARE" WHICH IMPERILED THE "DREAM OF PEACE."

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE HAS BECOME A SYMBOL OF ECONOMIC, MILITARY AND POLITICAL SUPREMACY OF THE UNITED STATES," DR.I.LEMIN SAID IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMMENTARY. "SUCH IDEAS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

HE SAID THAT THE DOCTRINE WAS "A DIRECT THREAT TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

"IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THIS BILL FOR INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION PROVIDES FOR EXTENSION OF THIS COLLABORATION TO CANADA TOO," THE COMMENTATOR SAID. "HENCE JOINT AMERICAN-CANADIAN EXPEDITIONS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND THE DESIRE TO MAKE CANADA'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY PART OF THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE SYSTEM."

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LONDON--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN BIKINI X X DEFENSE SYSTEM."

(THE INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION BILL WAS PROPOSED TO CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN MAY. IT WOULD AUTHORIZE THE TRAINING, ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF ARMED FORCES IN ALL THE COUNTRIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, INCLUDING CANADA. ONE AIM WOULD BE TO STANDARDIZE MILITARY TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATION AND METHODS.)

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD SIGNED AN "AGREEMENT ON ESTABLISHING AIR COMMUNICATIONS" AND WERE PREPARING A RAILWAYS COMMUNICATION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT FIVE DAYS OF NEGOTIATION IN MOSCOW BETWEEN GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND A CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION HEADED BY PREMIER CLEMENS GOTTWALD "ALSO SETTLED QUESTIONS ARISING FROM TERMINATION OF THE WAR AND FROM CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET TREATIES ON MILITARY COOPERATION."

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london, july 26-(AP)-- Russian historian benjamin lan commented approvingly today on the way the american north treated the south after the civil war, and said the allies should adopt the same tough "longtime" policy toward germany.

In an english language broadcast from moscow, dr. lan said that by means of the military administration imposed by the north,

"the rebels were beaten to a finish both economically and politically, thus assuring for all time the unity of the transatlantic federation."

"Countries of europe-- like america for that matter--- can no more content themselves with military victory alone than america could 80 years ago," he said. "they have the right to demand the absolute eradication of german fascism and militarism."

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PRINCESS ACHRAF PAHLEVI, SISTER OF THE SHAH OF IRAN, HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN THANKING HIM FOR THE "UNBOUNDED CARE AND ATTENTION" SHOWN HER DURING HER VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THE MESSAGE SAID "ONCE AGAIN EXPRESSING MY SINCERE FEELINGS TO YOUR HIGH EXCELLENCY AND TO ALL THE GLORIOUS SOVIET PEOPLE, I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT THANKS."

THE 26-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS, WHO DID MUCH TO HELP ORPHANED RUSSIAN CHILDREN DURING THE WAR, WAS ENTERTAINED WITH REGAL HONORS DURING HER 24 DAY VISIT TO RUSSIA, SUCH AS NO VISITOR HAD RECEIVED SINCE THE DAYS OF THE CZARS.

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WITH PARIS (170)

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-SPOKESMEN FOR THE ARABS AND ONE GROUP OF ZIONISTS DECLARED UNALTERABLE OPPOSITION TODAY TO ANY PLAN TO PARTITION PALESTINE INTO SEPARATE ARAB AND JEWISH STATES.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EXPERTS DISCUSSING MEANS TO ALLOW 100,000 JEWS IMMEDIATELY TO ENTER PALESTINE AS RECOMMENDED BY A TWO-NATION COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN GIVING SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO A "FEDERAL PLAN" OF PARTITION.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE EXPERTS SAID THE GROUP HAD RECOMMENDED SPLITTING PALESTINE INTO SEPARATE ARAB AND JEWISH COMMUNITIES, COOPERATING UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION IN COMMON INTERESTS SUCH AS DEFENSE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ARAB OFFICE, A SEMI-OFFICIAL BODY REPRESENTING ARAB INTERESTS IN LONDON, SAID IN A STATEMENT: NOBODY IS UNDER THE DELUSION THAT SUCH

"IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT NOBODY IS UNDER THE DELUSION THAT SUCH A PLAN WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE EITHER TO THE ARAB PEOPLE OR TO ANY OF THE ARAB GOVERNMENTS. THEY WOULD SUPPORT THE ARABS OF PALESTINE TO THE FULL IN THEIR OPPOSITION TO PARTITION OR CANTONIZATION AND THEIR CONTINUED DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE."

THE STATEMENT SAID THE ARABS REGARDED "CANTONIZATION," THE ESTABLISHING OF SEPARATE ARAB AND JEWISH COMMUNITES, "AS ANOTHER DANGEROUS FORM OF PARTITION."

A ABRAHAMSON OF THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW ZIONISTS SAID THAT UNDER THE PARTITION PLAN, THE TERRITORY ALLOTTED THE JEWS WOULD BE TOO SMALL.

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PEACE (230)

PARIS, JULY 26-(AP)-A SHARP DISPUTE BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL NATIONS WAS SHAPING UP TODAY OVER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE GENERAL EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE OPENING IN LUXEMBOURG PALACE MONDAY.

FRENCH SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED THE INITIAL CLASH TO OCCUR WHEN THE DELEGATES FROM 21 NATIONS CONSIDER A RECOMMENDATION BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL THAT THE PRESIDENCY BE ROTATED AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE 17 SMALLER NATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO INSIST EITHER THAT A PERMANENT PRESIDENT BE ELECTED OR THAT THE POST BE ROTATED AMONG ALL 21 CONFEREES.

UPWARDS OF 1,500 DELEGATES WILL ATTEND THE CONFERENCE -- DOUBLE

THE 750 PERSONS ORIGINALLY EXPECTED. RUSSIA, WITH ABOUT 300, MAY HAVE THE LARGEST MISSION. THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WILL NUMBER ABOUT 200, SOURCES HERE SAID, WHILE YUGOSLAVIA WILL BRING 170 DELEGATES AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA 60.

DISPUTES ARE EXPECTED TO DEVELOP OVER WHETHER CONFERENCE DECISIONS SHALL BE GOVERNED BY A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY OR A SIMPLE MAJORITY, AND OVER WHETHER FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES WITH WHOM PEACE TREATIES ARE TO BE CONCLUDED--ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY, FINLAND AND BULGARIA--WILL BE INVITED TO THE DISCUSSIONS.

(A DECISION BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS PERMITTING ITALY TO RETAIN THE SOUTH TYROL WAS DEFENDED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHO SAID THE SOLUTION FOR THE TYROL WAS "AN ANSCHLUSS" SOUTHWARD, MERGING THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE INTERESTS OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY.)

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Paris, July 26-(AP)-The foreign affairs committee of the constituent assembly voted approval today of the American loan obtained in May. THE RECOMMENDATION WILL BE PLACED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

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HAMMERING HOME THIS POINT, THE AMERICAN PROSECUTOR DECLARED THE DEFENSE HAD MADE ATTEMPTS TO PIN NAZI GUILT ON HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS AND OTHER LEADERS PRESUMABLY DEAD.

BUT THE DEFENDANTS, HE SAID, "HAD ACCESS TO HITLER, AND OFTEN CONTROLLED THE INFORMATION THAT REACHED HIM AND ON WHICH HE MUST BASE HIS POLICY AND HIS ORDERS."

"NOWHERE," JACKSON WENT ON, "DO WE FIND AN INSTANCE WHERE ANYONE OF THE DEFENDANTS STOOD UP AGAINST THE REST AND SAID, 'THIS THING IS WRONG AND I WILL NOT GO ALONG WITH IT.' XXX

"ALL OVER GERMANY TODAY, IN EVERY ZONE OF OCCUPATION, LITTLE MEN WHO CARRIED OUT THESE CRIMINAL POLICIES UNDER ORDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED AND PUNISHED. IT WOULD PRESENT A VAST AND UNFORGIVEABLE CARICATURE OF JUSTICE IF THE MEN WHO PLANNED THESE POLICIES AND DIRECTED THOSE LITTLE MEN SHOULD ESCAPE ALL PENALTY."

AT ONE POINT HE DECLARED THAT "THE PLANS OF ADOLF HITLER WERE JUST AS SECRET AS 'MEIN KAMPF' OF WHICH OVER 6,000,000 COPIES WERE PUBLISHED IN GERMANY. HE AVOWED AN INTENTION TO ATTACK NEIGHBORING STATES AND SEIZE THEIR LANDS."

AND AT ANOTHER POINT, JACKSON ASSERTED:

"THE NAZI MOVEMENT WILL BE OF EVIL MEMORY IN HISTORY BECAUSE OF ITS PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS, THE MOST FAR-FLUNG AND RACIAL PERSECUTION OF ALL TIME."

IN CLOSING THE AMERICAN PROSECUTOR LOOKED AT THE DEFENDANTS, THEN SAID:

"THEY STAND BEFORE THE RECORD OF THIS TRIAL AS BLOOD-STAINED GLOUCESTER STOOD BY THE BODY OF HIS SLAIN KING. HE BEGGED OF THE WIDOW, AS THEY BEG OF YOU: 'SAY I SLEW THEM NOT', AND THE QUEEN REPLIED, 'THEN SAY THEY WERE NOT SLAIN, BUT DEAD THEY ARE, XXX' IF YOU WERE TO SAY OF THESE MEN THAT THEY ARE NOT GUILTY, IT WOULD BE AS TRUE TO SAY THERE HAS BEEN NO WAR, THERE ARE NO SLAIN, THERE HAS BEEN NO CRIME."

A175 STR HARTLEY DECLARED THAT THE GUILT OF NAZI GERMANY'S LEADERS, AS MEN WHO PLANNED AND USED A WORLD WAR IN DEFIANCE OF TREATIES AND PLEDGES TO KEEP PEACE, IS NOT IN DOUBT.

ARGUING FOR CONVICTION OF THE GERMAN CHIEFTAINS FOR THE CRIME AGAINST PEACE WHICH HEADS THE LONG INDICTMENT, SIR HARTLEY ASSERTED: "IT IS SAID PLAINLY NOW THAT THESE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED ALSO WITH THE COMMON MURDERS, THE RESULTS AMPUTATION OF THE INDICTMENT AND AND OUTRAGES OF THE WAR IN THE CRIME AGAINST PEACE. IN THE LIGHT OF THE LONG CATALOGUE OF TREATIES AND PLEDGES WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED ON THESE INDIVIDUALS, THE CRIMINALITY OF THEIR CONDUCT ALONE IS AT STAKE HERE THAN THE FATE OF THESE MEN."

AND JOINING THE CHARGE OF THIS CRIME AGAINST PEACE WITH THE PENALTY TO THE FULL PART OF THESE PROCEEDINGS TO ESTABLISH FOR ALL TIME THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW HAS POWER, TO DECLARE THAT A WAR IS CRIMINAL AND TO DEAL WITH THOSE WHO AID AND ABET THEIR STATES IN ITS COMMISSION.

SIR HARTLEY CONCLUDED ONLY HALF OF HIS SUMMATION AND WILL RESUME TOMORROW.

END XXED

Frankfurt, Germany, July 26--(AP)--An official U.S. report said today that the Higher Clergy of the Orthodox church in Germany had "sponsored" an "illegal" pamphlet seeking permission for Russians who have fled the Soviet union to enter countries "free of Soviet influence of their former homeland."

The Bavarian military government report said U.S. authorities were

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investigating the "unlicensed" republication which appeared in Munich.

The report said Metropolitan Seraphin of Berlin and Germany sponsored the report along with other leaders of the church. The pamphlet asked for a guarantee that Orthodox Russians in Germany "will not be subjected to forcible repatriation."

apl 01345 Oreagan rm 1436

A69
(140)

WARSAW,JULY 26-(AP)-THE FLIGHT OF JEWS FROM POLAND ACROSS THE CZECH FRONTIER APPEARD TO BE SLACKENING TODAY, A FACT WHICH LEADERS AMONG 100,000 JEWS IN LOWER SILESIA ATTRIBUTED TO THE NEWS OF RECENT DISORDERS IN PALESTINE.

JEWS QUARTERED IN WROCLAW AND THE TOWNS OF RUCHBACH, WALBRZYCH AND KLADDZO NEAR THE FRONTIER ADMITTED THATTHEIR ENTHUSIASM TO FLEE HAD BEEN DAMPENED SOMEWHAT BY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PALESTINE, BUT THEY ARE CONTINUING TO BIDE THEIR TIME CLOSE TO THE BORDER TO AWAIT A MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO CROSS--EITHER LEGALLY OR ILLEGALLY.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO ANTI-SEMITIC TROUBLES BUT MINOR INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED SUCH AS THE ARREST BY THE MILITIA AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT JELENIA GORA OF A MAN WHO REPUTEDLY CONFESSED KIDNAPING A CHILD IN AN EFFORT TO START AN OUTBREAK SIMILAR TO THE RECENT ONE AT KIELCE.

THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY WAS SAID TO BE READY TO RECEIVE ABOUT 10,000 JEWS A MONTH THROUGH SEPTEMBER TO AMELIORATE CONDITIONS FOR THOSE SEEKING LAVEN.

MJ721AED

ADD BUDAPEST XXX ALLIES

JOSEF CARDINAL MINDZENTY TODAY CALLED FOR AN "OBJECTIVE INVESTIGATION" OF THE ORGANIZATIONS' RECORDS AND DEMANDED "JUSTICE." NUMEROUS CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE DOMINANT SMALLHOLDERS PARTY IN PARLIAMENT URGED PREMIER FERENC NAGY TO TAKE SOME ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE DISBANDED CATHOLIC GROUPS.

AS A RESULT OF ACTION BY NAGY, COMMUNIST MATHIAS RAKOSI, DEPUTY PREMIER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED COMMUNIST LASZLO RAJK, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, TO REINSTATE SOME OF THE GROUPS.

A HUNGARIAN INFORMANT SAID ORDERS FOR THE DISBANDMENT ACTUALLY WERE WRITTEN IN THE OFFICE OF G.P.PUSHKIN, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER, WHOSE ASSISTANT, B.GRIGORIEV, HAS SUDDENLY BEEN RECALLED TO MOSCOW.

MD&SKAMJ1035PED

ATHENS, JULY 26--(AP)--THREE MEN WERE SLAIN AND THEIR BODIES WERE LEFT IN A STREET AT VOLOS LAST NIGHT. ADVICES [redacted] STATED THE SLAYERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MONARCHISTS [redacted] AROUSED BY THE RECENT KILLING OF EIGHT SOLDIERS BY A LEFT-WING BAND.

APR 2 CHKALES 0095I JRT 123PED

Moscow, July 26-(ap)-4 tass dispatch from Minsk said today that V.Kiselev, minister of foreign affairs of byelo russia, and other [illegible] left for the paris peace conference opening monday.

26 1946

remjames 0081O/ pw

ADD JERUSALEM XXXX CONFISCATED

CONFISCATED MERCHANDISE IS BEING DISPOSED OF THROUGH ARAB INSTITUTIONS AND ANY MONEY RECEIVED IS BEING TURNED OVER TO THE ARAB NATIONAL FUND, TANNOUS ADDED. SOME OF THE MERCHANDISE IS BEING DONATED TO HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITIES.

"WE ARE GOING TO DISREGARD ANY POSSIBLE LOSS TO ARABS TO MAKE THIS BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE," TANNOUS DECLARED.

SIXTY-TWO ARAB DEALERS IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES HAVE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO DISCONTINUE HANDLING JEWISH BEER--WHICH MEANS THEY WILL NOT HANDLE BEER OF ANY KIND, SINCE NO ARAB BEER IS PRODUCED IN PALESTINE.

"UNTIL LEBANON AND SYRIA CAN SEND BEER TO US WE'LL DO WITHOUT IT," SAID ONE MERCHANT.

[redacted]16AED

KARACHI, INDIA, JULY 9--(BY MAIL)--(AP)--A BILL PROVIDING FOR STERILIZATION OF LEPERS HAS PASSED ITS FIRST READING IN THE SIND LEGISLATURE ALTHOUGH MOHANDAS K. GANDHI IN A LETTER TO ONE OF THE LEGISLATORS ADVISED OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE. GANDHI SAID STERILIZATION WAS "SINFUL."

DEH CCC 10A

A75FX

ATOMIC.

ABOARD APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI, JULY 26-(AP)-MEN DOOMED TO DIE FROM THE EFFECTS OF AN ATOM BOMB MIGHT SAVE THEIR SHIP FROM SINKING, VICE ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY POINTED OUT TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON POST-BLAST SESSESSMENT OF YESTERDAY'S UNDER-WATER TEST.

HE SAID THAT HAD THERE BEEN MEN ON THE CARRIER SARATOGA, THOSE NOT KILLED IMMEDIATELY BY THE BLAST LIKELY COULD HAVE SAVED HER FROM SINKING SINCE SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS WENT BY BEFORE SHE PLUNGED. BUT BLANDY ADDED IT WAS QUITE PROBABLE THAT THOSE SAME MEN WOULD HAVE DIED LATER.

HF339APS

ADVANCE (BLANDY)

(250)

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD USS MT.MCKINLEY,BIKINI,JULY 26-(AP)-VICE-ADM.W.H.P. BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE ATOMIC BOMB TASK FORCE, CRUISED THROUGH THE RADIOACTIVE AREA IN THE HEART OF THE TARGET FLEET THIS AFTERNOON IN THE FIRST CLOSE INSPECTION OF RESULTS OF THURSDAY'S UNDERWATER EXPLOSION.

BLANDY'S PARTY STAYED A HALF-HOUR IN THE DANGEROUS AREA, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL PERSONS ABOARD HIS GUNBOAT HAD BEEN EXPOSED TO ABOUT FIVE PER CENT MORE THAN THEIR DAILY TOLERANCE OF RADIO-ACTIVE RAYS.

AT ONE POINT THE GEIGER COUNTERS REGISTERED SUCH A RAPID INCREASE IN RADIOACTIVITY THAT COL.STAFFORD WARREN, RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY OFFICER, SHOUTED UP TO THE BRIDGE, "FULL SPEED!" AND THE BOAT HASTENED AWAY.

BLANDY'S PARTY INCLUDED REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE TASK FORCE; MAJ.GEN.W.E.KEPNER, CHIEF OF AIR OPERATIONS, AND A SMALL GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE SENSES, THE LAGOON APPEARED ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, ITS WATERS CRYSTALLINE BLUE, BUT THE GEIGER COUNTERS TOLD THE TALE OF PERIL IN THIS AREA WHERE ONLY "DRONE" BOATS HAD BEEN BEFORE.

ONE DRONE, WITH ITS MOTHER PLANE OVERHEAD, PLOWED THE WATERS NEAR THE GUNBOAT OF THE INSPECTION PARTY.

IN THE CENTER OF THE TARGET ARRAY THERE WAS A BROAD BLANK SPACE WHERE THE ARKANSAS AND SARATOGA HAD STOOD. THERE WAS NO FLOATING WRECKAGE, BUT AN OIL SLICK AND BUBBLES MARKED THE SARATOGA'S GRAVE.

THE OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS KEELED OVER FURTHER, AND THERE WAS THE DEFINITE POSSIBILITY THAT SHE MIGHT SINK.

THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK HAD SUCH A SLIGHT LIST THAT BLANDY SAID IT MIGHT NOT BE DUE TO THE BOMBING.

OF TWO TANK-LANDING CRAFT WHICH HAD BEEN LISTED AS SUNK, THE INSPECTION PARTY FOUND ONE FLOATING BOTTOM UP AND THE OTHER NESTLED IN A HIDDEN POSITION BESIDE A LANDING SHIP.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SUBMERGED SUBMARINES REMAINED UNCERTAIN, BUT TWO SURFACED SUBMARINES APPEARED UNCHANGED.

ET740PCS NM ASKT

BY ELTON C.AY

ABOARD MT.MCKINLEY, JULY 26-(AP)-THE OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO TOOK ON SUCH A LIST TODAY THAT THE STRONG POSSIBILITY AROSE HER 32,720 TONS WOULD BE ADDED TO THOSE OF THE 26,100-TON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS AND THE 33,000-TON CARRIER SARATOGA AS SUNKEN VICTIMS OF THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB.

THE PAGODA-LIKE MAST STRUCTURE OF THE BATTLEWAGON SHOWED A DEFINITE LEAN TO STARBOARD THIS MORNING, 24 HOURS AFTER THE BOMB WAS EXPLODED.

AN AGED BUT UNUSUALLY HEAVY-HULLED BATTLESHIP, SHE WAS LOCATED ROUGHLY THE SAME DISTANCE FROM THE BOMB AS THE SUNKEN SARATOGA AND ARKANSAS. THE THREE SHIPS FORMING AN APPROXIMATE TRIANGLE.

ALTHOUGH THE DESTROYER HUGHES REMAINED AFLOAT THIS MORNING, SHE APPARENTLY WAS STILL ABOUT FIVE FEET DOWN IN THE WATER.

DR.RALPH SAWYER, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR OF THE TASK FORCE, SAID THE NAGATO'S LIST HAD INCREASED BY SIX DEGREES SINCE LATE YESTERDAY.

DR.SAWYER WAS PLEASED WITH THE SECOND TEST OF THE BOMB, SAYING, "IT IS A VERY GOOD BOMB, AT LEAST AS GOOD AS THE ABLE-DAY BOMB."

THE AREA AROUND THE TARGET VESSELS CONTINUED EXTREMELY "HOT" TODAY. RADIOACTIVITY PERSISTED ON THE NORTH END OF BIKINI ISLAND WHERE FISSION PARTICLES FELL OUT OF A CLOUD AND SPRAY AS THEY DRIFTED OUT TO SEA TOWARD THE NORTHWEST AFTER YESTERDAY'S EXPLOSION.

DS648APS

JUL 26 1946

THE TOTAL DAMAGE AT 12:25 P.M., (8:25 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, JULY 25, U.S. DATE), WHEN THE PLANE DEPARTED FOR ITS BASE, APPEARED TO BE: ADD C-5 4XXX ALTITUDES

SUNK--THE CARRIER SARATOGA, THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, A YARD OILER AND TWO OR THREE SUBMARINES, ONE OF WHICH THIS GROUP "SAW" GO DOWN.

OVERTURNED--ONE TANK LANDING CRAFT, PRESUMABLY THE ONE VICE ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY REPORTED SUNK.

(MCMURTRY DID NOT LIST THE LANDING SHIP TO WHICH THE BOMB WAS SUSPENDED; IT WAS DISINTEGRATED.)

DAMAGED:--THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, DOWN ASTERN AND LISTING 10 DEGREES TO STARBOARD; THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, A SLIGHT LIST; THE DESTROYER HUGHES, SETTLING SLOWLY BUT DEFINITELY ON AN EVEN KEEL AND MAY GO DOWN BEFORE DUSK; THE SUBMARINE SKATE, HEROIC SURVIVOR OF HEAVY DAMAGE BY THE AIR BURST BOMB, DOWN ASTERN THIS TIME AND LISTING TO STARBOARD; TWO ATTACK TRANSPORTS, LISTING; ONE DESTROYER, LISTING; AND SEVERAL VESSELS, INCLUDING TWO DESTROYERS, MOVED FAR OUT OF POSITION BUT APPARENTLY UNDAMAGED.

30.24-4411

HEAVY OIL SWIRLS HALF-COVERED THE REEF NORTHWEST OF BIKINI ISLAND. ONCE LANDING CRAFT, A RUBBER LIFE RAFT AND SEVERAL LARGE BUOYS WERE STREWN ALONG THE REEF. LARGE OIL SLICKS MARKED THE OCEAN IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE THE LAGOON, PRESUMABLY CARRIED OVER THE REEF AT HIGH TIDE.

HUGE BUBBLES AND A LONG, SLENDER OIL STREAK MARKED THE SARATOGA'S RESTING PLACE. ANOTHER LONG SLICK TRAILED NORTHEAST FROM THE ARKANSAS' GRAVE.

ABOUT 9 A.M., AFTER IT BEGAN TO LOOK AS IF OUR VULTURE-LIKE HOVER OVER THE LAGOON WOULD BE UNPRODUCTIVE, A GREAT WHITE AIR BUBBLE ROSE A FEW HUNDRED FEET OFF THE STARBOARD BOW OF THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE. BUOYS MARKED THAT AS THE SPOT WHERE A SUBMERGED SUBMARINE HAD BEEN ANCHORED.

CAMERAMEN WERE ALERTED. THE BUBBLE UNDOUBTEDLY MARKED THE SPOT WHERE A SUBMARINE WAS SINKING. THE BUBBLING CEASED ABOUT 11 A.M., AND ALL ABOARD AGREED THAT ANOTHER VICTIM HAD BEEN ADDED TO THE A-BOMB'S TERRIFIC POWER.

THE SUBMARINE PILOTFISH PRESUMABLY WAS A VICTIM. THE WATER WAS TOO OILY NEAR THE TARGET CENTER WHERE SHE WAS PLACED TO SEE BELOW THE SURFACE BUT YESTERDAY LT. CMDR. CHALRES H. CARR, OF FAIR HAVEN, MASS., REPORTED SEEING HER RISE TO THE SURFACE THEN QUICKLY SINK A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE DETONATION. A THIRD AND POSSIBLY FOURTH SUBMERGED SUBMARINE ALSO PROBABLY ARE LOST.

THE MILKY STREAK HID THE RESTING PLACE OF ONE; THERE WAS NO SIGN OF THE OTHER IN THE CLEAR, BLUE WATER.

TWO SURFACED SUBMARINES STILL WERE AFLOAT NEAR THE INDEPENDENCE BUT THE SKATE'S STERN APPEARED NEARLY AWASH AND SHE LISTED 10 DEGREES TO STARBOARD. THE OTHER, NO. 384, APPEARED UNHARMED.

TWO SUBMARINES PLAINLY WERE VISIBLE AT APPROXIMATE PERISCOPE DEPTHS OR A LITTLE DEEPER. ONE WAS NO. 136--OR POSSIBLY 196-- AND THE OTHER'S NUMBER WAS UNREADABLE THROUGH THE WATER.

THE INDEPENDENCE, WHICH TOOK SUCH A TERRIFIC BEATING FROM THE ATOMIC AIR BURST, APPEARED NOT TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED FURTHER. TWO NAVY FIGHTER PLANES GLEAMED ON THE FLIGHT DECK NEAR THE BOW. THEY WERE UNDAMAGED. TWO CORONADO SEAPLANES MOORED NEAR THE GERMAN CRUISER, PRINZ EUGEN, ALSO WERE UNDAMAGED.

SOMEWHAT SURPRISINGLY, THE VETERAN OLD HEAVY CRUISER PENSACOLA, ANCHORED ON THE INNER OARGET CIRCLE, APPEARED UNDAMAGED FROM THE UNDERWATER BLAST. HER SUPERSTRUCTURE STILL WAS TWISTED AND THE ST BENT FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE AIR BURST BUT SHE WAS ON EVEN KEEL.

SMALL BOATS HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO ENTER THE TARGET CENTER. A DRONE BOAT, CONTROLLED FROM NAVY PATROL BOMBERS, ENTERED THAT AREA SEVERAL TIMES AND GATHERED WATER FOR TESTS. INSPECTION PARTIES APPEARED TO BE BOARDING SOME SHIPS ON THE SOUTHERN FRINGE OF THE TARGET AREA, INDICATING THAT RADIATION THERE WAS NOT AS GREAT AS IN THE NORTHERN DANGER ZONE.

THERE WAS NO SIGN FROM THE AIR OF ANIMALS ABOARD ANY SHIP. IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHETHER ANY OF THE 1,500 SCHEDULED TO UNDERGO YESTERDAY'S TEST WERE ABOVE DECKS. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE HUGHES, ALL DAMAGED SHIPS APPEARED TO HAVE REACHED A STATIC POSITION AND PROBABLY NO MORE WILL SINK.

AS THE PLANE LEFT THE LAGOON, A RAINBOW SEEMED TO PAY A FINAL SALUTE TO THE VALIANT SARATOGA. MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE DOZEN SEEN DURING THE MORNING, THIS RAINBOW APPEARED TO RISE DIRECTLY FROM TH SARA'S BUBBLE-MARKED GRAVE.

HF356APS

ATOMIC (250)

BY DON WHITEHEAD.

OVER BIKINI LAGOON, JULY 26-(AP)-BOTH IN THE AIR AND UNDER THE WATER, THE ATOMIC BOMB IS A "KILLER" OF SHIPS WITHIN A RADIUS OF A HALF MILE.

THIS WAS THE APPROXIMATE DEATH CIRCLE IN THE AIR BURST OF THE ATOMIC BOMB JULY 1 AND ALSO IN YESTERDAY'S UNDERWATER TEST. NO SHIPS SURVIVED WITHIN THIS CENTRAL AREA RECEIVING THE FULL FORCE OF THE BLAST.

OBSERVERS WHO STUDIED THE TARGET ARRAY FROM THE AIR TODAY SAW A SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE AREAS OF DESTRUCTION IN THE TWO EXPLOSIONS.

JUL 26 1946

THE AERIAL BOMB WAS DROPPED FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 FEET ASTERN OF THE TARGET SHIP, THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, ON THE RIM OF THE DEATH CIRCLE. THE NEVADA STOOD UP, BUT FIVE SHIPS WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS WERE SUNK, AND THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE WAS SO BADLY BATTERED AND CHARRED BY INTERNAL FIRES SHE WAS USELESS.

SHIPS OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE HAD THEIR SUPERSTRUCTURES BADLY DAMAGED BY THE BLAST, AND RADIOACTIVITY RELEASED BY THE BOMB WOULD HAVE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE CREW MEMBERS.

IN YESTERDAY'S TEST THE SARATOGA AND THE ARKANSAS WERE THE TWO LARGE SHIPS NEAREST THE LANDING CRAFT FROM WHICH THE BOMB WAS SUSPENDED UNDER WATER.

JUL 27 1946

THE ARKANSAS PLUNGED TO THE BOTTOM IN LESS THAN 20 MINUTES, INDICATING HER HULL WAS OPENED SO THAT WATER CASCADED IN TO CARRY HER DOWN SO FAST THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN FEW SURVIVORS HAD THE SHIP BEEN MANNED.

THE SARATOGA BEGAN LISTING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION, AND THEN WENT DOWN.

THE NAGATO IS LISTING, AND OTHER SHIPS IN THE LAGOON ARE OBVIOUSLY BADLY BATTERED -- BUT THE ARKANSAS AND SARATOGA WERE WITHIN THAT HALF-MILE RADIUS.

THIS AREA OF DESTRUCTION JIBES WITH FINDINGS IN THE DESERT OF NEW MEXICO AFTER THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EXPLODED. THERE THE BOMB LEFT ITS SAND IMPRINT IN THE SHAPE OF A GIANT SAUCER A HALF-MILE IN RADIUS.

HF/DS402APS

ASCOT

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 26-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS THROWN INTO DISORDER LAST NIGHT WHEN SILVANO SANTANDER, RADICAL PARTY DEPUTY, ASSERTED THAT ARGENTINE HAD BEEN PENETRATED BY "MANY MEMBERS OF THE NAZI HIERARCHY WHO ESCAPED FROM EUROPE WITHOUT LEAVING ANY TRACE."

SANTANDER ALSO DECLARED THAT THIS NAZI PENETRATION, BOTH "BEFORE AND NOW" REACHED THE ARGENTINE ARMY AND "IT IS DIRECTED BY A PART OF THE OFFICIAL

E ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH."

HE SAID THAT UNDOUBTEDLY THEY ENTERED THE COUNTRY "WITH THE COMPLICITY OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT [illegible] STRONG FIGURE IN THE PRECEDING REGIME OF EDELMIRO FARRELL.)

SANTANDER ALSO MADE THE ACCUSATION THAT GERMAN FUNDS FINANCED THE NATIONALIST LIBERATING ALLIANCE, WHICH ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED FOR PERON DURING THE ATIONAL ELECTION LAST FEBRUARY. PERON HAS PUBLICLY DISCLAIMED THE GROUPS SUPPORT, HOWEVER.

SANTANDER IS CO-AUTHOR OF A PROPOSED RESOLUTION ASKING THE CREATION OF A FIVE-MAN COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES.

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, July 26-(AP)-Federal Police Chief Pereira Lira said police [illegible] seized editions of the communist newspaper Tribuna Popular today the the request of the government. He accused the newspaper of instigating a crime against the social order, of"transmitting instructions from Moscow" and publishing telegrams inciting strikes from Mexican Labor Leader Lombardo Toledano.

PW Ware 01320 PM 1327

new york, july 26--(ap)--during consideration of a routine procedural question today capt. alvaro alberto, chairman of the united nations atomic energy commission, asked all those in favor to raise their right hands.

eleven right hands shot into the air. andrei a. gromyko, the russian delegate, was different. "i raise left hand," he said.

the delegates all laughed and then gromyko put up his right hand.

1h 550p

30-24-4413

Arabs Flatly Turn Down Any Partition of Palestine

Refuse to Meet Jews in Parley as Proposed by British.

LONDON, July 27—(AP) The Arab Executive, in Palestine tonight rejected any partition of Palestine, and asserted that it would not meet with Jews in any conference, as suggested by Britain.

Jewish spokesman also denounced the idea of dividing Palestine into federally-governed Arab and Jewish provinces, proposed by the British-American cabinet committee and advanced by Britain as a basis for negotiations.

Bars All Aspects

The Arab Executive in a resolution adopted in Jerusalem declared it "refuses to accept the idea of partition in any of its aspects."

"Whereas the Arabs of Palestine have repeatedly refused to sit with the Jews in any conference, therefore be it resolved that the Arab Excutive now refuses to sit with Jews or participate with Jews in any manner in any conference."

The British foreign office, disclosing Britain's acceptance of the proposal as a basis of negotiations, announced that invitations to a conference had been sent to the seven Arab league states and that it was hoped the negotiations, with Arabs and Jews participating, could be concluded before the United Nations General Assembly convenes in September.

But a Jewish leader in London denounced the projected conference as an attempt to avoid having the Palestine issue raised before the league of nations, and an Arab leader in Jerusalem declared that adoption of any partition scheme would mean "perpetual war in the Middle East."

A Paris dispatch indicated that Jewish policy with regard to the proposal would not be outlined until the Jewish agency meets next week.

'Deal' is Hinted

Sources close to the Jewish agency in Paris indicated that immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, as recommended by the British-American Inquiry committee, might by the price of acceptance of any partition plan.

David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish agency, told a Paris news conference that Jewish leaders would consider any plan put forward by Britain and the United States to solve the Palestine problem, but added that in no event would Jews in the Holy Land surrender their arms or disband their underground organizations.

He said the Jews would press for 100,000 immigrants regardless of what decision was reached politically on Palestine, adding that he believed violence would end at once in Palestine if the 100,000 were admitted promptly.

The proposal to divide Palestine arose from discussions of members of the British-American cabinet committee, the foreign ofice said that neither a date nor a basis for representation had been fixed for the projected conference, but that the discussions did not necessarily wait upon the end of the Paris peace conference.

Plan to Fight Proposal

In Cairo, the Arab League announced that "Arabs will refuse a partition scheme" with the same force with which they rejected proposals for a Jewish national state or the immigration of Jews. Dr. Yacoub Khoury, head of the Palestine Arab association, said Arabs would use all means to fight the proposal and that "this scheme cannot be achieved unless America makes use of the atom bomb."

When the joint British-American attempt to reach a solution in Palestine began last November, the British government announced that discussions with both Jews and Arabs would be held before final decisions were made.

In Jerusalem, Dr. Hussein Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Executive said that Palestine Arabs would "flatly and definitely to sit at any round table with the Jews, as we have refused time and again."

"We have yet received no invitation to such a conference, and you that we will notetaoin the only information is from the press," he said, 'But I can assure you that we will not engage in any round table talks with Jews concerning Palestine. x x x We will not negotiate with Jews because we do not consider them legal participants in any discussion of the future of Palestine."

Regarding the proposed division of Palestine, A. Abrahamson, member of the World Executive of the new Zionist organization, said in London, that "we are absolutely against it. We regard it as evasion."

He branded the projected conference as "an attempt to avoid having the Palestine question come up before the United Nations," and said "the proposal to discuss the matter in advance is being pursued in the hope of making it unnecessary to bring the question up before the United Nations."

He urged Jewish refusal to participate so that the entire question could be placed before the U. N. assembly.

The three American members of the cabinet committee on Palestine were expected to discuss the proposal Monday in Paris with James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State.

London Planning Palestine-Split Negotiations

London, July 27 (AP)—The Foreign Office today announced British acceptance, as a basis for negotiation, of a proposal to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab provinces under a federal government.

Negotiations on the plan for federation, a spokesman said, would be conducted with Arabs and Jews in London, with a view to completing them before the meeting of the United Nations Assembly in September.

The proposal is the outcome of discussions by members of a British-American Cabinet committee on Palestine, which the Foreign Office said completed work yesterday.

Recommended Grant Reported

An American member of the committee refused to comment on reports that the committee had recommended a $50,000,000 United States grant to finance development projects in Palestine on behalf of the Arabs.

The committee's recommendations, this member pointed out, have been submitted to Washington, and in so far as American members are concerned any disclosures must come from there. The British Foreign Office denied any knowledge of a recommendation for a grant.

Announced By Byrnes

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed in Washington yesterday that the Cabinet committee had adopted a plan for the division of Palestine.

Jewish sources in Paris declined to speculate whether these refugees could be accommodated in areas allotted to Jews under the British-American Cabinet Committee partition scheme, a point on which Secretary Byrnes was silent.

The plan reported by Byrnes appeared to have no connection with a proposal disclosed yesterday by sources close to the Jewish Agency, which said that independent talks between certain Jewish and Arab leaders had evolved a provisional four-point program based upon the creation of seperate Jewish and Arab states, each under United Nations mandate.

No Date For Parley

The basis of representation and date for the conference with Jews and Arabs has not been fixed, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Well-informed Jewish sources in Paris said Jewish acceptance of the plan might depend upon whether 100,000 Jews are admitted to the Holy Land immediately.

Arabs Threaten Force

CAIRO, July 27 (AP).—The Arab League announced today that "Arabs will refuse a partition scheme" with the same force with which they have rejected proposals for a Jewish national state and the immigration of Jews.

Dr. Yacoub Khoury, head of the Palestine Arab Association, said Arabs will use all means to fight the proposal, and that "this scheme cannot be achieved unless America makes use of the atom bomb."

White Paper Challenged

Paris, July 27 (AP)—David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, attacked today the authenticity of the telegrams referred to in Britain's recent White Paper on Palestine and said British policy was aimed at "destroying the Jewish community in Palestine."

Ben Gurion indicated that the Jewish Agency would issue a "black paper" to list what he said had been acts of "British violence" and "terrorism" in Palestine.

Reviewing eight telegrams quoted in the White Paper in an attempt to link the Jewish Agency executive with incidents in Palestine, Ben Gurion said:

"Only one contains the names of the sender and the addressee. If the British Government knows who sent and received the other seven, why do they not also contain the names?"

Termed Not "Evidence"

The Jewish Agency chairman said the telegrams would not be considered by any lawyer in England to constitute "evidence" and added:

"I won't go so far as to say they are forgeries. But they are very queer, and I know many people in the British CID [Criminal Investigation Department] in Palestine who are not above doing such things."

Ben Gurion then described two meetings with George Hall, British colonial secretary in London, on June 19 and 20 which, he emphasized, was only nine days before the mass arrest of Jews in Palestine.

Hall Was Friendly

"Hall could not have been more friendly," Ben Gurion said. "His manner was one of the greatest cordiality. He strongly expressed his confidence in me and my friends. . . .

"I have only two alternatives—either it was a superb piece of acting, which I don't believe, or else he simply had no knowledge of the alleged evidence or of the decision that had been taken to assault the Jewish Agency and the people of Palestine."

Ben Gurion charged that the British Middle East policy was shaped and directed by "Fascistic, reactionary, feudalist groups."

BAND ATTACKS IN PALESTINE

Barracks Holding 3 Of 6 Arrested After Blast Are Targets

Jerusalem, July 27 (AP)—An armed band made an unsuccessful attack tonight on the military detention barracks in Jerusalem where police are believed to be holding 376 Jews arrested in a roundup of suspects following the dynamiting of the King David Hotel.

Shots were exchanged between sentries and the attackers, and British troops and police immediately threw a cordon around the entire Talbieh quarter. Soldiers were under "shoot-on-sight" orders.

Quarter Predominantly Arab

Every person on the street in the quarter, which is predominantly Arab and has not been under curfew, was ordered into his home. No passes were valid.

The attack followed by five days the dynamiting of the King David Hotel, headquarters of the Palestine Government and the British military establishment, in which the toll has now risen to 80 dead and 25 missing.

It could not be learned immediately whether there had been any casualties in the exchange of shots or whether any arrests had been made.

A military source refused to divulgate further information, but said that "Talbieh will be a very good place to stay out of tonight."

On Heels Of Arab Refusal

The attack came as the Arab Executive in a full session flatly rejected the British-American cabinet committee proposal to divide Palestine into federally governed Arab and Jewish provinces, and refused "to sit with Jews or participate with Jews in any manner in any conference."

Meanwhile, General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, British Army commander in the Middle East, visited the scene of the wrecked Palestine Government offices and conferred with Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner.

It was expected Dempsey would make a personal investigation of security measures in Palestine in view of the widespread criticism of protective measures following Monday's dynamiting of the hotel. Dempsey was expected to return to Cairo tomorrow.

No new arrests of Jews had been made, police said, since 376 were taken into custody yesterday.

Confiscation Planned

Military and police tightened precautionary measures throughout Jerusalem.

Occupants of some 30 small Jewish business places located near the post office, the police administration and the district commissioner's office were ordered to evacuate their premises preparatory to confiscation by the Government.

The stores have been behind a barricade of barbed wire and the whole area, under heavy police guard since the police building was bombed last September, has been closed entirely since Monday's blast.

British General Inspects Bombed Hotel

Jerusalem, July 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of British troops in the Middle East, inspected the bomb-ruined King David Hotel today, amid speculation that he might make a personal study of security precautions in Palestine.

Existing protective measures were widely criticized following the terrorist raid Monday on the hotel.

Dempsey's trip from Middle East headquarters at Cairo was not officially explained. After examining the ruined hotel, he conferred with the High Commissioner of Palestine, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham. A request for a press conference with Dempsey was rejected.

The bodies of two more British officials were recovered from the ruins, increasing the known death toll to 78. The list of missing dropped to 27.

Britain Recruiting Palestine Police

By Romney Wheeler

London, July 27 (AP)—A police officer looked up from a pile of papers and grinned happily:

"The bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem won't hinder our recruiting. The kind of young men we're interested in aren't deterred by that sort of thing."

The officer was James Munro, superintendent of the Palestine police force. The papers were part of of the flood of applications and inquiries which are flooding the Crown offices in Whitehall as the result of an intensive recruiting campaign.

10,000 Inquiries Received

The trilingual, semi-military peace agency of the Holy Land is seeking 2,000 recruits in Britain. Munro estimated that 10,000 inquiries had been received since the campaign began July 1.

Posters offering £20 ($80) a month and full board, keep and uniforms are being plastered all over England in an effort to "sell" the opportunities of the Palestine force to ex-service men and others in the 18-28 age bracket.

Not all who apply are accepted. Munro said each applicant must be single, must be of English stock, must have good education and ability to learn languages as well as to

do police work. Higher posts are filled solely from the ranks, and no man can advance until he is proficient in Arabic or Hebrew or both.

No Jews Or Arabs

Men of Jewish or Arab extraction are not accepted, Munro said, and must join the so-called Palestinian force which normally is recruited in Palestine.

Before the war there were about 3,000 in each force. The 2,000 new enlistments are expected to bring up the British force to 5,000, which even then will be smaller than the Palestinian unit's present strength.

Political negotiations over the future of Palestine have small interest for Munro.

"We are there to keep the peace," he said. "We'll go on keeping the peace, no matter what international arrangements are decided on."

British Suggest U.S. Give Arabs $200,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP) The British government has proposed that the United States grant about $200,000,000 to the Arabs in Palestine to help them achieve cultural parity with the Jews, diplomatic authorities reported today.

They said the proposal is part of the Palestine settlement plan which Secretary of State Byrnes received Thursday from the joint Anglo-American committee at London and which he discussed last night with President Truman with undisclosed results.

As a part of the plan, it was learned, the British declared their willingness to accept the principle of the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine but say that carrying out this project depends on various steps to handle the whole Palestine situation.

One step proposed is the creation or "partition" of separate Jewish and Arab zones.

Another proposal, according to the diplomatic informants who may not be identified, is that President Truman agree to ask congress for 50,000,000 pounds, slightly more than $200,000,000, for the Arabs.

American reaction to the plan has not been made known.

This $200,000,000 might not be the only American financial contribution. One of the first points on which the United States and Britain had tentatively agreed was that the United States should finance the transportation, feeding and initial housing of the 100,000 Jewish refugees.

Japan Losing More Industries Soon

Tokyo, July 27 (AP)—At least half a dozen more industries that Japan will lose as reparations will be taken over by the occupation forces shortly, Allied headquarters said today.

They most probably will include machine tool plants, shipyards, steel works, coal-burning electric generating plants, aluminum and magnesium plants and caustic soda factories.

130 Already Taken

Already 130 aircraft plants, arsenals and technical laboratories have been placed in Allied custody as the result of Edwin A. Pauley's recommendations for the de-industrialization of Japan.

So far no equipment has left Japan as reparations. No action has yet been taken on the suggestion of Pauley, head of the Far Eastern Commission, that electric generating and mining machinery be sent to Manchuria to replace that seized by the Russians.

More Jap Textile Exports Are Sought

London, July 27 (AP)—Great Britain and the Netherlands will shortly request the Allied Control Commission to permit sharply increased manufacture of Japanese textiles for export to Malaya and the Southwest Pacific.

Qualified sources, in close contact with rubber, tea and tin production, say textiles rank second only to food as the desperate need of Far Eastern workers, and that Japanese production is vital.

Dutch sources say peacetime consumption of inexpensive textiles totaled 670,000,000 yards a year in the Netherlands East Indies alone, and estimate that some 750,000,000 yards would be consumed in the next twelve months if it were available.

Must Buy Anywhere

Most of the Netherlands Indies purchases of textiles came from Japan before the war, but the Dutch now say they must buy wherever textiles can be found.

An equally urgent need is reported from British areas of the Far East, where scarcity of both textiles and rice have sent living costs skyrocketing, and thrown wage scales out of balance.

A qualified British spokesman said increased production by Japanese mills was desirable on two counts—first, to get badly needed material, and second, as a source of reparations payments.

Low-Cost Or None

This source said it was not a choice between high-cost and low-cost textiles, but between low-cost textiles and none at all. Native workers, he explained, cannot afford high-cost textiles, and to raise wages to meet Western production costs would mean complete dislocation of prices on Far Eastern rubber, tin, tea, coffee, sugar and tobacco.

Both British and Dutch report that production costs are now from two to three times above prewar figures, and are expected to remain so until rice and textiles find lower levels.

'RED' PROPOSED TRUCE FOR CHINA FACES REJECTION

Harold Nicks

NANKING, July 27. — (AP) A new Communist-proposed unconditional truce for China, which apparently carried the blessing of U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, faced flat rejection today by the National government.

The government will reject unconditional cessation of hostilities unless an agreement for reorganizing China's armies and restoring railroad communications is effected at the same time, minister of information Peng Hsueh-Pei told a press conference in Shanghai.

The spokesman's statement came shortly after Ambassador Stuart had declared it "useless to discuss permanent unification of China and other political questions until we are able to end the fighting."

Stuart, who said he had his "own ideas" on breaking the civil war deadlock, was prepared to fly to Kuling, Chiang Kai-Shek's summer capital, for weekend conferences with the Generalissimo and U. S. General George Marshall, special envoy of President Truman.

While Stuart was hopeful of cracking the deadlock after conferring last night with the chief Communist negotiator, General Chou En-Lai, he said results would depend on the reaction he received from Chiang. Stuart is a close and trusted friend of the Generalissimo.

Reports from the field continued to be anything but optimistic, however. Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson in Peiping reported that both Communist and Government military commanders in Manchuria had failed to respond to an American proposal that rival armies be withdrawn 20 miles from areas of conflict.

U. S. Envoy Is Hopeful

NANKING, July 27 (AP)—United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart, hopeful of renewing peace negotiations with a plan of his own, prepared today to fly to Kuling to join Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. George C. Marshall in week-end talks.

Dr. Stuart told newspaper men he and Gen. Marshall had not rejected Communist peace proposals but were "just in the exploratory stage, trying to find a means of procedure acceptable to both sides."

"I find many reasons for hope," he went on, "particularly since the difficulties are not a question of fundamentals but rather of details of procedure."

Dr. Stuart abandoned a trip to Peiping to go to Kuling. This switch in plans followed a talk with the Communist negotiator, Gen. Chou En-lai, who dined at the embassy.

The Ambassador said he had his "own ideas" on how to break the deadlock.

"I tried them out on Chou En-lai last night," he continued. "What will result from these ideas will depend on the reaction of Marshall and Chiang Kai-shek when I confer with them at Kuling.

"It is useless to discuss permanent unification and other political questions until we are able to end the fighting."

The Ambassador said he had reports that United States businessmen in China, particularly in Shanghai, were considering leaving en masse because the tangled political situation prevented successful operations.

"I hope they postpone their decision a short time until something can be worked out," he said. "I appreciate their situation but I believe something will be done soon to relieve it. Once we are able to turn the corner things should improve."

CHINA UNRRA AIDE NAMED

Edgerton Will Go to Shanghai to Straighten Out Affairs

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The assignment of Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, one of the Army's top supply administrators, to try to bring order out of the disrupted United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration services in China was announced tonight.

General Edgerton, now assistant War Assets Administrator, will leave for Shanghai in mid-August to take over as director of the UNRRA office in China. He will replace Benjamin Kizer, who resigned in May.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, UNRRA director-general, has complained to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of alleged inefficiencies and irregularities in China relief operations. UNRRA shipments are being held up until the situation is straightened out.

ROLF NUGENT DEAD; UNRRA SUPPLY AIDE

Deputy Chief of Bureau, 45, Was in Japan on Loan From Russell Sage Foundation

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Rolf Nugent, deputy chief of the UNRRA Bureau of Supply, died today (Tokyo time) while swimming near Yokohama, Lowell W. Rooks, acting UNRRA director, was notified today. His age was 45. Mr. Rooks said it had not been determined whether Mr. Nugent drowned or died of a heart attack.

On loan from the Russell Sage Foundation, Mr. Nugent joined UNRRA early in 1944 as economic adviser to the deputy chief for the supply bureau. After serving in London and Bari, he returned to Washington late in 1945. At his death he was on a Far Eastern survey of surplus property.

Honor Given By King Of Luang-Prabang

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Special permission to wear the Order of a Million Elephants was voted Howard F. Smith, assistant surgeon general, today by the Senate Finance Committee.

The decoration was bestowed by the King of Luang-Prabang, in French Indo-China.

"Hm-m-m-m," commented Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of the committee, "sounds like next November."

Filipinos Pay Tribute To Quezon

Manila, July 27 (AP)—The Philippines republic entered an official 24-day period of mourning today as the United States aircraft carrier Princeton arrived in Manila harbor with the body of former President Manuel Quezon.

President Manuel Roxas went aboard the carrier for an official call, later repaid at Malacanan Palace by United States Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, official American escort with Quezon's body.

United States Ambassador Paul V. McNutt also boarded the carrier to pay his respects.

Filipinos lined the sea wall to pay homage to Quezon. Official ceremonies culminating in a state funeral August 1 were to start this afternoon.

U.N. MILITARY UNIT SECRET

After 6 Months, Nothing Is Known Of Progress

Harold Nicks

New York, July 27 (AP)—The United Nations Military Staff Committee, potentially one of the most powerful groups in world history, apparently is marking time with a sharp eye on global developments.

Charged with setting up an international land, sea and air force to maintain peace in the world, the committee operates in such strict secrecy that after six months of sessions here virtually nothing is known of the progress, if any, made by the generals and admirals.

The chiefs of staff of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China have seats on the committee and all have top-ranking generals and admirals in their delegations.

Council Awaits Reports

The veil of mystery has kept even other groups of the United Nations in the dark. The Security Council, its parent body, still awaits reports from the committee.

The United Nations press section puts out a brief notice every time the committee changes its chairman under a rotation plan, but most of the time the United Nations shies away from the group in awe.

This much is known:

1. The committee meets usually once a week.

2. Delegations have submitted various memorandums, which have been discussed, but no definite decisions have been made known.

3. Much of the committee's time is spent arguing over words which have a shade different meaning when translated to another language.

Nothing Until After Parley

4. Apparently nothing is going to come out of the committee until the peace treaty conferences in Paris end.

A report to Trygve Lie, secretary-general, on the United Nations, by a group of planning experts didn't even mention the committee, which the charter says "shall advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, and the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament."

These same experts did lay down some duties for the council's "enforcement measures divisions," which is supposed to advise the council on political aspects of military matters and among other things prepare for publication a yearbook on armaments.

A spokesman for that embryo division said it can't do anything until the military staff committee does something and they can't find out what the committee is doing.

30.24-4415

Questions Loom For Gromyko

New York, July 27 (AP)—Several delegates to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commisison indicated today that Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko would face a barrage of questions next week as to how he proposes to prevent illegal production of atomic weapons.

The delegates were agreed that the production and use of atomic weapons should be outlawed, as Gromyko demanded yesterday, but they were generally dissatisfied with his one brief proposal on the question of enforcement and punishment.

This proposal was that each state that signs the suggested international convention banning atomic weapons assume the responsibility for enforcement within its own borders.

Punishment Provision

"The draft convention," he said, "contains a provision that the signatory states should within six months of its conclusion enact legislation providing for severe punishment for violators of the convention.

"This is wholly in accord with the seriousness of the task as well as with the principle of the sovereignty of member states and with the principles of the United Nations."

This was his only reference to specific measures to control the great projects which the delegates envision for the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Elaboration Wanted

Each of the speakers who took the floor in the closed meeting to comment on Gromyko's declaration indicated they would try to get him to elaborate on this question when the delegates, meeting as Committee No. 2, get together next Wednesday.

John M. Hancock, representing the United States, said the outlawing of weapons was of great importance and that all the delegates agreed on that but, he said, he would be interested in a further expression by Gromyko on how his plan is to become a working project—how it is to be made really effective.

The Netherlands delegate, Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, also declared all the delegates were agreed that atomic weapons must be outlawed, but he added:

"The question is whether, in order to be effective, that principle should simultaneously be properly implemented by a system of controls, or whether we can dispense with such controls."

"Sound In Principle"

Van Kleffens expressed the belief that "the Russian proposal, although quite sound in principle, needs considerable elaboration if it is to have practical effect."

Capt. Alvaro Alberto, of Brazil, chairman of the commission and a supporter of the United States position that a strong system of controls should be set up before atomic weapons are outlawed, said there was no disagreement on the principle of the Soviet plan, but that "the time is the important thing—and so is the how."

The question the delegates want to go into at the next meeting is whether Russia considers that the only controls necessary are the ones mentioned by Gromyko—controls by the individual states.

A Starting Point

At one or two points in his statement with his phraseology indicated that he considered his present proposals only a starting point and that Russia might be willing to go further if her plan were accepted.

He left no doubht that he was still firmly opposed to a strong international control system such as that proposed by the United States, and indicated that he felt his own plan offered effective and practical measures of control.

"The eyes of all peace-loving nations are focused on the work of the Atomic Energy Commission," Gromyko said, "and the peoples of the world expect this commission to suggest to the Security Council practical measures for the control of atomic energy. Such practical measures are contained in the Soviet proposal."

In discussing his proposal, Gromyko indirectly questioned the motives of the United States, as the only nation known to be producing atomic bombs.

"We ask why nations should produce stockpiles of atomic weapons," he said, "if we all agree that atomic energy should be used only for the benefit of mankind."

oughly.

Some Vessels Boarded

Boarding parties were put on some of the vessels, but there still was only limited small-boat activity near the target array. Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, atom test commander, said he could not predict when inner targets might be boarded. It would still be two or three days, he said, before the support fleet moved into former anchorages at the eastern end of the lagoon.

Blandy met today with members of atomic test evaluation boards but issued no new statement on the destruction wrought by the underwater blast.

Ship Toll Listed

Reports from Associated Press correspondents who viewed the fleet from sea and air showed at least thirteen vessels sunk or damaged, including:

SUNK—The battleship Arkansas, carrier Saratoga, an oil tender, two or three submarines.

DISINTEGRATED — The landing ship from which the bomb was suspended.

LISTING—The Japanese battleship Nagato, battleship New York, a transport, a destroyer.

BEACHED—The transport Fallon, destroyer Hughes.

OVERTURNED—An LST (landing ship, tank).

Subs Still A Mystery

The condition of several submarines, lying on the bottom of the lagoon, remained a mystery. The grimy battleship Nagato, listing badly, appeared to have dipped no farther today and was not considered in immediate danger of sinking.

The transport Fallon was beached near the destroyer Hughes, also pushed ashore to preserve the valuable instruments aboard. A fireboat washed down the destroyer's decks today to reduce radioactivity, but no one boarded her.

Associated Press Correspondent Charles McMurtry reported from a C-54 flying over the lagoon that the submarine Tuna had been surfaced, apparently for quick examination. From the air, the Tuna appeared to be undamaged.

Water Is Oil-Streaked

McMurtry said he was told the submarine Skate's apparent list was not caused by the underwater blast but was the result of damage suffered from the aerial bomb burst on July 1.

He reported a small streak of oil near the stern of the battleship Pennsylvania, but said she appeared to be on even keel. Several long oil streaks still trailed from the target center through the lagoon, he said, but the thick, milky stream created by the coral unheaval on the lagoon's bottom had dissipated.

Admiral Blandy, who took a perilous trip through the target fleet Friday, said he believed the Hughes was "disabled, unseaworthy and probably would have sunk." He told correspondents he could not say whether the Fallon would have gone down.

Tugs Beach Ship Badly Battered By A-Bomb

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, Off Bikini, July 27 (AP)—The transport Fallon, badly battered by the force of Thursday's underwater atomic bomb, was pushed up on the sands of Enyu Island today by tugboats which braved radioactive Bikini lagoon to save the ship for study.

Shifting winds and currents sent radioactivity soaring in the inner target area, hampering salvage operations and delaying attempts to assess overall damage more thor-

SHIP HULKS TO BE SUNK

Blandy To Order Scuttling Of Useless Target Craft

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, Bikini, July 27 (AP)—Bikini Lagoon is destined to have an iron bottom, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy indicated today, with worthless atomic-bomb ships to be scuttled after thorough examination.

Blandy, commander of the unprecedented "Operations Crossroads" tests, said remaining small craft probably would be scuttled within the lagoon and that big ships would be disposed of at sea "with orthodox weapons."

The Navy thus would get in some target practice, he intimated, adding, "there would be no use cluttering up what may be a strategic anchorage some of these days." In the useless big ship class is the former Japanese battleship Nagato.

Nagato's List Easing

The Nagato still was listing today and some observers believed she might yet sink from damage by the last a-bomb, but others noted that the rate of list had slowed and thought she would stay afloat. Blandy said he intended to refer each vessel to Washington before ordering it sunk or returned to Pearl Harbor or California, even though the chief of naval operations has given him on-the-spot authority to dispose of target ships as he sees fit.

Blandy said he intended to stay in Bikini lagoon with his flagship, Mount McKinley, at least until the middle of August to direct inspection of remaining ships of the target fleet.

Only the most cursory examination has been possible thus far due to radioactivity of water and targets.

The Nevada Now Listing

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MOUNT McKINLEY, Off Bikini, Sunday, July 28 (AP)—Bikini Lagoon was so dangerously radioactive today, three full days after the underwater atomic bomb explosion, that no one was permitted to make close-range inspection of the damaged target fleet.

Only fast-moving patrol boats made quick dashes to the edges of the invisible radiation "walls" that hemmed in the targets.

To the list of apparently damaged ships was added the battleship Nevada, which was seen to be listing. This red-painted bullseye of the aerial atomic bomb of July 1 had been placed on the outer ring of targets for the July 25 detonation.

Latest unofficial opinion in Joint Task Force 1 was that none of the four wounded battleships, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania and Nagato, was now in danger of sinking.

An undetermined number of the target vessels is due to be scuttled or otherwise sunk after all available data have been gleaned from their virtually worthless carcasses, Admiral Blandy indicated.

Yesterday Admiral Blandy met with members of the Presidential and Congressional atomic test evaluation boards.

Late in the day a fireboat washed down the decks of the beached destroyer Hughes to reduce radioactivity, but no one boarded her.

Sees Great Potential

Dr. Lawrence, whose cyclotron led the development of the atomic bomb, predicted that "many of us alive today could see the the growth of a very substantial atomic-energy industry," if enough money and effort is expended on the program.

He was presented with the Holley Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his invention of the cyclotron and other contributions to nuclear research.

War Dept. Pledge Of Aid

Another speaker, Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, director of the newly formed army Research and Development Division, pledged that the War Department would do its part toward continuation of nuclear-energy research pending formation of civilian agencies for atomic control.

General Aurand said Maj. Gen. A. C. McAfee, now at Bikini, has been appointed the Army member of the secretariat of the joint research and development board, an agency set up by the Secretaries of War and Navy to co-ordinate work being carried on in the interim between the dissolution of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and formation of the projected National Science Foundation.

Signature Certain, Says Ross

Mr. Truman has yet to sign the measure, but Charles Ross, his press secretary, said his signature is certain.

The board it provides for will have control over all atomic-energy developments in the United States. The legislation also gives the Government, through the commission, a virtual monopoly on inventions and patents in the field of atomic energy, provides the death penalty for major violations of security with intent to injure the United States, and directs that a member of the armed forces head the Division of Military Application under the commission.

There is every indication that Mr. Truman will send quickly to the Senate not only his choices for commission members, but for the post of general manager, which also is subject to confirmation.

Lawmakers generally said they have no idea who the President has in mind. But the names of former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, O. Max Gardner, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Vannevar Bush, scientist, and David E. Lillienthal, TVA chairman, were among many being mentioned as possible appointees.

McMahon said he had no individual to suggest to the President.

Atomic Board Commanding Public Confidence Is Urged

Russell's Suggestions

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), a member of the committee, said he thinks science, business and national defense should have representation. He added that he did not mean that any military man should be named to the all-civilian commission, but that some individual familiar with security needs should be chosen.

Senator Russell (D., Ga.), another committee member, observed that one scientist, one diplomat and one "hard-headed business man" ought to be in the group.

Security Said To Depend On Vast Atomic Industry

Los Angeles, July 27 (AP)—America's security depends on development of a vast atomic-energy industry, says Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Nobel prize winner and inventor of the cyclotron.

"Just as our great industrial growth—the automobile industry, the electrical industry and the chemical industry and all the rest—gave us the wherewithal for rapid technological mobilization for war production, so a large-scale atomic-energy industrial development is now essential for our future security," he said last night at a joint dinner meting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Los Angeles Council of Founder Societies.

Washington, July 27 (AP)—President Truman got advice from Congressmen today to appoint a cross-section of American science, business, diplomacy and national defense to the domestic atomic-control commission.

One of those tendering it was Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the Senate's Special Atomic Committee. He said before going to the White House that he would urge Mr. Truman to "pick men in whom the whole country will have confidence" to wield the unprecedented powers granted a five-member board under legislation approved yesterday by Congress.

ATOM JOB SEEN FOR MARSHALL

Senators Told Truman Considers Him For Post

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Senators heard reports today that President Truman had considered naming Gen. George C. Marshall

a member of the proposed commission on domestic control of atomic energy.

A Senator who asked not to be identified said the former Army chief of staff had been mentioned by Mr. Truman in preliminary discussions recently of the personnel of the five-member board. This group would be given unprecedented powers under a control bill sent to the White House yesterday.

Speculation Continues

As speculation on appointments continued even in advance of the President's expected approval of the measure, there were these other developments:

1. Senator Austin (R., Vt.) said the bill gives American representatives on the United Nations Commission considering international controls a "clear mandate" not to divulge any information to other nations about nuclear fission until Congress determines that effective international controls are in operation.

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.), of the Senate Special Atomic Committee, agreed with Austin's interpretation.

Kilgore Cites "Threats"

2. Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said in a formal statement that "militarism and monopoly" remain the two chief "threats in the field of atomic energy development." He added that the personnel of the new commission seemed likely to meet with a mixed reception in Congress, but even some of those who have advocated strict civilian control indicated they would find it difficult to oppose the President's selection.

As the bill went to the President, it left the road open to the appointment of retired military personnel. However, General Marshall is extremely busy just now attempting to bring peace to the warring factions in China and there was some doubt that Mr. Truman would be willing to withdraw him from that task before its conclusion.

Long List Of Names

The President was said by lawmakers to have under consideration a long list of names, but to have made no decision yet.

Speculation on Capitol Hill listed among possible appointees Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State; Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador; O. Max Gardner, Under Secretary of the Treasury; David E. Lilienthal TVA chairman, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, Dr. James Conant, Dr. Edward U. Condon and Dr. Vannevar Bush, scientists.

McMahon, whose appointment with the President to discuss the bill was postponed from today until Monday, said he will urge that outstanding men be chosen.

Regarded As Significant

Senator Austin's assertion that the bill bars the dissemination of information to other nations until effective controls are working was regarded as significent. He has been named by President Truman as the American representative on the World Security Council, which will deal with the question.

McMahon said the effect of the bill's provision well be to strengthen the hand of Bernard M. Baruch, the American representative on the council's Atomic Commission, in dealing with Russian demands that security enforcement be entrusted to the individual nations, rather than to a world organization.

Measure Is Quoted

The measure before Mr. Truman provides "that until Congress declares by joint resolution that effective and enforceable international safeguards against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes have been established, there shall be no exchange of information with other nations with respect to the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes. . . ."

McMahon said this covers information about the atomic bomb by preventing any divulgence before Congress acts of information on the fissionable process.

McCormack Accuses Tito In Death of 250 Priests

Tells House U. S. Must Aid 'Persecuted Yugoslavs'

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Demanding a firm policy toward Yugoslavia, House Democratic leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, asserted today that Premier Josip Broz (Marshall Tito) "and his Communist associates" have caused the death of 250 priests and seek destruction "of holy men and women whose only crime is faith in God."

In an address prepared for delivery in the House, he asked: "Are we to watch in idleness while war, the reaper, in the guise of Tito sows his seed of death?" He said of Tito, "I know that he orders the imprisonment of nuns, for no crime, which in fact means death through cruelty."

"We, as a nation, must be firm, through our all-powerful State Department, in our dealings with national governments who would make a plaything of religion or a foible of Christianity," McCormack said also.

"The people of the United States cannot slumber while such conditions exist in any nation. America can and must, by firm governmental policies executed by our State Department, aid the persecuted Yugoslavs, prevent terrorism within her boundaries, refuse to deal with tyranny."

Truman Fills 3 Decontrol Board Posts

Names Roy L. Thompson Chairman, Daniel Bell and George H. Mead

O.P.A. Ceilings Off On Many Products

All Items Containing 20% of Meat, Poultry or Eggs Free of Curbs

JUL 28 1946

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Truman today named the men of "judgment and fairness" who will form the decontrol board set up under the new price control act. They are:

Roy L. Thompson, chairman. He is a Southern banker and economics professor and has been president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans since 1938.

George H. Mead. He is a Middle Western industrialist, organizer and board chairman of the Mead Pulp and Paper Company, of Dayton, Ohio. He was chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board under the National Recovery Administration and later an industry member of the War Labor Board and member of the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization.

Daniel W. Bell. A veteran Treasury Department official, he finally became Acting Director of the Budget and Treasury Under Secretary, resigning to take a position with a Washington bank.

Will Have Final Say

These men, subject to Senate confirmation, will have the final say on what items shall or shall not be under price ceilings. They will be paid at the rate of $12,000 a year.

The decontrol board is charged with determining whether meat, dairy products and the other items conditionally exempt from ceilings shall continue free of control after Aug. 20.

Price Administrator Paul Porter said in a statement the public will have confidence in the appointees.

"I am gratified in the type of public-spirited men who have accepted appointment to this board," he said. "The public will have confidence in their decision, and the work of the Office of Price Administration and Stabilization will be immeasurably strengthened because of the caliber of the individuals who have agreed to serve."

The Senate referred the nominations to its Banking Committee, which may act Monday. Senator Kenneth Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, critic of O. P. A., commented that he considered Mr. Bell a good choice but knows little about the other two and has no immediate reaction. Senator Albert W. Hawkes, Republican, of New Jersey, told reporters he thinks all three are "New Dealish." Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, praised the three selections.

Mr. Truman, in his message to Congress after signing the bill Thursday, had promised that the board members would be "men in whose judgment and fairness the Congress and the country will have complete confidence." He told his news conference, too, that he aimed at an unpacked jury.

The Office of Price Administration meanwhile gave industry and consumers their first clear view of sweeping exemptions which removed about half of all food products from price control under the O. P. A. revival act.

Many Ceilings Lifted

Mr. Porter said ceilings are off all items containing 20 per per cent or more by volume of meat, poultry and eggs, dairy products, or cotton seed and soy bean derivatives. The law bars ceilings on anything made "in substantial part" from these farm products, and the O. P. A. decided 20 per cent is "substantial."

This lifts the price lid from most mayonnaise, salad dressings, margarin and vegetable shortenings; animal gelatin and lard; canned chicken and powdered eggs, butter, cheese and ice cream; soy-bean food products and soy flour and bread.

The O. P. A.'s torrent of new price increases slowed to a trickle, meanwhile, the major boost being a $2 increase on pig iron.

Earlier in the day Mr. Porter told consumers that the new price law would "prevent runaway inflation," but food and clothing prices will climb.

"About half the foods you buy are back under the old price ceilings, but, after Aug. 20, there's still no way that some of the food price increases you've been experi-

(Continued on ...)

encing lately can be stopped by law," the O. P. A. chief said in his weekly broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company network.

"Clothing prices will be a problem, too," he added—a milder forecast than that voiced privately by some of his aids, who said they expected increases up to 15 to 20 per cent on wool and cotton garments.

Under the O. P. A.'s interpretation of the ceiling exemptions ordered by Congress, grains and all animal and poultry feeds made from grain are ceiling-free—but not grain foods for humans, such as breakfast cereals, bread, corn syrup, oatmeal, corn flour and corn meal. All forms of tobacco are uncontrolled.

Meat products having less than 20 per cent meat content remain under ceilings. As examples the O. P. A. named meat stews, corned beef hash, chili con carne, soups, tamales, pork and beans, spaghetti and meat balls.

To Restore Ceilings Aug. 21

Mr. Porter emphasized that ceilings will be restored Aug. 21 on all the exempt items except poultry, eggs, tobacco and their products, unless the price decontrol board rules otherwise.

Major items like fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa and beer, which were under ceilings June 30, remain under them, Mr. Porter said.

Besides ordering a dozen price increases—all of which were pending when the O. P. A. started its twenty-five-day holiday—the agency observed its second day of rebirth by announcing:

That community food price ceiling lists, rendered obsolete by the new price act, are revoked. New ones, effective Aug. 1, will be issued for posting in grocery stores.

That all 685 industry advisory committees, which are business groups set up to advise the O. P. A. on pricing policy, are automatically reinstated.

That price ceilings on new cars revert to June 30 levels, pending issuance soon of new and higher ceilings. On used cars the ceilings are those of June 30 less the 4 per cent automatic decrease which was to have gone into effect July 1. All deliveries of new or used cars after July 25 must be at or below O. P. A. ceilings, it was ruled, even if agreement was made during the interim for an above-ceiling price.

The revised ceilings on new cars—which some officials say will reprseent a $100 increase on—

lar-priced cars—are based on a requirement of the new law restoring dealers' pre-war profit margins, which the O. P. A. had reduced. Officials had previously calculated that the coming increase in automobile prices would be about $75, but this estimate has been increased. The new ceilings are expected soon.

That the O. P. A. believes current ceilings on iron and steel scrap are adequate and will grant no increase "in the foreseeable future" despite industry reports to the contrary.

These were among today's price actions, effective at once:

A 10 per cent increase for switches, plugs and other wiring devices. The increase is 20 per cent for some low-priced sockets, connecters and other items.

A boost of 5 per cent in manufacturers' ceilings for bolts, nuts, screws and rivets. The action orings total increases since April 1 to 12 per cent.

Increases ranging from 16 to 27 per cent in the prices of electric motor-generator sets.

A 15.5 per cent boost for manufacturers of beverage and bottling machinery.

A 10 per cent rise in producers' ceilings on ammonium sulfate, a fertilizer ingredient, in all but eleven Western states. The new ceiling is $30 a ton.

An increase of $5.50 a ton in importers' ceilings on nitrate of soda and nitrate of soda-potash, two important fertilizer materials obtained from Chile.

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The text of a statement by the Office of Price Administration on how foods and tobacco are affected under new price-control act follows:

Clarification as to how foods and tobacco and their by-products are affected by exemption provisions of the price control extension act of 1946 was made today by the Office of Price Administration.

Products that are removed from ceilings are generally those foods or feeds containing 20 per cent or more by volume of commodities that have been specifically exempted from price control under the new act. If they contain less than 20 per cent of the exempted item, they remain under ceilings.

On all but two groups of exempted items—poultry and eggs and their by-products and tobacco and tobacco products—ceilings will be restored on Aug. 21, 1946, unless the decision of the decontrol board is that they not be brought back under ceilings. On the two above exceptional groups action of the decontrol board to restore ceilings will be required before they may go back under price control.

Exempted

A listing of exempted commodities follows:

MEATS

All livestock and all edible meats such as beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton.

Specified edible products such as canned meats, natural casings, animal gelatin and all products from livestock going into animal feeds and feeds made from these products.

FATS AND OILS

Cottonseed and soy-bean oils.

Specified food products and feed by-products of cottonsed and soy bean oils such as most mayonnaise, salad dressings, oleomargarin and vegetable shortenings.

Specified edible fats and oils made from livestock, for instance, lard and edible beef fats such as are used in some shortenings.

Specified foods or feeds made from fats, oils and greases derived from livestock.

(And fat or oil that is sold to an industrial user for production of an inedible product, such as paint, remains under price control.)

POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry, such as chickens, turkeys and ducks, and eggs.

Specified food products such as canned chickens and powdered eggs and freed by-products made from poultry or eggs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

All dairy products excluding casein, which is inedible, and including milk, butter, cheese and ice cream.

List of O. P. A.-Exempt Items

30-24-4417

Specified food or feed by-products made from dairy products.

GRAINS

All grains: wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, grain sorghums, flaxseed, soy beans and mixtures of these grains.

Specified by-product animal or poultry feeds made from these grains.

COTTONSEED AND SOY BEANS

All cottonseed and soy beans.

Specified food or feed products made from them—among soy-bean food products, such items as various canned meat substitutes, soya flour and soya bread.

TOBACCO

All leaf tobaccos.

Specified tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco.

Not Exempted

The following are examples of products that will remain under price control:

(1) Processed meat products containing less than 20 per cent meat; corned beef hash, meat stews, frankfurters and beans, chili con carne, tamales, soups, pork and beans an dspaghetti and meat balls.

(2) Food products from grains: Breakfast cereals, corn syrup, bread, flour, corn meal and oat meal are exempt from price control when used as animal or poultry feeds).

(3) Oils:

Peanut oil, corn oil, linseed oil, olive oil, imported vegetable oils, inedible tallows, greases and fish oils, cottonseed and soy-bean oil products sold for non-edible purposes, such as for soap.

(4) Canned foods packed in oils: Sardines, tuna and certain imported delicacies.

(These remain under price control regardless of the percentage of soybean or cottonseed oil involved.)

(5) Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables:

All that were under price control on June 30, 1946.

(6) Hay and all grains not specifically exempt from price control, such as rice.

(7) All other food items that were under price control on June 30, 1946, not specifically exempted, such as sugar and syrups, canned fish, certain fresh and frozen fish, malt beverages, other alcoholic beverages excepting wine, candy, jams, jellies and preserves; coffee, tea and cocoa; other imported foods.

JUNE 30 CEILINGS PUT ON NEW CARS

Rise of From 15 to 20 Per Cent in Price of Clothing Predicted by Officials

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27—The Office of Price Administration announced today that new automobiles are back under June 30 ceilings pending issuance of a higher price schedule. Used car ceilings are down 4 per cent from the June 30 level.

OPA officials forecast a clothing price rise of 15 to 20 per cent as the agency worked on new price orders.

In reimposing automobile ceilings, the OPA announcement said all deliveries of new and used cars after July 25 must conform to ceiling prices "even in cases where the buyer agreed during the interim, when price controls were off, to pay in excess of the ceiling and made a down payment."

Ceilings of used cars were dropped 4 per cent as of July 1, a reduction which became effective automatically with the OPA revival act. This was the regular semi-annual reduction to take account of depreciation.

$100 Increase Predicted

The forthcoming ceilings on new cars—which some officials say will approximately $100 higher on popular price models—as based on a requirement of the new lay restoring dealers' pre-war profit margins which OPA had reduced.

Officials previously calculated that the coming increase in automobile prices would be about $75. Now officials have raised this to $100. The new car regulations are expected soon.

Barred by the new law from restoring ceilings on meat, milk and some other foods, OPA turned to clothing as its gravest immediate worry.

Lacking control over raw cotton, and now required to pass along to the consumer any rise in costs of cotton or woolen material, price men said privately that they foresaw cost-of-living trouble.

Early Clothing Action Due

Garment increases, therefore, may be among the early rises authorized under the new pricing standards set by Congress.

Enforcement plans were intensified. One official said, however, that the slash in OPA's appropriation to $75,000,000 had clouded previous plans to double the compliance force of 5,000 agents and aides.

The plans will be carried out if Congress heeds President Truman's request that $26,000,000 additional be appropriated for the agency.

Asking the money yesterday, Mr. Truman said that even with these additional funds OPA would have only enough money to operate until February, when more money can be provided by the new Congress. The $75,000,000 appropriation represented a reduction of $67,200,000 from budget estimates.

Walters Leaves OPA at Chicago

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP) — Paul A. Porter, price administrator, tonight accepted the resignation of Rae E. Walters, who has served for two years as administrator for the seven-State Chicago region. Altogether he served four years with the OPA without pay. Mr. Porter thanked Mr. Walters for his "long devoted duty" and noted that he served for two years on a voluntary basis before becoming chief of the Chicago office. Mr. Walters is returning to his grain and feed business in Harlan, Iowa.

Gas-Price Increase Spreads

Tulsa, Okla., July 27 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana today joined Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in pointing the way to a general price rise for gasoline and other fuels which oil men estimated will range from a half cent to a cent per gallon to the public.

Indiana Standard increased the tank-car price on gasoline 1 cent per gallon in thirteen Middle Western states and kerosene a half cent. Socony-Vacuum yesterday raised gasoline prices nine tenths of a cent in New York and the New England states, with a seven tenths of a cent rise for kerosene and distillate fuels.

Other refiners are expected to follow soon with similar increases as a result of the 25-cent-per-barrel increase for crude posted by virtually every purchase of oil in the midcontinent and Rocky Mountain states.

WAR PROBERS HEAR OF NEW PROFITS CASE

Effort Also Is Begun To Learn If Army Protected Young Garsson

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Senate war profits investigators turned their scrutiny today on a reported sale of Washington influence on war contracts to a firm that did not [illegible] the help it p[illegible].

Another focus of Mead committee interest was a report that superior officers had instructions to shield the son of a munitions manufacturer from harm during his war service.

Members disclosed that these reports had been turned over to the staff of the War Investigating Committee with instructions to determine the truth or falsity of both reports.

May Slightly Better

Meanwhile, the condition of Representative May (D., Ky.) was announced as "slightly improved." May was unable to testify yesterday because of illness.

At the same time Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), chairman of the investigating group, announced that Lindsay C. Warren, the comptroller general, has been summoned to a public hearing Monday to explore the possibilities of checking on improper war profits through facilities of the General Accounting Office.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) disclosed that a Detroit concern had been mentioned in the reported transaction with a Washington purveyor of "influence."

"Exposure" Is Urged

"If there's anybody in my state that was in on these deals," he said, "I want it exposed just the same as anybody else, and it doesn't make any difference what his politics were or are."

From another member of the committee, who declined to be quoted by name, it was learned that the committee had received a report that an individual had offered to obtain a war contract for a fee and had then reneged on his part of the transaction after getting the money.

This member said that the contract was reported as not involving the companies in the Garsson munitions combine currently under investigation by the committee, but he added that some of the same individuals mentioned in that investigation were concerned in the "entirely new" report.

Person Not Named

Committee members said the report did not say whose "influence" the Washington man had purported to use in obtaining contracts, but declared that this was one of the things they would seek to bring out in the investigation.

The second of the two new lines of inquiry resulted from a request by Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.). It was based, the Senator said, on a published statement by Joseph Garsson, formerly a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, that throughout his army career his commanding officers were under instructions to "take care of Garsson."

Garsson is the son of Murray W. Garsson, one of the promoters of the munitions combine. The father so far has failed to comply with a committee summons on the ground

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

that he is in poor health and must remain in Havana, Cuba.

Kilgore told George Meader, chief counsel of the committee, to find out from young Garsson "who it was that said Garsson was to be taken care of."

"Who Gave Orders?"

"Then we can call in these gentlemen and find out who gave them their orders," Kilgore said.

The West Virginia Senator said he believed the former captain should be called to the witness stand, "or at least interviewed," to find out who was responsible for the orders concerning him.

Kilgore added that the matter "goes to the morale of the troops" and "to the question of what influence the Grassons have" in the Army.

Ferguson similarly said it is "very important" because "it certainly affects the morale of the Army."

Says He Was Shocked

"I was really shocked," he said, "to read his statement—that a man in the Army should think that he had an opportunity for special privilege."

In its hearings Monday the committee will ask Warren to present a statement "clarifying exactly what the General Accounting Office is empowered to do and what it cannot do in connection with policing and auditing the expenditure of public funds in World War II for war procurement," Mead announced.

"The committee is also anxious," he said, "to ascertain what audits are being conducted for the protection of the public in payments to war contractors on the part of the General Accounting Office and what deficiencies exist in the operation of existing statutes and regulations designed to insure the proper expenditure of public funds for national defense."

B. F. FIELDS NAMED IN WAR WIRE DEAL

House Group Told of Scheme to Sell Veterans' Housing Screen Surplus at Profit

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Benjamin F. Fields, who has been linked with Washington operations of the Garsson munitions combination in testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee, was named in a House committee's hearings today as having offered Government surplus screen wire for sale at a commission.

Testimony to this effect was given the special House committee on disposal of surplus property by Leonard S. May of the May Hardware Company of Washington.

Mr. May told the committee that he was not related to Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky whose name has come up often in hearings of the Senate committee's inquiry into war profits.

The hardware dealer testified that early last month a representative of Mr. Fields called his firm and asked whether it was interested in buying 539 rolls of bronze screening. The reply was "yes," and Mr. May inspected the screening in an Army depot at Richmond, Va., he added.

Mr. May said that arrangements were made to buy it, but that the deal was canceled when the firm was informed that the check should be made out to Mr. Fields rather than to the War Assets Administration.

Also, he said, Mr. Fields insisted on payment before delivery.

Mr. May told reporters after the hearing that Mr. Fields' price was $8,085 plus $1,617 as his commission.

Representative Clifford Davis, Democrat, of Tennessee and Ross Rizley, Republican, of Oklahoma announced plans to inquire further into such sales, saying they had reports that screening and other materials supposedly frozen for veterans' housing were being sold to brokers.

Mr. May said he was told at Richmond that the screening was not for sale, having been reserved for veteran's housing. However, he added, he was permitted to examine it because a man with him had had "the number of the Government release order."

Mr. May identified this man as Robert Cummings, whom he described as an agent for Gerald Stack. He said that Mr. Stack was apparently an associate or employe of Mr. Fields.

Mr. Cummings told him, Mr. May said, that Mr. Stack's office had received a tip that the surplus equipment at Richmond was available for sale. Mr. May told Representative Rizley, a member of the committee, that he never learned the identity of the tipster.

Big War Scandals Are Predicted

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Representative Ellsworth (R., Ore.) predicted today in a statement that if Republicans win control of the House or Senate, or both, in this year's elections, war scandals will be divulged that will shake the Capital to its "very foundations."

He said the present inquiry by the Senate War Investigating Committee into the affairs of Henry M. Garsson and his associates in a munitions combine "is actually just a dress rehearsal for what is to come."

"Even if the political control of the Congress does not change, further scandals will be revealed," Ellsworth said. "However, if the Republicans obtain control of either the House or Senate, or both, the May affair and even the famous Teapot Dome scandal will have about the same relative rating in comparison to future revelations as a firecracker would to an atomic bomb."

UNRRA Expected To Terminat In First Quarter Of Next Year

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The United States, Canada and Britain were reported by diplomatic informants today to have agreed to stand by their decision for ending the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration completely after the first quarter of 1947.

The decision, which in effect reaffirms policies of the nations from which UNRRA draws its chief support, was made informally through conversations among William L. Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State; Ambassador Lester B. Pearson, of Canada and Roger Makins, member of the British Embassy staff.

This Government has been determined for months to stop asking UNRRA funds from Congress, which supplies 72 per cent of the agency's total. Future relief operations probably will be handled on a national basis, with the United Nations to take over such activities as handling of displaced persons in Europe, reconstruction in bankrupt areas and health problems.

Belief that the emergency relief problem involved in food shortages is approaching an end was expressed last night by Clayton to spokesmen for seventeen national organizations interested in famine relief.

Clayton said improved harvests on every continent have made extension of UNRRA beyond next year unnecessary.

Senate O.K.'s Beightler

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House today a bill authorizing the appointment of Robert S. Beightler, wartime commander of the 37th National Guard Division, to the rank of brigadier general in the regular Army.

Army Medical Branch Praised By Eisenhower

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower praised the Army Medical Department on its 171st anniversary today as "one of the greatest of the factors that produced the morale to defeat the Axis."

He said "unbounded appreciation and admiration" were given by combat soldiers to medics who went under fire bearing only stretchers and first aid kits. And in an address at anniversary exercises in the Army Medical Center, Eisenhower added:

"These sentiments were best expressed by the unanimous insistence of our front line regiments that their medical detachments be awarded a battle badge equivalent in its implications to the one that decorated the combat infantry.

"A greater military accolade than this, no department, no service, no unit could receive."

Krug Reveals Broad Plan to Develop Alaska

New Industry, Agriculture To Be Sought; Secretary to Visit Area in August

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—An "aggressive and comprehensive program" for development of the "vast economic potentialities of Alaska" is being drafted by the Department of the Interior, Secretary J. A. Krug sad today.

The program was designed to encourage new business, industry and agriculture in the territory "to support many times its present population of approximately 80,000," Mr. Krug said in a statement.

Accompanied by key officials of the department's agencies concerned with Alaskan affairs, Mr. Krug will begin an inspection trip in the region Aug. 11. During his ten days in Alaska, Mr. Krug said, he will discuss with local business, government and labor leaders the following points:

1. A program of complete and reliable information relative to Alaska's position and prospects; early settlement of questions concerning the availability of public lands, and a campaign to induce business interests to invest capital in the territory.

2. Making the territorial government a full partner in putting that program into effect, with a greater measure of self-government.

3. Industrial development with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation establishing an office in Alaska to make small-business loans; expansion of road construction, rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad, and construction of more power projects.

4. Development of the tourist industry by making public land available along the Alaska Highway and encouragement of private investment in the tourist industry such as adequate hotel facilities at Mount McKinley National Park and at Glacier Bay.

5. Agricultural development through a farming program with the Department of Agriculture to work out the establishment of an Alaskan Research Administration to advise on the forms of agricultural endeavor, the size of farms and marketing conditions.

6. A public-works program for expansion of schools, hospitals, water systems, sewage-disposal systems and small-boat harbors.

7. Improvement of the government's administrative services.

The appointment, recommended by Dr. John R. Steelman, Reconversion Director, does not require Senate confirmation. It is non-salaried. Mr. Nelson now is president of the Independent Motion Picture Producers Association.

The President will await Mr. Nelson's recommendations before deciding whether to ask for legislation proposed by the armed services. This legislation would transfer government-owned plants and tools from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the War and Navy Departments without compensation. It also would authorize both services to lease plants to private parties under special terms.

The survey will determine, the White House said, which government-owned plants can be kept in readiness for use by the armed services and which can be sold or leased to private industry.

Taft Ridicules Truman Economy

Roanoke, Va., July 27 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) told Virginia Republicans today that President Truman's "attempt to pose as a champion against inflation can only be insincere when we see the Government supporting wage and salary increases in every field and every expenditure of public money which anyone has suggested."

"It is ridiculous for the President to talk about beginning a policy of economy when, following his recommendations made under PAC pressure, we face a deficit of $10,000,000,000 during this fiscal year," the Republican Senator said.

"The real cause of inflation is Government spending and general increases in wages and other costs encouraged by the President."

Taft appeared as the guest speaker at a State Republican convention called to name a candidate for the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Carter Glass.

Truman Names Nelson To Study War-Plant Plan

Proposal to Keep Some in Readiness To Be Surveyed

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—President Truman today named Donald M. Nelson, former War Production Board chairman, to make a study of a proposed $3,500,000,000 Army-Navy plan to keep some war plants in readiness for operation.

Capt. Joy B. Hancock New Head Of WAVES

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Capt. Joy B. Hancock, of Wildwood, N.J., yesterday became the third director of the Women's Reserve of the Navy.

She received her commission as captain and director of the WAVES from Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of navy personnel, at a ceremony attended by high ranking navy officers.

Captain Hancock succeeds Capt. Jean T. Palmer, of Omaha, Neb., who will join the staff of Barnard College, New York, after her release from active duty. Captain Palmer had succeeded Capt. Mildred McAfee Horton when the latter retired to inactive duty.

ARMY TRIALS PLAN GAINS

Royall Party Backs Enlisted Men on Courts-Martial

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The unofficial Army and Navy Bulletin reported today that the War Departmenth as given qualified approval to a proposal that enlisted men be permitted to serve on courts-martial. It was made by the Doolittle board which investigated relations between officers and men.

The Bulletin said that a House Military Affairs subcommittee, which has been studying the administration of military justice, recommended that enlisted men serve and that Kenneth C. Royall, Under-Secretary of War, advised that the War Department had no objection provided it was convinced that the public and the enlisted men themselves desired the change.

Mr. Royall, the publication said, rejected another proposal that the Judge Advocate General's department be separated from the Army's administratives ystem, and disapproved several of the sixteen recommendations said to have been put forward by the subcommittee.

FHA Warns Vets Of Speculation

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Housing Commissioner Raymond M. Foley said today that "land speculation is a threat to the veterans emergency housing program."

"Price rises on both homes and building lots have been excessive," Foley said, and appended a particular warning to veterans against "the dangerous speculation of buying lots in unproved raw-land subdivisions."

Advising veterans "don't buy blindly," he suggested they keep in mind that the FHA "does not accept purely speculative land values, nor does it insure the financing of homes built on tracts of land which are not adequately provided with utilities and facilities necessary for a livable community."

Long-Range Plan Assailed

Meanwhile, Arthur B. Binns, president of the National Home and Property Owners Foundation, contended today that the Administration's proposed long-range housing program would "drain valuable labor and material" from veterans' housing.

Urging the House Banking Committee to defeat legislation for the program, he said, "this bill is the delegation to the Federal bureaucrat of permanent control of shelter."

"To drain available labor and material now from individual veterans' housing under way into huge rehabilitation projects and welfare housing would delay available housing for veterans," he added.

Leaders Pessimistic

The Banking Committee reopened hearings on the bill under urging from President Truman that it act before adjournment. House leaders said, however, that they saw little chance of getting the measure through.

The bill, sponsored by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.), Ellender (D., Ala.) and Taft (R., Ohio), has passed the Senate.

It is aimed at promoting construction of 15,000,000 new dwelling units in the next ten years through an increased public housing program and an expansion of FHA mortgage insurance.

The measure also provides for Federal loans to help cities rehabilitate "blighted" and slum areas.

END OF FRICTIONS VITAL TO PEACE, ASSERTS BYRNES

More Compromise May Be Necessary to Avoid War, Warns Secretary.

LEAVES FOR PARIS

3,000 at Airport to Witness Special Departure Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes set out today for the peace conference opening Monday in Paris, leaving behind for later broadcast a statement that "the hope of avoiding some new and terrible war" depended on quick removal of frictions left over from the recent conflict.

Senator Connally (D-Tex.) drew the assignment to read Byrnes' statement over the NBC network six hours after the secretary left by plane with assurances from President Truman that he has the support of the entire country "in his efforts to get a just peace for the world."

3,000 See Departure

Byrnes left Washington airport in the President's own plane at 12:20 p. m. On hand to see him off in addition to Mr. Truman were the other members of the cabinet, congressional leaders and Chief Justice Vinson. A crowd estimated at 3,000 witnessed the departure ceremonies which Connally opened by hailing Byrnes as a "great ambassador of peace."

Byrnes told the airport crowd he hoped that peace treaties for former German satellite states in Europe would be completed and signed at the end of the 21-nation conference.

Before leaving Byrnes authorized Connally to read his 700-word statement on NBC's "University of the Air" series on American Foreign policy.

In this statement Byrnes called for the earliest withdrawal of Allied occupation troops consistent with world security, settlement of "explosive" boundary disputes, final decisions on reparations—over which the United States is currently engaged in argument with Russia—and maximum progress in providing people everywhere with "more food and houses and clothing."

"Not until these things are accomplished will the people themselves begin to remember how precious peace really is and to make felt their universal determination not to commit atomic suicide," the secretary said.

Quick Action Favored

"It seems to me that the hope of avoiding some new and terrible war depends upon how quickly we can remove the dangerous sources of friction left in the wake of the last war."

Thus far progress in peace-making has been "the product of compromise," Byrnes said and he declared there is "no use to pretend that more compromises will not be necessary if we are to go the rest of the way."

"But the compromises we have reached and those I hope we will reach will be compromises intended to reconcile honest conflicts of opinion and not to secure selfish advantage for ourselves or others."

Byrnes departed on the President's personal plane amid more fanfare than has marked any of his previous six trips to Europe in the year he has been secretary.

Mr. Truman wished him "Godspeed" and told a crowd of onlookers, estimated by police officials at about 3,000, that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government were all well represented in the ceremonies arranged to start him on his journey.

"If that is not a wholehearted send-off, I have never seen one," the President said, and the crowd applauded.

"That means," Mr. Truman continued "that the country is behind Mr. Byrnes in his efforts to get a

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just peace for the world, a peace founded on the Atlantic charter, and the charter of the United Nations on which this country squarely stands, now and from this time forward."

"Good luck, Mr. Byrnes," the chief executive called.

Byrnes said he is "hopeful that we will be able, at the end of the peace conference which meets on Monday, to sign the first peace treaties."

All Work Together

In his speech he emphasized two points:

1. That President and Congress, Republican and Democrat are all working together on questions of international policy and establishment of peace.

2. That the United States will not resume "isolation."

Persons familiar with Byrnes' views know that he has at times been very concerned lest the difficulty of making peace and the compromises which he contends have to be adopted should discourage the American people and bring new isolation sentiment. Today, he told the airport crowd:

"We are all working together not as partisans of any political party, or of any branch of government; we are working together as Americans. We are of one mind that America must never return to isolation. However difficult may be the path of international cooperation, we know there can be no security in isolation."

He added that the American people must be united always on foreign policy issues because "the world cannot rely upon the cooperation of a divided America whose foreign policy is guided by temporary political expediency."

Treaties Only Start

As for the peace treaties themselves, Byrnes said they are "only a start" and that the real peace "must come from the hearts of men and from their willingness to share the blessings of peace with all their neighbors."

Less than 24 hours before, the State department had released a protest to Russia against machinery removals and seizures of industrial production and foodstuffs in Hungary. The proposed peace treaty for Hungary includes a reservation that the United States has the right at the Paris conference to reopen the whole question of Russia's insistence that Hungary pay $300,000,000 of reparations.

BYRNES AND MOLOTOV HEAD FOR NEW CLASH

JUL 26 1946

Secretary Off Today for Paris Peace Talks Amidst Tension Over Soviet Demands on Hungary for Reparations.

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—A sharp conflict already is shaping up for the Paris peace conference between Secretary of State Byrnes and Russian Foreign Minister Molotov over Soviet reparation demands on Hungary.

The United States is insisting that a new economic deal in Hungary is essential to establishment of a firm peace in Europe. It has protested strongly Red Army seizures of Hungarian foodstuffs and Soviet removals of Hungarian factories as well as current industrial production, contending the result is economic chaos in the Balkan nation.

The protest, made public by the State Department last night, highlights the difficulties confronting Byrnes as he sets out today for Paris and the twenty-one-nation conference, opening on Monday, which will write peace treaties for the former enemy States of Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Finland.

President Truman arranged to see his Secretary of State board his plane at the Washington Airport. There was more than the usual fanfare scheduled for the departure, for the White House said that Byrnes's fellow Cabinet members and Chief Justice Vinson also would join in the send-off.

To Discuss Palestine.

In Byrnes's plane party were Mrs. Byrnes, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Will Clayton, State Department Counselor Ben Cohen, and Byrnes's secretary, Miss Cassie Connor.

Byrnes briefly reviewed some of his Paris projects at a news conference. He said that he planned on Monday to confer with the three American members of a Joint Anglo-American Committee on Palestine. The aim is to fix American policy on the committee's proposal for partitioning Palestine between Jews and Arabs in connection with the plan for immigration of 100,000 Jews.

It was learned from informed persons that the British are ready to accept the principle of the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews, as urged by Mr. Truman, but feel the project cannot be carried out until after further conferences with Jewish and Arab leaders.

On another aspect of his Paris mission, Byrnes said that he expected American troops to be withdrawn from Italy within ninety days after the Italian peace treaty is signed.

Both Sides to Be Heard.

Byrnes also said that at the aris conference both minority nd majority views can be fully resented. He explained this is ecause procedures are proposed which would prevent any majority in a committee from overriding minority opinion and preventing its presentation to the full conference.

On most major issues, he made clear, the United States is already committed to act with the other great Powers—Russia, Britain and France—as a result of compromise agreements made in the recent Foreign Ministers conferences. However, on issues on which no final commitment has been made the United States will have the right to fight for its own solution. This may mean conflict with Russia on several points of Balkan policy, particularly such matters as free navigation of the Danube.

In the case of Hungary, the treaty worked out by the Foreign Ministers provides for reparations payments of $300,000,000 to Czecho-Slovakia, but the United States has specifically reserved the right to demand a revision of this section. Last night's disclosures of the protest to Russia mad it appear certain that such a demand would be made.

Overtures Rejected.

The State Department released the text of a letter delivered by Ambassador W. Bedell Smith to Molotov last Tuesday. This revealed that over many months the United States has been trying to get Russia to join with this Government and Britain in helping the Hungarian Government achieve economic stability. Russia has repeatedly rejected these overtures.

In a series of strongly worded assertions, Smith told Molotov that Russia's reparations and occupation policies are wrecking Hungary's economy and insisted once more that Molotov instruct his representative on the Allied Control Commission at Budapest to join American and British members in helping stabilize conditions for Hungary's rehabilitation and "its early reintegration with the general economy of Europe."

Acting on instructions from Washington, Smith flatly rejected Russia's arguments that its reparations policies and the activities of its troops were not upsetting the Hungarian economy. He also disavowed any American responsibility for conditions there, citing evidence to show the United States controls relatively very little Hungarian property and is arranging now to restore that looted by the Germans, including $32,000,000 of gold.

Truman and Byrnes Farewells

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The completed text of President Truman's informal remarks at the Washington Airport today on the departure of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes for the Paris Peace Conference, and statements by Mr. Byrnes, follow:

Truman's Remarks

Senator Connally, Senator Vandenberg, Secretary Byrnes, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other distinguished guests: We are here to wish Mr. Byrnes godspeed on his trip to this peace conference. The executive branch of the government is represented by the President and the Cabinet. They are all here.

The legislative branch of the government is represented by members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and the courts are represented by the Chief Justice of the United States.

If that is not a wholehearted sendoff, I have never seen one. That means that the country is behind Mr. Byrnes in his efforts to get a just peace for the world, a peace founded on the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations on which this country squarely stands, now—and from this time forward.

Good luck, Mr. Byrnes.

Byrnes's Airport Talk

The prepared text of Secretary Byrnes's statement [Mr. Byrnes changed some phrases in the text, but not the substance, and a State Department press official said it stood as his statement]:

I appreciate deeply your gathering here to bid me farewell. I know that your coming here is not a personal tribute to me, but is a token of your desire to give expression to the will of the American people to work together to make and to maintain peace.

The situation is entirely different from that that existed after World War I. Then we were badly divided. This time there is no division between the Executive and the Congress as to the making of peace. This time there is no division between the great political parties as to the making of peace.

In our efforts to make peace, Mr. Truman and I have had as our co-workers Senator Connally and Senator Vandenberg. The maintenance of peace is a prima.. task of the Security Council of the United Nations, and to that position the President has appointed a disinguished Republican, Senator Austin, of Vermont.

We are all working together, not as partisans of any political party, or of any branch of the government; we are working together as Americans. We are of one mind that America must never return to isolation. However difficult may be the paths of international co-operation, we know there can be no security in isolation.

We are deeply conscious that if we as a nation are to exert our influence on the affairs of the world, we must be united. The world cannot rely upon the co-operation of a divided America whose foreign policy is guided by temporary political expediency.

After months of preliminary effort, I am hopeful that we will be able at the end of the Paris conference, which meets on Monday, to sign the first peace treaties.

The signing of peace treaties is only a start, but a very necessary start on the road back to peace. We must always remember that the maintenance of peace is not dependent solely on the language of a treaty or a series of treaties. Peace must come from the hearts of men and from their willingness to share the blessings of peace with all their neighbors.

The effort to make peace live in the hearts of men has only begun. To that effort a united America must dedicate herself for the sake of her own people and for the sake of all mankind.

Byrnes's Radio Statement

The complete text of a statement by Secretary Byrnes, prepared before he left for Paris, to be read in a National Broadcasting Company broadcast tonight by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas:

Next Monday, at Paris, the twenty-one nations which took an active part in fighting the war against the European Axis will meet to consider treaties of peace with Italy, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. The proposed treaties have been drafted by the four principal allied states. But the Paris conference will carefully review the proposed treaties and, after hearing the views of the exenemy states, will make recommendations to the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Council is obligated to take these recommendations into account and not to reject any of them arbitrarily in drawing up at the close of the conference the final texts of the treaties.

I know that there are many people who believe that it would have been much better if the four principal allied states did not go to the conference with agreed texts. But peace treaties that fix boundaries and dispose of colonies and territories cannot be made effective unless they do command the assent of the principal allied states.

If there is no understanding between the principal allies before the peace conference, such understandings must be worked out during the conference.

Twenty-seven years ago, at the Versailles conference, the large and the small states came together without any preliminary understanding between the large states. But the principal issues had to be fought out and decided by the council of the Big Four, and in the end I doubt whether the small states were given as much opportunity to express their views on the concrete peace proposals as will be given the small states at the forthcoming Paris conference. Unfortunately, in a world where national states jealously guard their sovereignty there is no ideal peace-making procedure.

This is my seventh trip to Europe since I became Secretary of State a year ago. The purpose of each of my journeys has been to speed the return of peace.

From more than one journey I returned with a heavy heart. But after months of persistent effort I am convinced that we are on the road back to peace.

No one is more eager than I to move more speedily along the road.

It is important to begin to withdraw occupation troops wherever the security of the world permits it. It is important to settle explosive disputes over boundaries and territory. It is important to fix the reparations bill so that the defeated enemy can begin to pay it off and can see an end to the road. It is important to get on with the business of providing more feed and houses and clothing.

Not until these things are accomplished will the people themselves begin to remember how precious peace really is and to make felt their universal determination not to commit atomic suicide. It seems to me that the hope of avoiding some new and terrible war greatly depends upon how quickly we can remove the dangerous sources of friction left in the wake of the last war.

For example, as long as the rivalry for Trieste between the Yugoslavs and the Italians continues to mount in intensity and bitterness and to undermine the unity among the larger powers, it is hard for every one to remember the basic truth that they must hang together or they will hang separately. Only in calmer days, when men are not blinded by anger and suffering, can they see what a child can see—that their interest in peace is one and indivisible.

These things demonstrate how necessary it is to restore the conditions of peace as quickly as we can. But they do not eliminate the difficulties that slow the process. Making the peace is a labor of compromise. The progress thus far is the product of compromise. There is no use to pretend that more compromises will not be necessary if we are to go the rest of the way. But the compromises we have reached and those I hope we will reach will be compromises intended to reconcile honest conflicts of opinion and not to secure selfish advantage for ourselves or others.

Whenever a great war is decisively won by allied nations, the making of peace involves an adjustment and reconciliation of the conflicting views of the victorious nations as to what the peace should be. We cannot refuse to co-operate just because we cannot write the peace exactly as we would like to write it.

This time we must not only help to make the peace, but we must help to make the peace work. This time we intend to co-operate with the other nations through the United Nations to build and develop peace.

We are determined that the Paris conference shall be the beginning and not the end of our efforts to build the peace.

17 Nations To Sign Treaties

PARIS, July 27—(AP) Top diplomats and a sprinkling of military experts from 21 nations will meet in the sprawling Luxembourg palace at 3 p.m. (9 a.m. EST) Monday to open debate on peace treaties to shape the future of 83,000,000 inhabitants of five former enemy countries.

Convoked by the United States, Russia, Britain, and France, the Paris peace conference offers 17 invited nations the chance to make recommendations—but recommendations only—on pacts with Italy, Romania, Finland, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The treaties already have been drafted by the foreign ministers of the four major powers. Among other details, the pacts would limit the former Axis satellites to armies totalling 495,000 men for all five, and would exact total reparations of more than $1,000,000,000.

Treaties Are Prepared

By comparison with the 1919 Versailles peace parley after World War One, the importance of the Paris conference is limited by two major factors:

1. Treaties already have been prepared, whereas 27 years ago 32 nations participated actively in writing the original pacts. Final treaties will not be concluded here, but by the United States, Russia, Britain and France after this conference.

2. The treaty with Germany—major European adversary of the Allies—has not been prepared and will not be discussed formally by the 1,500 delegates expected to attend. It will be written at a subsequent international conference.

Big 4 Deputies Split on How to Reveal Treaties

Russians Want to Suppress Fact of U. S. Reservation on Draft for Hungary

By The Associated Press

PARIS, July 27.—The Big Four deputy foreign ministers were in "complete disagreement" tonight on policy as to publication of the texts of the proposed peace treaties with former enemy states in Europe.

French sources said that sharply divergent views were expressed this afternoon at the deputies' second meeting of the day after all four had agreed, at a morning session, to release for publication the agreed portions of the Italian treaty before the opening of the general peace conference Monday.

Following this agreement, the deputies met again to decide their policy on the treaties with Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland. The Americans, French sources said, pressed for release of all sections of all treaties both to the press and to the official delegations from the former enemy states.

[The provisions of all of these treaty texts were disclosed by the New York Herald Tribune last Monday in dispatches from its Paris bureau.]

The British wanted to give only the agreed portions to the press and both the agreed and unagreed sections to the delegations. The Russians, the French informants said, were willing to publish nearly all of the agreed and unagreed sections, but demurred at publication of an American reservation on the Hungarian treaty.

This reservation, it was reported, applies to Article 21, which deals with reparations. The Russians wanted this article published without the reservation, thus giving the impression the Americans had agreed to it.

The Americans insisted on publishing the reservation along with the article. The French Deputy Foreign Minister tried to reconcile the various viewpoints, and, failing, the deputies adjourned until tomorrow without a clear decision.

Acting on the agreement concerning the Italian pact, the British Central Information Office distributed the agreed sections for publication at 11 p. m., Greenwich mean time Sunday at Washington London, Paris and Moscow.

Just how the split among the deputies which developed this afternoon would affect the ultimate decision on publication of the Italian text was no clear tonight. In the mean time, the American delegation, which has sought to release all sections of all treaties, was hampered in communications with Washington by sunspots which caused a trans-Atlantic radio jam. A courier with the documents missed the morning plane for the United States.

Bevin Is Sick, Attlee To Go To Paris Peace Conference

London, July 27 (AP) — Ernest Bevin, blunt, outspoken Foreign Minister, fell sick today, and his mild-mannered chief, Prime Minister Attlee, stepped into his shoes as head of the British delegation to the peace conference.

The last-minute shift, giving Attlee the foremost role in a comparatively unfamiliar field of direct across-the-table dealings, was announced by the Foreign Office, which said the hard-working Bevin was "slightly indisposed" and had been ordered to take at least a week's complete rest.

No Indication On Return

There was no immediate indication whether Bevin, who spoke—and spoke plainly—for his country in all preliminary negotiations on the peace treaties for Germany's former satellites—would resume his place after the enforced rest.

Britain, like France, whose delegation is headed by President Georges Bidault, will be represented by the head of the state, while other treaty-drafting Allied nations—the United States and Russia—are sending their Foreign Office heads, James F. Byrnes and V. M. Molotov, respectively.

Attlee, whose chief experience in direct foreign affairs negotiation until now was the Potsdam Conference shortly after his elevation to Prime Minister a year ago, is expected to leave for Paris by plane tomorrow.

Aides To Be The Same

The Foreign Office said his aides would be the same Bevin planned to take—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, Hector McNeill, Foreign Affairs Under Secretary, and Glenvil Hall, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Acting as head of the Government in Attlee's absence will be his chief deputy minister, Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, Bevin's long-time rival for Labor party primacy. Attlee became party head as a compromise between them.

There was no official suggestion, however, that Bevin's withdrawal from the conference role was caused by anything except illness. His foreign policy was overwhelmingly indorsed by the Labor party's recent Bouremouth conference.

Attlee Less Forceful

There is no question that Attlee is a less forceful figure than Bevin long-time trade-union bargainer who has been as outspoken in dealing with diplomats of other countries.

Attlee is as reserved and precise in speech as Bevin is the opposite. His mild manner conceals talent for compromise, illustrated by his making Bevin and fiery Herbert Morrison pull in double harness.

Attlee presumably will take over the discussions Bevin was to hold with Byrnes on the Palestine federation plan, recommended by the Anglo-American committee of experts and accepted by the British as a basis for negotiation.

Bevin Must Rest For Week; Attlee Takes Place At Paris

London, July 27 (AP)—The British Foreign Office announced today that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had been ordered by his doctors to take a complete rest of at least a week and that Prime Minister Attlee would take his place at the Paris peace conference.

Bevin is at his home in London. A Foreign Office spokesman said he did not know the nature of the Foreign Secretary's illness and "I don't know whether he knows or not."

Has Had To Rest Before

The spokesman could not say whether Bevin planned to attend the peace conference after the prescribed rest.

Bevin left a year ago today for Potsdam on his first big assignment as Britain's Foreign Secretary to attend the meeting of the chiefs of state of the principal victor powers on control of Germany. Since then he has twice taken several days' rest on doctors' advice.

Attlee headed the British delegation at Potsdam. His comparatively slight first-hand acquaintance with international negotiation since then has been highlighted by his visit to the United States in connection with atomic-energy matters.

Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, will be acting Prime Minister in Attlee's absence.

The text of the Foreign Office announcement:

"The Foreign Secretary has a slight indisposition and has been ordered to take at least a week's rest by doctors.

The Other Delegates

"As Mr. Bevin is unable to go to Paris, the Prime Minister has decided to lead the British delegation to the peace conference which opens on July 29.

"Other members of the British delegation are the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Glenvil Hall, financial secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. Hector McNeil, parliamentary under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

"During the Prime Minister's absence the Lord President of the Council will act for him."

Sunspots Delay Italy Treaty Text

Paris, July 27 (AP)—Sunspots which caused a trans-Atlantic communications jam handicapped plans today to release for publication a major portion of the proposed Italian treaty simultaneously in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow.

American officials in Paris said they had been unable so far to get through Washington's copy of the text to the United States. A courier with the text missed the morning plane for America.

It had been planned to release the text for publication at 11 P.M., Greenwich Mean Time (6 P.M., E.S.T.) Sunday. American officials said they still hoped to make contact with Washington before then.

The Americans were reported eager to have the texts of all five treaties, with Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland as well as Italy, released at the same time. This proposal was placed before a meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers this morning but a decision was delayed at the request of the Russian deputy, who wished first to confer with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who arrived in Paris this afternoon.

Italian Pact Is Termed Only 'Draft' Of A Treaty

New York, July 27 (AP)—The *Times* said today in a Paris dispatch that the treaty with Italy, which may be the first topic on the agenda of the Peace Conference opening Monday in Paris, "shows the Big Four Foreign Ministers in agreement on many major points but frankly in disagreement or undecided on others."

The text of the document, the paper continues, "is decidedly a draft rather than a treaty. It is what the Foreign Ministers have

finally decided to refer to the Peace Conference for its advice, which they are bound to consider but not specifically bound to follow."

Alternate Proposals

Agreement was reached by the Big Four "in general on Italy's frontiers, but alternate proposals are included, notably by the United States, for the frontiers between Italy and Yugoslavia and between Italy and the free territory of Trieste that is to be created," the *Times* said.

"They agree on the reparations to be paid by Italy to the Soviet Union but not on what reparations, if any, are to be paid to France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Ethiopia.

"They agreed on an international regime, but they had not yet agreed on a statute for the government of the Trieste territory and its internationalized port.

"They have agreed to postpone for a year any decision regarding the fate of the Italian colonies in North and East Africa, but the declaration that they are to make regarding the manner of settling this question remains significantly blank in the draft treaty."

Regarding the Italian colonies the *Times* said the draft "provides that Italy renounces all title to them. But she does not transfer this title to any other power or authority as Germany did after World War I in surrendering her colonies to the Allied powers.

"Title is simply left in suspense while those who conquered the Italian colonies and now occupy them, the British, retain them for at least a year.

On the question of reparations the "Soviet Union gets its $100,000,000, but must stretch it over seven years and forego any drain on current production during two years. Moreover, it must supply raw materials to Italy with which to make goods payable as reparations."

The draft, the dispatch said, calls for the United Nations to act in disputes in Trieste by guaranteeing its international status and even by sharing in its government.

The United States is insisting that a new economic deal in Hungary is essential to establishment of a firm peace in Europe. It has strongly protested Red Army seizures of Hungarian foodstuffs and Soviet removals of Hungarian factories as well as current industrial production, contending the result is economic chaos in the Balkan nation.

The protest, made public by the State Department last night, highlights the difficulties confronting Byrnes as he sets out today for Paris and the 21-nation conference, opening Monday, which will write peace treaties for the former enemy states of Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Finland.

Truman To See Byrnes

President Truman arranged to see his Secretary of State aboard his plane at Washington airport. There was more than the usual fanfare scheduled for the departure, for the White House said Byrnes's fellow Cabinet members and Chief Justice Vinson would also join in the sendoff.

Byrnes briefly reviewed some of his Paris projects at a news conference. He said that he planned to confer on Monday with the three American members of a joint [illegible] an Committ[illegible] Palestine. The aim is to fix [illegible]merican policy on the committee's proposal for partitioning Palestine between Jews and Arabs in connection with the plan for immigration of 100,000 Jews.

Troop Withdrawal

On another aspect of his Paris mission, Byrnes said that he expected American troops to be withdrawn from Italy within 90 days after the Italian peace treaty is signed.

On most major issues, he made clear, the United States is already committed to act with the other great powers—Russia, Britain and France—as a result of compromise agreements made in the recent Foreign Minister conferences. However, on issues on which no final commitment has been made the United States will have the right to fight for its own solution. This may mean conflict with Russia on several points of Balkan policy, particularly such matters as free navigation of the Danube.

Hungary Issue Held Problem For Byrnes At Peace Talks

Washington, July 27 (AP)—A sharp conflict is already shaping up for the Paris Peace Conference between Secretary of State Byrnes and Russian Foreign Minister Molotov over Soviet reparation demands on Hungary.

Poles to Follow Big Four

WARSAW, Poland, July 27 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced last night that Poland would support all Big Four moves at the Paris peace conference aimed at weakening Germany. He said Poland had no further territorial claims against the defeated Germans but desired that all possible safeguards be taken to prevent a resurgence of German militarism and aggression.

POUND VALUE MAY BE KEPT

Rumors Of Change Are Viewed With Skepticism

New York, July 27 (AP)—Persistent rumors here and abroad that the British pound might be revalued in terms of the dollar are viewed with extreme skepticism by responsible international bankers in New York.

Talk that such a move was contemplated by the British Government appeared with increasing frequency in New York, London and other financial centers this week following recent dollar revaluation by Canada and Sweden.

Sterling Buying Subsidies

Havy demand for sterling here, which appeared after United States approval of the British loan, gave impetus to the rumors in some quarters.

Purchases of sterling ran into [illegible]illions of dollars for several days, [illegible]rding to some estimates. This [illegible]nd has largely subsided in the [illegible]ew days.

[illegible]gh Dalton, British Chancellor [illegible]e Exchequer, interpreted this [illegible]of dollars to London as due to [illegible]reater strength of the pound [illegible]ing. Speaking in the House of Commons this week, Dalton said he did not think Government action was necessary to check the movement.

Price Change Not Seen

There has been no indication from official sources in either London or Washington that a chance in the price of sterling was contemplated in the immediate future.

New York bankers said they saw only small indications of speculative buying of sterling by American interests.

Further demand for sterling, according to foreign exchange dealers, came from U.S. concerns, who have factories or other establishments in Britain.

BRITON SUMS UP CASE ON NAZIS

Calls for Retribution and Death of Streicher.

Nuernberg, July 27 (A. P.).—British Prosecutor Sir Hartley W. Shawcross concluded his summation today against twenty-two ranking Nazis on trial on war crimes charges with a plea for retribution to these guilty men.

Winding up his eight-hour speech, which began at yesterday's session of the International Military Tribunal, Sir Hartley named each defendant, from Hermann Goering to the absent Martin Borman and then declared: "These are guilty men."

"On their fate great issues must still depend. This trial must form a milestone in the history of civilization, not only bringing retribution to these guilty men, but also that the ordinary people of the world—and I make no distinction now between friend and foe—are now determined that the individual must transcend the State."

Again and again the British prosecutor hammered home his thesis that a careful campaign of deception, treachery, intimidation, murder and blitzkreig had been planned deliberately by the men in the dock.

Says They Knew Plans.

"Every one of these men knew of these plans at one stage or another," he asserted. "Every one of them acquiesced in this technic, knowing full well what it must represent in terms of human life.

"How can any one of them now say he was not a party to common murder in its most ruthless forms?"

As he ticked off the defendants, one by one, he called the name of Julius Streicher, the Nazi's No. 1 Jew baiter, and demanded his execution.

"It is long since he has forfeited all right to live," Sir Hartley declared.

When he had finished the tribunal adjourned until Monday morning, when it will hear the summation of French prosecutor Charles Dubost, after which the Russian summation will be heard.

Nazis Wince Under Attack

The once-swaggering, confident key men in Hitler's quest for world domination winced under the British prosecutor's biting words—Joachim von Ribbentrop seemed to growl to himself, Hans Frank jerked forward in the dock, Hjalmar Schacht wore a puzzled frown, Admiral Karl Doenitz sat impassive, Goering was listless.

Sir Hartley was the second of [illegible]our Allied prosecutors to state [illegible]case, following the United [illegible]s summary laid out by Justice [illegible]rt H. Jackson, who had charged that Goering and his 21 codefendants were as guilty as Hitler because they "put a loaded gun in his eager hands."

Warsaw, July 27 (AP)—An authoritative Jewish source reported yesterday that ten Jews had been snatched from a passenger train near Lublin by an outlaw band and shot to death.

AUSTRIA PLANS APPEAL TO U. N.

Nation Seeks to Present Case Against Russia.

Vienna, July 27 (A. P.).—Austria's Government, standing definitely against Russia in a nationalization program for Austrian industry, has decided to ask [illegible]e United Nations for help in [illegible]ranteeing the nation's integ[illegible] promised at Potsdam.

[illegible]ment, having unanimous[illegible]roved nationalization of [illegible]one key industries, includ[illegible]me claimed by Russia as [illegible]n reparations, voted last [illegible]to ask the U. N. for permis[illegible] to send a delegation to its [illegible]session to present Austria's [illegible]ustria is not a member [illegible]ited Nations.

Austrian informants said the question at issue was whether the Russians would leave enough of eastern Austria to form a nation, or whether steadily increasing claims would so drain the strength of the country as to make it impossible for Austria to achieve independence and industrial recovery.

Nationalization Approved.

The unanimous vote approving nationalization came three hours after Chancellor Leopold Figl read a note from the Russians which said:

"The German properties in eastern Austria are at the disposal of the Soviet military command, and any infraction of its (the command's) orders and regulations in connection with these properties will be prosecuted vigorously by the same."

Russian claims in the area included the great Zistersdorf oil field, the Danube Shipping Company, and mining, manufacturing and banking companies—thirteen in all. The claims were based on Russia's contention that the industries were German assets subject to seizure under the Potsdam agreement.

Any bill passed by the one-House Austrian Legislature must be approved by the Four-Power Allied Control Council for Austria. If all four Powers disapprove it is null and void. If only one disapproves, the bill becomes law in sixty days.

RUSSIA FREES 2 AUSTRIANS

Legislators Arrested After Firms Were Nationalized

Vienna, July 27 (AP)—Two members of the Peoples party were arrested last night by the Russians while on their way home from the meeting at which Parliament nationalized 81 industries, including some claimed by Russia as reparations, Austrian Government sources said officially today.

The legislators were Hans Kottulinsky and Ferdinance Prirsch, both of Styria.

Austrian Government officials said they had been unable early today to learn why the men were detained and on what charge they said the men were taken to Russian headquarters at Aspern at midnight and held until early morning. They were released without explanation.

Protest To Commander

A Government protest to the Russian commander is planned.

The Parliament stood defiantly against Russia in approving the program of nationalization, for thirteen of the 81 key industries involved are claimed by Russia for reparations. Russia holds the industries, including the Zistersdorf oil fields, were German assets. Austria disputies this contention.

The Government has decided to ask the United Nations for help in guaranteeing Austria's integrity as promised at Potsdam, and decided to ask United Nations permission to send a delegation to the next session of the Assembly to present Austria's case.

Third Violation Charge

The detention of the two legislators is the third Russian violation of Austrian parliamentary immunity, Austrians charged.

They said the Russians still are holding Hans Gruber, member of the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria, arrested two weeks ago on charge of possessing arms. The Socialist party has protested.

The Austrians also have protested the arrest late yesterday of five officials of the Austrian Settlement Company on charges they had disobeyed orders of the Russian commander in Vienna.

Austrian Legislators Arrested By Russians

Vienna, July 27 (AP)—Austrian Government sources announced officially today that two members of the People's party in Parliament were arrested yesterday by the Russians while on their way home from the session which voted nationalization of 81 key industries, including 13 claimed by Russia for reparations.

The legislators, Hans Kottulinsky and Ferdinand Prirsch, both from Styria, were taken to Russian headquarters at Aspern at midnight.

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were held until morning, when they were released, Government spokesmen said.

These spokesmen said the Government had been unable to learn on what charges the deputies were arrested.

Protest Planned

It was learned officially that the Austrian Government planned to deliver a vigorous protest, probably to Col. Gen. L. V. Kurrasov, Soviet commander.

The Austrians charged that this was the third Russian violation of Austrian parliamentary immunity. They pointed out that the Soviets were still holding Hans Gruber, member of the Provincial Diet in lower Austria, who was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of possessing arms. Through Chancellor Figl, the Socialist party has protested Gruber's arrest.

Austria also protested the arrest late yesterday of five officials of the Austrian Settlement Company on charges that they had disobeyed orders of the Russian commander of Vienna. The legality of the Russian arrest order was protested on the grounds that the company's headquarters are in a section supposedly under four-power control.

U.N. Assistance Sought

The Government, standing firm on its policy of nationalization, decided to ask the United Nations for help in guaranteeing the nation's integrity under the Potsdam Agreement.

Parliament voted last night to ask the United Nations for permission to send a delegation to its next session to present Austria's case.

The unanimous vote approving nationalization came three hours after Chancellor Leopold Figl read a note from the Russians which announced the claims.

Beatings At Lichfield Were 'Routine Practice'

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 27 (AP)—A former guard convicted of beating United States soldier-prisoners at the Army's Lichfield (England) detention camp testified today that such manhandling was a routine practice under officers whose orders were to "beat repeaters to the damned floor."

Pfc. Thomas E. Warren, 23, of Plainview, Texas, was the witness. He related his own part in numerous beatings, including some of which he was acquitted at his own trial.

Especially For Repeaters

He testified at the court-martial of Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio, who is accused of authorizing cruel punishments as commander of a guard company at Lichfield.

Warren testified that beating with fists and clubs "was continuous, routine practice" in the punishment of repeaters, soldiers who came back to the guardhouse for the second or third time on court-martial charges.

The former guard said that officers "told us the prisoners were no good and not to take anything off them." He added:

"They told us if they were repeaters to beat them to the damned floor. They said if any of them gave us any trouble whatsoever to use our clubs on them, not to dirty our hands."

Robertson Not Named

The witness said the guards were instructed to hide prisoners marked by beatings and to deny any such mistreatment when army inspectors came around.

Warren did not name the defendant, Robertson, as the author of any of these instructions. He said his instructions came from Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, and Sergt. Judson Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., who are among the two officers and nine enlisted guards already convicted in the trials. Smith was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, Cubage was fined $250 and Warren was fined $100.

Warren said that his English bride was ill at his home in Texas and that he expected to fly to the United States tomorrow.

Funeral Delay Blamed In Army-Jewish Clash

Munich, July 27 (AP)—UNRRA and Jewish displaced persons officials said today that the halting of a funeral by United States Army guards caused the outbreak of violence at the Wolrathausen displaced persons camp Thursday night in which six displaced persons suffered bayonet scratches.

The officials said army officials had given sixteen displaced persons permission to attend the funeral of Isaac Feldberg, killed in an earlier Jewish attack on American troops at Wolfrathausen on Wednesday night.

The guards, relief and displaced persons officials said, had not been informed the sixteen Jews had permission to leave camp and attempted to halt the funeral cortege as it left the gate. Several hundred inmates then rushed the guards, cursing and spitting at them. Troops with bayonets turned back the crowd.

Soviet To Equip Czechoslovakian Army

Moscow, July 27 (AP)—A Soviet-Czechoslovak communiqué made public early today announced an accord by which the Russians will equip the Czechoslovak army on credit terms.

Negotiations were concluded at the end of a week's visit by the Czechoslovak Premier, Klement Gottwald, a Communist.

The communiqué said the negotiations were carried on in a spirit of "hearty friendship and close alliance," and that, among other things, Russia agreed to turn over to the Prague Government a huge German-built chemical plant in Czechoslovakia, and leave German machinery in other Czech factories which Russia might have claimed as reparations under the Potsdam accord.

Russia Reports 'Crooks' Hindering Her Recovery

Trade Minister Warns Those Who Cheat Consumers

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP).—Trade Minister M. Makarov said today that "robbers and crooks" should be cleaned out of Soviet trade enterprises supplying consumer goods.

Writing in the Communist party newspaper "Pravda," he said that circulation of consumer goods was up 51 per cent in the first half of 1946 as compared with the same period of 1945, but that this remained far from satisfactory.

Light industries and textile industries were slow getting started, he said, and the quality of service consumers are getting in retail establishments is not what it should be.

"People who do not deserve confidence and try to gain by cheating consumers and the state," he said, "inflict great damage on Soviet trade."

The end of all rationing in the Soviet Union next year was indicated in Makarov's reference to "the forthcoming cancellation in the autumn of 1946 of all rations for bread, flour and cereals and the cancellation of the ration system for all other goods during 1946 and 1947."

Stalin Orders Navy Day Salvos

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Premier Stalin, in an order of the day bradcast tonight by the Moscow radio, decreed that twenty-salvo salutes be fired tomorrow from naval artillery units in Leningrad and other Russian port cities in honor of Soviet Navy Day.

Rome Palace U.S. Property

Rome, July 27 (AP)—Plazzo Margherita, one of Rome's most imposing public buildings and seat of the American Embassy, today became the property of the United States Government.

Title to the property was transferred in compensation for surplus war materials valued at $1,250,000, which had previously been delivered to the Italian Government.

Mont Blanc Tunnel Work Starts

MILAN, Italy, July 27 (AP).—An Italian - French - Swiss company has begun work on a railroad tunnel under 15,781-foot-high Mont Blanc. The tunnel which will be more than eight miles long, will start near Entreves, Italy, and end near Chamonix, France. It is to take two years to cut and will cost $11,000,000.

Franco Honors New Yorker

MADRID, July 27 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco awarded the Grand Cross of the Civil Order of Alfonso the Wise today to Archer M. Huntington of 1 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York City, founder of the Hispanic Society of America.

A decree published in the official Spanish government bulletin said the decoration was awarded to Mr. Huntington for his "merits and position."

Flandin Guilty, Pardoned

Versailles, July 27 (AP)—The High Court of Justice sentenced Pierre Etienne-Flandin, prewar French Premier, to five years of national indignity last night for collaborating with the Nazis during the occupation of France and then pardoned him because of his patriotic actions after resigning from the Vichy Government.

Limited Censorship On Sweden's Missiles

Stockholm, July 27 (AP)—A limited censorship has been imposed on information concerning unidentified missiles—believed to be flying bombs or rockets—which have been sighted over Swedish territory in recent weeks.

Authorities have banned the publication of names of localities where the missiles have been sighted and newspapers have been required to use the dateline "somewhere in Sweden," when writing about the subject.

Bulgaria Sets Vote On Keeping Monarchy

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 25 [AP—Delayed]—Parliament passed a bill today ordering a referendum September 8 on whether Bulgaria will become a republic or remain a monarchy. Another measure also was passed for election of a Grand Constituent Assembly October 27.

All five parties of the Fatherland Front Government and the three opposition parties favor a republic.

Navy Ends The Life Of North Africa Office

Algiers, July 27 (AP)—The three-and-a-half-year chapter of United States Navy activities in North Africa ended today when Capt. Horace Albert, of Annapolis, locked the naval office door.

The United States Naval force organized in North Africa in 1942 has been completely deactivated, all surplus Navy material sold and all requisitioned property returned to its owners. Only a much reduced naval air base and radio station remains at Port Lyautey, French Morocco.

JUL 28 1946

PARIS, JULY 27-(AP)-THE NATIONS AND THEIR CHIEF DELEGATES AT THE
GENERAL EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE WILL BE:
THE UNITED STATES--U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES
RUSSIA--FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV
FRANCE--PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT
BRITAIN--PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R. ATTLEE
AUSTRALIA--MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HERBERT V. EVATT
BRAZIL--FOREIGN MINISTER JOAO NEVES DE FONTOURA
CANADA--PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING
CHINA--FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER WANG SHIH CHIEH
ETHIOPIA--VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AKLILOU ABTE WOLD
CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK
NEW ZEALAND--FINANCE MINISTER WALTER NASH
NORWAY--FOREIGN MINISTER HALVARD LANGE
SOUTH AFRICA--MAJ. GEN. F. H. THERON, MINISTER TO GREECE, EGYPT AND
ITALY.

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BELGIUM--FORMER PRIME MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK

HOLLAND--FOREIGN MINISTER C.G.W.H.VAN BOETZLAER

YUGOSLAVIA--VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD KARDELJ

POLAND--FOREIGN MINISTER VINCENTY RZYMOWSKI

GREECE--PREMIER CONSTANTINE TSALDERIS

UKRAINE--FOREIGN MINISTER M.MANUILSKY

WHITE-RUSSIA--FOREIGN MINISTER M. KISSELOV

INDIA-NAME OF CHIEF DELEGATE NOT YET RECEIVED.

JUL 28 1946

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PARIS, JULY 27-(AP)-UNDER THE ALPHABETICAL SEATING ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE, THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE SENATE CHAMBER --- TRADITIONAL STAMPING GROUND OF FRANCE'S ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE PARTIES.

THE FIRST ROW OF THE SEMI-CIRCLE HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, WHILE THE FRENCH WILL OCCUPY THE LEFT HALF OF THE FOURTH ROW, THE BRITISH THE RIGHT HALF.

THE UKRAINE DELEGATION ALSO WAS PLACED ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE ORNATE GILDED CHAMBER, JUST IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIANS.

JUL 28 1946

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AMONG THE LEADING DELEGATES ARE U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, V.M.MOLOTOV; PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE, SUBSTITUTING FOR THE AILING BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN; FRENCH PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEOGES BIDAULT; AUSTRALIAN MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS H.V.EVATT; CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINSTR JAN MASARYK; NEW ZEALAND FINANCE MINISTER WALTER NASH AND CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING.

MOLOTOV AND DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY ARRIVED IN PARIS THIS AFTERNOON. BYRNES IS EXPECTED TOMORROW.

LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, AND GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, ARE AMONG THE MILITARY FIGURES WHO WILL ATTEND.

DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAY THE CONFERENCE, WHILE N MNY RESPECTS

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DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAY THE CONFERENCE, WHILE IN MANY RESPECTS A MERE FORMALITY, "WILL BE AS IMPORTANT AS THE BIG FOUR WANT IT TO BE."

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THEY EXPLAINED THAT THIS HINGES ON WHETHER THE FOUR POWERS WHO DRAFTED THE TREATIES ENCOURAGE, EITHER OPENLY OR SECRETLY, SUGGESTION BY THE SMALLER NATIONS, WHETHER THEY AGREE LATER TO INCORPORATE SUCH RECOMMENDATINS NTO THE TREATIES, AND WHETHER THEY MIGHT INCREASE THE CONFERENCE'S SCOPE BY ASKING OTHER NATIONS TO COME.

THE LATTER QUESTION, FRENCH SOURCES SAID, MAY COME UP ON THE FIRST DAY WHEN THE CONFERENCE IS ASKED TO RULE ON WHETHER TO SUMMON DELEGATES FROM THE FIVE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES AND FROM OTHER NATIONS SUCH AS EGYPT, LUXEMBOURG, TURKEY, ALBANIA, AND MEXICO, WHO HAVE ASKED FOR ADMISSION.

BIDAULT WILL OPEN THE CONFERENCE MONDAY WITH A WELCOMING ADDRESS.

IMPORTANT PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS, ON WHICH FRENCH SOURCES FORESEE CLASHES, ARE TO DECIDE WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE A PERMANENT PRESIDENT FROM ONE COUNTRY, WHETHER THE POSITION SHOULD ROTATE AMONG ONLY FOUR POWERS, OR ALL 21. ANOTHER MORE TICKLISH POINT IS WHETHER A TWO-THIRDS OR SIMPLE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE IN CONFERENCE AND COMMITTEE DECISIONS.

THE PALACE IS A VAST, DARK STONE STRUCTURE OF MANY SMALL ROOMS SITUATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE BETWEEN BOULEVARD ST.MICHEL--THE STUDENTS' QUARTER--AND BOULEVARD MONTPARNASSE, A FAVORITE AMONG ARTISTS.

BECAUSE THE SMALLNESS OF THE 314-SEAT CONFERENCE HALL, EACH DELEGATE WILL BE LIMITED TO 10 MEMBERS SEATED AT ANY ONE TIME.

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LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO PRESENTED WHAT IT TERMED A "SUFFICIENTLY CONVINCING DENIAL" LAST NIGHT OF A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT THE UNITED STATES--ALTHOUGH IT HAD "ROYALLY" ENTERTAINED GUESTS FROM RUSSIA--HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET AMERICAN VISITORS TRAVEL RIGHTS ANYWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

"X X X FACTS TESTIFY," SAID THE BROADCAST, QUOTING A TASS REPORT, "THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN SCIENCE AND CULTURE, AS WELL AS OF OTHER COUNTRIES, WERE AND ARE GIVEN FULL AND MANY-SIDED OPPORTUNITIES OF ACQUAINTING THEMSELVES WITH THE LIFE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND WITH QUESTIONS OF THE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC STATE SYSTEM OF THE U.S.S.R. THEY ARE INTERESTED IN.

"THESE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, BEING A SUFFICIENTLY CONVINCING DENIAL OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ALLEGATIONS MADE BY MR. TRUMAN," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE COMMENT BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY WAS IN RESPONSE TO A STATEMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A LETTER TO SEN. BREWSTER (R-ME) ON MAY 27 IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT REPLIED TO A SUGGESTION MADE BY PORTLAND, ME., Y.M.C.A. DIRECTORS THAT MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND RUSSIA WOULD BE STIMULATED BY EXCHANGES OF VISITS BY AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND STUDENTS.

(TRUMAN'S LETTER, RELEASED BY BREWSTER ON JULY 20, SAID: "WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GET EITHER NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OR PROFESSORS FROM THIS COUNTRY ANY TRAVEL RIGHTS ANYWHERE IN RUSSIA. THE MEMBERS OF OUR EMBASSY STAFF ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GO ANYWHERE WITHOUT BEING ACCOMPANIED.

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("WE HAVE HAD RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERMEN AND RUSSIAN PROFESSORS AND A GREAT MANY OTHER PEOPLE OF THAT NATURE OVER HERE, AND HAVE ENTERTAINED THEM ROYALLY, BUT WE NEVER GET A RETURN ENGAGEMENT. WE CAN'T VERY WELL INVADE THE COUNTRY UNLESS THEY WANT US TO.")

TASS, THE BROADCAST DECLARED, WAS "AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT SUCH ASSERTIONS DO NOT CORRESPOND TO THE FACTS. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO NOTE THAT IN RECENT TIMES ALONE, THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN VISITED BY A NUMBER OF AMERICAN PUBLIC FIGURES, PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AND PERSONS PROMINENT IN THE CULTURAL WORLD."

IT NAMED WRITER LILLIAN HELLMAN, JOHN STROM, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL PUBLISHERS; EDWIN SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL; HENRY WALLACE; SCIENTISTS IRVING LANGMUIR AND HARLOW SHAPLEY AND OTHERS, INCLUDING A DELEGATION OF EDITORS.

THESE PERSONS, THE BROADCAST SAID, "ACCORDING TO THEIR DESIRES, VISITED LENINGRAD, THE CAUCASUS, THE UKRAINE, BYELO RUSSIA AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE SOVIET UNION."

MANY OF THESE VISITORS, THE RADIO WENT ON, "NOTED IN THEIR REPORTS IN THE PRESS AND OVER THE RADIO THAT DURING THEIR SOJOURN IN THE U.S.S.R. THEY WERE GIVEN EVERY POSSIBILITY OF FREE INTERCOURSE WITH EVERYBODY THEY WISHED TO MEET, AND UNRESTRICTED MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.S.R."

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JUL 28 1946

BY RICHRD A. O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 27-(AP)-U.S. TROOPS IN BAVARIA WERE REPORTED ALERTED TODAY TO BE WATCHFUL FOR NEW VIOLENCE INVOLVING JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS AFTER THREE RIOTOUS INCIDENTS IN WHICH ONE JEW WAS KILLED AND 13 PERSONS WERE WOUNDED.

THE FIRST OF THE JEWISH ATTACKS WAS DIRECTED FROM THE DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP AT WOLFRATHAUSEN, 15 MILES SOUTH OF MUNICH, AGAINST GERMAN CIVILIANS WEDNESDAY NIGHT. A JEW WAS KILLED AND SIX GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE WOUNDED BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS RESTORED ORDER.

THE SECOND AND THIRD OUTBURSTS WERE OFFICIALLY DESCRIGED AS ORGANIZED ATTACKS ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS FRIDAY NIGHT, IN WHICH SEVEN JEWS WERE WOUNDED BY AMERICAN BULLETS AND BAYONETS.

THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT ONE OF THESE WAS AT WOLFRATHAUSEN, WHERE JEWS "SPIT ON AND SLAPPED UNITED STATES MILITARY POLICE WHO WERE PREPARING TO LEAVE" AFTER QUELLING THE EARLIER RIOT. SIX JEWS WERE WOUNDED BEFORE THE RIOT WAS QUELLED BY TROOPS WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

THE THIRD INCIDENT WAS AT WINDSHEIM, 30 MILES WEST OF NUERNBERG. THERE, THE THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED, AMERICAN TROOPS FIRED ON A GROUP OF ABOUT 150 JEWS WHO ATTEMPTED TO STORM AN ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS AND ONE OF THE JEWS WAS WOUNDED.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID THE WINDSHEIM CASE DEVELOPED "WHEN AN UNARMED SOLDIER IN CHARGE OF AN ENGINEER WATER POINT WAS ATTACKED BY THREE JEWS."

"THE SOLDIER SUCCEEDED IN BEATING OFF HIS ASSAILANTS AND RAN FOR WEAPONS AND HELP," THE REPORT SAID. "HE RETURNED WITH AN OFFICER AND TWO OTHER ENLISTED MEN, ALL ARMED."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE REPORT CONTINUED, "A MOB OF SOME 150 JEWS WAS ADVANCING TOWARD THE BARRACKS BUILDING." #

JUL 28 1946

CHERBOURG, FRANCE, JULY 27-(AP)-THE 49,742-TON FORMER GERMAN LINER EUROPA WAS TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH BY A REPARATIONS COMMISSION TODAY AND WAS RECHRISTENED THE LIBERTY.

ALFRED T.WELLBORN, OF 2221 ESPLANADE AVE., NEW ORLEANS, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL HERE, SPOKE AT THE CHRISTENING CEREMONY.

THE SHIP WILL BE RECONDITIONED AND THEN WILL START ON THE LE HAVRE-NEW YORK RUN. #

OSLO, NORWAY, JULY 27-(AP)-MEMBERS OF A JOINT U.S. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MAKING A ROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A VISIT.

INCLUDED IN THE PARTY WERE SENATORS HUGH BUTLER (R-NEB) AND ALLEN JOSEPH ELLENDER (D-LA), REPRESENTATIVE FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH), AND J.WELDON JONES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET BUREAU. THEY FORMED PART OF A DELEGATION WHICH ATTENDED THE RECENT INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES IN THE PHILIPPINES. #

ONE FOREIGN DIPLOMAT, COMMENTING, SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROBABLY REGARDS THE FORTHCOMING 'PARIS PLACE' CONFERENCE WITH LESS MISGIVINGS THAN ANY COUNTRY IN CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE.

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA KNOWS WHERE SHE STANDS WITH RELATION TO THE SOVIET UNION AND HER LEADERS FEEL CERTAIN NO WESTERN POWER WILL TRY TO BLOCK ANY LEGITIMATE ASPIRATION OF THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.

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GENEVA, JULY 27-(AP)-BASIL O'CONNOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW HERE THAT "PRISONERS OF WAR STILL DETAINED BY THE ALLIES SHOULD BE REPATRIATED IMMEDIATELY."

O'CONNOR, WHO IS ATTENDING A RED CROSS MEETING SAID THAT "THE NEW CONVENTION PW'S LAYS THE GROUND FOR FUTURE TROUBLE AND THAT "THE NEW CONVENTION (OF THE RED CROSS) SHOULD PROVIDE FOR RETURNING HOME WAR PRISONERS RIGHT AFTER THE ARMISTICE EXCEPT IN CASE OF DANGER OWING TO ANIMOSITY AT HOME." #

MOSCOW, JULY 27-(AP)-THE PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD AND MOST PERSONNEL OF THE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET ARE GETTING THEIR FIRST LOOK AT AN AIRPLANE CARRIER WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH CARRIER TRIUMPH AT THE KRONSTADT NAVAL BASE.

THE TRIUMPH BROUGHT ADM.SIR BRUCE FRASER, WHO IS ENROUTE TO MOSCOW TO ATTEND SOVIET NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS. THE RUSSIAN NAVY HAS NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. THIS IS THE FIRST VISIT OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR TO THE EASTERN BALTIC SINCE THE BALTIC REPUBLICS BECAME A PART OF THE SOVIET UNION.

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BY ROMNEY WHEELER

PARIS, JULY 27-(AP)-WELL INFORMED JEWISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE APPARENTLY WOULD BE THE PRICE FOR ANY JEWISH ACCEPTANCE OF A BRITISH-AMERICAN CABINET COMMITTEE PLAN FOR PARTITION OF THE HOLY LAND.

JEWISH POLICY WILL NOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE MEETS IN PARIS MONDAY, BUT THESE SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE FUTURE OF THE PARTITION PLAN WAS LARGELY CONTINGENT ON A PARALLEL ACCEPTANCE OF THE SPEEDY IMMIGRATION FOR 100,000 REFUGEES FROM EUROPE, AS ORIGINALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE OFFICIAL BRITISH-UNITED STATES COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY LAST APRIL 30.

JEWISH SOURCES DECLINED TO SPECULATE WHETHER THESE REFUGEES COULD BE ACCOMMODATED IN AREAS ALLOTED TO JEWS UNDER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CABINET COMMITTEE PARTITION SCHEME, A POINT ON WHICH U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES WAS SILENT LAST NIGHT WHEN HE DISCLOSED THE PLAN IN WASHINGTON, WITH THE COMMENT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED IT.

(IN LONDON, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT ON BYRNES' STATEMENT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED THE PLAN.)

THE PLAN REPORTED BY BYRNES APPEARED TO HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH A PROPOSAL DISCLOSED YESTERDAY BY SOURCES CLOSE TO THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH SAID THAT INDEPENDENT TALKS BETWEEN CERTAIN JEWISH AND ARAB LEADERS HAD EVOLVED A PROVISIONAL FOUR-POINT PROGRAM BASED UPON THE CREATION OF SEPARATE JEWISH AND ARAB STATES, EACH UNDER UNITED NATIONS MANDATE.

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BYRNES GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE COMMITTEE PLAN, BUT SAID IT WAS PART OF THE DETAILED SET OF PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTED ADMITTANCE OF THE 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE.

JEWISH CIRCLES EXPRESSED NEITHER SURPRISE NOR PESSIMISM AT PROMPT DISCLAIMERS FROM THE ARAB AGENCY IN LONDON REGARDING THE REPORTED PARIS PROPOSAL. IT HAD APPARENTLY BEEN EXPECTED THAT THE INITIAL ARAB REACTION WOULD VIOLENTLY OPPOSE ANY SUGGESTION OF PARTITION. IN FACT THERE WAS SOME OPTIMISM THAT THE ARABS MIGHT SWING OVER TO SUPPORT THE IDEA OF COMMUNAL DIVISIONS IF IT APPEARED THAT THIS WOULD LEAD TO A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

JEWISH ANXIETY TO SPEED UP THE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 REFUGEES APPEARED TO BE A FACTOR THAT IN ITSELF WOULD IMPEL THE JEWS TO ACCEPT THE PARTITION EVEN IF THE SPLIT SHOULD GIVE TERRITORIAL ADVANTAGE TO THE ARABS.

BOTH JEWS AND ARABS MEANWHILE APPEARED LIKELY TO BE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THE OBVIOUS IMPLICATION THAT ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN FOR SEPARATE STATES UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP WOULD END BRITAIN'S MANDATE, WHICH BOTH GROUPS DISLIKE. WASHINGTON DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT CONTINUANCE OF BRITISH RULE WAS CONTEMPLATED UNDER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PLAN.

JEWISH SOURCES SAID THEY HAD HEARD UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE PROPOSED BRITISH-AMERICAN PLAN STIPULATED THAT 15 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL LAND SHOULD GO TO THE JEWS, 45 PER CENT TO THE ARABS, AND THE REMAINDER TO SPECIAL AREAS REGARDED AS HOLY SPOTS WHICH WOULD BE INTERNATIONALLY ADMINISTERED.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE JEWS WOULD BE WILLING TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS TO THE ARABS IN WHICH THE JEWS WOULD RECEIVE SOVEREIGNTY OVER CERTAIN LARGE TRACTS NOW UNINHABITED, OR SPARSELY TENANTED LAND IN RETURN FOR YIELDING OTHER AREAS.

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BY GEORGE KAUFMAN

HAVANA, CUBA, JULY 27-(AP)-MURRAY GARSSON, A DIRECTOR IN A MID-WESTERN MUNITIONS COMBINE, WHOSE WARTIME EARNINGS ARE UNDER SCRUTINY OF A U.S. SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SAYS "MY COMPANY MADE NO MILLIONS AS IS CHARGED--OUR PROFIT WAS LESS THAN SIX PER CENT OF THE INVESTED CAPITAL."

"THIS IS A SMEAR CAMPAIGN, WHICH IS NOT PROVING ANYTHING IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR EFFORT X X X," THE 56-YEAR-OLD INDUSTRIALIST DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW HERE YESTERDAY, AS HE LAY IN BED IN HIS HOTEL NACIONAL SUITE BESIDE A TABLE COVERED WITH MEDICINES. HE SAID THE MEDICINES WERE FOR A HEART AILMENT.

"IF I WERE A JESSE JAMES AND A ROBIN HOOD IN ONE, I WOULD STILL DESERVE PRAISE FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MY FIRM IN THE WAR EFFORT," GARSSON SAID.

HE ADDED THAT HE WAS ANXIOUS TO RECOVER HIS HEALTH SO HE COULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TO DEFEND HIMSELF. HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE, HE SAID, AS SOON AS HIS DOCTORS AND HIS ATTORNEY, WAYNE JOHNSON, APPROVE.

GARSSON EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT HIS FIRM SHOULD BE GRANTED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

"OUR COMPANY REJECTED 200,000 SHELLS EQUIPPED WITH BURSTLE TUBE BUILT BY OTHER CONCERNS AND WHICH, WHEN SUBMITTED TO A TEST METHOD DEVISED BY DR. HENRY GARSSON (HIS BROTHER), PROVED TO BE DEFECTIVE," GARSSON ASSERTED, ADDING THAT "IF THOSE SHELLS, WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS, HAD GONE TO THE FRONT, THEY MIGHT HAVE CAUSED THE DEATH OF MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS."

REGARDING REPORTS THAT REP. ANDREW J. MAY HAD ENDORSED CHECKS ISSUED BY HIS COMPANY, GARSSON SAID THAT MAY HAD HELPED HIS COMPANY, BUT DERIVED NO PROFIT FROM SUCH AID.

"ALL TALK OF WAR PROFITEERING IS RIDICULOUS; MY COMPANY MADE NO MILLIONS, AS IS CHARGED; OUR PROFIT WAS LESS THAN SIX PER CENT OF THE INVESTED CAPITAL," GARSSON DECLARED, REFERRING TO THE ERIE BASIN METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY IN WHICH HE SAID HE HAD AN INTEREST OF ONE THIRD. THE BATAVIA METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, ALSO INVOLVED IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION, MADE NO PROFIT AT ALL, HE ADDED.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT," GARSSON SAID WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT OTHER COMPANIES, UP TO A TOTAL OF 19, LINKED TO HIS FIRM BY THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS.

V556AED

JUL 28 1946

Byrnes Asks Axis Nations Be Given Hearing at Peace Conference Opening Today

JUL 29 1946

STATE DEPT. HEAD ARRIVES IN PARIS TO START PARLEYS

R. W. HEELER

Publication of Text of Treaties with Axis Satellites Held Up.

BRITISH BLOCK MOVE

Conference to Be Held in Luxembourg Palace; Molotov on Scene.

PARIS, July 28—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes said tonight he would urge that former enemy states, as well as any other interested nations, be given hearings at the 21-nation peace conference convening here tomorrow.

The American secretary, who arrived here today from Washington, said he felt he was bound by the foreign ministers' decision in Moscow last December which limited the peace conference talks to the 21 Allied belligerent nations. Byrnes added, however, he was convinced that no interested state should be refused a hearing.

LEHSIN

While standing by all the agreements he made with his colleagues in the recent Foreign Ministers' Council sessions in Paris, Byrnes said he reserved the right to complete freedom of action in questions on which no agreement was reached.

Treaty Drafts Held Up

Byrnes, found the deputy foreign ministers deadlocked both on treaty details and publication of treaty drafts.

Byrnes went directly into a concerence with British Prime Minister Attlee. While the principal subject under discussion was said to be the Palestine problem, it was understood from an American source that Byrnes also sought to overcome British objections to publication of the texts of the proposed treaties.

One American source said the two ministers had "made some progress" on the question of publication of the treaty texts. He added that a meeting of deputies of the foreign ministers was scheduled for noon tomorrow to continue the discussion of publication.

The source said also he "thought" the treaties might be released for publication in Wednesday morning newspapers.

The deputies argued most of Sunday afternoon on the point. The American and French delegations were understood to be ready to make public any or all parts of each treaty, but the British refused to permit publication of any proposals except those which were accepted by all four powers. The Russians announced they stood for publication of all or of nothing.

The terms of the drafts had been distributed by British sources for probable use at midnight, but publication suddenly was prohibited by order of the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council.

Some Details Known

Most of the terms of the treaties already are known, as the result of unofficial leaks, but there has been no authorization for final publication, which now probably will rest with the full peace conference opening tomorrow. Full texts, meanwhile, will go to the former enemy states involved—Finland, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

Byrnes last week had urged the publication of the treaties in messages to his colleagues, because the terms for the most part already had been made known to some newspaper correspondents. Up to this morning plans had called for simultaneous release in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow.

Byrnes Confers With Grady

Byrnes conferred with Henry F. Grady, State department representative who participated in the recent British-American cabinet committee talks which developed the plan for splitting Palestine into a federation of Arab and Jewish provinces.

The peace conference will convene tomorrow at 4 p. m. (10 a.m., EST) in the former Senate chamber of historic Luxembourg palace, near Paris' Latin Quarter. Perspiring workmen labored against time to finish preparations in the immense paneled chamber.

This conference will deal only with Italy and the German satellite states which waged war against members of the United Nations. It will not touch upon such major problems as the future of Germany in the European family or the control of atomic energy.

The American delegation, including Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes, Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton and State Department Counsellor Benjamin Cohen, arrived at Orly airfield shortly after 2 p. m. Prime Minister Attlee and leaders of the British delegation arrived at 6 p.m. at Le Bourget field.

Other arrivals included Baron Van Boetzelaer van Costerhout, Netherlands foreign minister; Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations; Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, Chinese foreign minister, and Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his assistant, Andrei Vyshinsky.

Sees Hope for Peace

Evatt, who motored from Le Havre after a trip aboard the S. S. Argentina, said:

"I am a realist, but I have good hope that this conference will write a lasting peace."

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King and the entire Canadian delegation arrived in Paris by train at 6:45 p. m.

The American, Russian, British and French foreign ministers have constructed the framework of all five treaties involved, but details remain for discussion.

One of the thorny questions, for instance, will be the matter of freedom of navigation on the Danube, Eastern Europe's great waterway, a point upon which the Western powers are in disagreement with the Soviet Union. Other questions which must be discussed include compensation for Allied nationals for property damage in Italy and the Balkans, and reparations to France, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

It was understood among the delegations here that there was no fundamental difference between Britain and Russia on the Finnish treaty, with regard to border revisions, reparations or the size of future armed forces for Finland.

JUL 29 1946

ATTLEE CONFERS WITH BYRNES ON PALESTINE ISSUES

U. S. Believed to Be Seeking British View on Restoring Order.

NEW HOLY LAND CURBS

British Ban Fraternization of Troops with Jews After Bombing.

PARIS, July 28—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes discussed the Palestine problem for an hour and a half with British Prime Minister Attlee tonight, but declined to make any statement concerning the talk.

The meeting took place in Attlee's headquarters in his hotel.

Byrnes, on his return, declined to offer any comment to correspondents who asked him if any recommendations were raised in the talks for solving the Palestine problem.

Informed sources believed Byrnes might have sought the British view on maintenance of order in Palestine and on possible Arab and Jewish reaction to the British-American Cabinet committee plan to divide Palestine into Arab and Jewish provinces under a Federal government.

An authoritative American source reported that Mr. Byrnes had agreed to the meeting at Mr. Attlee's request soon after both arrived for tomorrow's opening of the peace conference. Mr. Byrnes also conferred with Henry F. Grady, State Department representative who participated in the Cabinet Committee's talks that developed the plan for dividing Palestine.

Russia Opposes Danube Rule in Hungarian Pact

A. I. GOLDBERG

Rejects Inclusion of Free Navigation Clause as Affecting Other Nations

PARIS, July 28 (AP). — Freedom of navigation on the Danube was agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States as one of the conditions of the peace treaty with Hungary, it was learned here tonight, but the treaty draft contains a strong protest by Russia against consideration of the Danube question at all in the treaty.

An informed source said the Russian position was stated in a reservation clause in the proposed treaty which is to be submitted to the twenty-one nation European peace conference opening here tomorrow. The reservation clause, the source said, apparently is similar to one contained in the treaty drafts for Bulgaria and Romania.

NIGHT

After a recital of a set of regulations which would open the Danube to free commerce, a British reservation suggests that six months after the treaty is signed a Danubian conference be held to review the success with which the treaty is working.

The Russian position, however, stated in the reservation, is that the interests of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia should be considered primarily in a solution of Danubian questions. The Russians argued, therefore, against inclusion of Danube questions in the Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian pacts.

The Hungarian draft treaty stipulates that Hungary could have an army of no more than 65,000 men. Her air force would have a personnel of 5,000 but would consist of no more than ninety planes, only seventy of which could be of a combat type. The treaty added that none of the planes could be of a bombing type. Six months would be allowed following the signing of the treaty for disbanding any forces in excess of the figure fixed for Hungary.

The draft treaty also called for the payment of $300,000,000 in reparations to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The United States, however, added a reservation retaining the right to reopen the question of reparations based on a new study of Hungary's economic situation and its threat to American assets in Hungary or to world economy.

DE GAULLE URGES BRITISH-FRENCH PROTECTION PACT

Sees Need of European Entente to Offset Power of U. S., Russia.

FEARS NEW WAR

Calls for International Zone in Ruhr. Addition of Saar to France.

Paris, July 28 (AP)—Supporters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle said tonight that he was deeply concerned over what he regards as the possibility of a third world war.

So convinced is de Gaulle of this threat of a third world war, his friends said, that since his resignation as France's interim president last January he has been studying the military terrain of Europe.

Bar-le-Duc, France, July 28 (AP). Gen. Charles de Gaulle urged today rapid conclusion of a British-French alliance as the keystone of an eventual bloc of western European nations bound together for self-preservation in a world whose security he pictured as dependent upon the "future relations of America and Russia."

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Using some of the frankest language of his career, de Gaulle portrayed France as dwarfed between two great powers and already able to foresee the possibility of a third world war.

This could come about, the General said, if Germany is given a chance "to find again her greatness in joining her ambition with that of someone else."

Reaction To Russ-German Policy

De Gaulle's speech came on the eve of the European peace conference in Paris, and many observers said they felt it reflected the results of the recent meeting of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council. Russia's announcement of her German policy at that conference spread gloom in France and touched off comment in the Paris press on the possibility of an eventual Russo-German alliance.

"America and Russia—rich in men and resources, compact in territory, naturally protected, one by immense oceans, the other by her own expanse—are, by virtue of their size, drawn into an expansion that cloaks itself under the robes of doctrines, but which is, in the last analysis, an unfurling of power," de Gaulle told a crowd at ceremonies honoring the memory of French civilians slain by the retreating Germans in 1944.

London-Paris Entente Sought

He declared that Europe could provide the "understanding" needed when the destiny of each country and each individual depends upon the "future relations of America and Russia."

"This needed harmony," he said, "implies first an entente between London and Paris. Our country has sought that entente for a long time. . . ."

Because of the atomic bomb, he added that time presses for such a pact, but he admitted there were differences which prevented its conclusion.

The primary difference, de Gaulle said, was Germany, "particularly concerning the Ruhr," and another is "our relations with the eastern Arab states."

He urged acceptance by other powers of France's policy on Germany—international control of the Ruhr and integration into France of the Saar.

"Considering the collapse of Germany and Japan, and the weakening of Europe," de Gaulle declared, "Soviet Russia and the United States of America alone occupy a front-rank place. One might say, the world's presiding spirit, which in modern times has shifted a king of pre-eminence in turn to the Holy Roman Germanic Empire, to Spain, to France, to Britain and to the German Reich, had now decided to divide it in two. By that, a rending factor is substituted in the universe for the equilibrium of the old."

America And Russia

Expanding on his thesis of world domination by America and Russia, he quoted French historian Aexis Tocqueville:

"To obtain its end, America relies on the strength and reason of individuals, Russia concentrates in one man all the power of society. One has for its principal means freedom of action, the other, servitude. Their starting point is different, their roads are varied. But each one of them seems called, by secret design of providence, to hold in his hands one day the destiny of half the world."

De Gaulle reiterated France's intention to oppose a "centralized unified state" for Germany.

For Federalization Of Germany

Asserting that international cooperation was still mired in "quarrels of procedure" and that there were "divisions among gthe victorious powers" whose result no one could foresee, he proposed federalization of Germany.

"Let the diverse and traditional Germanic states . . . regain self-control, administer themselves, orient themselves, each one as it sees fit," de Gaulle suggested.

"Place the immense arsenal of the Ruhr under international authority, not with the object of depriving the German people of what they need, but to distribute among her and neighboring nations the coal necessary to the economic life of all of us. Make the Saar basin part of French economy. . . ."

As Poland's Western Frontier

He urged a western frontier for Poland that would give her "reasonable compensation for her losses in the East," and fixing "on the Oder and the Rhine the security limits of neighboring states of Germany."

Troops should be kept there, he indicated, until the United Nations peace machinery becomes effective.

He saluted as "just and good" United States proposals for placing the atom bomb under international control.

A month ago de Gaulle broke a long silence in telling the nation it should have a more democratic constitution. His foreign-policy speech today strengthened belief the General will "be available" in the fall when France chooses a president of the Fourth Republic.

RUMORS RISE ABOUT BEVIN

JUL 29 1946

Some Say Tired And Sick Foreign Secretary Will Quit

E CREAGH

London, July 28 (AP)—A new crop of rumors that Ernest Bevin might resign sprouted tonight as the harassed British Foreign Secretary lay tired and ill and Prime Minister Attlee took his place at the Paris Peace Conference.

Official indications of such a Cabinet shift were lacking. A Foreign Office source—reporting Bevin was feeling better—said it was "expected" the Foreign Secretary would go to Paris if he had recovered sufficiently after a week's enforced rest.

Hints That He's Fed Up

Some quarters said recent remarks and actions of Bevin, however, suggested that he is fed up with his exposed "target" post in the Cabinet, which he has said frankly he never wanted.

As recently as last Thursday Bevin defended himself in the House of Commons against charges that Britain had "sold out" Austria in giving the South Tyrol to Italy.

Bevin said rather snappishly at that time that the Paris meeting wasn't a real peace conference and expressed weariness at trying to make the Potsdam agreement work through dealing with the Russians.

There have been other indications that Bevin does not relish his much-publicized clashes with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, or the comment they provoke in this country.

Job "Strictly No Picnic"

During the Labor party's recent Bournemouth conference, the 65-year-old Foreign Secretary said his job was strictly no picnic and anybody could have it who wanted it. He looked humorously and meaningly at Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dalton, booming-voiced himself, but as suave as Bevin is blunt, is understood to have wanted the Foreign Office when the Cabinet was formed a year ago. Bevin had expressed interest in the job that Dalton got.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, a political favorite of the Prime Minister and his No. 1 aide at Paris, also is mentioned as a possible successor should Bevin step down.

Health reasons alone, some members of Parliament say, could justify Bevin's resignation. Fourteen-hour days at the Foreign Office have not helped, his friend Philip J. Noel-Baker, Minister of State, said today. However, he said there was no cause for alarm over Bevin's condition. The Secretary is just tired out, Noel-Baker said.

Mrs. Bevin Takes Command

The Labor newspaper *Daily Herald* said Bevin was being nursed back to health by his wife at their London flat.

"Immediately she learned that her husband had collapsed in the House of Commons Thursday and had to be given oxygen, Mrs. Bevin insisted that he be taken to their own flat instead of one they sometimes use at the Foreign Office," the newspaper said.

It quoted Mrs. Bevin as saying, "my husband is still in bed really too ill even to read, but I think he is improving slowly. The doctor called only once today. He had been calling two or three times."

ZIONIST FEUD FLARES AGAIN

JUL 29 1946

'New' Organization Urges Dissolution Of Jewish Agency

E CREAGH

London, July 28 (AP)—A possible new struggle for supremacy in the Holy Land between divergent Zionist groups loomed today when a spokesman for the "New Zionist Organization" called for the dissolution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which he termed a "front" to obstruct realization of Jewish national aims.

At the same time, Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the dominant World Zionist Organization and head of the Jewish Agency, attacked the British-American cabinet committee's proposal for a federated Palestine as having all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of previous partition plans.

Opposition In Palestine

In Palestine, meanwhile, it was evident that any division of the Holy Land, whether by cantonization, federalization or actual partition, would meet with violent opposition from the majority of Arabs and at least a minority of Jews. However, Jewish leaders were agreed privately that many of the Yishvu (the Jewish Palestine community) would reconcile themselves to "half a loaf."

A. Abrahamson, member of the world executive of the "New Zionist Organization," which broke from the parent group in 1935 in disagreement over demands for a Jewish national state, said in an interview that the British themselves set up the Jewish Agency as a front to obstruct Jewish national aims, and that "by attacking the agency the British have destroyed the only illusion on which they could depend for support."

A British White Paper Wednesday cited evidence which it said linked members of the agency's executive with recent violence in Palestine.

For Jewish Provincial Regime

Abrahamson called for a formation of a Jewish provisional government "with diplomatic status and immunity against high-handed action by the British authorities" in Palestine. He said the position of his group, formed when the world organization refused to make forth right demands for the Jewish national state, was that "the American Government, in our view, was put into an unfair position" in British-American negotiations in the Palestine problem.

He said the American representatives on the cabinet committee "could not investigate the Palestine situation as free agents because the cards were not in their hands, but in the hands of only one side—the British spokesman and representatives."

The negotiators put forward the plan to divide Palestine into Arab and Jewish provinces under a federal government.

Dr. Weizmann's Stand

Abrahamson said that "the general view" of his group is "that it has become clear in the past year the British Government does not intend, if it can help it, to permit immigration of the first 100,000 Jews to Palestine, as unanimously recommended by the (British-American inquiry committee) report." He charged that the British Government is "engaged in creating a number of accomplished facts which might make it appear that implementation of the report is beyond her power and out of her hands."

Dr. Weizmann, whose statement was read at a rally of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, said "a great deal of harm" had been done by delays in the admission of the 100,000 Jews to Palestine. He attributed the delays to the British Government.

The World Zionist leader criticized the British-American cabinet committee plan for federation as having "all the disadvantages of the Peel scheme without its advantages." The Peel partition plan, adopted by a royal commission headed by Viscount Peel in 1936, was rejected both by Jews and Arabs and abandoned by the British in 1938.

Dr. Weizmann declined detailed comment on the proposal, however, saying he had no official information on it.

"Horrified" By Bombing

The Jewish leader, prevented by an attack of laryngitis from addressing the meeting in person, said he was "shocked and horrified by the unspeakable crime" of dynamiting the King David Hotel, Palestine Government and British military headquarters. The hotel was blown up last Monday in an attack authorities attributed to Jewish terrorists.

"Nothing can excuse so abominable and brutal an act," Dr. Weigmann said. He urged the Jewish community in Palestine to press "utmost efforts" to prevent further outbreaks of terrorism, and pleaded for earliest possible action by the British to settle the problem and release arrested Jewish leaders, who he said were imprisoned "without warrant or reason."

The Archbishop Speaks

In a speech at Bridlington, Dr. Cyrill Foster Garbett, Archbishop of York, said that behind the outbreaks of violence in Palestine was "the most detestable kind of lying."

He blamed "propaganda against Britain," without specifying its source, for making the Jews "look on us not as their friends but as enemies who betrayed them."

among the world's navies."

The broadcast reported observance of the day by practice sea battles and naval landings "at fortified beaches."

Laski On Delegation To Russia

London, July 28 (AP)—A four-member Labor party "friendship delegation," headed by Prof. Harold J. Laski, former party chairman, left by plane today for Moscow by invitation of the Russian Government. The group also has accepted an invitation to visit Warsaw.

British Communist Assails U.S. Atom Tests

Newcastle, England, July 28 (AP). Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist Party, said tonight that the United States had been "going full steam ahead," with the atom bomb in the months preceding the Paris Peace Conference in an effort to intimidate Britain and Russia.

"Let American big business in the person of (Secretary of State James F.) Byrnes and his junior partner (British Foreign Secretary Ernest) Bevin remember," Pollitt said in a speech, "that it is the working class that has the decisive say whether there shall be peace or war. Their answer will be peace."

Stronger Soviet Army Is Urged

London, July 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio today quoted a Soviet Navy Day address by Fleet Admiral Nikolai G. Kuznetzow, in which he declared that the "constant strengthening of our military might is one of the most important tasks of the Soviet society."

The Russian Admiral, in an address in Moscow's huge Dynamo Water Stadium, said "the Soviet Union continues to pay the most serious attention to the perfection of its armed services." He read a brief order of the day by Premier Stalin congratulating the Red Navy on its achievements and ordering its ships to fire a 20-gun salute.

Kuznetzov stressed the need for "proper attention to the training of personnel" in the Navy and declared:

"The interests of our motherland demand of our naval forces their further growth and strengthening, in order that the level of their development shall not lag behind the general level of development of our armed forces and in order that they shall occupy their due place

WELSH DRIVERS PLAN BREAD RATION PROTEST

CARDIFF, Wales, July 28—(AP) Three hundred Welsh bread deliverymen voted today not to collect ration coupons for their deliveries tomorrow, as 1,500 of their Northern Irish colleagues prepared to resume deliveries after refusing to make their rounds for a week in protest against the rationing.

Action taken by the Welsh deliverymen, employes of 40 firms against Britain's week-old bread rationing set-up, was in protest against what they termed the "complexities and inconveniences" of the system.

Officials of the Bread Servers Union of Belfast reported today they were ready to recommend that the deliverymen resume work tomorrow, after announcing an agreement among the men, the Master Bakers association and the Ministry of Food. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

"How can any one of them now say he was not a party to common murder in its most ruthless forms?"

And then:

"Let it be said plainly now that these defendants are charged also as common murderers.

"That charge alone merits imposition of the supreme penalty and a joiner of this crime against peace in the indictment can add nothing to the penalty which may be imposed on these individuals."

As he ticked off the defendants, one by one, he called the name of Julius Streicher, the Nazis' No. 1 Jew baiter, and demanded his execution.

"It is long since he has forfeited all right to live," Sir Hartley declared. Streicher began mumbling to himself.

Basest Crime of All

Of Baldur Von Schirach, Nazi youth leader, Sir Hartley said:

"His perversion of children is perhaps the basest crime of all."

When Sir Hartley described von Ribbentrop as "just a plain murder," the former Nazi foreign minister threw himself forward in the dock and seemed to be growling to himself.

Hans Frank, occupation governor of Poland, nearly lost control of himself in the closing minutes of the session. When Sir Hartley quoted Goethe — "these are the mad scoundrels who did the very things that Goethe had prophesied—Frank leaned over the dock toward the British prosecutor and seemed to be snarling at him. Military police reached from behind and tapped Frank on the shoulder, and he leaned back in his chair again.

Diplomat Franz von Papen also appeared to be objecting when Sir Hartley described him as the man who felt it better "to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

Col. Gen. Alfred Gustav Jodl, Schirach, von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel sent lengthy essays to their counsel, and others in the dock sent shorter notes.

Hess, with stomach cramps, and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, with a recurrance of hernia trouble, were not in the dock. Goering devoted much of the session to reading documents and writing notes.

When Sir Hartley had finished the tribunal adjourned until Monday morning, when it will hear the Charles Dubost. The Russian summation of French Prosecutor mation will be heard later.

SHAWCROSS ASKS DEATH OF NAZIS IN 8-HOUR SPEECH

JUL 2? 1946

NUERNBERG, July 28 — (AP) British Prosecuter Sir Hartley W. Shawcross demanded yesterday the death penalty for 22 top Nazis as retribution for turning the world into a cauldron of death, persecution and horror.

Winding up his eight-hour speech, which began at the previous session of the international military tribunal, Sir Hartley named each defendant, from Hermann Goering to the absent Martin Bormann, and then declared:

"These are guilty men."

Wince Under Words

The once swaggering, confident key men in Hitler's quest for world domination winced under the British prosecutor's biting words—Joachim von Ribbentrop seemed to growl to himself, Hans Frank jerked forward in the dock, Hjalmar Schacht wore a puzzled frown, Admiral Karl Doenitz sat impassive, Goering was listless.

Sir Hartley was the second of the four Allied prosecutors to state his case, following the U. S. summary laid out by Justice Robert H. Jackson, who had charged that Goering and his 21 co-defendants were as guilty as Hitler because they "put a loaded gun in his eager hands."

In demanding the death penalty, Sir Hartley declared:

"On their fate great issues must still depend. This trial must form a milestone in the history of civilization, not only bringing retribution to these guilty men, x x x but also that the ordinary people of the world—and I make no distinction now between friend and foe—are now determined that the individual must transcend the state."

Hammers Home Thesis

Again and again the British prosecutor hammered home the thesis That a careful campaign of deception, treachery, intimidation, murder and blitzkrieg had been planned deliberately by the men in the dock.

"Everyone of these men knew of these plans at one stage or another," he asserted. "Everyone of them acquiesced in this technique, knowing full well what it must represent in terms of human life.

JUL 29 1946

CZECHS MOVE GERMANS

PRAGUE, July 28 — (AP) Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk disclosed today that 998,847 Germans have been moved out of Czechoslovakia into Germany since last January. Progress of the systematic expulsion of this minority was revealed as Masaryk departed for the peace conference in Paris.

Czechs Give Food For Aid

Prague, July 28 (AP)—Vaclav Majer, Food Minister, today announced that Czechoslovakia, which is receiving substantial UNRRA aid, had given 100 carloads of potatoes, 400 carloads of fresh vegetables, and 100 carloads of fruit for distribution in other European countries.

LAGUARDIA AND TITO TOUR DEVASTATED AREA

BELGRADE, July 28—(AP) Fiorello H. La Guardia, UNRRA director-general, arrived here this morning after a two-day inspection trip through Yugoslavia during which he met Premier Marshal Tito at Split.

La Guardia accompanied Tito in the marshal's special train from Split to Vrhovine, about 100 miles northwest of the port city in the Lika province mountains. Lika and Bosnia are Yugoslavia's chief deficiency areas.

From Vrhovine, La Guardia and Tito went sightseeing by auto, visiting Korenica, one of Lika's most devastated villages, now being rebuilt and renamed Tito's Korenica.

INCITERS OF POGROMS ARRESTED IN POLAND

WARSAW, July 28. — (AP) Authoritative sources said today that a number of "reactionary provocators" had been arrested in Southern and Southwestern Poland on charges of attempting to incite pogroms similar to the recent anti-semitic disorders at Kielce.

Prompt intervention of security police and militiamen was credited, the sources said, with halting spurious rumors in Czestkchow, Kalisme, Sosnowiec and Kladzo involving Jewish attacks on Polish children.

A young boy's false tale that he had been abducted by Jews led to the Kielce disorders on July 4 in which 41 persons, mostly Jews, were killed.

ORLANDO PREPARED FOR BID TO PARLEY

ROME, July 28 — (AP) Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, last survivor of the "Big Four" of Versailles, may attend the Paris peace conference if Italy is invited to send representatives.

Premier Alcide De Gasperi is ready to take 40 or 50 experts with him to Paris in the event of an invitation.

MORE PROTESTS SEEN IN TRIESTE

TRIESTE, July 28—(AP) Allied observers agreed here today that the opening of the Paris peace conference tomorrow probably would signal new trouble in the Trieste area, sore point in the Italian Yugoslav border controversy.

La Voce Libera, rightist pro-Italian newspaper, yesterday announced an impending protest strike and demonstrations all over Italy coincident with the opening of the conference, and local observers said they expected similar action here.

(A one-hour nation-wide "folded arms" strike is scheduled in Italy from 10 a.m. until noon (3 to 5 a.m. EST) tomorrow to protest the decision of the four-power foreign ministers council to internationalize Trieste and give much of disputed Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia).

Possibilities of a renewed strike in the Trieste area shipyards, largest in Italy, also appeared to be increasing. The shipyards have been closed intermittently this month due to a combination of strikes and a lockout and are now under control of the Allied Military Government.

Communist spokesmen have charged military government officials with prohibiting workers from holding meetings or circulating their trade newspaper unless it omitted "political matter."

Four 'Freedoms of Air' Are Adopted by Franco

Names 9 Customs Airports for International Planes

MADRID, July 28 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has issued a decree implementing so far as Spain is concerned the four "freedoms of the air" agreed upon at the world air conference at Chicago in December, 1944, and has designated nine Spanish customs airports.

[These four freedoms were rights: to fly over a foreign country without stopping; to make non-traffic stops in a foreign country to carry homeland traffic outbound, and to carr homeland traffic inbound. The controversial "fifth freedom," on which agreement was not reached, would permit an airline to pick up traffic in one foreign country and carry it to another foreign country.]

The customs airports designated in the Franco decree were Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Malaga, Tetuan and Melilla.

Spain, the decree said, by this move is demonstrating its "international solidarity" and reserves only the right to "indicate zones prohibited to aerial navigation in exceptional conditions or areas dangerous to safety of flight."

RUSSIAN HITS U. S. OVER YUGOSLAV BOATS

MOSCOW, July 28 — (AP) A Soviet writer charged today that the United States, while making a zones prohibited to aerial navigatrian government, had refused to turn back to Yugoslavia Danubian fleet captured by the Germans.

R. Moran, writing in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia, said that for two years Yugoslavia had been trying vainly to get back "its own legal property"—a Yugoslav fleet of boats taken by the Germans in their retreat from the Balkans. He said the fleet was in the hands of American authorities in the U. S. occupation zone of Germany.

"While refusing to return the boats to the peoples of Yugoslavia", the writer said, "the Americans at the same time are advertising their generosity and magnanimity in making a 'gift' of Nazi property to the Austrian government".

GANDHI LISTS PLANS FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

BOMBAY, July 28 — (AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi, outlining his conception of Indian independence in today's issue of the newspaper Harijan, said freedom must extend to the whole country, including the Indian princes' states and French and Portuguese territories.

Gandhi said he visualized a republic in every village. He continued:

"Every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its affairs, even to the extent of defending itself against the whole world.

"In this structure, composed of innumerable villages, there will be ever widening, never ascending circles. Life will not be a pyramid with an apex sustained by the bottom but an oceanic circle whose center will be individually always ready to perish for the circle of villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals."

INDIA PLANS TO PAY SHARE IN WORLD BANK

NEW DELHI, India, July 28.—(AP) India will pay her first installment of $8,000,000 into the world bank in August, but the $32,000,000 November installment will be held up pending reference to the central legislative assembly or, established by that time, to the interim government.

Manu Subedar, member of the committee which the legislative assembly sent to Bretton Woods, said a majority of the committee has recommended the initial payment of two per cent of India's $400,000,000 share in the bank and also has specified conditions for the November payment. The committee's recommendation is tantamount to government action.

British Forbid Fraternizing in Palestine Area

CARRUTHERS +

Troops Told Jews Share in Blame for Terrorism and Must Be Punished

DAVIDSON

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM, July 28.—A letter attributed to Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in Palestine, today banned fraternization by British soldiers with Palestine Jews, on the ground that the Holy Land's Jewish community "cannot be absolved of responsibility of a long series of outrages culminating with" the King David Hotel bombing last Monday.

One source said that the letter, allegedly signed by Barker on July 26, had been posted in all officers' messes. A copy shown to newsmen said that "no British soldier is to have any social intercourse with any Jew and any intercourse in way of duty should be as brief as possible and kept to the business at hand."

It decreed that officers order all ranks to observe an out-of-bounds ruling covering "all Jewish places of entertainment, cafes, restaurants, shops and private dwellings."

The letter continued by saying that "without the support, actual or passive, of the general Jewish public, the terrorist gangs who actually carry out these criminal acts would soon be unearthed, and in this measure the Jews in the country are accomplices and bear a share of the guilt."

"I am determined," the letter went on, "that they shall suffer punishment and be made aware of the contempt and loathing with which we regard their conduct. . . . I repeat that if the Jewish public really wanted to stop these crimes they could do so by active co-operation with us. . . .

"I appreciate that these measures will inflict some hardship on the troops, but I am certain that if my reasons are fully explained to them, they will understand their propriety and will be punishing the Jews in a way the race dislikes . . . by striking at their pockets and showing our contempt for them."

Meanwhile, Jewish storekeepers on Jaffa Street, one of the main Jerusalem arteries, remained in their shops today in defiance of a government security measure aimed at confiscation of the premises and demanded revocation of the order.

The order was promulgated yesterday as the military and police tightened precautions in the wake of a new wave of arrests

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JUL 29 1946

wnich followed the bombing of the King David Hotel. Some thirty Jewish shopkeepers occupy the Jaffa Street premises, which are near the postoffice, the police administration and the district commissioner's office.

The district commissioner's order instructed the shopkeepers that the government would take over the premises as a step "necessary for maintaining services essential to the life of the community," but the owners replied they would be unable to move their stocks before the deadline—this afternoon—set by the authorities.

Jaffa Street has been under heavy police guard since last September, when the police building was bombed, and has been barricaded with barbed wire since Monday's bombing.

Eight men armed with tommyguns today held up the Cafe Kaplan, unofficial gold exchange for the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, and took jewelry and gold valued at $20,000 from persons in the cafe. A police statement said the bandits were Jews.

Independent State, Arab Aim

The aim of all Arabs for some time, Azzam Pasha said, has been the establishment of an independent Palestine state. He added, however, the Arab state delegates had not decided what demands they would make when they meet the British officials.

He said he believed the Arab states would refuse to enter round-table discussions with British and Jews on Palestine.

"The Arab states feel that if they cannot reach an agreement with Great Britain on Palestine's future, then the matter should go to the United Nations.

BRITISH TROOPS MAP WITHDRAWAL IN EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 28—(AP) The commander-in-chief in the Middle East announced today the evacuation of headquarters of British troops in Egypt from Cairo to the Suez Canal zone before the end of September as "the first stage of their withdrawal from Egypt."

General headquarters in the Middle East will make a similar move by the end of this year, the announcement said.

Arabs 'Will Not Permit Partition Of Their Baby'

Alexandria, Egypt, July 28 (AP)—Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, declared today that the Arabs—like the real mother of the Biblical story of Solomon—will not permit partitions of their baby, Palestine.

Azzam Pasha said that seven Arab states were invited to negotiate with Great Britain after they sought discussions on the ground they were the powers most concerned about Palestine.

Cites Story Of Solomon

"There is no mention of a partition scheme in this invitation to the Arab states," he added.

[Secretary of State Byrnes announced in Washington Friday that the British-American cabinet committee on Palestine had recommended a partition plan. He said the British Government had approved the plan and that the United States was considering it.]

"You know the story of Solomon," Azzam Pasha said.

"He was going to partition a baby between two women claiming to be its mother, but the real mother stopped the partition. That's the Arab position."

Representatives of five of the seven Arab states—Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon—had been invited to negotiate with British delegates to the United Nations.

CHINESE CONFEREES SET UP TRUCE ZONE

PEIPING, July 28 — (AP) The Chinese Communist and government representatives of the truce headquarters in Manchuria accepted today an American proposal to establish a 20-mile-wide no-man's-land in that troubled territory.

Executive headquarters here announced that two cease-fire inspection teams would have jurisdiction over the vacated area, which would be along the Sungari river.

Agreement by the truce representatives at Changchun, Manchurian capital, is not necessarily agreement by the rival armies in the field, and effectiveness of the move remained to be seen.

Commanders of both armies were asked to send officers to confer with the inspection teams.

The American proposal for mutual withdrawals, it was reiterated, was purely to avoid clashes and not to form any basis for eventual division of territory.

JUL 29 1946

RUSSIANS BAR PRESS IN NORTHERN KOREA

SEOUL, Monday, July 29—(AP) Col. Gen. I. M. Chistiakov notified U. S. Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge today that his request for permission for the American press to visit Russian-occupied North Korea cannot be granted because of "the existing quarantine of North Korea and the limitation of movement due to increase in cholera cases in South as well as North Korea."

American newsmen have been barred from Northern Korea since Russian occupation forces took control there. Gen. Christiakov is in command of Russian forces in North Korea.

NANKING FATE CITED IN TRIAL

Professor Tells Of Slaughter When Japs Took City

Tokyo, *Monday*, July 29 (AP)—An American witness described to the international military tribunal today the raping, looting and murders by Japanese soldiers who captured Nanking in 1937.

Dr. Miner S. Bates, professor of history at the University of Nanking, told the court trying Japan's war leaders that he saw a whole series of shootings without provocation. To his knowledge, he said, at least 12,000 civilians were killed within the city proper.

Cut Down By Machine Guns

There was no resistance to Japanese inside the city after it fell, he added. Large groups of Chinese soldiers surrendered immediately outside Nanking, Bates said, and "there they were cut down by machine guns."

Bates told of many instances of asault and rape by Japanese on both young and aged women and said he personally prevented five cases of rape.

Earlier, G. J. Hsu, of Shanghai, manager of the Oriental Development Company, testified that in May, 1942, Japanese troops robbed and machine gunned 70 Chinese civilians on the Burma-Yunan highway.

"I bent forward just as the firing started," Hsu said. "Men on either side of me were killed and their bodies fell on me."

Hsu testified that the next day he saw the bodies of 1,000 civilians who had been shot or stabbed.

Warships Run by Atomic Energy Forecast by Admiral in 5 Years

H. BARKLEY

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, Bikini, July 28—(AP)—The U. S. Navy's top ship designer said today that warships run by atomic energy might put to sea within five years and their hulls would be toughened to withstand better the power of the a-bomb.

Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, construction chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, told a news conference that with changes in design "we can produce vessels very much more resistant to these bombs."

Cochrane's prediction of an early use of atomic energy on warships was made as he assessed the destruction caused by Thursday's underwater bomb, which sank or damaged one-fifth of the target array of 75 ships.

The Japanese battleship Nagato, with part of her main deck nearly awash, was again listed as perhaps mortally stricken. Plans were made to tow her to sea and sink her with gunfire at some undetermined time.

The former flagship of the Japanese fleet listed badly to starboard. Her superstructure tilted crazily to one side.

The target area in Bikini lagoon still was dangerously "hot" with radioactivity, making it impossible to board ships and obtain further details of the atomic havoc.

Cochrane told a news conference he was "highly gratified at the resistance the ships showed." Pointing to the thin-hulled destroyers that came through the ordeal of underwater shock, Cochrane declared dispersion apparently still applies in defense against attack.

"It is notable," he continued, "that our later ships are more resistant to these bombs than older ships.

"It is improbable that extensive and expensive alterations to ships will be attempted until we know the results of these bombs thoroughly and know what is needed."

Some Animals Recovered Alive

ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, Bikini, Monday, July 29 (AP)—Radioactivity in Bikini Lagoon materially diminished today, but inner target ships were still too "hot" to permit boarding. Safety restrictions remained in effect and the support fleet was still anchored far away.

Some live animals were taken from two transports, both several thousand yards from the target center.

One instrument used to measure waves set up in the ocean by the atomic blast was recovered. Cmdr. Roger Revelle, oceanographer, said it showed the wave height at a point 8,100 feet from the bomb was between ten and fifteen feet. The wave was from five to eight feet high when it hit the beach three miles away.

Although the committee, in its investigation of the Erie Basin case, was primarily concerned with inordinate profits, it views the matter of shell failures and losses of life therefrom as a matter of even greater magnitude than excessive profits," the announcement said.

The committee's statement, pointing up the importance that individual members place on the disclosure in testimony that defective mortar shells killed American troops at the front by premature explosion, was made on the eve of an inquiry into means of plugging "loopholes" in the law forbidding excessive war profits.

Comptroller General Called

The committee asked Lindsay C. Warren, comptroller general, to appear tomorrow morning for a discussion of the powers of the General Accounting Office to police expenditures of the various government departments. The committee has asked the General Accounting Office to look into all phases of contract renegotiation and termination transactions with Erie basin and other companies in the combine.

Senate Group Will Press Probe of Defective Shells

Secrecy Ordered for New Army Report; May Defends Actions.

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) The Senate War Investigating committee today gave a new air of high importance to an inquiry into defective mortar shells.

Clamping strict secrecy of a new Army report concerning mal-functioning of some 4.2-inch chemical explosives, a committee statement advised the public not to pass judgment on any manufacturer. It is going to keep mum pending a thorough-going investigation. It said the picture is confusing.

Because of that, the committee urged that any "condemnation of any individuals or companies, including those associated with the Erie Basin (Erie Basin Metal Products company of Elgin, Ill.) be withheld." The company is one of a munitions combine whose wartime financial dealings are under committee scrutiny.

In announcing the committee's decision to withhold the new report by Major Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, on the mortar shells, Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) said that there had been a conflict in testimony as to responsibility for the defects which had "given rise to considerable confusion."

"The determination of the results of these (shell) failures and their causes should not be conducted in any casual fashion, with the possible result that responsibility might be placed upon innocent persons or companies, or that the citizens of the country would be confused on a matter of such importance," the statement said.

The committee also had its hands full with other matters. After Warren's appearance it planned to call witnesses Tuesday for questioning concerning a purported payment of $2,500 to Representative Coffee (D.-Wash.) by a Tacoma, Wash., contractor through Coffee's former secretary, Paul Olson, in 1941.

Probe Garsson Statement

It dispatched investigators to learn more about a statement of Joseph Garsson, former Army captain and son of Murray Garsson, one of the promoters of the Erie Basin munitions combine, that his commanders had sought to shield him from danger. It also was looking into reports that a Detroit firm, unidentified by official sources, had attempted to obtain a war contract by paying a "broker" in Washington for influence—influence that did not result in a contract, despite an alleged payment.

Members were still awaiting an opportunity to question Representative May (D.-Ky.) as to his association with the Garsson interests. May, under committee subpoena, has been unable to appear because of a chronic heart condition, recently aggravated, his physician told the committee last week.

In Chicago Henry B. Garsson, brother of Murray and a promoter of the munitions combine, told a newsman that May, chairman of the House Military Affairs committee, did not profit from the Cumberland Lumber company of Prestonsburg, Ky., one of the firms affiliated with the Garsson interests.

He said that May "to my knowledge got not a nickel out of it (the Cumberland company) for any service performed," adding that although May "never held any office with Cumberland" he did "voluntarily supervise expenditures."

"He handled money and in effect was a fiscal agent," Garsson said.

In a recent appearance before the committee, Garsson refused to waive constitutional immunity and was excused as a witness. His brother, Murray, has declined to leave Havana, Cuba, to testify on the ground that he is physically unable to do so.

MAY SAYS MEAD WANTS TO BE HERO

Charges Senator Is Trying To "Crucify" Him

Prestonsburg, Ky., July 28 (AP)—Representative A. J. May (D., Ky.) has defended his position in the Senate war profits investigation in a letter to constituents, declaring, "I have done no wrong, my conscience is clear, and I will be vindicated in the end."

The letter, addressed "Dear Friend," disclosed by one who received a copy in the Congressman's home town here today, referred to

the Senate War Investigating Committee as a "political inquisition."

"Make Himself A Hero"

May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, charged that the chairman of the investigating committee, Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), "thinks if he can crucify me he can use that to make himself a great hero and overcome his present difficult political position and ride into the office of Governor of New York."

May, who is unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh Kentucky Congressional District at the August 3 primary, asserted that pertinent testimony he has already given before the Senate committee has not been made known.

Referring to the Cumberland Lumber Company, mentioned frequently in the investigation of a midwest munitions combine, May said he "merely acted as agent for the owner, . . . and neither asked for nor received any compensation or fee for what I did."

Text Is Given

The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Friend:

"Due to the pressure of time in my heavy legislative duties, I am writing this same letter to a number of my friends. . . .

"I am sure you have heard of the smear campaign now being carried on as a result of the political 'inquisition' of what is known as the Mead Committee. All they charge me with is calling by telephone the Under Secretary of War, now Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and some army officers, urging them to rush production of war materials, at a time when General Eisenhower was pleading for more shells to meet the bloody onslaught of the Belgian bulge.

Cites Patterson's Statement

"In his testimony before the Mead Committee, Secretary Patterson announced as 'deliberate and malicious gossip' the allegations that I had used undue pressure, but that sworn statement by the Secretary of War did not appear in the press, nor have I heard it over the radio. I have called the War Department many times in the interests of friends and constituents —a practice common among all members of Congress.

"Senator Jim Mead is a candidate for Governor of New York, and thinks if he can crucify me he can use that to make himself a great hero and overcome his present difficult political position and ride into the office of Governor of New York.

"As to the Cumberland Lumber Company, which is a land-owning company and had no war contracts, I merely acted as agent for the owner and for the purpose of securing a new enterprise in my district for the employment of men in a rural section who needed work. I neither asked for nor received any compensation or fee for what I did.

Told Them Whole Story

"Although more than a month ago I voluntarily appeared before the Mead Committee and told them the whole story, answered all questions, and was told my statement was satisfactory, they never mentioned that until I demanded they do so.

"For more than a year I have been waging a hard fight to keep the military secrets of the atomic bomb in control of the armed forces to prevent them from being given away to some foreign nation, and this smear campaign is being contributed by the Reds and Pinks that have been after me ever since the battle started. I shall fight on to the end against any such thing.

"I have done no wrong; my conscience is clear, and I will be vindicated in the end.

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) "A. J. MAY.

SPEEDY APPROVAL FOR PRICE BOARD LIKELY IN SENATE

JUL 29 1946

Confirmation of 3-Man Decontrol Agency Expected Tomorrow.

TO ORGANIZE SOON

Time Needed for Hearings if Food Ceilings Are Reconsidered.

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) Speedy Senate action on President Truman's Price Decontrol board nominations was expected today, to permit early public hearings on whether major food items should remain free of ceilings.

"We are going to have to act at once so the board can get down to work right away on the big job it has ahead of it in the little time it has," said Senator Radcliffe (D-Md), a member of the Senate Banking committee.

Declaring prospects seem "definitely good" for prompt confirmation of the three men named by Mr. Truman, Radcliffe told a reporter he believes the committee will pass on the Chief Executive's selections tomorrow and the Senate will act Tuesday or Wednesday.

Meeting requirements of the OPA revival law, the President yesterday nominated to $12,000-a-year jobs on the new board:

Roy L. Thompson, economics professor and president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, to serve as chairman.

George H. Mead, board chairman of the Mead Paper and Pulp company of Dayton, Ohio, and formerly an industry member of the War Labor Board.

Daniel W. Bell, former acting director of the Budget and Undersecretary of the Treausury.

Thompson is a Democrat, Mead a Republican and Bell has said he has no politics.

Praises Choice of Bell

Radcliffe described Bell as "one of the most competent men" Mr. Truman could have named.

He said that while he knew Thompson and Mead "only slightly, everything I have heard about them has been highly complimentary."

Created as the final authority on removal or restoration of price ceilings, the board's first big job will be to decide by Aug. 20 whether controls should be re-established on meats, dairy products, grains, cotton seed and soybeans, along with hundreds of items made from these commodities.

If it fails to act by that time, ceilings automatically will be restored. The board also has sole jurisdiction after Aug. 20 on whether controls should be re-invoked on eggs, poultry, petroleum and tobacco and their products.

Under the law, the board is required to hold open hearings to obtain the views of consumers and industry representatives on whether ceilings should be slapped back on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans.

Radcliffe said that if Mr. Truman's nominations are confirmed by mid-week, "the board probably will need a week or so to get organized and then should be about ready to begin hearings."

Figuring the hearings will require at least a week, or to about August 14, Radcliffe acknowledged that the board is going to be hard-pressed to evaluate all the evidence and make its decision by Aug. 20.

On eggs, poultry, petroleum and tobacco, the likelihood is there will be no decision until at least Sept. 1 on whether ceilings should be re-invoked.

Except for petroleum, the law provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must rule, ahead of any recontrol decision, whether those items are scarce. If he rules that they are, permission of the board still will be required to re-impose ceilings.

On petroleum, OPA must obtain the consent of the board before controls can be restored.

New Ceilings Set

As appointment of the board took the spotlight, OPA plugged ahead with the big job of recalculating thousands of ceilings under new pricing standards set up under the revival law.

Officials predicted the first of these new and higher maximum prices will be announced this week —on autos and farm machinery.

On new cars, the agency expects the retail cost probably will go up an average of at least $100 for models in lower price brackets. This is $25 more than OPA estimated several weeks ago.

The price increase on more expensive cars "will be even more" than $100, one OPA official told a reporter privately.

Increases on autos and other "reconversion" items, including refrigerators and other household appliances, will result from provisions requiring restoration of dealers' pre-war profit margins, which OPA had reduced.

Upward revision of textile and clothing prices also is high on OPA's calendar, with some officials predicting that garment prices may be increased 15 to 20 per cent.

Meanwhile, OPA had just about cleared its docket of temporary price increases which were pending when controls lapsed July 1.

TRUMAN BATS AT LOW MARK IN CONGRESS

8 Of His Plans Adopted In Full, 8 In Part; 15 Turned Down

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress has given President Truman the legislation he wanted on eight matters, met some but not all of his wishes on eight others, and rebuffed him completely on at least fifteen proposals.

The possibility—but not much likelihood—of some improvement in the President's low batting average on his requests still exists. Some Administration proposals are still officially pending. But with leaders expecting quorum trouble from now until the legislators officially quit, one objecting member could block action until half of a chamber's members showed up on the floor.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution for sine die adjournment next Friday. The Senate is expected to go along.

Requests Fulfilled

The lawmakers fulfilled the President's requests for legislation on:

1. The $3,750,000,000 British loan.
2. Domestic control of atomic energy.
3. Pay raises for Government employé.
4. Disposal of surplus merchant ships.
5. An airport construction program.
6. Continuance of the second War Powers Act, which carries authority for allocating scarce materials.
7. Organization of war surplus disposal under a single head.
8. Revisions of the GI Bill of Rights and veterans' insurance.

Fulfilled In Part

The President got part of what he recommended, in varying degree, on these matters:

1. Continuance of the OPA. Mr. Truman said the bill that finally emerged after a long fight was "far short" of what he wanted.
2. Continuance of the draft. Congress exempted 18-year-olds, against Administration wishes.
3. Provisions for jobs. A commitment for "full employment" was defeated.
4. Congressional pay raises and pensions. Congressmen voted themselves raises of $2,500 plus $2,500 expenses, instead of $10,000 raises proposed by Mr. Truman.
5. Stockpiling of strategical materials. The President said he disliked a "buy American" stipulation.
6. UNRRA funds. The Administration was not pleased with a "free press" provision.
7. Return of the United States Employment Service to the states. Congress set the date for this as November 15; the President wanted to wait until next May.
8. The emergency housing program. The Administration did not get all the subsidy funds it sought.

Proposals Rejected

These Truman proposals were killed, for this session at least—some never reached a vote, others were passed by one chamber but shelved by the other:

1. Unification of the Army and Navy.
2. Universal military training.
3. A higher minimum wage.
4. Permanent establishment of the fair-employment-practice commission.
5. Increased Federal unemployment compensation payments to states.
6. Fact-finding procedure in labor disputes. Congress did provide for this in the Case bill, containing other provisions, which the Presidnet vetoed, but rejected his pleas for fact-finding alone.
7. Compulsory health insurance.
8. Designation of the Speaker of the House to succeed to the presidency when the President and Vice President both die.
9. Repeal of the Johnson Act barring private loans to defaulting foreign governments.
10. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.
11. Emergency strike control legislation.
12. Creation of a Senate-House committee to study the labor situation and recommended long-range legislation.
13. Formation of a single agency to co-ordinate scientific research.
14. An addition to the White House.
15. A governmental reorganization plan. Two other reorganization plans, however, were approved.

In addition there was the fight in the Senate Naval Committee over the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley to be Under Secretary of the Navy, which led to withdrawal of Pauley's name.

SHORTAGES SEEN IN WORLD SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) The Agriculture department forecast today an "uncomfortably low" world food supply in the 1946-47 crop year.

In a report to the President's Emergency Famine committee, the department said crops will be larger than in the 1945-46 year but the increase will be largely offset by a sharp reduction in bread grain and other carry-overs.

The Far East was termed the "darkest spot" in the food picture with many deaths expected before the Fall rice harvest.

Wheat prospects, the report said, point to a crop almost equal to the pre-war average of 5,900,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's 5,200,000,000 bushels. A near-record crop is in prospect, it said, for North America, with increased production in Europe, North Africa and Turkey.

Crops Rise in Europe

In war-wasted Europe, the department reported crops will reach almost 90 per cent of their prewar average, compared to 80 per cent in the 1945-46 year. Though cereals are still scarce, large crops of garden vegetables have increased European food suppplies, the report said.

World crops of rice and rye, the report said, will increase over last year but remain below prewar average levels, leaving wheat as the major commodity for relief in food shortage areas.

The report gave these summaries of prospects for 1946-47:

(1) The world sugar crop will increase over last year, with the United States expected to raise its production one-fourth.

(2) Supplies of fats and oils will continue far below requirements.

(3) World supplies of meats, dairy products and eggs probably will be smaller than in the 1945-46 consumption year due to feed shortages. A record crop of feed grains is in prospect, however, in this country.

Japan Still Lags

In Japan, the report said, food production will expand but fertilizer shortages will keep it below pre-war average. Crops in the Soviet Union were reported considerably above a year ago but also under pre-war levels.

On July 1, the report said, crop conditions in this country were the best on record except for 1942, despite smaller stocks of grain and the prospect of less meat, eggs and dairy products.

The President's committee, named in February, has campaigned to enlist voluntary cooperation of all groups in relieving starvation. It also has advised with the government on administrative actions needed to speed up food exports. It was named by Mr. Truman with Chester C. Davis as chairman and Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman.

JUL 29 1946

30-24-4431

Biblical Grains Of Wheat Add 100,000 Bushels For Relief

Cleveland, July 28 (AP)—A handful of wheat grains, sowed to demonstrate a Biblical prophecy, this week will yield 100,000 bushels for world famine relief.

A harvest celebration next Thursday at the Adrian (Mich.) fairgrounds will bring to a climax the demonstration inspired six years ago by the Rev. Clifton J. Robinson, 28-year-old director of the Cleveland Bible College.

In September, 1940, Robinson, then a senior Bible student at the college, was assigned to preach one Sunday at the Tecumseh (Mich.) Friends Church.

"Except A Corn Of Wheat Fall"

His sermon was entitled "The Death Route to Life," and it's text was from the Book of John, 12:24, which reads:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

A Tecumseh miller, Perry Hayden, invited the student minister to his home after the service, and ask how the text might be demonstrated.

"Why not a cubic inch of wheat, tithed and replanted for six years,"? suggested Robinson.

The miller four days later planted a cubic inch of wheat—360 kernels—on a patch of ground, measuring four by eight feet, on ground owned by Henry Ford near his home.

The first harvest was tithed, one tenth going to the church, and Hayden replanted nine-tenths of the crop on a 24-by-60 foot plot on Ford's experimental farm.

Now Covers 2,666 Acres

The third year the crop covered an acre, the fourth, sixteen acres, and last year 230 acres were planted.

This year, 266 farmers in Michigan and Northern Ohio took part in the final planting of the Biblical wheat over 2,666 acres.

It was estimated that the Biblical wheat would cover an area the size of West Virginia by 1949, the United States by 1950 and the world by 1953 if replanting were continued.

The expected 100,000-bushel yield will be distributed for world famine relief through the American Friends Service Committee. Mr. Robinson expects to leave for India as a missionary of the Friends Church soon.

CLARK JOINS COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP) General Mark W. Clark, commanding general of American forces in Austria, was designated by President Truman yesterday as United States high commissioner on the Allied council for Austria.

This council was provided for under the new control agreement signed June 28 by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France.

The members may be either from military or civilian life. Clark retains his present status in the Army.

REDS, YUGOSLAVS HIT IN SPEECHES

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP) The Russian and Yugoslav governments were sharply criticized by several speakers yesterday in the House.

The series of speeches was touched off by an address of House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts.

He criticized what he termed "religious persecution" in Yugoslavia and said America "must never allow" such action to continue. He said he knows from "absolutely reliable sources" that at least 250 priests have been killed in Yugoslavia.

"America can and must, by firm governmental policies executed by our State department, aid the persecuted Yugoslavs, prevent terrorism within her boundaries, refuse to deal with tyranny," he declared.

Representative Dingell (D-Mich) said the United States ought to give the Yugoslav ambassador to this country "his walking papers."

Representative Cooley (D-NC) commented that "everyone knows Marshall Tito (head of the Yugoslav government) is nothing but a puppet of Premier Stalin of Russia.

Representative Jonkman (R-Mich) said he had received reports that a clerk of the American representative to the Yugoslav government had been imprisoned and tortured for several weeks.

Representative Jones (R-Ohio) suggested that this government recommend to the United Nations that the Yugoslav government be regarded as a threat to world peace.

WAR CRIMES TOLL FIGURED

142,076 American And Filipino Deaths So Classified

JUL 29 1946

Washington, July 28 (AP)—A new estimate that a "staggering total of 142,076 Americans and Filipinos met death as a result of war crimes was reported today by Howard C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War. The list still is growing.

All except 11,000 were killed in the Pacific theater. They were victims of murder, cruelty and torture, starvation and neglect, or of other assaults and mistreatment. Included were 91,184 Filipino civilians.

The estimate, based on reports from overseas theater commands and admittedly incomplete, was made by Petersen in predicting that the civil affairs division's war crimes branch would be able, with the completion of many investigations, to speed the trials of atrocity suspects.

Noting there had been some criticism of the war crimes' program because of "its slow start," Petersen said the trials were being conducted as expeditiously as possible, and added:

"It is a basic concept of American justice that the accused be given a fair trial, and to achieve this end we have to make a careful and complete investigation before we bring an accused war criminal to trial."

He said that aside from the desire of bring to justice persons who committed atrocities, it was intended to establish a precedent in international law which would place upon the individual criminal liability for violating the rules of warfare.

A breakdown of the total number of victims showed 23,039 United States armed forces victims, 27,258 members of the Philippine armed forces, 595 United States civilians, and 91,148 Filipino civilian victims. Of the latter, 80,818 were listed as murdered.

The Pacific theater reported 131,028 war-crime victims, the European theater, 10,600; China theater, 701 United States victims; India-Burma, 166, and the Mediterranean, 115. In addition, it was estimated that the Axis was responsible for at least 150 United States victims in Yugoslavia.

Air Forces To Use U.S.-Made V-2 Rockets For Altitude Tests

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Several score giant rockets, including missiles designed to reach substantially greater heights than were attained by the Nazi V-2, are to be built for the Army Air Forces to find out more what it is like in the upper atmosphere, officials disclosed today.

Current plans call for contracts with one or more aircraft manufacturers to construct 100 rockets capable of reaching altitudes ranging upward from less than 20 miles to more than 130 miles. The total cost is estimated at approximately $2,000,000 and some are expected to be ready for firing by the fall of next year.

For Scientific Purposes

These rockets, research officials said, are strictly for the scientific purpose of carrying instruments aloft to collect data on cosmic rays, along with information on such matters as atmospheric pressure and temperatures. They will not be weapons, but are to serve as pioneers for the long-range guided missiles and "space vehicles" which Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, the Air Forces research director, has predicted as likely developments of the next few years.

Congress included funds in the $184,000,000 earmarked for Air Forces research and development in the War Department's current appropriations.

As a next stage in the effort to explore the ionosphere, a whole family of experimental guided missiles with one member capable of reaching 500 miles above the earth with a 500-pound load is a gleam in the eye of Air Forces's researchers.

In the meantime, their studies are being pressed vigorously at currently practicable levels by these measures:

1. Three B-29 bombers are being modified for high-altitude flights in conjunction with the Navy.

2. A V-2, to be fired probably on August 22 at the Army Ordnance Department's White Sands (N.M.) Proving Grounds, will take aloft instruments developed by the Air Forces to be ejected and lowered by parachute. The Army hopes to reach a record altitude of about 90 miles in this attempt.

3. A B-29 "flying laboratory" is gathering data on cosmic rays for the Air Forces and the National Georgraphical Society in a series of flights in Central and South America at altitudes of 35,000 feet

Faster Than Sound

4. Initial tests with actual power and a human pilot are to start soon at Muroc Lake, Cal., with the new XS-1 experimental plane designed to exceed the speed of sound, or 760 miles an hour. The new plane, which already has flown as a glider, also is credited with being able to reach altitudes thus far possible only to the German rockets.

Its research, paralleling that of the Navy and of Army Ordinance, is being pressed under a policy statement asserting that "since the Army Air Forces is given the responsibility for defending the country in the air it must and will provide for the operation of all weapons and all vehicles operating in the air."

AGREEMENT SOUGHT ON TERMINAL PAY

WASHINGTON, July 28. — (AP) A joint committee of senators and House members will attempt to reach a final agreement tomorrow on whether discharged G.I.'s get their pay for accumulated leave in cash or five-year bonds.

Both houses have approved making the payments, and the only question is the method. The House voted for cash. The Senate approved the bond plan at the instance of Treasury and Budget officials, who said it would prevent inflation if the payments were postponed until five years after each veteran's discharge.

Although President Truman is reported to favor the bond pay-off, the plan evoked some grumbling from the House conferees. They point out that the officers, who have been eligible for paid terminal leave all along, got theirs in cash.

Some of the lawmakers fear repercussions at the polls this fall if they put the G.I. payments on the I.O.U. basis.

Meanwhile the House Appropriations committee was reported ready to set up in a deficiency appropriation bill the $2,600,000,000 fund requested by President Truman for the payments.

Veterans would receive two and a half days paid leave for each month of active service from Sept. 8, 1939. The limit would be 120 days, with the accumulative total dropping to 90 days after next Aug. 31.

Amounts of less than $50 would be paid in cash. There would also be cash payment of the "breakage" over multiples of $25 bonds. The bonds would not be transferrable, and would bear 2 1-2 per cent interest.

SHIPS PENETRATE ARCTIC OUTPOSTS

WASHINGTON, July 28, (AP)—A small contingent of Navy and Coast Guard ships has penetrated through Arctic ice fields into the Greenland harbor of Thule, only 950 miles from the North Pole and the farthest north any large ship has reached at this season of the year, the Navy department disclosed today Under command of Captain Richard H. Cruzen, who was second in command to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in his 1939-41 antarctic expedition, three ships broke through the ice fields Monday, July 22, and steamed into Thule, which is on Smith Sound above Baffin Bay.

The contingent was spearheaded by the Navy converted ice-breaker, the U.S.S. Whitewood, commanded by Lieut. Cmdr. William H. Daly, another member of the Byrd expedition. The Coast Guard ice-breaker North Wind and the naval seaplane tender U.S.S. Norton Sound followed in the Whitewood's wake.

As the ice retreats, the ships are scheduled to continue working northward in an effort to amplify existing knowledge of navigational and weather conditions in the Arctic and to provide cold weather routine training for the crews.

The Norton Sound, commanded by Capt. Alan Smith, Jr., carries two patrol planes for reconnaissance over ice fields ahead of the ships. The three ships left Boston early this month. Two small supply ships, the U.S.S, Alcona and the U.S.S, Beltrami, are enroute to join them.

Aboard are scientists and weather technicians. In addition, officers of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Forces are participating in the cruise.

The ships are scheduled to return to Boston in October.

New York Firm Authorized To Sell U.S. War Surpluses

JUL 29 1946

Washington, July 28 (AP) — The War Assets Administration tonight announced plans to let the Walsh Construction Company, of New York city, a private firm, inventory and sell $286,000,000 worth of war surpluses.

A letter of intent has been signed authorizing the Walsh Company to dispose of construction and ship equipment and other goods at four army and navy depots, including the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The surplus will be sold at the sites—the Bellemeade General Army Depot, Bellemeade, N.J.; Veorheesville Army Subdepot, Schenectady, N.Y.; the Naval Supply Depot at Scotia, Schenectady, N.Y., and the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn.

1,000 Cargo Gliders To Go

The company will be responsible for inspection, cataloguing, advertising, selling and shipping the property.

WAA announced also that 1,000 cargo gliders of the GG-4A type will be sold for $75 each in a sale starting August 15 at the Tobyhanna (Pa.) military reservation.

The gliders, suitable for airline cargo operations, were built by Waco and have a gross weight of

7,500 pounds, empty weight of 4,073 pounds. They are high-winged monoplanes.

Also slated for sales at fixed prices, on August 12 and 19, are 74 surplus liaison and personal type planes.

Planes For Two Sales

Planes available for the two sales include Beechcrafts, Stinsons, Howards, Fairchilds, Wacos, Cessnas, Grummans, Douglases, Lockheeds, and Pipers. Among them are some transports. All may be inspected after August 1, WAA said, and all are in "used condition."

The August 12 sale of 54 planes will be at storage fields in Dos Palos and Ontario, Cal.; Augusta, Ga.; Camden, S.C., and Honolulu, T.H. Priority holders will be eligible in this order: August 12, Federal Government agencies; August 13 through 27, World War II veterans; August 28, RFC for resale to small businesses; August 29, state and local governments, and, thereafter, the general public.

A war plant at Evansville, Ind., designed to build LST landing craft also was offered for sale. The 44-acre site was operated during the war by the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company.

CONTROL BACK ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER USERS

Grain-Alcohol Shortage Requires Renewal Of Limits, CPA Says

Washington, July 28 (AP) — The grain-alcohol shortage forced the Government to restore today the controls over synthetic rubber which were removed just after VJ-Day.

A limitation imposed by the Civilian Production Administration prohibits tire and other manufacturers from accepting any general-purpose synthetic — the so-called "GR-S" — without prior authorization.

The CPA's rubber division will fix the amounts which may be purchased in each quarter from the Office of Rubber Reserve.

Rule For Manufacturers

After August 1 manufacturers may not keep on hand more than a 30-day supply of "GR-S," or a practicable minimum working inventory, whichever is less.

The synthetic industry is capable of producing 1,000,000 tons a year, said W. James Sears, CPA rubber director, but supplies of alcohol are insufficient to keep all plants running.

With rubber manufacturers ready to consume 1,100,000 tons in 1946 and natural rubber supplies expected to total only 260,000 tons, it is necessary to distribute synthetic supplies "as equitably as possible," he explained.

Subsidy Use Suggested By Rubber-Policy Unit

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The Federal interagency policy committee on rubber tonight declared itself in favor of Government subsidies and compulsory use of synthetic as the best way of preserving a synthetic rubber industry for national defense.

The committee noted that these were not yet recommendations for law; that legislation would be premature because the synthetic industry still may prove itself capable of survival "without artificial support."

Competitive Status May Alter

"It is quite possible that cost and quality improvements may be such as to enable synthetic rubber to compete in a free market with natural rubber after the latter is again in ample supply," the committee informed Congress and President Truman in its final report.

The body was appointed last year, under the chairmanship of William L. Batt, to draw up plans which would insure that the rubber-tired American economy would not be dependent primarily upon foreign sources for natural rubber, as it was before the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Form Of Subsidy Suggested

A "promising" form of subsidy, the committee concluded, would be a bounty paid to the manufacturers of rubber goods for each pound of synthetic used in a product. This would stimulate the quest for new and expanded uses of artificial rubber.

That device, it was held, might be coupled with Government rules fixing minimum amounts of synthetic to be included in any rubber product.

"If it were necessary to make a decision today on the best method of Government support," the report stated, "the majority of the committee would lean toward a combination of both."

Certain flat recommendations, legislative and otherwise, were offered. Indorsed by John R. Steelman, reconversion director, as "highly desirable in the public interest," the major ones were:

1. That research be stimulated; and, to promote private competition in research, that existing agreements to swap information and cross-license patents among companies be ended as soon as practicable.

2. That the Government put its $75,000,000 worth of plants on the market as soon as it appears that private operators will bid for enough of them to create the core of a "strong diversified private industry"—probably by the year end.

3. That Congress "declare as essential to the national security of the United States the maintenance of a synthetic-rubber industry whose production will be continuously used."

4. That Congress create a permanent national rubber supervisory body to stand watch over the Federal support of the industry, the progress of research, the keeping of stockpiles and the recommending of further legislation to carry out the rubber policy.

This permanent body, to be made up of leaders of the Federal agencies concerned and headed by an independent chairman, should be authorized before next June 30, it was stated. On that date expires the Reconversion Act, source of the authority of the present interagency committee.

ATOMIC PLAN IS DEADLOCKED

,K CARPENTER

ommission Member Says Two Reports May Result

NEW YORK, July 28—(AP)—member of the United States de egation to the United Nations A omic Energy commission declare tonight that the commission migh eventually be forced to turn in ma ority and minority reports to th U.N. Security Council and the Ge eral Assembly.

JUL 29 1946

This source, who declined use of his name, said that as the matter stands now it seemed inevitable that the Commission would make the two reports: the majority favoring the United States plan for controlling atomic energy and the minority supporting the Russian proposals.

Russia And Poland As Minority

He said that the split in the Commission likely would be 10 to 2—with Russia and Poland forming the minority.

He added that some report would be made to the Security Council in time for it to go to the General Assembly this fall.

This forecast of the result of the Commission's work came as several delegates prepared to give Russia's plan a sharp scrutiny during the coming week.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate on the Commission, last week stated plainly that Russia would have no part of the main proposals embodied in the atomic control plan submitted by the United States.

To Press For U.S. Plan

After that, the United States delegation made it clear it had no alternative proposal in mind and that it would continue to press for the adoption of the United States plan. An authorized source said then that the delegation did not consider Gromyko's declaration as Russia's final position in the question but regarded it more as an "argument" against the United States proposals.

The United States delegation has decided to let Russia carry the ball for a while in the Commission as it strives to reach a common ground. The Americans and some other delegations will examine the Russian plan in some detail.

The Russian Proposal

Russia has proposed the following:

An international convention outlawing atomic weapons.

Destruction of all atomic weapons, finished or unfinished, within three months after the convention takes effect.

States signing the convention shall within six months after its effective date enact legislation providing for severe punishment of violations of the convention.

The United States delegation is particularly interested in Gromyko's brief proposal on enforcement and punishment. The Americans say they desire to know how Gromyko's proposal can be made really effective.

Some delegates also are interested in knowing whether Russia feels that the only controls necessary are those by individual states as mentioned by Gromyko.

Three Groups Meet This Week

Three groups set up by the Atomic Energy Commission to work on control plans will be in session this week.

The legal advisory committee is scheduled to have a closed meeting at 10 A.M. Tuesday, and the scientific and technical committee will have an informal closed meeting at 11 A.M. Tuesday.

Committee No. 2 will meet at 10 A.M. Wednesday, at which time the delegates are expected to take up their questions on the Russian plan.

This week also the committee named by the United Nations Security Council to consider applications of new members will meet at 10 A.M. Wednesday at the Hunter College headquarters to organize.

Applications are on file from Albania, Outer Mongolia, Trans-Jordan and Afghanistan.

Siam is expected to apply formally soon. Sweden, Iceland and Eire have applications under various stages of consideration, but they have not as yet reached the United Nations.

JUL 29 1946

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY
BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, DECREED THAT 20-SALVO SALUTES
BE FIRED TOMORROW FROM NAVAL ARTILLERY UNITS IN LENINGRAD AND OTHER
RUSSIAN PORT CITIES IN HONOR OF THE SOVIET NAVY DAY.
TA946PED

A152
LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM
HAIFA TODAY REPORTED THAT A RADIO DISTRESS CALL HAD BEEN HEARD THERE
FROM A SHIP CARRYING 2,700 JEWISH REFUGEES, PRESUMABLY
BOUND FOR PALESTINE.
THE DISPATCH SAID THE SHIP HAD REQUESTED AN ESCORT TO HAIFA.
TA130AED

A1
PARIS, JULY 28-(AP)-DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES,
BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE WERE UNABLE TO AGREE, AT A MEETING TODAY,
ON THE RELEASE OF THE TEXTS OF FIVE TREATIES TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE
PEACE CONFERENCE OPENING TOMORROW.
AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH DEPUTIES
WERE AT LOGGERHEADS OVER A RELEASE TIME FOR GENERAL PUBLICATION, WITH
THE RUSSIANS CONTENDING EVERYTHING OR NOTHING SHOULD BE PUBLISHED AND
THE BRITISH ARGUING THAT NOTHING SHOULD BE PUBLISHED THAT HAD NOT
BEEN AGREED UPON.
W1202PED

30-14-4433

WITH WASHINGTON TEXTS

PARIS, JULY 28-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN DENIED TONIGHT THAT AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON PUBLICATION OF THE TEXTS OF THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES.

THE SPOKESMAN WAS COMMENTING ON A REPORT THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM PARIS THAT AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON PUBLICATION OF TEXTS--INCLUDING BOTH THE AGREED AND UNAGREED SECTIONS.

"SOME PROGRESS" WAS MADE TODAY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, AT A MEETING OF SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE. HE ADDED THAT THE MINISTERS' DEPUTIES WILL MEET TOMORROW TO DISCUSS PUBLICATION AGAIN AND THAT THE TEXTS "MIGHT" BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN WEDNESDAY MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

MQ616PED

JUL 29 1946

AP4

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL HAD DECIDED AGAINST RELEASING THE TEXTS OF PROPOSED PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY, FINLAND, BULGARIA, ROMANIA AND HUNGARY.

THE TEXTS OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE TREATIES ON WHICH THE BIG FOUR HAD AGREED WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS YESTTERDAY, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY WOULD BE RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION AT 11 P.M. (6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) TONIGHT.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE REASON FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF PERMISSION TO RELEASE THE TEXTS "COULD SAFELY BE ASSUMED" TO BE THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE "COULD NOT AGREE ON WHAT SHOULD BE PUBLISHED AND WHAT SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED."

DN655AED

A40

CAIRO, JULY 28-(AP)-OFFICIAL ARAB SOURCES SAID TODAY THE ARAB LEAGUE MIGHT HOLD AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO DECIDE ITS POSITION ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CABINET COMMITTEE PROPOSAL FOR A FEDERATED PALESTINE, AND THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THE ARAB STATES MIGHT REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH BRITAIN ON THE PLAN.

IF A LEAGUE SESSION IS NOT POSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE SAME SOURCES SAID, DIPLOMATS OF THE SEVEN ARAB LEAGUE STATES--EGYPT, IRAN, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON, TRANS-JORDAN AND YEMEN--MAY CONFER IN CAIRO.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON PALESTINE IF DESIRED.)

PS340PED

WITH CHINESE

NANKING,MONDAY,JULY 29-(AP)-AMBASSADOR J.LEIGHTON STUART WAS RPORTED UNDER A DOCTOR
WAS REPORTED UNDER A DOCTOR'S CARE TODAY AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL, KULING, AS A RESULT OF OVER-FATIGUE FROM ARDUOUS TRAVEL. HE WAS FORCED TO CANCEL A DINNER ENGAGEMENT LAST NIGHT AS THE GUEST OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

PY724PPS NM

A148FX

BY ROY ROBERTS

SEOUL, MONDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-A DEMONSTRATION BY 2,000 PERSONS DESCRIBED BY NATIONAL POLICE DIRECTOR P.O.CHOUGH AS LEFTISTS DELAYED THE SCHEDULED OPENING TODAY OF A TRIAL OF 17 KOREANS ARRESTED ON COUNTERFEITING CHARGES. SOME OF THE 17 ACCUSED ARE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS.

KOREAN MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE DISPERSED THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE PROVINCIAL COURT HOUSE BY FIRING INTO THE AIR. APPROXIMATELY 25 OF THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED. TWO WERE REPORTED INJURED, NOT SERIOUSLY.

THE CROWD ENTERED THE COURT HOUSE COMPOUND AFTER A MAN WEARING A POLICEMAN'S COAT AND HAT OPENED A WALL GATE. THE CROWD FIRST MILLED AROUND THE CELL HOUSE, DEMANDING RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS; THEN SEVERAL DEMONSTRATORS ENTERED THE COURTROOM ON WHAT OFFICIALS LATER SAID WERE FAKED PASSES. THE TRIAL WAS TO HAVE BEEN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, BUT PASSES WERE REQUIRED, OFFICIALS SAID, DUE TO INTENSE INTEREST IN THE CASE.

WHILE THE CROWD WAS BEING DISPERSED, CHOUGH AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE TRIAL WOULD BE DELAYED INDEFINITELY PENDING RECHECKING OF ALL COURTROOM PASSES.

CHOUGH SAID HE LEARNED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION HAD BEEN PLANNED AT A SECRET MEETING OF LEFTISTS LAST NIGHT.

THE KOREAN COMMUNIST PARTY PETITIONED GENERAL HODGE LAST WEEK DEMANDING A CHANGE OF PROSECUTORS, REINVESTIGATION OF THE CASE, AMERICAN LAWYERS FOR THE ACCUSED COUNTERFEITERS, AND INVITATION OF OUTSTANDING JOURNALISTS SO THAT THE CASE MIGHT BE PUBLICIZED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THE PARTY ALSO ASKED THAT DELEGATES OF THE JOINT U.S.-RUSSIAN COMMISSION ATTEND THE TRIAL.

HODGE SAID THE PART "APPARENTLY HAS A MISTAKEN CONCEPT THAT IT IS INTENDED TO MAKE THE TRIAL OF DEFENDANTS IN THIS LARGE COUNTERFEITING PLOT A TRIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

"THE FACT THAT SEVERAL OF THE ACCUSED HAPPEN TO BE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS NO BEARING ON THE DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE. IN NOE CASE WILL THE PROSECUTION BE ALLOWED TO TA

IN NO CASE WILL THE PROSECUTION BE ALLOWED TO TAKE ON THE ASPECTS OF POLITICAL RACKETEERING OR RETALIATION."

BA914PPS NM

JUL 29 1946

A141FX

TOKYO--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMES X X X OR STABBED.

DR.BATES SAID JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN NANKING TORE DOWN AMERICAN FLAGS, TRAMPLED THEM AND THREATENED DEATH TO ANYONE WHO RAISED THE FLAGS AGAIN.

"THE TERROR WAS INTENSE FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF TO THREE WEEKS AND SERIOUS FROM SIX TO SEVEN WEEKS," HE RELATED.

BATES TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS TOLD STRONG ORDERS WERE SENT FROM TOKYO TO RESTORE ORDER IN NANKING, BUT THAT THERE WAS "NO EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE OR ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE SOLDIERS SEEN BY HIGH OFFICERS IN ACTS OF MURDER OR RAPE."

ASKED WHO COMMANDED THE JAPANESE ARMY AT NANKING AT THAT TIME, BATES SAID OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS INDICATED IT WAS GEN.IWANE MATSUI, ONE OF THE WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS.

PPS PY807

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-HIDEMARA NAKAJIMA, FORMER FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE JAPANESE ARMY, WAS ACCUSED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION TODAY OF PERPETRATING CRIMES AGAINST BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE ZENTSUJI CAMP AT HIROSHIMA.

NAKAJIMA, KNOWN TO THE PRISONERS AS "SAKE PETE," WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING RED CROSS SUPPLIES, CONFINING PRISONERS WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER, AND BEATING THEM.

CAPT.MANDERVILLE MULLALLY, JR., OF HEWLETT,N.Y., WILL BE THE PROSECUTOR.

EW927PCS

JUL 29 1946

TOKYO, MONDAY, '7)6 29-(AP)-AA WOMAN WHO DIED JULY 25 ABOARD THE ARMY TRANSPORT DAVID C.SHANKS 1,000 MILES OFF JAPAN WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS MISS MARY D.MCCASKIE, DAUGHTER OF JOSHUA W.MCCASKIE, 13845 WASSAH AVE., CHICAGO.

SHE WAS ENROUTE TO OKINAWA TO WORK AS A CLERK FOR THE ARMY ENGINEERS WHEN SHE BECAME ILL, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED. AN ARMY SURGEON WAS SENT OUT FROM YOKOHAMA ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER BUT SHE DIED BEFORE HE REACHED THE TRANSPORT.

EW929PCS

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, TODAY APPROVED SENTENCES GIVEN FOUR JAPANESE CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING TWO U.S. SOLDIERS.

FISAKU MURAKAMI RECEIVED A LIFE TERM; C.NIKURA, TOKUTARO KURASAWA AND KINROKU KANNO, 20 YEARS EACH. THEIR VICTIMS, BEATEN LAST APRIL 28, WERE PFC JOHN J.UNGER, STILLWELL, OKLA., AND PFC JAMES O.THOMAS, ROUTE 3, EUBANKS, KY.

EICHELBERGER TERMED THE OFFENSE "A FLAGRANT ATTEMPT---TO SUBVERT THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY NOT ONLY OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES BUT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT...."

EW930PCS NM

M(180)

ATOMIC

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

KWAJALEIN, JULY 28-(AP)-DR.WILLIAM RUBINSON, MANHATTAN DISTRICT RADIO CHEMIST, BELIEVES THERE WOULD BE MUCH LESS DANGER TO SHIPS' PERSONNEL FROM AN UNDERWATER ATOMIC BLAST THAN FROM AN AERIAL BURST.

"I'LL BET THAT ANIMALS NOT KILLED BY THE BLAST WILL SURVIVE RADIOACTIVITY," SAID RUBINSON, WHO WITNESSED THE UNDERWATER EXPLOSION FROM A SHIP AND HAS JUST SEEN THE RESULTS FROM THE AIR.

RUBINSON, A CHICAGOAN, SAID THERE WAS MUCH MORE DANGER FROM THE AERIAL BOMB THAN FROM THE UNDERWATER BOMB BECAUSE THE FORMER CARRIED A TRIPLE-THREAT--BLAST, HEAT AND GAMMA RAYS.

"A SHIP, SAY 750 YARDS AWAY, GETS A BIG UNDERWATER BANG, BUT THE HULL PROTECTS PERSONNEL FROM GAMMA RAYS," HE DECLARED. "MOST OF THE HEAT IS CONVERTED INTO STEAM.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THERE WAS A LETHAL DOSE OF GAMMA RAYS IN FALLING RADIOACTIVE VAPOR. THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN AN UNCOMFORTABLE AMOUNT, BUT IT WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN LETHAL, AND LET'S ASSUME THE SHIP COULD HAVE PULLED OUT UNDER HER OWN POWER.

PERSONNEL COULD HAVE SHOWERED IN CLEAN WATER AND WASHED OFF RADIOACTIVITY," HE ADDED. "WASHING DOWN THE DECKS WOULD HAVE CLEARED THEM OF RADIOACVITY. I'M NOT CERTAIN EVEN THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY AT 750 YARDS."

RT1017APS NM

A43FX

XV(230)

JUL 29 1946

BY DON WHITEHEAD

BIKINI LAGOON, JULY 28-(AP)-A TWO-HOUR TOUR OF BIKINI LAGOON TODAY SHOWED CONTINUING DANGEROUS RADIOACTIVITY ABOARD ALL BUT SEVEN SHIPS IN THE TARGET ARRAY.

AS OUR SMALL BOAT NEARED THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET, THE GEIGER COUNTER RECORDED A SUDDEN INCREASE IN DANGEROUS RAYS. CAPT. GEORGE LYONS, SAFETY OFFICER FROM HUNTINGTON, W.VA., SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A PERSON COULD REMAIN UP TO FIVE HOURS IN THAT AREA.

UNTOUCHABLE HERETOFORE, THE SHIPS ARE EXPECTED TO "COOL OFF" RAPIDLY BUT SEVERAL MORE DAYS MAY ELAPSE BEFORE ALL OF THEM CAN BE BOARDED IN SAFETY.

ON THIS HOUR I SAW NONE OF THE SEVERAL HUNDRED RATS AND 50-ODD HOGS WHICH HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD TARGETS TO GIVE A CLUE TO THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SHOCK AND RADIOTION. BY THE TIME THEY ARE REMOVED, THEY WILL HAVE BEEN EXPOSED FOR A WEEK.

IN THE ABSENCE OF BOARDING PARTIES, THE PRINCIPAL EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE TO SHIPS WAS SIMPLE LISTING.

THE OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, BESIDES A PRONOUNCED LIST, HAD ONE FREAKISH PROOF OF THE GIGANTIC BLAST FORCE OF THE ATOM BOMB: A THREE-TON BUOY HAD BEEN HURLED ONTO HER DECK AND STUCK THERE AGAINST A BULKHEAD.

SMALL LANDING CRAFT LITTERED THE SAND OF BIKINI ISLAND. TWO HAD BEEN DRIVEN CLEAR TO THE EDGE OF THE PAKMS BUT THE TREES THEMSELVES WERE STILL STANDING AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE BOMB-MADE WAVE ROLLED PAST THE BEACH EXCEPT AT A COUPLE OF LOW PLACES.

RT1150APS

30.24-4435

A112KX (BLAKESLEE)
ATOMIC
BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, SUNDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE DEADLY, LONG-LASTING EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RAIN MAY EASILY BESEEN ON THE DESTROYER HUGHES AND TRANSPORT FALLON, BEACHED ON ENYU ISLAND A FEW MILES FROM THE TARGET AREA WHERE THE UNDERWATER ATOM BOMB HIT THEM ON THURSDAY.

BOTHARE GHOST SHIPS. NOT ONE HUMAN BEING DARES BOARD THEM, ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN THREE DAYS SINCE THE DELUGE THROWN UP BY THE BOMB RAINED DOWN ON THEIR DECKS AND SIDES. SMALL BOATS CAN APPROACH WITHIN 100 FEET, BUT ONLY FOR THREE OR FOUR MINUTES.

THE DESTROYER IS SPLOTCHED, SPATTERED AND STREAKED FROM ITS WATERLINE UP WITH A LIGHT BLUE-GREEN FIRE-EXTINGUISHER CHEMICAL SPRAYED ON PARTS OF THE SHIP STILL "HOT" WITH X-RAYS.

THIS EERIE COLOR DEPICTS THE MAGNITUDE AND AREA OF THE X-RAYS AND PERHAPS ALPHA AND BETA RAYS FROM ATOMIC MATERIALS IN THE WATER THROWN OVER THE DESTROYER.

US OF THE CHEMICAL TO SCREEN RADIOACTIVITY IS SOMETHING NEW. IT IS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE. SALVAGE CREWS WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO GET ABOARD TO SEE ATOMIC DAMAGE BEFORE THE VESSEL, LYING IN SHALLOW WATER, BREAKS UP.

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JUL 31 1946

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN,MONDAY,JULY 29-(AP)-WAVES PUSHED UP NEAR THE CENTER OF THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION CERTAINLY REACHED 60 FEET AND PROBABLY WENT AS HIGH AS 90 FEET, THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC ESTIMATE INDICATED TODAY.

THE FIGURES WERE GIVEN BY CMDR.ROGER REVELLE OF LA JOLLA, CALIF. HE SAID NO PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE YET SHOWN THESE HIGH CENTER WAVES BECAUSE THEY WERE CONCEALED BY SPRAY.

BUT HE ADDED THAT ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS OF THE RATE AT WHICH THE WAVES DIMINISHED IN SIZE OVER THE LAST TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES OF THEIR COURSE TO BIKINI BEACH SHOWED THAT NEAR THE CENTER THEY MUST HAVE BEEN 60 FEET AND PROBABLY 90.

REVELLE SAID THAT SOMETHING--EITHER BLAST OR WAVES--MOVED THE CARRIER SARATOGA SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS. THE SAME FORCE MOVED THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS. SCIENTISTS SAID THIS DISPLACEMENT PROBABLY WAS DUE TO BLAST. BOTH SHIPS DRAGGED THEIR ANCHORS WITH THEM, AND BOTH MADE THEIR LONG MOVES IN A FEW SECONDS.

REVELLE SAID WAVES NEAR THE CENTER WERE VERY DAMAGING, BUT NOT SO DAMAGING AS THE ATOMIC BLAST. THE DESTROYER HUGHES, SINCE BEACHED, HAD ITS BULKHEAD PUSHED IN BY A WAVE.

THE NAVL OFFICER ESTIMATED THAT THE WAVE WAS 90 FEET HIGH AS FAR AS 1,500 FEET FROM THE CENTER OF THE EXPLOSION. A MEASURING INSTRUMENT RECORDED 10 TO 15 FEET AT A DISTANCE IF 8,100 FEET.

THE EFFECTS OF RADIOACTIVITY ON FISH LIFE MAY NOT BE APPARENT FOR MONTHS. THE BLAST KILLED ONLY ONE PERCENT OF THE FISH IN THE LAGOON, AND SINCE THEN TWO DEAD FISH HAVE BEEN FOUND THAT MIGHT HAVE DIED FROM RAYS.

SCIENTISTS FEEL SURE THERE IS A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE LAGOON BELOW THE POINT WHERE THE BOMB WAS DETONATED. THEY THINK THIS HOLE MAY BE 50 FEET DEEP AND 2,000 FEET WIDE.

THE SOFTNESS OF THE BOTTOM, REVELLE SAID, WAS THE REASON WHY NO COLUMN OF WATER SHOT UP THOUSANDS OF FEET A FEW SECONDS AFTER THE FIRST SPOUT APPEARED. THIS SECOND SPOUT HAD BEEN PREDICTED--BUT NO ONE SAW IT.

PY722PPS

WITH ATOMIC
BY DON WHITEHEAD
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN,MONDAY,JULY 29-(AP)-HEADS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF EVALUATION BOARD AND OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CIVILIAN EVALUATION COMMISSION DISAGREED TODAY ON THE WISDOM AND NECESSITY FOR FURTHER ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENTS.

JUL 31 1946

SEN.HATCH (D-NM), CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE PERSONALLY SAW NO REASON FOR FUTURE ATOMIC TESTS, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEEPWATER BLAST.

DR.KARL T.COMPTON, NOTED PHYSICIST WHO HEADS THE MILITARY'S EVALUATION BOARD, SAID A FEW MINUTES EARLIER THAT HE THOUGHT SUCH "PRACTICE MANEUVERS" WERE INVALUABLE "TO KEEP OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION GOING."

BOTH SAID THAT NEITHER BOARD HAS REACHED ANY CONCLUSION, AS A GROUP, ABOUT GOING FORWARD WITH THE PROPOSED DEEPWATER EXPLOSION.

BOTH GROUPS WILL FORWARD THEIR PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON THURSDAY'S UNDERWATER EXPLOSION TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW, AND THEN START THEIR RETURN TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

THEY DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE REPORTS BEFORE THEIR RELEASE BY THE PRESIDENT AND BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, BUT BOTH HATCH AND COMPTON SAID THERE WOULD BE NO CONCLUSIONS NOR RECOMMENDATIONS. THESE MAY BE EMBODIED IN FINAL REPORTS TO BE MADE SEVERAL WEEKS HENCE, AFTER ALL INFORMATION HAS BEEN GATHERED AND STUDIED, THEY EXPLAINED.

COMPTON TERMED THE TESTS "A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN COOPERATION" BETWEEN THE ARMED FORCES AND SCIENTISTS.

"TO KEEP OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION GOING," HE SAID, "IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS TO HAVE PRACTICE MANEUVERS SUCH AS WE HAVE WITNESSED. I THINK SOME VALUABLE FEATURES CAME OUT OF THE TESTS.

"NEVER BEFORE HAVE THERE BEEN SUCH TEST MANEUVERS WITH SO MANY DIFFERENT GROUPS COOPERATING SO CLOSELY. THE SPIRIT WAS FINE, AND I HOPE THIS SAME SPIRIT WILL PERVADE THE RELATIONS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND SCIENTISTS IN THE FUTURE."

HATCH OBSERVED THAT HE HAD "NEVER SEEN ANYTHING BETTER" THAN THE COOPERATION BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GROUPEIN THE IKINI TESTS

COOPERATION BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GROUPS IN THE BIKINI TESTS.

THE TRUMAN BOARD, HE SAID, WAS NO CERTAIN WHETHER IT SHOULD REACH DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, AND THIS POINT WAS TO BE CLEARED UP IN WASHINGTON.

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COMPTON, REPLYING TO A NEWSMAN'S QUESTION, SAID HIS BOARD HAS GIVEN CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT TO THE QUESTION OF CONDUCTING A DEEPWATER TEST, BUT HAS REACHED NO CONCLUSIONS. HATCH LIKEWISE SAID THE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD HAS REACHED NO DECISION.

HATCH THEN WAS ASKED HOW HE FELT PERSONALLY, AND VOICED HIS OBJECTION TO FURTHER EXPERIMENTS "UNLESS THERE IS A NEED FOR A DEEPWATER TEST, ABOUT WHICH I DO NOT CARE TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT."

THE DECISION WILL BE REACHED IN WASHINGTON LATER. SOME SCIENTISTS CONTEND THAT THE PROPOSED DEEPWATER BLAST WOULD PROVE MORE DAMAGING TO A FLEET THAN THE SHALLOW SUBSURFACE TEST WHICH SANK OR DAMAGED 15 VESSELS.

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC

ABOARD USS MT. MCKINLEY, SUNDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY BUREAU OF SHIPS ADDED THE CRUISERS PENSACOLA AND SALT LAKE CITY TO THE LIST OF TARGET VESSELS DAMAGED BY THURSDAY'S UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB--BUT REMOVED THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK FROM THE WOUNDED LIST.

ADM. EDWARD COCHRANE ALSO PREDICTED THAT THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, LISTING BADLY, "UNQUESTIONABLY WILL BE LOST."

COCHRANE SAID THE NEW YORK WAS NOT DAMAGED AT ALL. INSTEAD OF BEING DOWN AT THE STERN, AS FREQUENTLY AND OFFICIALLY REPORTED, SHE IS UP AT THE BOW, HE SAID, EXPLAINING THAT SOME WEIGHT WAS REMOVED FROM HER STERN BEFORE THE UNDERWATER TEST.

THE ADMIRAL ALSO DECLARED THAT THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA WAS NOT DAMAGED BY THE UNDERWATER BOMB, SO FAR AS WAS KNOWN. THE NEVADA HAD BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF SHIPS APPARENTLY DAMAGED.

THE PENSACOLA AND SALT LAKE CITY, HE SAID, ARE LISTING TO STARBOARD. THE BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HE ADDED, IS ONE FOOT DOWN AT THE STERN.

COCHRANE SUGGESTED THAT ONE OF THE NAVY'S FUTURE MOVES TO MEET ATOMIC WARFARE MIGHT BE TO BUILD MORE LIGHT, FAST SHIPS, RATHER THAN GOING EXTENSIVELY INTO HEAVY CONSTRUCTION.

BIKINI LAGOON WAS STILL SO DANGEROUSLY RADIOACTIVE THAT ONLY FAST-MOVING PATROL BOATS MADE QUICK DASHES TO THE EDGES OF THE INVISIBLE RADIATION "WALLS" THAT HEMMED IN THE TARGETS.

SOME OF THE VESSELS DAMAGED SEEMED IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF SINKING.

AN UNDETERMINED X X X FIFTH GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

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JUL 31 1946

BIG POWERS HIT BY AUSTRALIAN AT PEACE PARLEY

Dr. Evatt Demands Small Nations Have Voice in Program.

DRAW UP RULES

Byrnes to Personally Represent U. S. on Important Committee.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

PARIS, July 29 — (AP) The European peace conference was jolted before it was an hour-old today with an attack against major power domination and a demand that the smaller allied nations have a stronger voice in the final formulation of world peace.

The applause for Premier Georges Bidault of France, who opened the historic conference at 4:14 p. m. (French time) with a plea for a world of reason and peace, had scarcely died in the red plush chamber of ancient Luxembourg palace when Australia's fiery minister of external affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, was on his feet and hammering his fist on behalf of the small nations.

NIGHT

Outburst at Start

"The 17 invited governments have just as much right to participate in the final making of the peace as the Big Four themselves", Evatt shouted, banging his first on the table. "I don't want there to be any mistake about that".

Evatt's outburst came during a discussion on formation of the rules committee. The committee will decide how the conference is to be conducted and what vote will be necessary to make recommendations to the Big Four on the treaties to be offered Germany's former satellites—Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland.

It was clear that Evatt, who has championed the cause of the smaller nations since the San Francisco United Nations conference, was referring to the possibility that the rules committee, consisting of the leading delegates of all 21 nations, might decide that a two-thirds majority would be necessary to make a recommendation to the Big Four.

Under such a rule, six negative votes could block action by the conference. Russia and states friendly to her would be able to keep a controlling hand on the conference.

Byrnes to Represent U. S.

Obviously considering the crucial importance of the rules committee, U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will represent the United States personally on the body when it meets tomorrow morning, an American source said tonight. He added that Byrnes does not consider himself bound by the proposed rules of procedure drawn up by the four-power foreign ministers council.

The failure of Versailles seemed to hover over the conference as the 1,500 delegates gathered in the old rambling palace of Luxembourg, only a scant 15 miles from the gaudy palace where nations signed the peace which brought Mussolini, Hitler and war in its wake.

It seemed implicit in the extreme lack of interest which Parisians showed toward the meeting — a meeting convened to start a war-worn world back toward a peace-time footing.

Bidault himself appeared to sense it when he referred to Versailles in his opening address and pointed out that France was host to the victorious nations of two fearful wars in less than 30 years.

Pointing out that the conferences after the first World war did not prevent the outbreak of a still deadlier conflict less than 25 years later, Bidault said:

Reviews Peace Parley

"It is too easy to judge the men or the policies responsible for these solutions—the judgment belongs to history".

"But let me say," Bidault added, "that whatever were the mistakes and weaknesses, the profound cause of the failure was that two great powers who had taken a decided part in the conquest of arms remained on the sidelines during the solution of the peace."

Obviously referring to the United States and the Soviet Union, Bidault said that situation no longer existed and that all democratic nations now were taking a hand in the peace.

Bidault was elected provisional chairman of the conference on a motion by Byrnes, and Jacques Foughes Du Parc of the French foreign office protocol service was named temporary secretary general.

Meanwhile, an American source disclosed that Byrnes will be the first speaker tomorrow at the first session of the rules committee, where he will demand that all deliberations of the conference and its commissions be "wide open" to the press, and that the widest publicity be encouraged.

American sources said the secretary planned to ask that sessions of the rules committee also be opened to the press. Since only a simple majority is required for approval in committee, his view probably will prevail.

One controversy was settled before the conference opened. The deputy foreign ministers, meeting this morning, decided to release the texts of the proposed treaties with the Balkan states, Italy and Finland. The texts had been withheld because of British and Russian objections despite Byrnes' request they be released. Texts will be made available for publication midnight (6 p. m. EST) tomorrow.

Byrnes Writes Speech

Byrnes, meanwhile, began writing the speech he will make at the opening of tomorrow afternoon's session in response to Bidault's welcoming address.

Any other member of the conference who wishes may also speak at tomorrow's session. Registry lists were opened immediately after today's session adjourned. Speakers will appear in the order in which they register.

It was too early tonight to say just what turn the conference might take. Machinery will not go into motion until the credentials and rules committee conclude their deliberations. But with all delegations invited to speak their minds and with some of them being of a strong mind on extremely controversial subjects surprises were to be expected.

In welcoming the delegates to the conference, Bidault urged them to abolish the "plague of war". He declared that "long suffering peoples of the world today look to you", and he voiced the wish that "if we cannot get complete peace solutions, I hope that at least we will get reasonable ones".

He did not mention by name the great disputes and clashes of interests involved in making peace with the nations along the Danube river, and with the nations vitally interested in Trieste and the Italian colonies in Africa, but he acknowledged they were "immense."

Bidault said the United States, Britain, Russia and France had "searched with patience and even with passion for solutions that could be reached in common accord to constitute a basis of durable settlements". He said the French government was confident the conference would succeed in its task.

Tells of Suffering

"The long suffering of the world, the patient waiting of people, the anxiety of the weak, the immense hope of plain men of good heart is turned today toward us to ask us to set aside forever the evil omens of unhappiness forecast so often by prophets and find in mutual understanding, at the service of justice and liberty, the world delivered from the plague which becomes worse as time passes—I mean war", Bidault said.

"We have all suffered in trying to banish it. It is now time to begin to succeed. Gentlemen, I declare the peace conference open".

Just before the conference opened, the deputy foreign ministers referred to the rules committee the question of working out a formula to permit hearing claims of uninvited countries for admission to the parley.

The deputies took note of applications from Albania, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg and Mexico for seats.

The envoys of defeated Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Finland were handed copies this morning of the drafts of peace treaties affecting them—treaties that will directly affect the lives of more than 80,000,000 peoples in Europe and indirectly shape the future of everyone on earth.

Meanwhile, Hungary, the gateway to the Balkans, appeared to be shaping as the principal battering point for America's efforts to secure an open door economic, if not a political, policy in Eastern Europe.

Freedom of navigation on the Danube was agreed upon by Britain, France and the United States as one of the conditions of the peace treaty with Hungary, it was learned, but the draft treaty contains a strong protest by Russia that the Danube question should be considered in the peace treaty at all.

The Russian position was stated in a reservation clause, apparently similar to one contained in draft treaties for Bulgaria and Romania.

JUL 31 1946

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Peace Conference Holds First Session in Paris

Bidault Calls on Delegates to Abolish War —Is Made Chairman Pro Tem. on Byrnes's Motion.

Paris, July 29 (A. P.).—The twenty-one-nation peace conference convened in the Luxembourg Palace today, more than a year after the end of the second world war in Europe, and President Bidault called upon the 1,500 delegates to abolish "the plague of war."

"The long-suffering peoples of the world today look to you," he declared in his address of welcome. "If we cannot get complete peace solutions, I hope that at least we will get reasonable ones."

Referring, apparently, to the United States and Russia, Bidault said that whatever blame could be attached to Europe's failure to keep the peace after the first world war, a "fundamental cause of that failure was that the two great Powers who had taken a decided part in the conquest of arms remained on the sidelines during the solution of peace." Concluding his slowly uttered ten-minute speech, he said simply: "The hopes of plain men are turned toward us today."

Bidault was then elected provisional chairman of the conference on the motion of Secretary of State Byrnes.

The conference convened in an atmosphere of dissension almost a quarter of an hour late, and the opening session lasted little more than an hour. Its purpose is to take up the task of writing treaties with Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

Even before their formal meeting the delegates were confronted by an American disclosure that Byrnes would urge that all negotiations be wide open to the press of the world. He favors a "goldfish bowl" policy, and if his proposal is turned down, an American informant said, Byrnes will propose that representatives of the various conference commissions be appointed to keep newspaper reporters informed of what goes on at closed meetings.

Bidault's address was carried to a pres. gallery jammed for the historic occasion and throughout the rambling plush building as he summoned the delegates to fashion a peace for the five nations which the Big Four Foreign Ministers—those of the United States, Britain, Russia and France—can approve.

Without referring directly to Byrnes's plea for open proceedings, Bidault remarked. "The French Government, on its part, has always maintained and ever will maintain that a free discussion is essential, one which allows all opinions to be heard. It is convinced that a fundamental rule of democracy is that a decision has no value unless it is previously debated in broad daylight by the representatives of all concerned."

Evatt Shouts Opposition.

Within a short time after the opening, another bit of dissension appeared when Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia hammered on the table and shouted his opposition to any Big Four domination of the conference.

Discussing the formation of a Rules Committee, Evatt declared: "The seventeen invited governments have just as much right to participate in the final making of the peace as the Big Four themselves. I don't want any mistake about that."

He argued that the Rules Committee would determine the whole orangization of the conference and decide by what majority the conference could vote recommendations on treaties. Apparently hitting at Russian maneuvers at previous conferences for a rule for a two-thirds majority—which at the present conference would give six East European States a strategic advantage—Evatt forcefully declared that he wanted "no special majorities" in the conference.

The conference proceeded to appoint a rules committee of one member from each national delegation, but in deference to Evatt it was agreed that the committee meetings would be held when the General Conference was not in session.

Agree on Treaty Drafts.

An American informant said earlier that the deputy foreign ministers of the four principal Powers—Britain, the United States, France and Russia—agreed earlier today to make public tomorrow the complete texts of the treaties prepared by the Foreign Ministers Council for the five defeated Powers, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. The drafts will be released for publication tomorrow at 7 P. M., New York time, and will be accompanied by statements from each of the four Foreign Ministers giving their attitudes on the disagreements that still exist.

Most of the terms of the treaties already have become known unofficially. The release of the full texts simultaneously in Parfis, London, Washington and Moscow had been advocated for several days by the United States and France, but the British and Russians had differed on how much of them ought to be made public at present.

It was known, however, that the proposed treaties would change the map of Europe, list the reparations which the five defeated nations must pay, and outlaw militarism.

The envoys of Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Finland were handed copies of the peace treaties affecting them this morning, and at about the same time the deputy foreign ministers referred to the rules and procedure committees the question of working out a formula to permit the hearing of claims of uninvited countries for admission to the conference. Among these countries are Albania, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg and Mexico.

Byrnes Meets Attlee.

Secretary of State Byrnes, who arrived here yesterday, conferred with Prime Minister Attlee in an effort to break the publication deadlock. They also discussed various aspects of the Palestine problem. Attlee is here in place of Foreign Secretary Bevin, who is ill.

Byrnes disclosed that he would urge the delegates to allow former enemy States as well as all other interested nations to present their cases to the conference. He said that he felt bound by the Foreign Ministers' decision in Moscow last December to limit the peace talks to the Allied belligerent nations, but that he was convinced no country should be refused a hearing.

Byrnes said that he would stand firm on all agreements he made with his colleagues at the recent meetings of the Ministers in Paris, but that he reserved the right of complete freedom of action on questions on which no agreement was arrived at. The conference is not scheduled to consider the future of Germany or Japan, or to take up such matters as atomic energy, but an American informant said that although the Big Four were committed to confining the discussion to the five peace treaties the seventeen other nations could bring up additional subjects if they chose.

Freedom of Danube at Issue.

The question of freedom of navigation on the Danube was shaping up as one of the major issues of the conference, with the Western Powers favoring such freedom over the protest of Russia. Likewise, Hungary, gateway to the Balkans, appeared to be looming as the principal battering point for American efforts to obtain an open door economic policy in Russian-dominated Eastern Europe.

It was learned that the draft of the Hungarian treaty contains a strong protest by Russia against consideration of the question of navigation on the Danube. An informed person said that the protest was contained in a reservation clause, and that similar clauses apparently were included in treaty drafts with Bulgaria and Roumania.

The Hungarian treaty stipulates that the nation can have an army of no more than 65,000 men, it was learned, and that her air force may consist of only ninety planes and 5,000 personnel. The treaty draft calls for payment of $300,000,000 in reparations to Russia, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia, but the United States added a reservation retaining the right to reopen the reparations question if warranted by Hungary's economic situation.

JUL 31 1946

Hungarians Expecting 'Our Funeral' In Treaty

Paris, July 29 (AP)—An unofficial delegation representing Hungary in Paris Peace Conference circles waited unhappily today for the bad news it felt sure was contained in the proposed peace-treaty draft for that country.

"We're here to attend our own funeral," one member of the delegation said, "and it isn't a good feeling."

The group, headed by Laszlo Farago, economics expert, has not been given a copy of the proposed Hungarian treaty, but members have a pretty good idea of what will be demanded of them—and how the western powers are split with Russia over free navigation on the Danube.

Argue Unofficially

The delegation is composed mainly of newsmen and information officials, prepared to argue unofficially outside the Council halls until Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyosi and his aides are summoned from Budapest to attend the Council sessions and hear the bad news officially.

It was Russia's announced attitude on Czechoslovakia's treatment of Hungarian nationals in Slovakia which was proving most galling to members of the group.

Russia has upheld Czechoslovakia in her announced desire to deport almost 1,000,000 Hungarians. Hungary has protested against any such deportation.

Lunches Inexpensive At Luxembourg Palace

Restaurant Serves 37½ Cent and $1 Meals at Parley

PARIS, July 29 (AP).—Frenchmen accustomed to astronomical black-market prices for unrationed meat meals were taken aback by newspaper accounts of a cut-rate 37½ cent (45-franc) meal and a $1 (125-franc) meal available for lunch today in the Luxembourg Palace restaurant.

The dollar meal consisted of tuna fish and potato salad, roast leg of mutton, string beans, green salad, fruits and a glass of wine.

The cheaper lunch was of potato salad, shoulder of lamb, string beans, fruits and a bottle of beer.

Available to all with access to the peace conference building, the lunches would cost about six times as much in a reasonable black-market restaurant outside.

JUL 31 1946

Ehrenburg at Conference

PARIS, July 29 (AP).—Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet Union's foremost newspaper correspondent, was a spectator today at the opening of the peace conference—but he is not "covering" it. He said he is gathering material for a book.

Bevin Much Better; May Go to Paris

Improvement Offsets Talk He Might Resign

LONDON, July 29 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, confined to his bed by illness, was reported "very much better" today. A possibility arose that he might be able soon to attend the peace conference in Paris, offsetting speculation that he might resign because of his health.

The Foreign Office said it did not know when the sixty-five-year-old Minister would be able to resume his duties, but his wife said he might be able to go to Paris by the end of this week. Prime Minister Atlee heads the British delegation in Paris in Bevin's absence.

Nmerous rumors that Bevin was tired out by the rigors of successive Foreign Ministers' conferences brought speculation of a possible revision of Attlee's cabinet.

It was said that the Prime Minister might, in an unprecedented move, push the War, Navy and Air secretaries out of the Cabinet and bring in other Ministers who would concentrate on the problems of the peace in a small, well-knit council. If such a move were made, it was believed that J. B. Hynd, who is responsible for the administration of the British zones in Germany and Austria, and John Strachey, Minister of Food, would be taken into the Prime Minister's higher council.

It appeared widely accepted here that in the event Vevin stepped down he would be succeeded by Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton.

Compassion In Judging Palestine

London, July 29 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury said tonight the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem last week "was not done by the Jews, but by some Jews." He appealed for compassion in judging the incident.

Addressing a rally of delegates to the International Conference of Christians and Jews opening here tomorrow, the Archbishop said it "is perhaps good for us that we should meet with that deed fresh in our minds."

"It enables us to see more clearly by what principles that fact must be judged and to rebuke passions which have been aroused by that deed."

"Not Of Jews As Such"

"It was a deed not of Jews as such," he said, "but of political fanatics. Political fanaticism, and the cruel deeds that go with it, are, alas, not confined to the Jews."

Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the World Zionist Organization, spoke off the record for 40 minutes tonight to members of Parliament of all parties who met to discuss the Palestine situation.

It was decided that Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister, would be chief Government speaker in the debate on Palestine in the House of Commons Wednesday and Thursday, due to the absence of Prime Minister Attlee at the Paris peace conference and the illness of Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

Partition Belittled

Paris, July 29 (AP)—David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, said today the British-American cabinet committee plan for partitioning Palestine was "hardly worth discussing," and indicated his organization would reject it.

"I should think it will be rejected," Ben Gurion said of the plan. "They expected us to reject it. An official statement will be given when we have finished."

A conference of Jewish Agency officials is scheduled to begin here Thursday.

Ben Gurion declined to say whether the Jewish Agency would offer another plan or counterproposals.

House of Commons Told Of British Approval

LONDON, July 29 — (AP) Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker formally announced in the House of Commons tonight Britain's acceptance "in principle" of a United States offer to merge the British and American occupation zones in Germany and added that France "had not agreed to come in."

Noel-Baker declared:

"This step is directed against nobody. The adoption of this measure x x x ought to make it easier to secure the reintegration of Germany into one whole."

J. B. Hynd, chief British administrative official in Germany as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, said later the American merger terms which Britain accepted "will be conveyed to the French and the Russians because we are not departing from the quadripartite government of Germany and there is no intention on our part to establish an iron curtain down the middle of Europe so long as there is a chance of avoiding it."

Aid To Intellectuals Abroad Advocated

London, July 29 (AP)—Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of New York's Barnard College, called today on educated women to use all their "political and ethical wisdom" to help restore the intellectuals of defeated countries to the family of nations.

She was one of several delegates who addressed the opening session of the first postwar council meeting of the International Federation of University Women.

A round-table discussion last night paved the way for today's business session.

Dr. Lise Meitner, German scientist, is scheduled to speak tomorrow on atomic discoveries.

Mrs. Esther Ankin Brunauer, of San Francisco and Washington, D.C., American delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, last night said national federations should appeal to the youth of the various countries to strivt for positions in various international political organizations.

U.N. Council Seen 'Laughing Stock'

London, July 29 (AP)—Lord Cranborne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, said today the Security Council of the United Nations had made itself "a laughing stock" by the way it handled accusations against the Franco regime in Spain.

The opposition leader said Russian policy and Russian relations with the rest of the world made up "one dominant problem facing the world."

"We all want to co-operate with Russia within the framework of the world organization but until now, there does not seem to be any basis for settlement of outstanding problems," Lord Cranborne said in the upper house.

Intervention "Not Justified"

He argued that, although "nobody approves of Franco or likes his form of government," such dislike "does not justify intervention by the United Nations."

"The Security Council has become something in the nature of a laughing stock over this question and nobody has benefited more than General Franco," Lord Cranborne said.

JUL 31 1946

Germans Get More U. S. Food

BERLIN, July 29 (AP).—The American Military Government announced today that food imports from the United States to feed Germany mounted to an average of 7,200 tons daily—a gain of 800 tons—for the period of the last two weeks.

DRAGNET OUT FOR BORMANN

Hitler's Missing Deputy Reported Seen In Munich

Nuernberg, July 29 (AP)—A report that Martin Bormann is alive sent American intelligence officers today on an exhaustive house-to-house search in Munich for the missing deputy of Adolf Hitler.

The elusive Bormann, who has been tried *in absentia* here with 21 other top Nazis for Germany's war crimes, was reported to have been seen only a week ago riding through the streets of Munich in a car, intelligence officers reported.

A disgruntled chauffeur whom Bormann fired in an argument over stolen garden vegetables provided United States counterintelligence agents with the tip that started the new dragnet for the Nazi party chieftain.

"The Man I Saw Was Bormann"

A United States Army source said the chauffeur, Jakob Glas, long-time resident of Munich and Bormann's personal driver for years until the final year of the Hitler regime, informed American intelligence officers that he was "absolutely certain" the man he saw riding in an automobile in a Munich main street a few days ago was the missing Nazi leader.

Glas said he was dismissed after Bormann accused him of stealing vegetables from the Deputy Führer's private garden.

"I know Bormann, and the man I saw was Bormann," Glas insisted during questioning by agents who brought him to Nuernberg. Glas has been released under partial surveillance.

The chauffeur said there were others in the car with Bormann, but he was unable to identify them. Bormann, he said, was dressed in ordinary, rather shabby civilian clothing.

Seen In Berlin May 1, 1945

The last time Bormann was seen, so far as intelligence officers have been able to establish up to now, was in the bomb-torn streets of Berlin about 3 A.M., May 1, 1945. He was in the uniform of an SS officer, striding alongside a German tank with Hitler's chauffeur, Hans Erich Kempka.

Kempka disclosed this shortly after he was picked up, and later he testified at the Nuernberg trials that he saw the tank hit by a bazooka shell and thought Bormann was killed.

Ever since the day the Nazi regime crashed with the suicide of Hitler, there have been reports from all parts of Germany that Bormann was alive. He has been reported in many places, and each time intelligence agents investigated the reports, only to find there was no trace of the missing Bormann.

Linked With Atrocities

Since there was no evidence Bormann was dead, he was tried *in absentia* along with Goering and twenty other top-ranking Nazi leaders. During the trials, many in the group put the blame for atrocity orders on Hitler first, but they always included Bormann as either the originator or executor of the orders from the Nazi party chancellory.

Bormann's attorney, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, said all his inquiries has failed to establish that the Deputy Führer was alive.

Nevertheless, rumors continued to crop up that Bormann had managed finally to elude the Russians and had returned to Bavaria and to his old-time haunts.

Germans here who knew Bormann's habits said if he turned up anywhere, it would most likely be Munich. The mountains south of Munich are a virtual colony for the wives and families of the one-time Nazi leaders.

An army source said the chauffeur, Jakob Glas, long-time resident of Munich, informed intelligence chiefs that he was "absolutely certain" the man he saw riding in an automobile in a main street of Munich a few days ago was the missing and long-sought Bormann.

Glas was Bormann's driver for years until the final year of the Hitler regime. Then, he said, he was dismissed after Bormann accused him of stealing vegetables from the deputy Führer's private garden.

Nazi Guilt Proven, Russian Asserts

Nuernberg, July 29 (AP)—The Soviet prosecutor, Lieut. Gen. Roman Rudenko, told the international military tribunal today that nine months of trial has proved fully the guilt of 22 top Nazi defendants who, from the moment they seized power in Germany, "started the realization of their aims and utilized this power for preparation of aggressive war."

Rudenko began the prosecution's final summation after the French prosecutor, Charles Dubost, had demanded the death penalty a second time for Hermann Goering and his 21 codefendants by telling the court "you must hit hard, without pity."

Speaks Rather Rapidly

Speaking rather rapidly from a prepared text, the Soviet prosecutor declared that "for every murder, for every drop of innocent blood shed by Hitler's henchmen, the defendants are responsible; for between them and the direct perpetrators of the crimes of murder and torture there is a difference only in rank and scope of action."

Rudenko took up each defendant individually, scoring each one's part in Hitler's scheme to win world domination in a program of extermination.

He declared that Goering "participated actively in all the crimes of the Fascist gang, and for all his deeds he must be duly punished."

Tireless In Efforts

The Reichsmarshal was described as being tireless in his efforts to annihilate everybody and everything which hampered consolidation of the Fascist conspiracy.

Rudenko said that Martin Bormann, for whom a renewed search has been started by reports that he was seen in Munich last week, took an active part in realizing the aggressive plans of the Hitler government, headed the Volkssturm and "werewolves" organizations, and took a direct part in plundering the occupied countries.

Dubost, in presenting the French summation said the defendants seized the German state and turned it into a gangster state, putting at the service of their criminal plans all the executive might of the state.

Death For All 21 Nazis Urged

Nuernberg, Germany, July 29 (AP)—French Prosecutor Charles Dubost demanded today the death penalty for all the 21 ranking Germans in the dock of the war crimes tribunal.

"You must hit hard without pity," Dubost said in presenting the French prosecution summation, "that the verdict be just, that is sufficient. To be sure, there are shades in their guilt. But does it follow that the penalties must be varied if even the least guilty, as we think, deserves the death penalty?"

Russia Yet To Be Heard

Justice Robert H. Jackson and Sir Hartley Shawcross previously had summed up for the United States and Great Britain. Russia still is to be heard.

Dubost said the defendants seized the German state and converted it into a gangster nation, putting at the service of their criminal plans all the executive might of the state.

Hits "Cowardice" Defense

Speaking briefly as an introduction to Dubost, Aguste Champetier de Ribes scored the main defense plea that Hitler was supremely powerful and that the defendants were unable to act against or refuse to obey his slightest wish.

"What a poor defense," de Ribes said, "Hitler could doubtless govern their bodies but not their minds; by disobeying, they would have perhaps lost their lives but they would have at least saved their honor. Cowardice has never been an excuse nor even an extenuating circumstance."

JUL 31 1946

Nuernberg Won't Pay $4.09 for Ley's Burial

NUERNBERG July 29 (AP).—The City of Nuernberg served notice today it is unwilling to bear the $4.09 cost of the funeral of Robert Ley, Nazi labor boss, who hanged himself in jail before the war-crimes trial started last November.

The city's welfare committee wrote to the international military tribunal that the bill is still unpaid and that the committee expects the court to pay it. The committee took the attitude that Ley was the responsibility of the war-crimes tribunal.

'Commandments' For Ex-Nazis

Munich, July 29 (AP)—Many thousands of former Nazi party members today are shouldering pickax and shovel to help clear away rubble in Germany's bomb-torn cities.

Disgruntled over the moodiness of his fellow-shovelers and disappointed with the sloppiness, one former Nazi decided to cheer up work squads by composing "ten commandments for rubble removers."

Work With Saluting Hand

He posted them on telegraph poles and trees in the Munich suburb of Milbertshofen. They included:

"Do not forget that the Hitler salute has been buried, thus you can work with both hands."

"Do not forget that during the past twelve years you have been taught to denounce people. Thou shalt throw this black mark overboard."

"If there is an inspection of the site it is no longer desired that you turn around and stand at attention."

Take A Big Rock

"Should a non-party member watch you at work who was known to have been a good Nazi, take a big rock and throw him (the rock) onto the wheelbarrow. The spectator undoubtedly has a clean slate."

"After work take a bath if you have the fuel to heat the water. Gas chambers and other showers are not available."

The newspaper *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* reported that the idea already showed results in that workers no longer idled and had discarded that sad look.

1946

TWO OFFICERS DEFEND KILIAN

Testify They Saw No Cruelty At Lichfield Guardhouse

D. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 29 (AP)—Two officers who served under Col. James A. Kilian, at Lichfield, England, testified today that they observed no cruelty to American soldiers in the guardhouse there, and that they had no knowledge of any rough policy allegedly imposed by Kilian.

The first witnesses to testify in the defense of the Highland Park (Ill.) colonel, they were called after defense counsel charged that the prosecution held an alleged fatal injury to a GI prisoner over the head of other defendants in order to elicit "untrue testimony" about Kilian, and that the entire prosecution case was "maliciously fabricated."

NIGHT

Charges Made As Defense Opens

Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla., made the charge in a statement opening Kilian's defense against charges that he aided, authorized and permitted cruel and unusual punishment of prisoners while commander of the 10th Reinforcement Depot, at Lichfield.

The two officers appearing in behalf of Kilian were Major Walter H. Holdridge, of Scarsdale, N.Y., and Capt. Rudolph E. Warnecke, whose address was not disclosed.

Holdridge, a former Lichfield classification officer, said Kilian "had the general reputation of being very strict and of insisting that things be done correctly, but if they were correct, then he was very good to people under him."

Former Battalion Surgeon

Warnecke, former battalion surgeon at the camp, said "Kilian did require discipline," but added, "I don't personally think his discipline exceeded regulations."

Ford, making his charges against the prosecution, said that trial witnesses were interrogated about the death of a Negro soldier soon after his release from the Lichfield guardhouse, before the trial was transferred to London.

After that, Ford said, several accused witnesses changed their testimony "on advice of defense counsel to admit mistreatment which they had previously denied."

Subsequently, Kilian was added to the list of accused in the Lichfield trials, in which nine enlisted guards have been convicted of beating prisoners and two officers were found guilty of permitting the beatings.

Without clarifying the charge, Ford said the alleged death of the Negro "has been held over the heads of the accused guards" and three accused officers, first to "elicit untrue testimony" against Kilian in the original Lichfield trials and later to "enforce" such testimony in Kilian trial.

Denying categorically that Kilian ever instituted any "be rough" policy at Lichfield, Ford charged the prosecution's entire case against Kilian was "maliciously fabricated" out of "perjured and self-serving" testimony obtained illegally in the opening London trial.

Names Officers Accused

The officers Ford accused of giving "false" and "self-serving" testimony against Kilian were Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, and Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio.

Cubage, who was fined $250 on conviction of authorizing the beating of prisoners, testified earlier that Kilian once ordered him to "work over" a prisoner, admonishing, "Just don't break too many bones."

Robertson, being tried in an adjoining courtroom on similar charges, testified that Kilian told him to "be as rough as you like" on prisoners.

Tuberculosis Rise in Germany

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 29 (AP).—A 120 per cent increase in tuberculosis cases in the American occupation zone in the last five months was reported today by Lieutenant Colonel James R. Pappas, public health officer for the military government. The rate for new cases rose from 17 to 37 per 10,000 population.

LaGuardia Arrives In Vienna To See Clark

Vienna, July 29 (AP)—F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director, arrived today from Belgrade, where he discussed "all UNRRA questions" with Premier Marshal Tito.

"We are in complete agreement on everything," LaGuardia said. He added he had found UNRRA conditions in Yugoslavia satisfactory.

International Court Ready

The Hague, Holland, July 29 (AP). The International Court announced today it was ready to settle any dispute which nations might submit. The court said it had agreed on rules of procedure.

Success in Paris Talks Predicted by 'Pravda'

Ministers' Work Eases Task of Conference, Paper Says

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP).—"Pravda," in a dispatch from its special correspondent in Paris, said today that the twenty-one nations at the peace conference "have every possibility" of success in their work.

The correspondent said the peace makers doubtless will run into difficulties, but that the work completed by the Council of Foreign Ministers will make the peace conference task much easier.

"It cannot fail to be evident that the decisions already reached by the four great powers and recommended by the Council of Foreign Ministers are in the interests of all the United Nations, large and small," the dispatch said.

JUL 31 1946

Continue Sifting Rubble

British soldiers continued the monumental task of sifting the rubble of the King David Hotel after blasting away part of the wrecked building in order to remove parts of the structure weakened when the east wing was dynamited by terrorists last week.

The blasting operation carried out by the soldiers was reported to have wrecked another tier of offices to which the secretariat of the Palestine Government moved after last week's bombing.

The operation scattered debris through another large section of the six-story hotel building, and a British officer said the blasting did more damage to the Y.M.C.A. building, directly across the street, than was done to it by the bombing. A number of windows in the Y.M.C.A. were smashed and some walls were damaged.

A military order was issued tonight revising the 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew by excluding one small Jewish-Arab residential section.

Raiders Find Grenade

Palestine police announced tonight they had raided a Tel Aviv workshop and found a crudely constructed hand grenade, several detonator caps and a large quantity of machinery.

"It is suspected," the announcement said, "the premises were intended for large-scale manufacture of bombs."

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem it was learned from reliable sources that 30 Jewish merchants made an unsuccessful protest against official orders to evacuate their business premises in the vicinity of the District Commissioner's office, the central police department and the post office.

even some form of partition, which will give them a measure of control over their own affairs and permit immigration."

Accept "Half A Loaf"

One Jewish leader asserted that he thought a majority of the Jewish community would reconcile themselves if necessary to "half a loaf" if no other solution appeared possible.

[London dispatches quoted Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and head of the Jewish Agency, as criticizing the plan on the ground that it had all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of a similar British plan advanced in 1936 and rejected by both Jews and Arabs.

[A. Abrahamson, an officer of the "New Zionist Organization," issued a statement in London calling for establishment of a provisional Jewish government in Palestine and demanding dissolution of the Jewish Agency on the ground it was obstructing Jewish national aims.

[In Alexandria, Abdul Rhaman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, declared the Arabs would not permit partitioning of Palestine.]

Fraternization Banned

It was reported unofficially, meanwhile, that Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in Palestine, had issued orders forbidding British soldiers to fraternize with Palestine Jews on the gorund that the Jewish community "cannot be absolved of responsibility for a long series of outrages" culminating in the recent King David Hotel bombing.

Issuance of the order was reported as 30 Jewish storekeepers in Jaffa street, one of Jersusalem's main thoroughfares, remained in their shops in defiance of a Government security measure aimed at confiscating the premises.

Taree Palestine members of the Jewish agency executive committee left for Paris today to participate in a Jewish agency meeting there. Three other members are still held at the Latrun detention camp.

30.24-4439

About 1,200 of the refugees were said to be men, approximately 1,000 women and the rest children.

Red Flares Sighted

The ship's approach became known when red flares were sighted off Tel Aviv about 2 A.M. today.

Police and military forces were rushed immediately to the beach north and south of town to prevent any attempt at illegal landing.

At the same time, British aircraft and destroyers sped to the ship, intercepting it and escorting it to Haifa.

It was learned that the name given the ship by the refugees was Haganah, name of a Jewish underground organization.

Calcutta Strike On, Troops Alerted

Calcutta, July 29 (AP)—British troops were alerted to stand by for possible riots today as a one-day caled in sympahty protest strike). caled in sympathy with the postal telegraph walkout, completely paryzed this city of 4,500,000.

Tension mounted as armed civilian police patrolled the city in radio-equipped trucks. Workers paraded through the streets shouting "open the Treasury!"

There were no immediate reports of violence.

Huge Rally Slated

A huge mass meeting was scheduled to be held in the center of Calcutta. Conservative estimates placed the numbers of persons participating in the strike at 300,000, representing 250 unions.

All transportation—trolleys, taxis and rickshaws—was at a standstill. Newspapers suspended publication. Mercantile firms, banks, offices and factories shut down. Steel grills were locked in front of most shops, especially in the European section which suffered the brunt of attacks in riots last February.

Europeans Shed Neckties

Europeans who ventured on the streets wore no neckties. In the past, mobs frequently have ripped ties from Europeans during riots.

District Congress party committees posted volunteers to help prevent trouble, and also sent civilian patrol squads through the streets in automobiles flying the Congress flag.

Falkenhorst on Trial, Denies Norway Crimes

Accused of Ordering Allied Commandos' Execution

BRUNSWICK, Germany, July 29 (AP).—General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, former German commander in Norway, went on trial for his life today, and pleaded not guilty to charges of ordering execution of captured Allied Commandos and responsibility for the death of forty British and six Norwegian prisoners of war.

Nine charges were listed against him in an indictment which made no reference to the actual invasion of Norway in April, 1940. The short, stocky, uniformed defendant made his plea in a calm, firm voice.

Colonel R. C. Halse, British prosecuting officer, told the military court of five judges—four Britons and a Norwegian that Adolf Hitler had ordered the extermination of all Commandos, and that Falkenhorst had issued an order through his chief of staff that even if any captured Commando were spared temporarily for questioning, "he shall not survive his comrades more than forty-eight hours."

Italian Protest Strike Over Treaty Ordered

Rome, July 29 (AP)—The Italian Chamber of Labor ordered a one-hour country-wide strike of protest today as newspapers printed the first reports of the Italian peace treaty draft prepared by the Foreign Ministers Council for the Paris peace conference.

On the other hand 6,000 pro-Yugoslav inhabitants of Gorizia paraded there in protest against the Foreign Ministers' decision to include that city in Italian territory. The demonstration was authorized by Allied military officials and was orderly.

"Like Plucked Eagles"

Italia Nuova's headline in Rome said "Italy will leave Luxembourg," the Paris palace where the peace conference meets, "with mutilated territory and offended rights."

Expresso said "the Italian people protest an unjust peace."

Lunedi, alone of Rome's Monday morning papers, reminded Italians that they had a share of responsibility for the war and warned that "too many are screaming like plucked eagles."

The paper advised against any "comedy" of refusing to sign the peace treaty, as has been threatened by some Italian statesmen, and suggested that the government restrict itself to a "dignified pro-

Arabs Tighten Boycott Plan

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, July 29 (AP)—Palestine's Arabs today launched an intensive program of non-co-operation with the Jews as a weapon against Zionism.

The program entails further tightening of the Arab boycott against Jews, which already has been extended to "severe sanctions." It also means refusal of Arabs to work with Jews on any governmental boards and entails the resignation of Arabs from associations having both Arab and Jewish membership.

At the same time, it was reliably reported, the British began "high level talks" concerning publication of a letter of Major General Sir Evelyn Barker ordering British officers to discontinue association with Jews. No details were available concerning the talks, except for a hint from an officer that an inquiry may be made into the method in which the letter, reported to have been labeled "restricted," came into the hands of correspondents.

NIGHT

Many Jews Held Ready To Okay Partitioning

Jerusalem, July 29 (AP)—Belief that many members of the Jewish community would approve a British-American proposal for partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish provinces under a federal government was expressed by some Jewish quarters over the week end.

While there still was no official Jewish reaction to the proposal, put forward by a British-American cabinet committee in London, an unofficial source close to the political situation predicted that many Jews would welcome "any solution,

Ship With 2,500 Jews Intercepted

Jerusalem, July 29 (AP)—A ship reportedly bearing more than 2,500 illegal Jewish immigrants from Europe to Palestine was intercepted today in the eastern Mediterranean by a British naval patrol craft and escorted to Haifa.

The immigrants were not expected to disembark today.

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch received in London from Haifa said a radio distress call had been received from a ship carrying 2,700 illegal immigrants, and that the ship had asked for an escort to Haifa.]

JUL 31 1946

British Army To Quit Cairo For Suez Zone

Alexandria, Egypt, July 29 (AP)—The commander-in-chief in the Middle East announced today the evacuation of headquarters of British troops in Egypt from Cairo to the Suez Canal Zone before the end of September as "the first stage of their withdrawal from Egypt."

General headquarters in the Middle East will make a similar move by the end of this year, the announcement said.

Moslems Hit British Plan For Indian Independence

BOMBAY, July 29—(AP) The Moslem League Council of Action today withdrew its acceptance of British cabinet mission proposals for Indian independence and declared that Moslems had exhausted "all avenues for peaceful settlement" of their demands for safeguards in the writing of an Indian constitution.

In bitterly phrased instructions, the policy-forming body told the league's working committee to develop a program of "direct action" to achieve an independent Moslem state (Pakistan).

Stormy Session

Two resolutions, surprising in their bluntness, were passed by the council during a stormy session in which the proceedings repeatedly were interrupted by shouts of "sindabad!" (revolution!).

The first resolution accused the rival all India Congress party and Britain of collaborating in a breach of faith. The second, withdrawing acceptance of the cabinet mission proposals, renewed demands for the separate state and called o Moslems to surrender any title they received from the British. parade of Moslem dignitarie promptly complied by renouncin their titles.

The cabinet mission proposal calling for creation of a federate union in India and the drafting a charter by a constituent assemb elected by provincial legislatur were accepted by the Mosle league June 6.

On June 7 the proposals were a cepted by the Congress party, I dia's largest political organizatio

In a fiery speech to a cheering sembly of fezzed and turbanned f lowers, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, presi-dent of the Moslem league, declared that the league was "now engaged in a life and death struggle for its very existence."

He said events that had occurred since the league accepted the cabinet mission's proposals, however, were a "blessing in disguise," because from them Moslems had learned a "bitter lesson."

The council's decision followed a three-day round of speech making in which Moslem leaders—including Jinnah—told the council that Britain had "betrayed" the league by not insisting on adoption of the mission's inte government plan despite Congress party opposition.

Sees Independent State

Jinnah described the council's action as "historic," declaring opposition "we face two powers, one of them with machine guns behind it."

The directness of the council resolutions was somewhat of a surprise to many observers, who had expected the council would stop short of outright withdrawal of acceptance and probably submit some form of ultimatum instead.

In turning down the cabinet mission's proposals, the council adopted a resolution drafted by a working committee under Jinnah which expressed belief that "the attitude of the congress clearly is such that conditions for satisfactory working of the constitution making machinery do not exist."

A second resolution asserted that "power politics, not justice" had become uppermost in Indian affairs and that the council is "convinced that now the time has come for the Moslem nation to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan."

It termed this the only way for the Moslems, "to get rid of British slavery and caste Hindu domination."

Sir Firoz Kahn Noon, former Indian high commissioner in London and representative of India at the San Francisco U. N. conference, was the first of a dozen holders of British titles to stride to the platform and announce renunciation of his title.

Others included Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, premier of Sind; Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin, one of the members of the recent food delegation to the United States.

Moslems Renege On India-Plan Approval

Bombay, July 29 (AP)—The Moslem League's policy-forming council of action today withdrew its acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals for granting India independence, and in bitterly phrased instructions told the league's working committee to evolve a program of "direct action" to achieve an independent Moslem state (Pakistan).

The council of action declared in a resolution that "Moslem India has exhausted without success all avenues for peaceful settlement" of demands for safeguards in writing a constitution. It accused Britain and the Congress party of collaborating in a "breach of faith" with the league.

The second of two companion resolutions withdrawing acceptance of the British proposals and renewing demands for a separate Moslem state also called on all Moslems to surrender any titles they may have accepted from the British.

"A Bitter Lesson"

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, told the cheering assembly that events that had occurred since the League accepted the Cabinet Mission's proposals were a "blessing in disguise," because from them Moslems had learned "a bitter lesson."

The council's decision followed a three-day round of speech making in which Moslem leaders—including Jinnah—told the council that Britain had "betrayed" the league by not insisting on adoption of the mission's interim-government plan despite Congress party opposition.

The bluntness of the resolutions was nevertheless somewhat of a surprise to many observers, who had expected that the council would stop short of outright withdrawal of acceptance and probably submit some form of ultimatum instead.

Congress Attitude Hit

In turning down the Cabinet Mission's proposals, the council adopted a resolution drafted by a working committee under Jinnah which expressed belief that "the attitude of the Congress clearly is such that conditions for satisfactory working of the constitution-making machinery do not exist."

A second resolution asserted that "power politics, not justice," had become uppermost in Indian affairs and that the council is "convinced that now the time has come for the Moslem nation to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan."

It termed this the only way for the Moslems "to get rid of British slavery and cast Hindu domination."

Shouts of "revolution" repeatedly interrupted proceedings and all but drowned out the reading of a demand for all Moslems to renounce British titles.

Jinnah said in his speech that proved June 6 by the league and toric" and would lead to Pakistan despite the opposition of "two powers—one of them with machine guns behind it."

The British Cabinet Mission's plan for independence was approved June 6 by the League and July 7 by the Congress party, largest political organization in India and chief rival of the league. The plan calls for the creation of a federated union of India and the drafting of a charter by a constituent assembly, elected by provincial legislatures.

"Life Death Struggle"

In his speech Jinnah declared that the "league is now engaged in a struggle for life and death, for very existence."

"It is the duty of everybody who holds a responsible position in the league to stick to his post and stick whatever happens. Unity is what we need now. Having that we have nothing to fear. Then we shall establish full sovereign power."

Sir Firoz Khan Noon, former Indian high commissioner in London and representative of India at the San Francisco conference, was among the first of a dozen holders of British titles to stride to the platform and announce renunciation of his title.

Others included Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind; Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin, one of the recent food delegation to the United States.

U.S. Convoy Attacked 20 Miles From Peiping

Garrison Searches Scene Of Fight For Survivors Who May Be Hiding In Area

Peiping, *Tuesday*, July 30 (AP)—Marines from the Pieping garrison searched today for United States Marines missing on a North China battlefield where at least four were killed and eleven wounded in a four-hour pitched battle with Chinese Communists.

Four of the wounded were in a critical condition at the Marine Hosptial at Peiping. Marine sources said the number missing had not been determined.

Several Communist soldiers were believed killed in the surprise assault on a Marine truck convoy en route from Tientsin to Peiping.

Troops ambushed the Marine convoy Monday near Yangstun, about 20 miles east of Peiping.

Against Heavy Odds

The Marines fought against heavy odds for four hours before they were able to escape.

Marine officers refused information on the Communist attack, which followed by sixteen days the kidnapping of seven Marines by a Communist band in eastern Hopei province. The seven were released unharmed five days ago.

When survivors of the ambush reached Peiping, a patrol was dispatched to Yangtsun. At the same time, a larger patrol left Tientsin.

Four bodies found on the battlefield were brought to Peiping. Darkness prevented a thorough search.

More survivors may have escaped and hidden in the vicinity.

Communist Comment Withheld

Shanghai, *Tuesday*, July 30 (AP)—Chinese Communist quarters said today they would withhold comment on yesterday's Communist-United States Marine clash near Peiping until they had received their own version of the incident.

Warning By Communists

Nanking, July 29 (AP)—Chinese Communists warned the Government today that in the event of all-out civil war, Communist guerrillas were ready to shatter the Government's extended lines of communications, particularly to North China.

The Communist headquarters radio at Yenan said the Government lines of supply were "extremely vulnerable" and that Communist bands had gotten plenty of experience in demolition work during the Japanese war.

Actually, Yenan said, many Government units in the north already are isolated except by air.

Battle Reports Conflict

Both Government and Communist quarters here continued to issue contraditcory reports about fighting across the Yangtze River northeast of Nanking.

Both indicated the heaviest conflict was in a triangle defined by the cities of Kiangtu, Icheng, with Government forces controling the two former and battering at Communists in Tienchang.

Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman, denied pro-Government reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were driving northward and westward toward Hwaiyin, Communist headquarters in north Kiangsu province.

Pro-Government dispatches said 80,000 Communist reinforcements had gone to Kiangsu from Shantung, and that 30,000 of these were trying to stave off the Government drive northward along the grand canal while 50,000 were "committed" to an offensive against Suchow, a Government stronghold.

Chiang Approves UNRRA Aide

SHANGHAI, July 29 (AP)—Appointment of United States Maj. Gen. Glen Edgerton as director of the China office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been approved by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it was announced today. General Edgerton is expected within a fortnight to take over from the acting director, J. Franklin Ra

Envoy to China Is Taken Ill

Nanking, July 29 (A. P.).—J. Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador, was reported under a doctor's care today at the summer capital, Kuling, as a result of overfatigue from arduous travel. He was forced to cancel a dinner engagement last night as the guest of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Korean Police Fire Shots To Rout 2,000

Seoul, July 29 (AP)—Korean police fired into the air yesterday to disperse 2,000 persons whose demonstration outside the provincial courthouse delayed the trial of seventeen Koreans on counterfeiting charges.

National Police Director P. O. Chough announced the arrest of 25 persons. He said the demonstration had been planned at a secret meeting of Leftists.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commander in South Korea, said last week that the fact that some of the seventeen defendants were members of the Communist party would have no bearing on the dispensation of justice. His statement was made after the Communist party demanded a change in prosecutors and reinvestigation of the case.

MANCHURIA AGAIN JAP TRIAL SUBJECT

Chinese Data On Efforts To Gain Provinces Presented

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, July 30 (AP)—The prosecution in the international trial of Japan's war leaders returned today to the Manchurian phase of its case after concluding testimony on the rape of Nanking.

Elton M. Hyder, of Fort Worth, Texas, American prosecutor, introduced a Chinese Government document which said that "since 1933, Japan attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar and other provinces of North China under her domination."

Pushed Autonomy Demands

The document told this story:

The Japanese in North China indulged in "persistent conspiracies" to precipitate demands from North China officials for autonomy.

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946

On November 25, 1935, the "Eastern Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Council" proclaimed independence from the Chinese National Government.

Twenty-two districts in the North China war zone were "forcibly and unlawfully taken over by this puppet organization." Resources, industries, and customs and salt revenues in this zone "fell into Japanese hands," and the area "became a Japanese base of operation for the narcotics traffic, smuggling and instigations of bandits and traitors."

Protocal Put In Evidence

Mrs. Grace K. Llewellyn, of Washington, D.C., only woman member of the prosecution staff, next introduced a 1936 protocol of mutual assistance between Russia and the Mongolian peoples Republic. She asserted that the peoples of Asia feared the westward sweep of Japanese armies and sought to align themselves with stronger countries in defense pacts.

Earlier the tribunal was told that Japanese militarists depended upon revenue from narcotic traffic which they sponsored and protected to finance their puppet government in China.

Dr. Miner S. Bates, Professor of History at the University of Nanking, said that this situation was deplored by a spokesman for the Foreign Office when he visited Tokyo in 1939. The spokesman said that he was "terribly distressed by the extent of the use of drugs in China," Dr. Bates testified. Japanese generals said that there was no hope for improvement in the situation, the spokesman continued, "because no other source of revenue for the temporary government had been found."

Peter J. Lawless, a police official in the British service in Tientsin and Peiping, also told the court that the Japanese had fostered the use of drugs, supplied opium and depended on the revenue from the sales of drugs to finance their puppet regimes. When the defense for the twenty-seven wartime Japanese leaders being tried on war-crimes charges objected, the tribunal's president, Sir William Webb, overruled their objection, saying: "This was a type of warfare really, or preparation for it by making the Chinese drug addicts."

Scowls Vanish For Smiles at Japan War Trial

It May Be the Food, but the Manners and Clothes of Prisoners Are Fresh

TOKYO, July 29 (AP).—The shabby, scowling men who filed into court less than two months ago as Japan's major war criminal defendants have become sleek and assured while the bloody evidence mounts against them.

From former Premier Hideki Tojo, whose egg-shaped bald head dominates the prisoner's dock, to Marquis Koichi Kido, so small he barely can see over the rail before him, the prisoners have donned fresh manners and fresh clothes.

They began their fight for life on June 3 with hard faces twisted into scowls, which the Japanese long have practiced as a mask of defiance. Only the solemnity of the court saved their act from ludicrousness, for they wore patched makeshift clothing which hung from gaunt frames. They stumbled awkwardly in attempts to obey quickly military police who guarded them.

Today they have added weight and assurance. Civilian suits, mingling with plain uniforms, are clean and pressed. Beards and flowing mustaches have been trimmed.

Their scowls and stubborn silence have faded. They chat with their attorneys, scribble notes and join in the infrequent laughter rippling through the courtroom.

It seems almost as if they were spectators at an increasingly interesting drama instead of prisoners facing possible death. Newcomers to the court often confuse the prisoners with their Japanese attorneys, who are seated in front of them—and who look more worried.

The source of the prisoners' new assurance is hard to pin down. Food could be a primary cause. Or there may be a feeling that some will escape severe punishment. They may have philosophized themselves into accepting any fate and relaxed to enjoy their final moments.

Drug Revenues Financed Japs' China Puppets

Tokyo, July 29 (AP)—Japanese guns and bayonets in China were advance agents for hypodermic needles and opium pipes, Tokyo's war-crime tribunal was told today by an American professor and a British police official.

Dr. Miner S. Bates, of Newark, Ohio, a history professor at the University of Nanking, and Peter J. Lawless, an official with the British at Tientsin and Peiping, both said the invaders depended on revenue from sale of drugs to finance puppet governments.

The line of testimony drew objections from the defense but it was upheld by the international tribunal president, Sir William Webb.

Testifies To Increase

Bates, who witnessed the fall of Nanking, said that before the Japanese occupation, Nanking's drug traffic was negligible, but less than a year after the invaders arrived 6,000 ounces of opium were being sold daily. Sales of heroin were netting drug merchants the equivalent of $3,000,000 monthly, Bates said.

The witness testified that a Japanese Foreign Office narcotic expert told him of being "terribly distressed" over the increase in drug addiction in China but that Japanese generals favored the trade because "there is no better source of revenue for a puppet government."

Previous To 1935

Lawless said that invariably, when Chinese and Koreans were arrested in the British concession at Tinetsin in drug raids before 1935 they admitted they had purchased the drugs from Japanese.

Lawless, an Englishman who lived 36 years in China before internment by the Japanese, testified that there was a "noticeable increase, a great increase," in narcotics traffic at Tientsin after the Japanese Army entered that city in 1937.

Koreans, who then were treated as Japanese nationals, attempted to operate drug factories in the diplomatic section at Peiping, Lawless said. Peddlers sold drugs obtained from Japanese in dens or to poorer Chinese from hypodermic needles filled with drugs which salesmen carried on their persons.

Tokyo Production

Tokyo, July 29 (AP)—A Government spokesman affirmed today that it is the Cabinet's intention to outlaw control of production as a labor-strike weapon. It was the first official statement since the Russian member of the Allied (advisory) Council for Japan openly supported such procedure.

The spokesman, Welfare Minister Yoshishige Kawai, said the Government would continue its policy of refusing legal recognition to production control. The point has become the most disputed one in Japan's fledgling Labor Government.

General MacArthur's economic and scientific section, which includes labor affairs, recently condemned the practice of unions taking over strike-affected factories, holding it was an unwarranted interference with private property. Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Allied Council, previously advocated legalizing the practice and included the idea in a proposed labor-reform program for Japan.

M'Arthur Okays Tax On Non-Jap Nationals

Tokyo, July 29 (AP)—General MacArthur's headquarters advised the Japanese Government today that it had no objection to a plan to tax non-Japanese nationals except for occupation forces and personnel accredited to headquarters.

The majority affected would be French, German, British, Chinese and American nationals engaged in Japan since before the war.

UNRRA Aide Drowned

Yokohama, July 29 (AP)—Rolf Nugent, 45, deputy director of the UNRRA Bureau of Supply in Washington, drowned while swimming at Jamakura with a friend last Saturday. Nugent lived in New York city.

HIROSHIMA TO MARK DEATH OF 100,000

Hiroshima, July 29 (A. P.).—Citizens of this atomized city are planning a three-day program commemorating the estimated 100,000 killed on August 6, 1945, when the first atomic bomb was dropped.

The program, beginning on August 5, also will feature a "Citizens' Peace and Reconstruction rally." There will be folk dances.

On the precise anniversary of the bomb—8:15 A. M., August 6—sirens throughout the city will sound the call for a minute of silent prayer.

General Approves Life Sentence

Yokohama, *Tuesday*, July 30 (AP). Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger today approved a life sentence given Sergeant Unosukemantani, former Nagoya prison camp guard. He was convicted of beating Pfc. Robert L. Robinson, Square S Ranch, Meeker, Col.; Corporal James T. Fite, Montgomery, Ala.; Pfs. Charles P. Chaffin, Clinton, Ohio, and Private Morris Littman, Philadelphia.

JAP BATTLESHIP NAGATO, A-BOMB VICTIM, SINKS

By ELTON C. FAY

BIKINI, Tuesday, July 30—(AP) The Japanese battleship Nagato, mortally wounded by the underwater atomic bomb explosion July 25, sank during the night.

The Nagato, third capital ship to succumb to the blast, remained so dangerously radioactive to the end that no one could approach within 100 feet of her. The other capital ships sunk were the battleship Arkansas and the carrier Saratoga.

Lookouts aboard the U.S.S. Mt. McKinley missed the Nagato at dawn, when checking the target array from a distance of three miles. She was sighted last at dusk Monday night, careening heavily to starboard.

Atomic test officials had planned to tow the Japanese vessel to sea for destruction so as to clear the Bikini anchorage.

To Sink Small Vessels

Some smaller worthless vessels are eventually to be sunk in the lagoon. Ships that can move under their own power will go to Pearl Harbor as soon as their test instruments can be removed.

Vice Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the atomic task force, said the carrier Independence, which was burned and violently battered by the July 1 aerial blast, would go to Pearl Harbor. He said her crew wanted to take her all the way to the United States on her own power, just to show how much their ship could take and still function.

Seabees already were at work preparing for the third atomic bombing test, the deep explosion scheduled for some time next year, although there has been no official word from Washington that this experiment actually will be carried out. Some experts have indicated that authorities have not fully made up their minds concerning it.

Admiral Blandy said, however, that the joint chiefs of staff had given permission to keep seabees here and they were preparing to place permanent moorings in the lagoon.

From these moorings it is planned to extend three to five long cables across the atoll reefs into deep water. One vessel of each type from battleship to transport will be secured to each cable, like beads on a string. Currents and prevailing winds are depended upon to keep them strung out over deep water.

The Binkini shelf descends at a 45-degree angle, so that there is mile-deep water very close offshor.

The purpose of an explosion at such a depth would be to force most of the bomb's power into the water, creating a hammer effect against hulls. In Thursday's shallow test, at an undisclosed depth ,it was estimated that apparently fully half the force of the bomb was expended upward into the air.

Surveys Still Made

Ashore and afloat, surveys still were being made of results of the recent explosion, and Blandy said he hoped to have his main report ready in October.

There will be numerous other technical reports which will not be made public but which should constitute a sort of naval atomic encyclopedia to be studied for years in the future, he said.

Indicative of the nature of this type of work, Blandy said washing decks with salt water was the best remedy thus far found for removing radioactive deposits, but that this was only about 30 per cent effective and some other means must be found, plus protective clothing for personnel.

Capt. Stafford Warren, radiological safety officer, said laboratories already were experimenting with new washing materials but had not proceeded far enough for any disclosures.

Surveys ashore indicated Bikini Island was hit by a bomb-created wave up to nine feet high but that little damage was done.

A few of the smaller types of landing craft which were beached had been rolled over, but bigger types were in virtually unchanged positions. One tank-landing ship, which had been beached as if for a amphibious operation, was refloated by the wave.

Army rground forces equipment on the beach was soaked with salt water but not damaged to any great degree, and buildings near the beach came through in good shape.

BIKINI CEMETERY UNHARMED BY BOMBS

Bikini Island, July 29 (A. P.).—Two thatched huts and a cemetery are all that remain of the original community which the natives of Bikini left for the safety of another island, while the atomic bomb tests were conducted against target ships in the lagoon.

Last Thursday's underwater blast tore away the seaward side of the neat white fence around the cemetery and strewed floatsam over the mounds. But the graves, visited recently between tests by Bikini's King Juda, withstood the convulsive visitation.

King Juda has predicted that his people will return to Bikini once man is done with testing the atomic bomb.

30.24-4441

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946

War Profits Probers Given Power by Truman to Check On Individual Tax Returns

JUL 31 1946

WARREN ASSAILS SPENDING DURING 'LUSH WAR YEARS'

Comptroller General Flays Loopholes in Wartime Contracts.

HITS ARMY OFFICERS

'Fraternization' with Contractors Cited—Tells of Jobs Accepted.

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) The Senate War Profits Investigating committee got power today from President Truman today to look into Federal tax returns.

This specific authority had been sought by Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate committee, who explained that the committee wished to check the returns of some persons involved in the investigation of the Garssons munition combine.

Powers Curbed

The committee's power to review tax returns will be subject to certain conditions.

Under a stipulation set forth by the Secretary of the Treasury, and agreed to by the President, the committee's discussion of any individual's tax return must be done in executive session, a Treasury spokesman explained.

The President's action in granting the committee access to records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue came a few hours after Comptroller General Lindsay Warren had denounced the government's wartime spending practices.

He cited "fraternization" between Army officers and contractors and contract loopholes as among the things which cost the nation "untold millions."

"From my seat, it has looked as if everybody and his brother were out to get the government during the lush war years," he told the Senate War Investigating committee during an attack upon a "lobby" attempting, he said, to break down fiscal safeguards.

The committee called Warren for help and recommendations in its effort to tighten controls over wartime spending—outgrowth of its still-developing inquiry into the Washington influence and operations of the Garsson munitions combine.

To Call Coffee

Upon conclusion of his testimony, it recessed until 10 a. m. tomorrow when Rep. Coffee (D-Wash) will be called for a sworn explanation of a $2,500 check which he has acknowledged receiving in 1942 from a defense contractor. He has explained is was a campaign contribution.

In addition to Coffee, the committee announced that it would call these witnesses:

Former Senator Rufus C. Holman (R-Ore); Eivind Anderson, the Tacoma contractor; Richard Rushlight of Portland, Ore.; Clyde Philip of Seattle, Wash.; Charles Hall of Portland, Ore.; James McGranery, assistant to the attorney general; General Brehon Somervell (retired), Maj. E. H. Leavy and Col. Homer W. Jones.

On the eve of his appearance before the committee, Coffee issued a statement saying that he would have "two or three" witnesses present to back up his claim that the check was a campaign contribution.

The Washington legislator said that he would present testimony which Anderson, the defense contractor, gave under oath in Federal Court suits—testimony, he said, which was "in direct conflict" with his subsequent "charges."

He asserted that his aid to Anderson had been over a period of years and that the camapign contribution was the result of a series of favors, most of them unrelated to government contracts.

Late in the day President Truman authorized the committee to inspect income, excess profits and other tax returns. The authority had been asked by Chairman Mead (D-NY) with the comment that the tax files desired were those of the persons involved in the Garsson group inquiry.

The inspection will be subject to conditions set up in a treasury decision which Mr. Truman also approved today. Neither the executive order nor the White House press office disclosed what those conditions were.

On the subject of wartime government spending, Warren used language unusually blunt for the head of an executive agency. He told the committee he found no satisfaction" in saying "I told you so," but reminded that he cautioned Congress two years ago that lack of essential safeguards would cost the taxpayers a "frightful toll."

Warren Hurls Charges

In his two hours of testimony, Warren:

1. Reported Army officers accepting lucrative jobs from war producers whose government contracts they helped draft and settle while in the service and denounced the practice as "damnable."

2. Protested a Senate amendment to the G. I. terminal pay bill—now before a House-Senate conference committee—which would permit officers, on terminal leave but in private employ, to prosecute contract settlement claims against the government in offices where they worked before leaving the service.

3. Blamed a Washington lobby with War Department officers as "its chief leaders," for breaking down an 1872 statute barring government employes from prosecuting such claims until at least two years after they have left the public payroll.

4. Declared that acceptance by "some" high government officials of entertainment, including cocktail parties, hotel bills, and travel expenses, from contractors was "the rule rather than the exception."

5. Described "cost-plus" procurement contracts as "the greatest device ever invented for pumping out the treasury."

"What incentive remains to exercise the American genius for efficiency when the most far-fetched and extravagant outlays are reimbursed, dollar for dollar, upon the unchecked approval of a friend or down-right sociable contracting officer?" asked Warren.

Chairman Mead (D-NY) observed that many of Warren's protests were supported by testimony obtained during the committee's inquiry into the Garsson combine. The committee learned that high ranking Army officers attended parties given by the combine's promoters.

The comptroller general said that the general accounting office is barred by statute from checking up on war contract details unless it has specific grounds for believing their settlement contains frauds.

"The fact is," he declared, "we are bound by law, or so the courts have held, to whitewash almost any conceivable cost so approved. Thus the cost-plus contract in reality is a wide-open invitation to spend the people's money—a gate wide enough to drive a team through, and nobody but the contracting officer can stop it so long as it comes within the terms of the contract."

Tells of Jobs Taken

He turned then to the functions of the contracting officers, elaborating on his contention that it was improper for them to leave the government to go to work for contractors whose government business they handled while on duty. He told of these three cases.

1. Maj. George W. Parker, formerly contracting officer and termination contracting officer assigned to Howard Aircraft corporation, now employed as general manager of the corporation.

2. Col. Forrest W. Smith, original and termination contracting officer on contracts with the Schwitzer-Cummings company, Indianapolis, Ind., left the Ordnance department on May 25, 1945, to become manager of procurement for the company three weeks later.

3. Captain G. I. Calvert, contracting officers' representative to expedite plant clearance and disposal of termination inventories in connection with final settlements made with the Sheffield Steel corporation, Houston, Texas, left the service to become a metallurgist with the company.

In addition, Warren said, Maj. Kerrwin Hagerty, area contracting officer, Army Air Forces, participated in termination settlements at Northwestern Aeronautical corporation, and on May 15, 1946, was hired by that firm as vice president in charge of production at $700 a month.

Warren said that "every searchlight" of the general accounting office will be turned upon the contracts held by those companies.

Mead called the offer and acceptance of the jobs "an indefensible practice" and said the committee "will dig into it further."

BRITAIN ACCEPTS REICH UNITY PLAN

JUL 31 1946

Russia Expected to Reject U. S. Proposal for Economic Merger.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) The United States and Britain took the first steps today toward economic merger of their zones in Germany, and officials here look for France to join in the plan later.

However, the officials expect Russia to reject the proposal, with the result that Eastern and Western Germany may be more or less permanently split.

British Agree

The British decision to accept "in principle" the United States proposal for economic merger was announced by the State department here and by British Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker in the House of Commons.

While Noel-Baker said France "had not agreed to come in" there was an air of confidence here that she would do so later.

The door was being held open for Russia, also, but there was not much hope that she would give up the exclusive control which she has thus far exercised over Eastern Germany.

Following the State department announcement, Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, assistant secretary of state in charge of occupied territories, said that the more unity the four zones of Germany can achieve the less will be the cost to the taxpayers of the occupying nations.

Even complete economic unification of the country would not mean immediate self-sufficiency, however, Hilldring said.

From Hilldring came word that American and British occupation authorities at Berlin have already started negotiations for actually putting into effect the economic unity their governments have agreed upon. Hildring said he hopes such unity will be complete and "there will be no dotted line left between the two zones."

The British decision was announced by the State department as Secretary Byrnes met with the representatives of 20 other nations in Paris in the first peace conference of World War II. Some diplomats suggested the developments concerning Germany were at least as important, with regard to European unity or disunity, as the work undertaken at Paris.

Study de Gaulle Plan

On another aspect of the division of Europe, American officials were studying the proposal put forward by General Charles de Gaulle yesterday that France and Britain join an alliance and seek the leadership of Europe to balance the United States and Russia as the world's two greatest powers.

Initial reaction was that the United States probably would not oppose any developments along that line so long as they were within the United Nations charter.

But possibly most significance was seen in the steady drift away from the idea that the United States and other Western powers can work as a team with Russia in the over-all organization of world peace. There appears to be an increasing trend toward recognition of at least two separate spheres, possibly more.

In its announcement on Britain's agreement to try economic unification of the British and American zones in Germany, the State department expressed hope "that the other occupying powers will find it possible to give an equally favorable response" to the offer made by Secretary of State Byrnes two weeks ago.

The British agreed "in principle" to the proposition, but officials disclosed that actual work on details of the merger has already started in Berlin.

Byrnes has taken the position that the United States and Britain were paying too heavily to maintain a basic economy in their zones because of the economic chaos resulting from disunity.

Third Of German Captives Fully De-Nazified

Washington, July 29 (AP)—The Army said today that about three fourths of the 378,000 German prisoners of war interned here went home at least partly re-educated into an appreciation of democracy and friendship toward the United States.

The conclusion was based on a poll of 22,153 prisoners who passed through Camp Shanks, N.Y., on their way back to Germany from camps in all parts of this country. It was designed to measure the success of army efforts to change the prisoners' Nazi attitudes and beliefs.

Third "Definitely" Anti-Nazi

Major Robert F. Richards said in a report to Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, provost marshal general, that:

About 33 per cent of the prisoners are now definitely anti-Nazi and pro-democratic, compared to an estimated thirteen per cent before the start of the re-education efforts.

An additional 41 per cent are "favorably inclined" toward democracy.

Some ten per cent are still militantly Nazi, and sixteen per cent, while not strictly Nazi, are not favorably disposed toward America or democracy.

Most Favor Democracy

Asked what type of government they would prefer for the future Germany, 62 per cent indicated a preference for democracy, seven per cent for communism, five per cent for a constitutional monarchy, two per cent for the social democrats and five per cent for national socialism.

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Only six per cent were found to believe still that Germans are "supermen" and eight per cent clung to the opinion that the individual exists for the state.

Many Still Blame Jews

However, to the question, "Do you believe the Jews were the cause of Germany's troubles?" Only 33 per cent answered negatively, whereas 49 per cent replied "partly" and 8 per cent said "entirely."

The survey showed that older prisoners were more pro-democratic than the youths. Men between 26 and 30 gave the highest percentage of answers the Army deemed unfavorable.

TRUMAN APPOINTS NOURSE TO HEAD ECONOMIC BOARD

President Says 'Booms and Busts' Can Be Prevented.

POST PAYS $15,000

New Chairman Advocates Retention of Private Enterprise.

By WILLIAM R. SPEAR

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) President Truman expressed belief today that booms and busts can be prevented—and appointed an economist who shares that view, Edwin Griswold Nourse, to head the new Economic Advisory Council.

"Our country is capable of maintaining an economy free from the evils of both inflation and deflation," Mr. Truman declared in a statement.

"The Council will be in a position to present to the nation a clearer and more comprehensive analysis than we have ever had regarding the economic state of the nation and all factors which tend to retard prosperity."

Economic Survey

This is the board established by the act passed last February which aims to promote conditions which will provide "useful employment" for all who want to work. The three-man board, a top government agency, is to study the economy and make reports and recommendations to Congress and the President.

After a long search for qualified men who would accept the $15,000 a year posts, equal in pay to that of cabinet members, Mr. Truman last Thursday announced two of them—Leon Keyserling and John Davidson Clark. The Senate Banking committee today approved their nominations. Nourse, however, did not accept until 11 a. m. today, pending further study of what would be expected of him.

Nourse is vice president of the Brookings Institution, a research organization, and has headed its institute of economics since it was established in 1922. Now 63, he had mapped further studies in his profession of economics calculated to occupy the remainder of his useful span of life.

But he abandoned these plans to take the government post because, he said, it is "so important, and it has such potentialities of adding a new factor." That factor, as he sees it, is intelligent cooperation by management and labor with government.

Backs Private Enterprise

The first words Nourse said to an interviewer who called at his book-lined office in the Brookings Institution, half a block from the White House, were that "I am an advocate of retention of the private enterprise system." He added, however, that private enterprise must be accommodated "to the broad ends of national welfare."

To illustrate his philosophy he pulled from a shelf his latest book published by Brookings, "Price-Making in Democracy," and pointed to what he called a "blurb" on the jacket:

"How can business leaders save private enterprise?"

He made it clear that he classes union executives as well as corporation executives among the "business leaders," and that the job of making private enterprise work is primarily the responsibility of these leaders, with appropriate help from the government. He believes that both business and labor leaders are "trustees of the public interest."

Going further in this connection, he indicated that he disliked the original jobs bill with its commitment for the government to guarantee "full employment." This was the subject of a long controversy in Congress, with the President urging the original form, but the measure was modified.

Nourse termed the final act an "improvement" over the original, and its terms "excellent." He pointed to its stated purpose to "foster and promote free enterprise and the general welfare."

Asked whether he believes that "everybody has a right to a job," he replied that he "wouldn't put it in that form." He put it in the terms of the bill itself—that the government should provide the "conditions" for "useful employment."

As for public works to provide employment, he saw that question as something "that must develop out of the situation" at a given time.

He also was asked whether he would predict a depression after the current developing phase of postwar prosperity. He answered by expressing confidence that the situation can be handled so as to avoid a disastrous depression—"I think we are capable of preventing one."

"Would another depression prove a fatal blow to the private enterprise system?"

"The effects would so jeopardize the private enterprise system," he replied, "that it behooves business to make every effort to ecoperate with the government to see that we do stabilize in every way possible."

In this sense, too, he included labor leaders. He remarked that both management and labor can be "a very important constructive or destructive factor." He added that they should have "an amicable partnership," and that "it is a mistake to deal with them as if their interests were opposed."

Not a Politician

Nourse considers himself an independent in politics and has not been affiliated with any party. In fact, he remarked that he has had few chances to vote because of his shifts from the Wharton School of Finance, the University of South Dakota, the University of Arkansas and the Iowa State College, where he taught economics, and his long residence in the District of Columbia.

Nourse is a tall, slender, white-haired, handsome man who looks like Hollywood's version of a college professor. His name is pronounced "Norse."

Truman's Statement

The text of the President's statement follows:

"I have today nominated Mr. Edwin G. Nourse to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, provided for by the Employment Act of 1946, and propose to designate him as chairman.

"I consider that this act constitutes a distinct and vitally important new step in the history of this country. It is the function of the Council to formulate and recommend national economic policies to promote employment, production and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise.

"One of its primary functions is 'fact-finding.' It will piece together a complete and consistent picture of the economic state of the nation. The next function of the Council will be to interpret all available facts and then to present the soundest possible diagnosis as to the state of the nation's economic health.

"Our country is capable of maintaining an economy free from the evils of both inflation and deflation. With such an economy, our country can go forward to greater heights of prosperity and full employment than have yet been achieved. This policy must be predicated upon a program of fair dealing and justice to all our people.

"The Council will be in a position to present to the nation a clearer and more comprehensive analysis than we have ever had regarding the economic state of the nation and all factors which tend to retard prosperity."

JUL 31 1946

HOUSING BILL DIES IN HOUSE

Measure Called For Erection Of 15,000,000 Homes

JUL 31 1946

Washington, July 29 (AP) — The Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill—designed to spur the construction of 15,000,000 homes in ten years—was put in a congressional pigeonhole today despite White House pressure in its behalf.

Included in the measure is a provision for public construction of 125,000 dwelling units annually. Opposition pivoted on this point.

Members of the House Banking Committee pronounced the bill "dead for this session" when, meeting behind closed doors, they found it impossible to hear 40 remaining witnesses and get the measure to the House floor before Congress quits.

Given Up Hope

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) told reporters "I think you can say we have given up hope. If Congress goes through with its plans to adjourn Friday." He said it was his opinion that if the bill had been brought to a showdown in the committee today, without full hearings, it would have been voted down.

The committee made no plans for further consideration of the measure, which was approved by the Senate on April 15.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), who had told reporters earlier that the House would consider the housing bill if the committee brought it in, was asked if he considered it dead on the basis of the committee action.

"I think so," he replied.

Were Clamoring Outside

As the committee met in executive session a group of opponent witnesses, mostly representatives of private building and finance companies, were outside clamoring to be heard. Virtually all testimony presented thus far has been by proponents of the bill.

Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, filed a statement with the committee saying "the repeated cry" that the measure is essential for veterans' housing is "purely a clever propaganda phase without foundation."

Wilson Wyatt, housing administrator, contends the legislation is essential to the success of the veterans' Housing Act passed by Congress last spring. Mr. Truman sent a letter to House leaders last week asking for action as soon a practicable.

125,000 Public Units

The legislation, authorized by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.), Ellender (D.,La.), and Taft (R., Ohio), contemplates a ten-year housing program calling for construction of 1,500,000 dwelling units a year, including 125,000 public housing units annually.

It would liberalize financing and mortgage insurance provisions of present laws and provide for large-scale research in home construction.

Proponents contend it is a "private enterprise bill." However, the National Association of Home Builders issued a booklet charging that there is concealed in the bill "a huge public housing program and an invasion of private property ownership unmatched in the history of the Federal Government." Moreover, the organization contended it would commit the Government "calculable expenditures of $6,000,000,000."

Loss Is "Severe Blow"

Mr. Wyatt declared tonight that the failure to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill now is "a severe blow" to the Veterans Emergency Housing program.

The National Housing Administration relied heavily on passage of the measure, Wyatt said in a statement, to provide rental housing for veterans in the low and middle income brackets.

"If we are to meet the goals of the emergency program as well as meet the housing problems of the nation as a whole—we must have such legislation," he added.

OPA AUTHORIZES PRICE INCREASE ON SOME CLOTHES

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) OPA today authorized an immediate general increase of 11 per cent in retail ceiling prices for men's shirts, shorts and pajamas.

The agency also granted an additional increase of up to 10 per cent, on top of the 11 per cent for men's and boys' dress shirts and boys' sport shirts in lower price brackets.

These increases were granted under provisions of the old price control law which required industry earnings be maintained at the 1936-39 level.

More Boosts Coming

Additional clothing increases, estimated by some OPA officials at from 15 to 20 per cent, will be granted later under terms of the price control revival law which became effective July 25.

Today's order compensates manufacturers for increase in labor and materials costs through June 30. The previous cut-off date on these increases had been Aug. 18, 1945.

The full extra ten per cent increase authorized for men's and boys' shirt may be charged only when this would not raise prices over certain maximums established by OPA.

Prices Cited

In general these retail maximums are about $1.84 on men's dress shirts, $1.04 on one type of boys' shirts and $1.35 on another type.

OPA said the general 11 per cent increase will raise retail ceilings on a shirt now selling for $2.50, for example, to about $2.80.

OPA said today's increases result from an overall boost in the price of cotton textiles which went into effect last March.

Meanwhile, the Civilian Production administration announced that it will not authorize priorities assistance for clothing manufacturers "who deliberately create bottleneck situations."

Referring particularly to women's suit manufacturers, Herbert Rose, CPA textile chief, said some of these producers had purchased and cut up large quantities of wool fabric, although they lacked linings and other materials to finish suits.

PAC Faces Test In Tenn. Bid To Oust McKellar

Washington, July 29 (AP)—The CIO Political Action Committee runs up against its toughest Dixie test Thursday when Tennessee voters decide whether or not to renominate 77-year-old Kenneth D. McKellar for a sixth term in the Senate.

The Tennessee contest sparks a week of political action in which Alabama voters choose a Democratic nominee to complete the term of the late Senator John Bankhead; Arkansas nominates a Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and Kentucky voters pick nominees for nine House seats and the Senate chair now filled by a Republiacn, William A. Stanfill.

The Alabama and Arkansas elections are tomorrow, Kentucky's Saturday.

McKellar Has Choice Post

Most interest will be centered on Tennessee. Edward Ward Carmack is attempting to unseat McKellar in a Democratic primary where nomination usually means election in November.

McKellar, held in Washington by the failure of Congress to clean up its business, has been waging an active, if long-distance, battle to retain the choice political position he now holds as the Senate's presiding officer and unofficial Acting Vice-President. In that capacity, McKellar draws $5,000 a year more salary than his colleagues and also attends Cabinet meetings.

Taking note of the opposition, McKellar has struck back with the contention that the CIO-PAC, headed by Jack Kroll, pursues pro-Russian policies and counts "New York pinks" among its members.

Carmack has been indorsed by the CIO-PAC.

Health Defended

As an indication of the seriousness with which McKellar supporters view Carmack's bid, Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) took the unusual course of issuing a statement asserting that his colleague's health is "strictly first class." Stewart said there had been some "loose charges" about the health of McKellar, who spent a few days in the Naval Hospital here in May.

In the same primary, Gov. Jim McCord is being opposed for renomination by former Gov. Gordon

Browning, a lieutenant colonel with the Army Civil Affairs Staff in Berlin.

The PAC also is involved in tomorrow's Alabama voting, with an indorsement of Representative John Sparkman, one of three leading candidates for the seat Senator Swift (D.) now holds by temporary appointment. Representative Frank Boykin and State Senator James A. Simpson are battling with Sparkman.

Governor Challenged

In Arkansas, Gov. Ben Laney is being challenged for renomination by former Judge James Laone and Virgil Green.

The Kentucky primary Saturday will find ailing Representative Andrew J. May, currently under fire of the Senate War Investigating Committee, renominated without opposition. Five Republicans are seeking the chance to oppose him in November, including Elmer E. Gabbard, college president, who came close to beating May two years ago.

Ships Near North Pole

Washington, July 29 (AP)—A small contingent of Navy and Coast Guard ships has penetrated through Arctic ice fields into the Greenland harbor of Thule, only 950 miles from the North Pole and the farthest north any large ship has reached at this season of the year, the Navy Department disclosed yesterday.

Under command of Capt. Richard H. Cruzen, who was second in command to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in his 1939-41 Antarctic expedition, three ships broke through the ice fields Monday, July 22, and steamed into Thule, which is on Smith Sound above Baffin Bay.

Ships Participating

The contingent was spearheaded by the Navy converted icebreaker, the U.S.S. Whitewood, commanded by Lieut. Com. William H. Daly, another member of the Byrd expedition.

The Coast Guard icebreaker North Wind and the naval seaplane tender U.S.S. Norton Sound followed in the Whitewood's wake.

As the ice retreats, the ships are scheduled to continue working northward in an effort to amplify existing knowledge of navigational and weather conditions in the Arctic and to provide cold-weather routine training for the crews.

Carries Two Planes

The Norton Sound, commanded by Capt. Alan Smith, Jr., carries two patrol planes for reconnaissance over ice fields ahead of the ships. The three ships left Boston early this month. Two small supply ships, the U.S.S. Alcona and the U.S.S. Beltrami, are en route to join them.

Aboard are scientists and weather technicians. In addition, officers of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Forces are participating in the cruise.

The ships are scheduled to return to Boston in October.

TERMINAL PAY STAND EASED

Senators Offer 'Bonds-For-Insurance' Compromise

Washington, July 29 (AP)—Senate members came up with a "bonds-for-insurance" compromise today in another attempt to drive House conferees from their "all cash" stand on accumplated leave pay for discharged GI's.

Under the new proposal discharged veterans would receive payment in bonds, as voted by the Senate, but could take the bonds to the Veterans Administration and apply them on their regular war risk insurance or in converting their policies to other types. The House has voted for cash, the same way officers are paid for unused leave.

Immediate Use Of Allowance

A spokesman for the Senate group said the new plan would keep the terminal-leave pay funds from adding to the inflationary pressure of circulating cash at this time, and still allow the veterans to make immediate use of the allowance.

House members of the conference group agreed to think about the proposal overnight.

President Truman has asked an appropriation of $2,600,000,000 to meet the bill expected to be presented by an estimated 15,000,000 eligible men.

Truman Attends Dinner In Honor Of Barkley

Washington, July 29 (AP)—President Truman tonight attended a dinner given by Senate Democrats in honor of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky.

It was an off-the-record affair, with no reporters or photographers invited.

Informal talks, paying tribute to Barkley's nine years of service as Senate Democratic leader were scheduled. The Kentuckian was elected to that position in 1937, ten years after he first came to the Senate. He succeeded the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.

Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, president pro tempore of the Senate, was to preside over the dinner, held at Hotel Raleigh.

NLRB CUTS STAFF

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) The National Labor Relations Board, now operating under a congressionally-reduced budget, today began cutting off personnel.

Between 125 and 150 field attorneys and examiners will be released, a board spokesman explained, from the approximately 800 persons on the NLRB payroll.

Fifty-three attorneys and 30 field examiners were sent notices today. Half of the attorneys will have their services terminated as of August 31, the other Sept. 30. The field examiners notified today will be let out effective Oct. 1.

Senate Bill Would Aid Evacuated Japanese

Washington, July 29 (AP)—The Senate voted today to authorize the establishment of a three-member Evacuation Claims Commission to handle the claims of Japanese evacuated from West Coast areas during the war.

It adopted an amendment by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) to have the commission appointed by the President, instead of by the Secretary of Interior.

On a motion by Senator Langer (R., N.D.), it also broadened the bill to cover claims of persons other than of Japanese ancestry.

The measure went to the House. Ferguson previously had blocked action but withdrew his objections when amendments were accepted.

Senate Sides With Greece

Resolution Would Give Her North Epirus and Dodecanese

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Senate adopted unanimously today a resolution favoring the award of northern Epirus, including the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea, to Greece in the European peace conference.

The resolution which has no force of law and merely expresses Senate opinion, was adopted after Chairman Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, of the Foreign Relations Committee observed that the award had already been agreed to by the Council of Foreign Ministers but was "not yet final."

15 Possible U.N. Sites Named

New York, July 29 (AP)—The United Nations Headquarters Commission announced today the selection of fifteen possible sites for the permanent home of the United Nations in the Westchester-Fairfield area of New York and Connecticut.

The proposed sites for the world capital range from 2 square miles to 40 square miles. After discussing each site with the people involved, the commission will cut the list down to five sites to be considered by the General Assembly at its meeting in New York this fall. These will be areas of 2, 5, 10 20 and 40 square miles each.

Towns Figuring

In New York, the towns figuring in the sites are Harrison, Rye, Cortlandt, Yorktown, Bedford, North Castle and New Castle. In Connecticut the towns concerned are Greenwich, Stamford, Ridgefield and Milton.

The commission pointed out in its announcement that the General Assembly in London last winter limited its search for a site to the Westchester-Fairfield area.

Atomic Reports

Meanwhile, the probability that the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission will be forced to make majority and minority reports was seen today as the Russian plan for controlling atomic energy went under close scrutiny of commission members.

A member of the United States delegation to the commission said the majority report favoring the United States plan, would be supported by ten delegates on the basis of the present consideration of the question of control. The minority report, he added, would be made by Russia and Poland and would favor the Russian plan for atomic-energy control.

Russia's Stand

Russia has informed the commission that she rejects the major proposals of the United States plan. Now the American delegation plans to let Russia carry the ball for a while.

The Russian plan will be up for detailed consideration at the scheduled meeting of the Commission's Committee No. 2 at 10 A.M. Wednesday.

The committee of the Security Council named to consider applications for membership in the United Nations will meet Wednesday morning at Hunter College.

100 Stay At British Consul Jobs Despite Bomb Search

New York, July 29 (AP)—The 100 employés of the British consulate remained calmly at work in the 25-story Cunard Building today as police swarmed through it in a fruitless search for a bomb an anonymous caller had said would explode "within 28 minutes."

The consulate telephone operator—Miss Gertrude Salt—told police she received the call from a smooth-voiced man at 10.15 A.M.

Police searched the building from basement to tower, inspecting packages carried by all persons entering and leaving, before acting Police Captain Thomas Hammill concluded no bomb had been planted and announced it was "just another one of those telephone calls."

"Lot Of Calls From Cranks"

John B. Robey, vice consul to John Gardner, consulate general, said: "We receive a lot of calls from cranks," but said it was the first time such a threat had been made.

Thousands of office workers in the financial district crowded the streets around the Cunard Building on lower Broadway during the noon hour as police conducted the hunt. The building superintendent estimated that about 4,000 persons work in the offices, which include the Cunard White Star Line, Ltd.; Anaconda Copper Company, Bethlehem Steel and the American Brass Company.

A mysterious telephone call preceded by two days the explosion of a time bomb in the British pavilion at the New York World's Fair on July 4, 1940. Two detectives were killed and five others injured. The case still is unsolved.

A few hours after excitement over today's incident had subsided, a second call sent a police bomb squad racing to the general post office where an Army Air Forces type fragmentation bomb container had been found in the mails.

Immersed In Oil

The cylinder, about 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, and weighing 23 pounds was immersed in oil for more than an hour, then opened by explosives experts.

Inside they found a parachute stuffed into an empty cartridge. Rex Criss, postal inspector, said it evidently was a war souvenir.

He said the package was addressed to M. Dorkin, 26 Grove Place, West Haven, Conn.

Atom Power Auto Derided As 'Bunk'

New York, July 29 (AP)—The arid sands of the Sahara and Greenland's icy waters may bloom through atomic energy, but automobiles won't run on it, a Government consulant predicted tonight.

Talk of "teacup" power plants for cars is "bunk," Harry A. Winne declared in a radio address.

The speaker, a General Electric Company vice president and a consultant to Secretary Byrnes's atomic -energycommittee, said that a shield, to oheavy and massive for automobiles, must surround an aomic unit to protect people from deadly radiations.

Concerning reclamation projects mentioned as within the potentialities of atomic energy, Winne said he "would rather bet on the Sahara than on Greenland."

5 Finnish Stowaways Removed From Ship

Boston, July 29 (AP)—Five Finnish youths—stowaways — ranging in age from 16 to 22, were removed from the Liberty freighter Joseph A. Brown today to the Boston immigration detention station, where six other young Finns are being held.

The young men, who stowed away at the Port of Raumo, Finland, had been manacled to their beds to prevent possible escape after the ship reached port yesterday.

Capt. Bryan Charlesworth, of Philadelphia, master of the freighter, expressed belief that some organized method was being employed to to get stowaways aboard vessels in Finnish ports. Commenting on the fact that another freighter arrived with six young men recently, he said it appeared that some system was enabling would-be stowaways to get information about American freighters.

JUL 31 1946

Navy's 'Fighting Lady' Is Tied Up In Reserve

Seattle, July 29 (AP)The "Fighting Lady" has put on a new dress and retired to live with her memories, but ready to fight again if need be.

The Japanese knew the "Fighting Lady" as "Mitscher's Gray Ghost." The navy knew her as the U.S.S. Yorktown, or CV10. The men who fought on her called her the "Lucky Y." A moving picture telling of her exploits was titled "Fighting Lady."

Today the Yorktown ends a gallant career. Tied alongside a Seattle dock, her guns encased in a protective substance and her flight deck scrubbed and clean but bare of planes, the Yorktown will be inactivated and placed in reserve.

Dons Peacetime Color

She has a new dress of haze gray—a peacetime color—which replaces her dark gray war paint, but the new dress fails to hide the scar in her side left by a Japanese bomb.

The score upon score of little Japanese flags remain to tell of a glorious success in combat under Rear Admiral J. J. (Jocko) Clark, of Chelsea, Okla.; Rear Admiral R. E. Jennings, of Washington, D.C.; Rear Admiral T. S. Combs, Tallahassee, Fla., and Capt. W. F. Boone, Palo Alto, Cal.

Capt. M. E Browder, of Indianapolis, who holds the Navy Cross, has commanded the ship during the task of putting her in "moth balls."

The "Fighting Lady" has many memories. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was her sponsor as she was launched in January of 1943.

Under Admiral (then captain) Clark, she was the first carrier of her class to get into action in the Pacific offensive, beating her sister ship Essex by minutes in launching planes in strikes at Marcus Island on August 31, 1943.

Her planes were also the last to see action in the air when her flyers shot down three Japanese aircraft which appeared in the skies after the Japanese had surrendered.

In between the first and the last were attacks on Wake Island, on the Gilberts and Marshalls, on Truk, in the Marianas, on the Palau

JUL 31 1946

30.24-4445

JUL 31 1946

and Wolei Islands, on Hollandia, Guam, the Bonins, Yap, Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa and Japan.

Record Of Destruction

Her record includes 458 Japanese planes shot down by her planes; 14 Japanese aircraft shot down by her guns; 695 Japanese aircraft destroyed on the ground; 1,191 enemy aircraft probably destroyed and 2,358 enemy aircraft destroyed or damaged.

It includes, too, 119 enemy ships sunk; 329 enemy ships damaged; 15,184 five-inch shells fired, 167,630 40-millimeter shells fired and 472,757 20-millimeter shells fired.

And there is the other side—the 131 of her own aircraft lost to combat and 73 lost operationally.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The only troopship scheduled to arrive in the United States today is the George Eastman docking at San Francisco from Okinawa with eight Army servicemen.

Ships which arrived yesterday were:

At New York

W. M. Ogden from Antwerp via Boston, nine Army.

At San Francisco

Geo. O. H. Ernst from Pearl Harbor, without passenger information; Republic from Okinawa, 1,025 Army.

At San Diego

Gen. J. C. Breckenridge from Shanghai, 2,692 Marines, 2,288 Navy.

The first college of dentistry was started in the United States in 1839.

THAT HE HEARD THE POLITE APPLAUSE FROM THE COURTYARD.
BYRNES WAS LEISURELY AND SMILING AS USUAL. HE NODDED AND WAVED.
HE LOOKED VERY MUCH AT EASE.
IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL, THE TWO MEN FOUND THEMSELVES FACING EACH OTHER FROM OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE HORSESHOE SHAPED PATTERN OF SEATS. IT JUST SO HAPPENED, APPARENTLY, THAT THE SYSTEM OF SEATING THE DELEGATIONS ALPHABETICALLY PUT BYRNES ON THE EXTREME RIGHT AND MOLOTOV ON THE FAR LEFT.
THE HALL GLAMES WITH RED PLUSH AND GOLDEN OAK AND GILDED FURNITURE.
THERE ARE THREE TIERS OF BOXES, AND THE PEOPLE IN THE TOPMOST BOX HAD A HARD TIME SEEING ANYTHING DIRECTLY BENEATH THEM.
THEY HAD TO TAND UP AND STRETCH CONSIDERABLY, AND THEIR EYES WERE ALL POINTED TOWARD EITHER BYRNES OR MOLOTOV.
THEY SAW DOZENS OF PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CAMERAMEN--
EQUALLY DIVIDED IN ONLY TWO LARGE CLUSTERS--AROUND THE SAME TWO MEN. IT WAS AS THOUGH NOBODY ELSE WAS IN THE PLACE.
BYRNES LEANED SIDEWAYS IN HIS CHAIR, CHATTING.
FROM TIME TO TIME HE FLASHED HIS BROAD IRISH SMILE.
MOLOTOV SAT STIFF AND STRAIGHT. HIS OWLISH FACE WAS INSCRUTABLE.
HE LOOKED STRONG, TOUGH AND DETERMINED.
A CURIOUS THING HAPPENED WHEN FRENCH PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT, IN HIS WELCOMING SPEECH, RECALLED THAT "TWO GREAT POWERS" HAD REMAINED ON THE SIDELINES AFTER THE LAST PEACE CONFERENCE.
THE ONLY LIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL STREAMS DOWN THROUGH A GLASS DOME, DIRECTLY ABOVE THE SPEAKER'S DAIS. WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING, IT IS LIKE CONCENTRATING HUNDREDS OF AMBER SPOTLIGHTS ON THE STAND.
AS BIDAULT PRONOUNCED THESE WORDS--REFERRING TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA--THE LIGHT DIMMED, FADED AND WENT OUT ENTIRELY.
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JUL 31 1946

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WITH CONFERENCE (460)
BY RELMAN MORIN
PARIS, JULY 29-(AP)-THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE OPENED TODAY LIKE A HOLLYWOOD PREMIERE, WITH LIMOUSINES, POLICE LINES, AND TWO OUTSTANDING STARS -- JAMES F.BYRNES AND VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV--OR RATHER, THE UNITED STAES ND SOVIET RUSSIA.

RATHER, THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.
THE PARIS CROWDS WHO LINED THE AVENUE LEADING TO THE LOW STONE ARCH OF THE PALACE OF LUXEMBOURG WERE ONLY MILDLY INTRIGUED BY THE REST OF THE SHOW.
THEY GAPED AT A TALL, RED-BEARDED ETHIOPIAN IN A SEA-GREEN ROBE AND A FLASHING WHITE TURBAN. A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN WOMAN, WILLOWY AND SINUOUS IN A GOLD-AND-WHITE SARI, DREW AN APPRECIATIVE RESPONSE FROM THE CLOTHES-CONSCIOUS PARISIANS.
BUT BYRNES AND MOLOTOV CAUGHT AND HELD THE CROWD, FROM THE MOMENT THEY LEFT THEIR CARS TO THE MOMENT THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION ENDED.
MOLOTOV ARRIVED, FLANKED BY TWO HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS, WITH GREAT GOLDEN EPAULETTES ON THEIR SHOULDERS. HE STEPPED BRISKLY FROM HIS CAR, LOOKING NEITHER TO RIGHT NOR LEFT, AND GIVING NO SIGN

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B6
BIDAULT TEXT
PARIS, JULY 29-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PREMIER BIDAULT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE: (1,200)
IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC WHOLEHEARTEDLY WELCOMES THE DELEGATIONS OF THE ALLIED AND FRIENDLY NATIONS FOR THE FIRST LARGE CONFERENCE THAT IS TO DISCUSS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST-WAR WORLD.
IT IS HAPPY TO STATE THAT ALL THE NATIONS HAVE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION THAT WAS SENT THEM IN THE NAME OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AND IT IS CONVINCED THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR COUNTRIES WILL WORK WITH A COMMON ACCORD IN THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY COOPERATION ON THE IMPORTANT TASK SET BEFORE THEM.
FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN THIRTY YEARS, IT IS IN FRANCE THAT ARE HELD THE INTERNATIONAL ASSIZES AT WHICH THE VICTORIOUS

NATIONS OF TWO TERRIBLE WARS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH PEACE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPRECIATES THE HIGH VALUE OF THE HONOR AND CONFIDENCE SHOWN IT BY ITS PARTNERS AND FRIENDS. IT KNOWS THAT THIS HONOR IS THE CONSEQUENCE OF A DESTINY THAT FOR THE SECOND TIME CARRIED FRANCE INTO THE VANGUARD OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS WHICH WERE VICTORS OVER AGGRESSION AND THAT TWICE SHE HAD A LARGE PART OF THE SUFFERING AND DESTRUCTION THAT WAS THE PRICE OF THE VICTORY.

THE CONFERENCES AFTER THE 1914-1918 WAR PROPOSED TO THE WORLD SOLUTIONS WHICH DID NOT HINDER THE BREAKING OUT OF A NEW, LONGER AND MORE TERRIBLE WAR LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTERWARDS. IT IS TOO EASY TO JUDGE THE MEN OR POLICIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE SOLUTIONS. THE JUDGMENT BELONGS TO HISTORY.

BUT LET ME SAY THAT, WHATEVER WERE THE MISTAKES AND WEAKNESSES, THE PROFOUND CAUSE OF THE FAILURE WAS THAT TWO GREAT POWERS WHO HAD TAKEN A DECIDED PART IN THE CONQUEST OF ARMS REMAINED ON THE SIDELINES DURING THE SOLUTION OF THE PEACE.

JUL 31 1946

THIS CAUSE, WITHOUT A DOUBT A DECISIVE ONE OF WEAKNESS, NO LONGER EXISTS TODAY. ALL THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATE. THE INTERNATIONAL CONCERT EXISTS FROM NOW ON AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PARTICULARLY HOPES THAT IT WILL BE PROMPTLY COMPLETED BY THE ADMISSION INTO THIS CONCERT OF THE NATIONS STILL ABSENT, NOTABLY THOSE IN EUROPE, AS SOON AS THESE NATIONS LIVE ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF LIBERTY.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC NATIONS, ANIMATED BY THE SAME IDEAL, IS AT THE BASE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THE FOUNDATIONS OF WHICH WERE LAID LAST YEAR AT SAN FRANCISCO AND WHICH, AMID GREAT DIFFICULTIES BUT WITH CONFIDENCE AND HOPE, BEGAN ITS FIRST YEAR OF EXISTENCE IN 1946.

IT IS TO THIS SAME ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC NATIONS THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS APPEALED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELABORATION OF THE PEACE TREATIES.

YOU ALL KNOW, GENTLEMEN, THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED TO ASSURE THE PREPARATION AND THE DISCUSSION OF THE TREATIES TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE EUROPEAN STATES WHICH HAVE BEEN, THROUGHOUT OR DURING PART OF THE WAR, THE ASSOCIATES OF GERMANY.

I DO NOT NEED TO RECALL TO YOU THE MEETINGS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, IN PARIS IN MAY, AND THEN IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR, DURING WHICH WERE DRAWN UP THE DRAFTS THAT ARE SUBMITTED TO YOU TODAY.

I KNOW THAT CRITICISM HAS BEEN MADE OF THE BROAD LINES ALONG WHICH THIS PROCEDURE WAS CONCEIVED. COMPLAINTS HAVE ALSO BEEN HEARD ON THE SLOWNESS WITH WHICH OUR WORK HAS BEEN CONDUCTED AND THE DELAY THAT HAS RESULTED FROM IT FOR THE NECESSARY CONSULTATION OF THE OTHER NATIONS PRINCIPALLY INTERESTED.

JUL 31 1946

B7

AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT YOU HAVE ACCEPTED AS YOUR HOST IT IS LEAST OF ALL UP TO ME TO DEFEND THE METHODS THUS ATTACKED.

BUT, HAVING PERSONALLY AND DIRECTLY PARTICIPATED, I AM ABLE TO SAY THAT THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED WERE IMMENSE BECAUSE THE INTERESTS AT STAKE WERE HARD TO CONCILIATE AND BECAUSE IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO RESPECT CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF MORALS AND RECTITUDE IMPOSED ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AS ON THE CONDUCT OF HUMAN RELATIONS.

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PARIS--1ST ADD BIDAULT TEXT X X X OF HUMAN RELATIONS.

IT IS CERTAINLY NOT THE REPROACH OF PRECIPITANCE THAT CAN BE HURLED AT THOSE WHO SUBMIT TO YOUR CONSIDERATION TODAY THIS IMPORTANT CHAPTER OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT COMPOSED OF THE PEACE TREATY DRAFTS FOR ITALY, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, ROMANIA, AND FINLAND.

BUT AT LEAST THEY ARE CONSCIOUS OF HAVING SEARCHED WITH PATIENCE AND EVEN WITH PASSION FOR THE SOLUTIONS THAT COULD BE REACHED IN COMMON ACCORD TO CONSTITUTE THE BASIS OF DURABLE SETTLEMENTS.

IT IS NOT YET THE MOMENT TO SAY AS OUR DELIBERATIONS OPEN WHETHER THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED. IT IS, HOWEVER, FITTING TO RENDER THEM THE JUSTICE OF RECOGNIZING THAT THEY HAVE NEVER TRIED TO IMPOSE, WITHOUT CONSULTING OTHERS, DEFINITIVE DECISIONS.

AT THE VERY START IT WAS DECIDED THAT THESE DECISIONS SHOULD NOT BE REACHED UNTIL THE DEBATE HAD BEEN CARRIED BEFORE A LARGER AUDIENCE WHERE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION CAN MAKE ITSELF HEARD FREELY.

IT IS FOR THAT REASON THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH EFFECTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR WITH SUBSTANTIAL MILITARY FORCES ARE MET TODAY IN PARIS.

JUL 31 1946

COMPLETE ASSURANCES HAVE BEZ

COMPLETE ASSURANCES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THAT THIS CONFERENCE WOU

COMPLETE ASSURANCES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THAT THIS CONFERENCE WOULD HOLD AS LARGE AND AS PROFOUND A DISCUSSION AS POSSIBLE AND THAT THE DEFINITIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREATY DRAFTS WOULD ONLY TAKE PLACE AFTER HAVING GIVEN YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FULL CONSIDERATION.

IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT, GENTLEMEN, THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE HAS MET AND I DO NOT DOUBT THAT YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE

JUL 31 1946

TASK DEMANDED OF YOU.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED AND MAINTAINS MORE THAN EVER THAT A FREE DISCUSSION IS ESSENTIAL TO PERMIT THE HEARING OF ALL OPINIONS. IT IS CONVINCED THAT A FUNDAMENTAL RULE OF DEMOCRACY IS THAT A DECISION IS ONLY VALID WHEN IT HAS BEEN DEBATED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND OBTAINS THE SINCERE ADHERENCE OF THOSE CALLED ON TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ASSUME THE CONSEQUENCES.

THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO YOU CONSTITUTE ONLY PART OF THE DEFINITE PEACE SETTLEMENT AND ARE DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX. THEY PLACE AT STAKE THE VITAL INTERESTS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF EUROPEAN STATES. SOME TIMES THEY RAISE PASSIONS.

I AM CERTAIN THAT ALL OF US WILL TACKLE THE EXAMINATION WITH A DESIRE TO FIND IF NOT PERFECT SOLUTIONS AT LEAST INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS WHICH ARE CONTRARY NEITHER TO JUSTICE NOR HONOR AND WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING THIS SECTION OF THE WORLD, THAT HAS SO TRAGICALLY SUFFERED, WITH THE ELEMENTS OF PEACE WHICH IT HAS SUCH AN IMPERIOUS NEED.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS CONVINCED THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE, FULLY CONSCIOUS OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES, WILL SUCCEED IN THE HEAVY TASK BEFORE IT.

THE LONG SUFFERING OF THE WORLD, THE PATIENT WAITING OF THE PEOPLE AND ANXIETY OF THE WEAK, THE IMMENSE HOPE OF PLAIN MEN OF GOOD HEART IS TURNED TODAY TOWARD US TO ASK US TO SET ASIDE FOREVER THE EVIL OMENS OF UNHAPPINESS FORECAST SO OFTEN BY THE PROPHETS AND TO FOUND IN MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, AT THE SERVICE OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY, A WORLD DELIVERED FROM THE PLAGUE WHICH BECOMES WORSE AS TIME PASSES--I MEAN WAR.

WE HAVE ALL SUFFERED IN TRYING TO BANISH IT. IT IS NOW TIME TO BEGIN TO SUCCEED.

JUL 31 1946

GENTLEMEN, I DECLARE THE PEACE CONFERENCE OPEN.

(END TEXT)

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BERLIN, JULY 29-(AP)-IRVING BROWN, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY THAT THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN FRANCE HAD "BECOME AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HDANDS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

ASSESSING THE LABOR UNION SITUATION FOR NEWSPAPERMEN AFTER A TOUR OF NINE COUNTRIES, BROWN SAID EUROPE'S WORST LABOR UNION CONDITIONS EXISTED IN FRANCE, WHILE THE MOVEMENT IN NORWAY WAS "THE BEST IN EUROPE IN TERMS OF SPEEDY RECOVERY AND SUCCESS" AFTER THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

ALTHOUGH TRADE UNIONISM IN GERMANY HAS "MADE GOOD STRIDES" SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF NAZISM, BROWN SAID HE BELIEVED IT WOUKD "TAK E A LONG TIME FOR IT TO COME BACK, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ANY WORKING ECONOMY AS YET."

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Warsaw, July 29--(AP)--Security police suspended today activities of (PSL) AT CIESZYN ON Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party along the [redacted] border, pending an investigation of alleged terrorism.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said there the tenth district of the party [redacted] been suspended on the grounds that [redacted] contained [redacted] anti-democratic and fascist groups.

This spokesman denied reports that 500 PSL members had been arrested at Rzesow, saying that fewer than a third that number had been taken into custody [redacted] in an investigation of terroristic activities.

Mikolajczyk had previously protested to [redacted] Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski against forcible disbanding of other [redacted] Peasant Party organizations, declaring that charges they were "anti-democratic and fascist were "untrue."

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JUL 31 1946

30-24-4449

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, July 29-(AP)-Vojtech Tuka, whom the Germans established as puppet premier of an independent state of Slovakia, was wheeled into court in a reclining chair today to face treason charges.

He wore a dressing gown and house slippers and cried out that he was innocent because "what I did was entirely under pressure of cicrmstances."

Tuka is 66.

JUL 31 1946

Steinkopf 01245 apr rm 1316

vatican city, july 29 - (ap) - osservatore romano, vatican city newspaper, said tonight of the opening of the european peace conference in paris that "peace is not yet born, yet we know nevertheless it will not be peace."

the principles of the atlantic charter, the newspaper said, presaged a peace "of balance and order, justice, trust and reciprocal confidence but these have given way to compromise."

"the sense of profound relief and hope which everywhere greeted the end of hostilities should have marked this day," osservatore declared,

"but in reality we should look in vain for it on the faces and in the souls of the peoples, even of the victors. The newspaper observers expressed the opinion, however, that "at paris much more than at versailles, the gathering is convinced that war is not worth the price."

JUL 31 1946

apr brias 1940 thru 2nd hdj 630ped

TOKYO, JULY 30-(AP)-THIRTY B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES WILL PRESENT 11 MAJOR WARTIME TARGETS AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF ARMY AIR FORCES DAY. THEY WILL TAKE OFF FROM OKINAWA AND FLY OVER TOKYO THURSDAY. THE PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE BROADCASTS BY GENERAL MACARTHUR AND LT. GEN. ENNIS C. WHITEHEAD, HEAD OF THE PACIFIC AIR COMMAND. THE BOMBERS WILL CIRCLE TOKYO AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 2,000 FEET AFTER PASSING OVER OTHER BOMB-RUINED CITIES, INCLUDING HIROSHIMA, KOBE, OSAKA AND YOKOHAMA. THEY WILL BE JOINED OVER THE CAPITAL BY

PLANES OF THE 314TH COMPOSITE WING, FIFTH AIRFORCE, NOW STATIONED OUTSIDE TOKYO. AERIAL REVIEWS ALSO ARE SCHEDULED FOR OKINAWA AND KOREA.

THIS WILL BE THE FIRST MASS FLIGHT OF B-29S OVER TOKYO SINCE THE AERIAL GIANTS CAME OVER AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SURRENDER CEREMONY SEPT.2, 1945. THE PLANES WILL DIP WINGS -- AS THEY PASS OVER DOOTLITTLE SOFTBALL PARK -- IN SALUTE TO LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, WHO LED THE FIRST BOMBING RAID OF TOKYO IN APRIL, 1942.

JUL 31 1946

FJ233ACS NM

NANKING, JULY 29-(AP)-COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES ACCUSED EACH OTHER OF AGGRESSIONS TODAY IN CONFLICTING REPORTS INDICATING THAT WARFARE BETWEEN THE CHINESE RIVATS WAS CENTERED NORTH OF NANKING IN A TRIANGULAR AREA BOUNDED BY ICHENG, KIANGTU AND TIENCHANG.

WANG PING-NAN, COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, SAID THE GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE PRESSING ITN NORTH KIANGSU PROVINCE BUT WERE PAYING A HEAVY PRICE IN CASUALTIES.

PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES SAID 80,000 COMMUNIST REINFORCEMENTS FROM SHANTUNG PROVINCE HAD REACHED KIANGSU, 50,000 OF THEM BEING COMMITTED TO ATTACKING SUCHOW, KEY GOVERNMENT CITY, AND 30,000 ALONG ESSIGNED TO STAVE OFF A GOVERNMENT ADVANCE NORTHWAR GRAND CANAL.

WANO DENIED GOVERNMENT REPORTS THAT NATIONAL TROOPS WERE PUSHING NORTH AND EAST IN A MANEUVER ENCIRCLIN 583 19..7,8'5 23-217-4534'

COMMITED TO ATTACKING SUCHOW, KEY GOVERNMENT CITY, AND 30,000 BEING ASSIGNED TO STAVE OFF A GOVERNMENT ADVANCE NORTHWARD ALONG THE GRAND CANAL.

WANG DENIED GOVERNMENT REPORTS THAT NATIONAL TROOPS WERE PUSHING NORTH AND EAST IN A MANEUVER ENCIRCLING THE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS CITY OF HWAIYIN IN NORTH KIANGSU.

JQ1225PCS

FOLO PEIPING MARINES

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST QUARTERS SAID TODAY THEY WOULD WITHHOLD COMMENT ON YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIST-U.S. MAKINE CLASH NEAR PEIPING UNTIL THEY HAD RECEIVED THEIR OWN VERSION OF THE INCIDENT.

EW929PCS NM

JUL 31 1946

TOKYO, JULY 29-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN E.HULL, NEW COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN MID-PACIFIC, IS DUE TO ARRIVE BY PLANE AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD, SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, AUG.2, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG.GEN. BOB E.NOWLAND, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

FJ657ACS NM

TOKYO, JULY 29-(AP)-PREMIER YOSHIDA TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THAT HIS CABINET WISHED TO EXPRESS JAPAN'S GRATITUDE TO THE CHINESE GMVERNMENT FOR "FAIR TREATMENT" OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN CHINA. HE EXPLAINED THAT LACK OF DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS IN HIS OCCUPIED COUNTRY HAD DELAYED A FORMAL MESSAGE.

XA1127ACS

TOKYO, JULY 29-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TOOK THE VIEW TODAY THAT PROPOSED SALARY INCREASES FOR TEACHERS IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUDGET IS "TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF EDUCATIONIN JAPAN." TEACHERS HAD THREATENED TO RESIGN UNLESS IMMEDIATE STEPS WERE TAKEN TO ASSURE THEM EQUALITY WITH OTHER BOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

--DASH--

TOKYO, JULY 29-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS TAKEN OVER OPERATIONAL EXPENSES OF RED CROSS CLUBS IN THE PACIFIC, ROBERT C.LEWIS, PACIFIC COMMISSIONER FOR THE CLUBS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE STRESSED THAT THIS PEACETIME REVERSION DOES NOT AFFECT HUNDREDS OF CAMP WELFARE FIELD OFFICES OF THE RED CROSS AND INSTALLATIONS AT ARMY HOSPITALS.

--DASH--

TCX ST

TOKYO, JULY 30-(AP)-TWO FORMER AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE HAVE ARRIVED IN TOKYO BY AIR TO TESTIFY AT WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN YOKOHAMA.

THEY ARE FORMER MARINE SGT. EMERSON G.LOEVWE (WIRELESS COPY) OF FREEPORT, ILL., WHO SPENT 40 MONTHS IN A PRISON CAMP, AND FORMER T/SGT. JOSEPH P.ZAGGART OF ST.LOUIS, CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO GENERAL WAINWRIGHT UNTIL THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR.

THE CASE IN WHICH THEY WILL TESTIFY WILL BE PROSECUTED BY MAX SCHIFFMAN OF BROOKLYN AND HAROLD ALPER OF NEWARK, N.J.

(NO STREET ADDRESSES GIVEN)

30.24:4451

OKINAWA, JULY 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NAVY TRANSPORT TAZEWELL, WHICH PUT ASHORE TROOPS DURING THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, RETURNED TO THE PEACEFUL ISLAND TODAY WITH THE FIRST DEPENDENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL.

JUL 31 1946

FOURTEEN WIVES AND SIX CHILDREN OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD PERSONNEL ARRIVED. MEN FROM NAVY CAPTAINS TO STOREKEEPERS CLIMBED UP A ROPE LADDER TO GREET THEIR FAMILIES ABOARD SHIP.

THE HUSBANDS COULDN'T PROMISE THEIR WIVES ANY LUXURIES ASHORE, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR WEEKS TO MAKE THINGS AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE. HOUSING INCLUDES QUONSET HUTS AND TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

THE WIVES OF THE NAVY'S TWO SENIOR OFFICERS ON OKINAWA--CAPT. JEROME LEE ALLEN OF GROSSMONT,CALIF., COMMANDANT OF THE NAVAL BASE, AND CAPT. W.H. FERGUSON, (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN), OPERATION OFFICER--WERE AMONG THE PASSENGERS. WITH MRS. FERGUSON WAS NINE-YEAR OLD ROBERT FERGUSON.

OTHER PASSENGERS INCLUDED: MRS. MILDREN CURRY, OMAHA, NEBR.

OTHER PASSENGERS INCLUDED: MRS. MILDRED CURRY, OMAHA, NEBR., (HUSBAND, CHIEF MACHINISTS' MATE, JOHN W.CURRY;) MRS.JOHN LENGVARSKY AND SON, JOHN MARTIN, OF OLEAN, N.Y., (HUSBAND A WARRANT BOATSWAIN); MRS.LLOYD W.STECKWINE AND DAUGHTER, CAROL, OF 2109 NORTHWEST 20TH ST., MIAMI,FLA., (HUSBAND STOREKEEPER, FIRST CLASS); MRS. NORMAN K.EDWARDS AND DAUGHTER, LESLIE, OF VISTA, CALIF., (HUSBAND A LIEUTENANT); MRS. ROLAND LEDUC, STARBRIDGE, MASS., (PER COPY, PROBABLY STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.), (HUSBAND, SHIP'S CLERK); AND MRS. JAMES K.WADSWORTH, 26 LORNE ., BOSTON, MASS., (HUSBAND, PAY CLERK.)

INCLUDED IN THE LIST:

JUL 31 1946

(THE LIST ALSO INCLUDED THE NA[ME] OF MRS. PATRICIA SCHROEDER, WIFE OF EDWARD SCHROEDER, STOREKEEPER, FIRST CLASS, BUT THE ADDRESS WAS GARBLED AND UNAVAILABLE DUE TO SLOW COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES WITH GUAM.)

PJSSACS

(PMS) (300)
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, JULY 29-(AP)-ONE ADVANTAGE OF SMALL SHIPS OVER BIG ONES WHEN ATOMIC BOMBS ARE EXPLODED UNDER WATER WAS EXPLAINED TODAY BY DR. R.A. SAWYER, TECHNICAL HEAD OF THE BIKINI TESTS.

LITTLE SHIPS ESCAPE HAVING THEIR BOTTOMS STOVE IN BY THE ATOMIC BLAST BECAUSE OF THEIR SHALLOWER DRAFT. THE UNDERWATER CONCUSSION FROM THE BOMB EXPLOSION IS STRONGER AND MORE DANGEROUS FOR EVERY FOOT OF DEPTH. THIS IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT WATER PRESSURE RAPIDLY INCREASES WITH DEPTH. THEREFORE IS MUCH HEAVIER AT 20 FEET DEEP THAN AT 10.

EXAMPLES, DR. SAWYER SAID, ARE THE DESTROYER HUGHES AND THE TROOP TRANSPORT FALLON. BOTH WERE BEACHED TO KEEP THEM FROM SINKING, BUT THEY HAD REMAINED AFLOAT IN THE TARGET AREA FOR TWO DAYS WHILE THE GREAT SHIPS ARKANSAS AND SARATOGA SANK. THE HUGHES AND FALLON WERE FARTHER FROM THE BOMB THAN EITHER OF THESE BIG SHIPS--BUT THEY WERE NOT MUCH FARTHER. ALSO, THEIR POSITION HAD BEEN DECIDED ON IN THE EXPECTATION THAT, BECAUSE OF THEIR MUCH THINNER AND WEAKER BOTTOMS, THEY PROBABLY WOULD BE SUNK EVEN THERE.

THIS UNEXPECTED OUTCOME, WAS ONE REASON WHY ADM. EDWARD A. COCHRANE, CONSTRUCTION CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S BUREAU OF SHIPS, SAID YESTERDAY THAT LIGHT FAST SHIPS, MIGHT BE ONE ANSWER TO ATOMIC BOMBS.

DR. SAWYER SAID RADIOACTIVITY ON TARGET SHIPS IS COMING MAINLY FROM FISSION PRODUCTS OF THE BOMB ITSELF. FISSION PRODUCTS ARE THE SPLIT ATOMS OF PLUTONIUM. THEY ARE MANY DIFFERENT CHEMICAL ELEMENTS OF ABOUT HALF THE WEIGHT OF PLUTONIUM. ALL THESE NEWLY-FORMED ATOMS GIVE OFF VERY POWERFUL X-RAYS, AND OTHER RAYS AS WELL. THESE FISSION ATOMS EMIT RAYS FOR LONG PERIODS.

SAWYER SAID THAT THE SPLIT PLUTONIUM ATOMS FORMED ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF RADIOACTIVITY INITIALLY ON THE DECKS OF SHIPS. TODAY THE FISSION ATOMS CAUSE A STILL HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF THE RAYS.

NEVERTHELESS, SPLIT PLUTONIUM ATOM RAYS ARE DYING OUT AND INSPECTION PARTIES ARE BOARDING SOME OF THE TARGET SHIPS.

HF255APS

ATOMIC (ROUNDUP-950)

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER.

BIKINI,JULY 29-(AP)-WORK ON "TEST CHARLIE," WHEN AN ATOM BOMB WILL BE DETONATED FAR DOWN IN THE DEEP SEA, ALREADY IS STARTING, VICE ADM. W.H.P.BLANDY SAID TODAY AS HE AWAITED DAMAGE REPORTS FROM A TARGET FLEET STILL DANGEROUSLY RADIOACTIVE AFTER THURSDAY'S SHALLOW BLAST.

SEABEES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO PREPARE THE DEEP-SEA MOORING LINES FOR NEXT SPRING'S TENTATIVELY-PLANNED DEEP-WATER BURST.

THE DEADLY X-RAYS BARRED CLOSE INSPECTION OF INNER-CIRCLE SHIPS IN THE LAGOON AGAIN TODAY--MORE THAN FOUR DAYS AFTER THE HARBOR-DEPTH EXPLOSION. BUT LIVE ANIMALS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON AT LEAST TWO SHIPS ON THE OUTER CIRCLE.

IF IT HAD BEEN A WARTIME BLAST, ADMIRAL BLANDY EXPLAINED, CREWMEN WOULD HAVE FACED THESE RADIOACTIVE RISKS TO SAVE THEIR SHIPS AND LIVES OF THE INJURED.

HE COULD GIVE NO ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF SUCH HEROISM.

THE ADMIRAL SAID ONLY THAT IT MAY BE A WEEK BEFORE IT IS SAFE TO GO BACK ABOARD SOME OF THE SHIPS.

THE INCOMPLETE, TENTATIVE DAMAGE TOLL MEANWHILE ROSE TO 16. LATEST ADDITION WAS THE SUBMARINE DENTUDA, BEACHED WITH HER FORWARD TORPEDO ROOM FLOODED.

AS A RESULT OF THESE TESTS, ATOM-POWERED WARSHIPS WITH HULLS TOUGHENED TO WITHSTAND SUCH BOMB BLASTS MAY BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN FIVE YEARS, PREDICTED ADM. EDWARD L. COCHRANE, CONSTRUCTION CHIEF OF THE NAVAL BUREAU OF SHIPS.

CAPT. LOGAN MCKEE, OF THE SAME BUREAU, ADDED THAT "WE HAVE A LOT OF IDEAS ON ATOMIC-POWERED SUBMARINES." NEITHER HE NOR COCHRANE WENT INTO DETAIL.

THE LATEST BOX SCORE OF THE SHALLOW-DEPTH BOMB TEST SHOWED:

SUNK: BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, CARRIER SARATOGA, AND A YARD OILER.

DESTROYED: LANDING SHIP FROM WHICH THE BOMB WAS HUNG.

DAMAGED: BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA, JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, CRUISERS SALT LAKE CITY AND PENSACOLA, TRANSPORT FALLON, DESTROYER HUGHES, ONE LANDING CRAFT, THE SUBMARINE DENTUDA AND FOUR OTHERS WHICH EARLY OBSERVATIONS INDICATED HAD GONE TO THE BOTTOM: THE APOGON, SKIPJACK, SEARAVEN AND PILOTFISH.

THUS, THE SINGLE BLAST CRIPPLED A FIFTH OF THE 75 TARGET VESSELS.

THE NAGATO, LISTING BADLY AND WITH DECKS AWASH, PROBABLY WILL BE TOWED TO SEA AND SUNK BY GUNFIRE.

JUL 31 1946

BIKINI--FIRST ADD BLAKESLEE'S ATOMIC ROUNDUP- X X X BY GUNFIRE.

VINSTRUMENT MEASUREMENTS SHOWED A WAVE 10 TO 15 FEET HIGH, AT A POINT FULLY 8,100 FEET FROM THE BLAST, AND CMDR. ROGER REVELLE ESTIMATED ITS CREST ROSE TO A HEIGHT OF 60 TO 90 FEET NEAR THE CENTER OF THE INNER CIRCLE.

DR. KARL T. COMPTON, PHYSICIST WHO HEADS THE EVALUATION BOARD OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND SENATOR HATCH (D., N.M.), CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S CIVILIAN EVALUATION COMMISSION, SAID NEITHER GROUP HAS REACHED ANY DECISION ABOUT THE DEEP WATER TEST. Q BLANDY SAID THE CHIEFS OF STAFF ALREADY HAVE AUTHORIZED KEEPING SEABEES AT BIKINI FOR THE DEEP-WATER PREPARATIONS. THEY WILL SET PERMANENT MOORINGS IN THE LAGOON. NO SHIPS WILL BE IN THE LAGOON, BUT THESE MOORINGS WILL ANCHOR THE LANDWARD END OF HEAVY CHAINS THAT WILL EXTEND OUT ACROSS THE ATOLL REEFS INTO DEEP WATER.

OUTSIDE THE REEFS, THE CORAL BOTTOM DROPS DOWN AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE, AND REACHES A DEPTH OF A MILE ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE ATOLL. THE CHAINS WILL HOLD WARSHIPS IN POSITION IN WATER FAR TOO DEEP FOR ANCHORS.

SHIPS, BLANDY EXPLAINED, WILL BE IN LINES. EACH LINE WILL CONTAIN ONE SHIP OF EACH PROMINENT NAVAL TYPE, SUCH AS BATTLESHIP, CARRIER, CRUISER, SUBMARINE, DESTROYER AND TRANSPORT. THE SHIPS WILL COME FROM THE PRESENT TARGET FLEET, BUT POSSIBLY NOT ALL OF THIS FLEET WILL BE USED. SOME MAY BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TESTS WITH OTHER KINDS OF WEAPONS. THE CONDITION OF SUPERSTRUCTURES ON THE TEST-CHARLIE SHIPS WILL NOT BE IMPORTANT. THE TEST IS TO SHOW WHAT THEIR BOTTOMS CAN STAND WHEN MOST OF THE BOMB'S POWER GOES INTO THE WATER INSTEAD OF NEARLY HALF IN THE AIR AS IN THE SECOND TEST.

BLANDY TOLD NEWSMEN THAT SHIPS OF THIS SUMMER'S GUINEA PIG FLEET WHICH STILL WERE ABLE TO PROCEED UNDER THEIR OWN POWER WOULD RETURN TO PEARL HARBOR. THOSE THAT HAVE TO BE TOWED WILL BE TAKEN TO KWAJALEIN.

THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, RESEMBLING A DRUNKEN MAN WITH HIS HAT COCKED OVER ONE EAR, WILL GO TO PEARL HARBOR.

HF249APS

A65FX

ATOMIC (200)

BIKINI, JULY 29-(AP)-SHIPS' DECKS STILL EMITTED X-RAYS IN DEADLY STRENGTH TODAY--FOUR FULL DAYS AFTER THE ATOMIC UNDER-WATER BURST.

VICE ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY, ATOM TEST CHIEF, SAID THAT IF THIS HAD HAPPENED IN WAR, THE CREWS WOULD HAVE FACED RADIOACTIVE RISKS TO SAVE SHIPS AND LIVES.

CRACKED HULLS IN THE UNDERWATER BLAST, THE ADMIRAL SAID, HAVE LET IN RADIOACTIVE WATER AND SOME PROBABLY CONTAINING SPLIT ATOMS FROM PLUTONIUM. IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO GO BELOW DECKS OF "HOT" SHIPS TO LEARN THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS NEW MENACE.

BUT THOSE WHO BEACHED THE SINKING DESTROYER HUGHES PEERED BELOW DECKS AND GOT ONE LOOK AT WHAT AWAITS MEN DOWN THERE. THIS WAS A POOL OF SEA WATER WITH A SALT-ENCRUSTED RIM. X-RAYS FROM THE POOL WERE SO STRONG NO ONE WAS ALLOWED TO APPROACH THE AREA.

BLANDY SAID WASHING DOWN DECKS WITH SALT WATER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOUND SO FAR,--BUT IT HAS REMOVED ONLY ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF RADIOACTIVE DECK DEPOSITS.

MOST SERIOUS OBSTACLE IS THAT FISSION PRODUCTS OF ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES ARE NOT READILY SOLUBLE IN WATER. THEY TEND TO STICK WHERE THEY FALL. RADIOACTIVE SALT WASHES OFF EASILY BUT IT IS SELDOM MORE THAN 30 PERCENT OF TOTAL RADIOACTIVITY. AND WITH THE SALT GONE, THERE STILL IS ENOUGH LEFT FROM FISSION PRODUCTS TO GIVE MAN PERHAPS FATAL INJURY OR PERMANENT DAMAGE IF HE HAS TO FACE THIS NUCLEAR STUFF FOR AS MUCH AS ONE DAY.

THE ADMIRAL SAID HE FORESEES RADICAL CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF WARSHIPS, BUT HE REFUSED TO ELABORATE.

HF325APS NM

A143KX

MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY, FORMER PHILIPPINES GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE ISLANDS' FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ACT AS MEDIATOR IN STRIFE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL LUZON PEASANT GROUPS.

LUIS TARUC, LEADER OF THE HUKBALAHAPS, AN ARMED PEASANT ORGANIZATION, HAD PROPOSED SUCH MEDIATION.

MURPHY SAID HE DID NOT WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THE PACIFICATION PROGRAM OF PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS.

HH1042PCS NM

JUL 31 1946

A126KX

(125)

PRECEDE WASHINGTON DAY

KODIAK, ALASKA, JULY 29-(AP)-NAVY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT NONE OF THE CASES OF DIPTHERIA AT THE QUARANTINED ADAK BASE ARE CRITICAL AND THE OUTBREAK IS BELIEVED TO BE UNDER CONTROL.

CAPT.C.F.LOWRY, DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER WHO WENT TO ADAK AFTER THE EPIDEMIC STARTED JULY 20, REPORTED THERE WERE NO CASES AT ANY OTHER ALEUTIAN BASES.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PREVIOUSLY SENT FROM KODIAK IS BEING SUPPLEMENTED FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

TEN ARMY NURSES WERE REPORTED READY TO START NORTH FROM CALIFORNIA'S LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(A NAVY MEDICAL OFFICER IN WASHINGTON REPORTED 32 CASES WERE REPORTED AMONG NAVAL PERSONNEL ON ADAK. THE ARMY SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE SAID THERE WERE ABOUT HALF A DOZEN CASES AMONG ARMY PERSONNEL).

EW923PCS

JUL 31 1946

Library 30.24453

Peace Treaty Drafts Strip Italy, Other Former Axis Satellites Of War Machines, Reshuffle Borders

JUL 31 1946

BEATEN NATIONS ASSESSED BILLIONS IN REPARATIONS

None of Hitler's Former Allies Allowed Subs, Bombing Planes.

ADMIT DISAGREEMENTS

Danube Waterway Is Still Among Major Points Under Controversy.

PARIS, July 30. — (AP) The treaty drafts prepared by the Big Four foreign ministers for submission to the Paris Peace Conference propose to strip Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland of all but a vestige of their war machines, bill them for $1,000,000,000 in reparations and reshuffle their frontiers. The drafts were placed before the world tonight.

None of these former allies or satellites of Adolf Hitler's Germany would be allowed any submarines or bombing planes. They also would be required to guarantee fundamental human freedoms.

The treaties were prepared by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France. These four major powers will make the final decision on ending a state of war with the five former Axis countries after the Peace Conference which opened here Monday has considered the drafts in an advisory capacity.

Several Disagreements

The 286 pages of draft treaties published here revealed the disagreements as well as the agreements of the recent sessions of the four-power foreign ministers council.

A major point of disagreement centered on the future of the Danube waterway—a question having an important bearing on the economy of all of Central Europe.

Russia flatly refused at the foreign ministers council to have the Danube question brought before the Peace Conference. Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov balked at a British-United States proposal to include in the treaties for Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria a clause guaranteeing "entire equality" of navigation on the Danube to all states. Further Molotov rejected a British proposal for a conference of all "interested states" to set up a new permanent international regime for the Danube to succeed the body set up in 1921 under the Versailles treaty.

Other disagreements were on:

1—The Italian-Yugoslav frontier in which the United States asked for a more liberal deal for Italy. In connection with this question the ministers agreed to internationalize Trieste, claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

2—Economic access to the Balkans in which Russia asked special privileges for neighboring countries, of which she is one, instead of equal trade provisions for all the United Nations.

3—Balkan indemnities in which Russia objected to allowing the United States, Britain and France to seize Balkan assets abroad to meet claims. Russia also proposed one-third rather than full compensation to citizens of the various United Nations for losses sustained in defeated Balkan countries.

In the political field four of the treaties provided for completion of measures suppressing fascism and anti-allied activities. Italy was exempted from this clause, and her treaty expressly recognized that she had overthrown her fascist regime. But she as well as the others was charged to maintain democracy.

Italy Loses Territory

Under the drafts Italy would suffer the greatest loss of territory.

Treaties with Germany and Japan will not be considered until the allies deem those countries ready for full self government.

Military restrictions placed on the Axis satellites relegate the armed forces of those nations to the minor role of local defense. The following limitations are imposed:

Italy—185,000 troops and 65,000 carabinieri (military police), compared with a 1939 army of 2,240,000 men and 5,175,000 trained reservists; navy devoid of submarines and composed of 67,500 tons and two old battleships, compared with a one-time fleet of 717,420 tons including 130 submarines; air force cut to 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 transport and training craft.

Romania—Army of 120,000, compared with a pre-war force of 1,800,000; air force of 150 planes and 8,000 men, compared with estimated 1939 personnel of 15,000; navy of 15,000 tons and 5,000 men; anti-aircraft artillery of 5,000 men.

Finland—34,400 troops, compared with a prewar force of 301,300; navy of 10,000 tons and personnel strength of 4,500; air force of 60 planes and 3,000 men.

Bulgaria—Land army of 55,000, compared with peak wartime force of 670,000. Anti-aircraft artillery of 1,800 men; navy of 7,250 tons manned by 3,500; air force of 90 combat type planes with personnel of 5,200.

Hungarian Army 65,000

Hungary—Army including frontier troops, anti-aircraft and river flotilla of 65,000 men, compared with 700,000 during war; air force of 90 planes manned by 5,000.

The reparations figure of $1,000,000,000 was a minimum, and may be increased.

The total amount Italy must pay, in addition to $100,000,000 to Russia, has not yet been determined. Likewise, the cost which Bulgaria must pay has not been decided. Hungary, Finland and Romania each have been assessed $300,000,000. The United States reserved the right, however, to oppose the assessment in the case of inflation-ridden Hungary.

Reshuffle Map of Europe

Reshuffling of the map of Europe was one of the major undertakings outlined, but proposed territorial changes did not approach in scope the land transfers involved in the peace treaties of World War No. 1.

The most controversial territorial change before the present Peace Conference would establish Trieste as a free territory and give Yugoslavia "all the territory east of the line known as the French line" in Italy, and a group of islands in the Adriatic.

Greece was given the Dodecanese Islands and France was awarded five thin slices of territory on the present Italian-French border.

A 1940 Axis edict awarding half of Romanian Transylvania to Hungary was nullified, and the 12,000-square-mile territory restored to Romania. A 1940 Soviet-Romanian agreement by which Bessarabia and northern Bukovina were ceded to Russia was confirmed.

The question of the Greek-Bulgarian border was left undecided.

Russia Gets Petsamo

The proposed Finnish treaty awarded Russia the Finnish province of Petsamo, on the Arctic ocean, with its ice-free port of Petsamo.

Each treaty contained a clause requiring respect for the individual liberties of citizens.

The clause for Hungary, for example, read:

"Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

Another clause bound defeated nations to "undertake not to permit in the future existence and activities" of fascist organizations.

The allies agreed to withdraw from all occupied countries under consideration, except Hungary. The Hungarian treaty gave Russia permission to maintain occupation troops to protect her communication lines to the Russian occupation zone of Austria.

The United States, voicing concern over Hungary's economic plight, said in an appended note she was reserving the right to reconsider her reparations assessment, and said that the "heavy burden of armistice requirements" had helped bring that nation to the "point of complete collapse of economy."

On the subject of demilitarization, the treaties declared that the former enemy nations "shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, sea mines of non-contact type actuated by influence being manned, submarines or other submersible or specialized types of assault craft."

The proposed treaties also required cooperation "with the United Nations in order to ensure that Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory in the direction of rearmament."

The drafts also looked toward the admission of the former enemies into the United Nations. If the treaties are concluded, the preambles said, allied powers will be able to "support" applications for United Nations membership.

American And Russian Views On Economics Show In Rifts

Paris, July 30 (AP)—The clashing differences between the United States' economy of free enterprise and Russia's state ownership of all business were sharply underlined tonight by splits between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union as revealed in the proposed peace treaties for five Nazi satellite nations.

For instance, the United States demanded that the former enemies pay in full for all damage to foreign-owned holdings in their territories as a result of the war. It also broadened its definition of "a result of the war" to include action taken by the enemy countries since hostilities ended.

That clause would cover holdings taken over by the former enemy countries most of which have built up Communist-favoring regimes.

Russia Argues For One Third

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, won French and British backing for his restitution plan, but both countries held reservations about its wording.

Russia dissented, arguing that payment should be forced only up to one third the value of all foreign holdings.

The United States and Great Britain proposed a plan for equal rights of all the United Nations to negotiate contracts for civil air travel privileges in the defeated nations.

Russia answered that plan with a phrase which appeared two or three other times in the disputed portions of the recommended treaties: "The Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics delegation sees no reason for inclusion of this addition in the treaty."

Seeks Exceptions On Neighbors

Although all four powers agreed that members of the United Nations should get "most favored nation" treatment in making commercial contracts with the defeated countries, Russia proposed jettisoning that principle when it affected "relations with neighboring countries"—Russia itself and the eastern European countries in its orbit.

Byrnes also sought to gain repayment for Allied holdings—"through intermediate corporations"—in damaged firms owned by non-United Nations nationals. Russia also rejected that one.

The three western powers proposed that enemy holdings in United Nations countries should be subject to seizure and liquidation to pay Allied claims against the enemies. Russia, supporting the beaten associates of Germany, urged restoration of such property, to the former enemy nations.

Shows Russian Friendship

Russian economic friendship for the five former allies of Hitler also was evidenced in the Soviet stand on the former enemies' financial relations with Germany.

V. M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, argued that enemy property in Germany should be freed and that property the Germans looted from them after they deserted the Nazis should be restored.

The three western powers, however, proposed that the former satellite nations abandon all claims against Germany except for claims made before the fighting began in 1939.

Russia flatly refused at the recent Big Four foreign ministers council to have the key question of the future of the Danube waterway brought before the Paris peace conference, publication tonight of the disagreed sections of the ministers' draft treaties showed.

Despite the Russian position, however, the Danube question can be raised during the peace conference. It is a procedural issue. Hence if it is put to a vote in any of the three committees concerned with treaties for Romania, Hungary or Bulgaria, and receives the necessary majority, it may be placed on the conference agenda.

Balked At Two Proposals

There was an authoritative opinion here as to whether the point will be raised.

At the recent sessions of the Foreign Ministers Council, Molotov balked at the inclusion of a clause in the draft treaties guaranteeing "entire equality" of navigation on the Danube to all states, as proposed by Britain and the United States.

The draft treaties also showed that Molotov rejected a British proposal for a conference of all "interested states" to set up a new permanent international regime for the Danube. Molotov indicated that this should be left to separate action entirely apart from the peace conference.

The Danube was internationalized after the first World War by the Versailles Treaty of 1919.

U.S. OFFERS BORDER PLAN FOR TRIESTE

Proposes Security Council Should Name Member For Commission

Paris, July 30 (AP)—The United States proposed tonight that the United Nations Security Council be given a hand in negotiations fixing the boundaries of the free territory of Trieste.

Not yet discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers, the suggestion was included in the draft of the Italian peace treaty submitted to the 21-nation European peace conference.

The American suggestion called for the Security Council to appoint a third member of the commissions which must define the frontiers within six months after conclusion of the peace.

Might Prevent Impasse

That might decrease the possibility of the quarreling Italian and Yugoslavian regimes reaching an impasse. If they were unable to agree, the treaty provides for an appeal to a five-man body made up of the four-power ambassadors in Rome plus another "impartial commissioner."

The American plan would retain that appellate procedure.

The undiscussed proposals, placed in the draft for possible guidance of the peace conference, also included a United States suggestion defining inch by inch the frontiers between Italy and Yugoslavia, between Italy and Trieste and between Trieste and Yugoslavia.

The American suggestions were drawn up in detail by American geographers after acceptance of the internationalization of Trieste as a compromise to break a Foreign Ministers' Council deadlock delaying the Italian treaty draft.

JUL 31 1946

Slavs To Fight Italy Border Plan At Paris

Paris, July 30 (AP)—The Yugoslav delegation to the Paris Peace Conference will continue to fight against adoption of the proposed compromise boundary line between Italy and Yugoslavia "because it is unjust," a source close to the delegation said today.

He asserted the delegation maintained that 60,000 Yugoslavs and only 14,000 Italians were contained in the territory between the so-called Bidault compromise line and the "true ethnical line" advocated by Yugoslavia.

The delegation also plans to continue its campaign for "full reparations" from Italy, the source said. He quoted members of the delegation as saying that certain Allied countries "are behaving as if we were the beaten side and Italy were the victor."

Atom Bomb Ignored In Peace Treaties

PARIS, July 30 — (AP) The peace treaties proposed for the five nations which waged war on Germany's side ignored the atom bomb, which was not used in the European theater.

The authors, however, left a loophole for the bomb's eventual inclusion.

"Allied and associated powers reserve the right to amend" the list of forbidden war materials "in the light of subsequent scientific development," annexes of all five treaties said.

The annexes define the terms and cover the technical aspects of peace making.

Backed by military clauses in the treaties, the annexes generally prevent the defeated nations from arming their allowable small forces with anything but the conventional weapons known before 1939.

"Self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge" are outlawed, thus eliminating the use of the German V1 and V2 weapons.

Peace Drafts Require 286 Fine Print Pages

PARIS, July 30 (AP).—The English texts of the treaty drafts for Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary take up 286 printed pages of small type.

The Italian draft covers ninety-two pages, the Romanian fifty-two, the Hungarian fifty one, the Bulgarian forty-nine and the Finnish forty-two.

The drafts were printed by the French National Printing House.

Italian Empire Slashed By Proposed Peace Plan

War Machine Junked; Must Pay 100 Million in Reparations.

PARIS, July 30 — (AP) Italy's once boasted war machine would be slashed to almost comic opera size and the Mussolini empire that threatened to rival Caesar's would be trimmed to be a thin boot by the draft of the proposed Italian peace treaty.

On these and other penalties for making war—notably the payment of $100,000,000 in reparations to Russia—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France were agreed in the recommended treaty to be submitted to the 21-nation European peace conference.

Boundaries Left Open

But other disputed questions, such as the boundaries of the suggested free territory of Trieste, and reparations due to France, Yugoslavia, Greece and other victims of Italy's participation in the war were left open, although the United States offered its own solution to the Trieste question.

Despite Italy's service as an 11th hour co-belligerent against Germany, she suffered total eclipse as a military power under the terms of the proposed treaty, and would salvage little more of its pre-war prestige than the promise of a waterpower supply from territory lost to France.

Army Cut to 185,000

The treaty would limit Italy to an army of 185,000 men and 65,000

JUL 31 1946

carabinieri (military police). Her 1939 army had 2,240,000 men and 5,175,000 trained reservists.

In place of her "Mare Nostrum" Navy of 717,420 tons, Italy is allowed 67,500 tons, along with the old Battleships Doria and Duilio, under the proposed treaty. She is stripped completely of the more than 130 submarines she had before the war.

Italy's air force would be slashed to 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 transport and training craft.

Loses African Colonies

The treaty provides also that Italy give up title to her African territorial possessions, whose future control will be decided by the four nations represented on the Foreign Ministers' Council within a year after the proposed treaty comes into force.

France would get five thin slices of territory now on the Italian side of the two nations' border, but Italy is guaranteed access to hydro-electric power sources in the lost Alpine areas.

Yugoslavia would get "all territory east of a line known as the French line" in Italy—the line France proposed after an Allied commission surveyed the area—"as well as the commune of Zara" and a group of islands in the Trieste area of the Adriatic sea.

Dodecanese Isles to Greece

Greece would acquire the Dodecanese Islands, which British troops are to vacate within 90 days after the ratification of the treaty. Italy waives all claims against Albania and Ethiopia, as well as her commercial interests in China.

Like other former enemy nations for which draft treaties were prepared, Italy may seek membership in the United Nations upon signing the treaty.

Of Italy's disputed northeastern boundary, the 78-article treaty draft says:

"The Council of Foreign Ministers agreed that all territory east of the line known as the French line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and the free territory of Trieste shall be constituted within the French line, bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French line."

Although the United States suggested a boundary lined in greatest detail, the treaty draft does not contain it, but proposes instead that an "exact line of the new frontiers" be drawn by boundary commissions responsible to the four major powers.

By contrast, the territory France would acquire is defined to the last kilometer—little St. Bernard Pass, Mont Cenis Plateau, Mont Thabor, Chaberton and an area lumped as upper Tinee Vesubie and Roya Valleys.

The draft provides that Italy "shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Italian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights, including freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

Of Trieste, the draft continues:

"The integrity and independence of this free territory shall be assured by the Secretary Council of the United Nations. A special commission representing the four powers of the Foreign Ministers Council shall be immediately appointed to consult with representatives of Yugoslavia and Italy and to examine the whole subject and present preliminary suggestions to the Peace Conference. A permanent statute shall be submitted for the approval of the Security Council which will report to the General Assembly of the United Nations x x x.

"Recommendations for a provisional government and for the formation of a permanent statute shall be made by the Peace Conference of 21 nations in accordance with the procedure adopted at the Moscow conference.

"The provisional government and a permanent statute shall preserve the following general principles:

"1. A governor shall be appointed by the security council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy.

"2. A legislative and executive authority shall be established on democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

"3. The rights of citizens shall be protected in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly including religion, language, press, schools and access to public services.

"4. Annual reports shall be submitted by the governor to the security council."

100 Million Reparations

The reparations section of the treaty draft provides that the Soviet Union's $100,000,000 levy—over which the United States and Great Britain have expressed the fear they will have to pay that sum indirectly—must come from Italian factory tool equipment, from Italian assets in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary and from Current Italian industrial production.

Deliveries from current production would be waived for two years.

"Claims put forward by other powers, in particular France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and Ethiopia, will be considered at the Peace Conference x x x" the draft says.

Under the draft terms, Italy would have to grant most favored nation treatment to members of the United Nations trading with her. The treaty provides that for the first 18 months the ambassadors of the four drafting powers will represent all the Allies in matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the document.

Fortifications Banned

Besides restrictions on the size and equipment of its armed forces, Italy would be forbidden to maintain fortifications at the French and Yugoslav frontiers, as well as on the islands of Pantelleria—an Allied invasion stepping stone—and Pianosa, and the Pelagian islands of Lampedusa, Lampione and Linosa. The fortifications of Sicily and Sardinia would be severely restricted.

The draft provides further that "Italy shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, or any guns with a range of over 30 kilometers (18.64 miles), sea mines or non-contact types actuated by influence mechanisms, or any torpedoes capable of being manned."

In addition to the two battleships, the Italian Navy would be limited to four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes and no more auxiliary vessels than could be manned and maintained by 2,500 officers and men.

Surplus ships and war material would be destroyed or turned over to the Allies as provided by an unpublished annex of the treaty draft.

The Army would have no more than 200 tanks and the air force would have no bombers. German or Japanese technicians would not be allowed to be employed in the Italian aircraft industry and Italy would be forbidden possession of planes of German or Japanese design.

FINLAND'S ARMY WILL BE SLASHED TO DEFENSE SIZE

PARIS, July 30—(AP) Limitation of Finland's armed forces to small, inoffensive units designed for local defense is recommended in the Council of Foreign Ministers' draft of a peace treaty between Allied nations and Finland, Germany's partner in the war against Russia and Great Britain.

The treaty draft to be submitted to the Paris Peace Conference would limit the Finnish land army to a total strength of 34,400 personnel. The draft proposed a Finnish navy limited to a personnel strength of 4,500 and a total tonnage of 10,000, and an air force, including the naval air arm, of 60 aircraft, including reserves and personnel of 3,000.

Bombers Barred

A further restriction imposed by the treaty would forbid Finland from acquiring aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

Designed to strip Finland of any ability to wage effective warfare, the treaty also would accord Russia a 50-year lease on Porkkala-Udd to establish a naval base and would cede outright to Russia the northernmost Finnish province of Petsamo, with its ice-free Arctic ocean port of the same name, giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to exploit Arctic ocean shipping throughout the year.

The surrender of Petsoma, on the Russian-Finnish border, is in accordance with the Russian-Finnish armistice signed Sept. 19, 1944.

The treaty draft takes into consideration the fact that Finland, the only Axis partner with which the United States was not at war, withdrew from World War II before Germany's fall.

Stating that Finland "bears her share of responsibility for this war," the treaty draft preamble voices an allied desire of "concluding a treaty of peace which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding x x thereby enabling allied and associated powers to support Finland's application to become a member of the United Nations."

Reparations for Russia

The draft recommends that reparations, to be paid to Russia, shall not be in full, but shall be limited to $300,000,000 payable over an eight-year period beginning Sept. 19, 1955. Payment shall be in commodities—including timber products, sea-going and river craft and sundry machinery.

Many of the terms previously had been agreed to by Russia and Finland in the Soviet-Finnish armistice. The armistice provided originally that the $300,000,000 reparations would be paid in six years. Generalissimo Stalin, at Finland's request, last autumn amended the armistice provisions, allowing Finland eight years in which to pay.

Political clauses of the proposed treaty include one confirming the Russian renunication of rights to lease the Peninsula of Hango in Southern Finland and the confirmation of Finland of the 50-year Soviet lease at an annual rental of 5,000,000 Finnish marks (about $420,000) of the Porkkala-Udd site.

Demilitarize Islands

Another clause stipulates that the Aaland islands at the mouth of the gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland, shall remain demilitarized.

The defeated nation, the draft proposes, "must take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Finnish jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

With a wary eye toward the Germany of the future, the drafters inserted a clause pledging Finland "to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to ensure Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory tending towards or facilitating her rearmament."

JUL 31 1946

30.24-4455

Powers Assess Hungary 300 Million for Peace

U. S., Britain, France Split with Russia on Business Rights.

PARIS, July 30—(AP) The four leading allied powers proposed tonight to assess Hungary $300,000,000 in reparations as one price for peace.

The United States, the United Kingdom and France, however, split sharply with Russia over the rights of foreign business to operate in Hungary, which quit the war as a German satellite six months before the allied victory.

The United States also reserved the right to fight against imposing a big debt on the country, which virtually has collapsed economically in a wave of inflation.

The four major powers agreed unanimously to crush the military power of the state to impotence.

On the economic state of the country, Russia and the three western powers prepared for a peace conference duel before the 17 smaller fighting nations they summoned to help write the treaties.

In the draft of a proposed treaty with Hungary, the United States took a stand for the privileges of business men of the United Nations and won the support of the United Kingdom and France.

All four nations agreed that business firms of the United Nations should get "most favored nation" treatment in Hungary in all businesses except those which have become state monopolies, but Russia asked for special treatment for "neighboring countries."

Hungary is bounded by Russia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Russia said it "sees no reason for inclusion" of an American-British proposal for all the United Nations to have "equality of opportunity in obtaining commercial aviation rights" in Hungary.

Russia Claims 200 Million

Russia claimed $200,000,000 worth of Hungarian commodities, with another $100,000,000 worth going to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. But the proposed treaty's only major footnote stated that the United States "reserves the right to reopen this question at the Peace Conference."

Simultaneously the United States renewed its plea for a program designed to halt the "Economic disintegration" of Hungary where inflation already has skyrocketed one currency out of existence and made its successor worthless.

Blast Armed Forces

Hungary's armed forces, once mighty enough to contribute 700,000 men to Hitler's cause, will be shrunk to one-tenth of its pre-war size under the treaty's military provisions. Of these 70,000 men, the treaty specifies 5,000 as the maximum personnel for an airforce of 90 planes.

Another treaty clause assures the continued presence of Russian troops, already blamed by the foreign secretaries of the United States and Britain as contributing to Hungary's economic chaos. Proclaiming Russia's right to protect her communication lines to the Soviet-occupied zone of Austria, the treaty specifies that Russia may keep "such armed forces as it may need" in Hungary. Other allied forces are to be withdrawn within 90 days of the signing of the treaty.

Pre-War Frontiers

Hungary's frontiers will revert to pre-war dimensions, with Hungary returning "to Romania half of Transylvania it received in the Nazi redistribution of European territory nearly six years ago.

The United States concern over Hungary's desperate economic position is expressed in a note after this reparations clause:

"Losses caused to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by military operations and by occupation by Hungary of these states will be indemnified by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but taking into consideration that Hungary has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations but has also declared war on Germany, the parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Hungary not in full but only in part, namely, to the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars payable over eight years from January 20, 1945, in commodities (machine equipment, river craft, grain, etc.), the sum to be paid to the Soviet Union to amount to 200,000,000 United States dollars, and the sum to be paid to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to amount to 100,000,000 United States dollars."

Can Re-Open Treaty

The text of the United States footnote:

"The United States delegation reserves the right to reopen this question at the Peace Conference. At the time of the signature of the armistice agreement with Hungary, the United States government reserved the right to reopen the question of execution of article 12 of that agreement (which deals with reparations) if in the light of later circumstances it should be found that American interests were being unwarrantably prejudiced.

"The United States government has been concerned regarding general economic conditions in Hungary, which have deteriorated and which are approaching the point of complete collapse of the economy of the country. When it appeared that this deterioration, to which the heavy burden of armistice requirements has contributed, was such as to jeopardize even minimum living standards for the people and to render them unable to play a useful part in world recovery, the United States government on March 2, 1946, proposed to the other signatories of the Crimea declaration on liberated Europe that the situation in Hungary be studied with a view to devising a program which would not only arrest economic disintegration, but also provide a framework within which the rehabilitation of that country would be possible.

"The United States government regards the economic collapse of any country as affecting American interests. It continues to believe that a study such as it has proposed should be undertaken by a

1946

commission composed of representatives of the powers concerned."

The treaty specifically forbids Hungary's new airforce to include bombers, but the 5,000 limit set on airforce personnel represents a 500-man increase over the estimated strength of Hungary's pre-war air corps. Only 70 of 90 alloted planes may be combat type aircraft.

ROMANIA TO GET TRANSYLVANIA IN PEACE PROPOSALS

PARIS, July 30 — (AP) The Big Four powers agreed unanimously tonight to return Transylvania to Romania from Hungary and charge the oil-rich German ally $300,000,000 in reparations to be paid to Russia.

The treaty draft disclosed a split with Russia and the United States dissenting from a British proposal over restoration of damage to Romania's oil industry.

The British proposed this provision in the treaty:

"The complete restoration and replacement of damaged or destroyed property belonging to United Nations nationals engaged in the petroleum industry in Romania shall receive priority over the restoration and replacement of other property in Romania," and failing this within one year, "the Romanian government undertakes to pay x x x convertible currency equivalent to the assessed value of the property."

(The British owned considerable interests in the Romanian oil fields.)

Great Britain proposed further that Romania should compensate United Nations petroleum interests for the expense of provisional repairs and should "undertake" to make the necessary alterations in the labor law to allow all employes selected by the United Nations nationals to enter Romania and exercise their respective professional skills in the petroleum industry in Romania without let or hindrance.

U. S., Russia Object

The United States and Russia, in notes incorporated in the draft, said the subject was covered in general clauses dealing with the restoration of allied property in Romania and that they saw no reason to include any special provisions for oil.

Drafts of "agreed" terms for consideration by the 21-nation peace conference disclosed that Romania like other Balkan enemy countries, will be required to cut her navy and air forces to a fraction of pre-war levels.

Army of 100,000

Figures proposed by the foreign ministers council are:

An army of 120,000 personnel (compared to an estimated 1,800,000 in 1939, including reserves); an air force of 150 planes and 8,000 personnel (compared to an estimated 1939 strength of 15,000); a navy of 15,000 tons and 5,000 personnel (compared to 3,250 personnel estimated by Jane's in 19,400); anti-aircraft artillery with 5,000 personnel.

Romania was forced by the Axis in 1940 to give Hungary more than half of Transylvania, an area totalling more than 12,000 square miles with an estimated 2,370,000 population. Under the proposed treaty the Axis-negotiated "Vienna Award" is nullified and the section, rich in minerals, farm lands and forests, will be returned to Romania.

Another article of the proposed treaty confirms the 1940 Soviet-Romanian agreement by which the U.S.S.R. was ceded Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

The economic clauses in the proposed Romanian treaty were drawn in broad terms leaving it to the 21-nation peace conference to discuss such disputed points as the United States demand for freedom of shipping on the Danube and Russia's desire for economic concessions in the Balkans.

Under terms on which Russia, the United States, Britain and France agreed, Romania will be required to restore all the legal rights and property of United Nations Nationals. Allied and associated powers will be given the privilege of retaining any Romanian property seized "in the national interest" before Romania signed the armistice with the allies on Sept. 12, 1944, and turned against Germany.

Russia Gets Reparations

Soviet Russia is the sole beneficiary from reparations. Under the proposed treaty, the U.S.S.R. would get $300,000,000 payable over eight years from Sept. 12, 1944 in commodities such as oil, grain, timber, seagoing and river craft and machinery.

The Romanian treaty, like the drafts for other former enemy states, gives Romania an opportunity eventually to become a member of the United Nations, requires the government to guarantee its people "enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression, of press and publicaiton, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

Within 90 days after the treaty becomes effective, the proposed agreement says, allied occupation troops will be withdrawn "subject to the right of the Soviet Union to keep on Romanian territory such armed forces as it may need for the maintenance of lines of communication of the Red army with the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria."

The treaty draft sets no restriction on the number of such troops.

Heads of diplomatic missions of Russia, the United States and Britain who now act as the allied control council during the occupation, would continue to function for a period not to exceed 18 months as

...ers of the ...le 35 ...des:

"For a period not to exceed 18 months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the heads of diplomatic missions in Bucharest of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States, acting in concert, will represent the allied and associated powers in dealing with the Romanian government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

"The three heads of the missions will give the Romanian government such guidance and technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty."

The lengthiest parts of the draft are the economic clauses and debate in the peace conference is expected to focus on the conflicting viewpoints of Russia and the western powers. Only the sections on which all of the Big Four agreed were made public in the proposed treaty, but discussions at two previous meetings of the Big Four ministers council disclosed wide differences.

Article 25 provides: "Romania recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Romania transferred by the control council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers."

Restore Rights of Nationals

Another economic clause provides that "Romania shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Romania of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on June 22, 1941, and shall return all property in Romania, including ships of the United Nations and their nationals, as it now exists." A footnote states that inclusion of shipping was stipulated by the British.

Another section requires Romania to "nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations property between June 22, 1941, and the coming into force of the present treaty."

The "Vienna Award" of the Transylvania area to Hungary on Aug. 30, 1940, was followed two weeks later by the abdication of King Carol and the rise to power of Premier Ion Antonescu.

On Oct. 19, 1940, the German occupation of Romania began under an invitation by Romania for help in "reorganizing the Romanian army."

When Germany attacked Russia on June 22, 1941, Antonescu proclaimed a "Holy war" to regain Bessarabia from the Soviet Union. Romania ceased its resistance towards Russia on Aug. 23, 1944, and entered the war against Germany.

GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONT UNSETTLED

PARIS, July 30—(AP) The proposed Bulgarian peace treaty drafted by the four-power foreign ministers leaves unanswered the questions of the Bulgarian-Greek frontier and the amount of reparations which Bulgaria must pay to Yugoslavia and Greece.

The ministers recommended that Bulgarian frontiers follow those which existed on Jan. 1, 1941, but attached a footnote recommending that the Greek-Bulgarian frontier be considered tentative "until the governments of Greece and Bulgaria have had an opportunity to present to the peace conference or to the council of foreign ministers their respective views on this subject."

First War Enemy

Bulgaria, which also fought against the Allies in the first World war, lost her Thracian territory to Greece in the treaty which ended that conflict. Some of this territory was "assigned" back to Bulgaria by the Nazis when they entered that country on March 3, 1941.

The foreign ministers recommended that Bulgaria be forced to pay only part of the losses which her military operations caused to Yugoslavia and Greece. The ministers were unable to agree, however, on the amount to be paid, and said that the final decision should be deferred pending discussion of the matter with Greece and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria declared war on Britain and the United States Dec. 13, 1941, but stated she was neutral in the German-Russian war. Russia refused to recognize this neutrality, and declared war on Bulgaria.

The little nation of 6,700,000 populeft the side of the tottering Nazis on Sept. 5, 1944, and asked for an armistice. Two days later, she declared war on Germany.

It was in recognition of this switch to Allied ranks that the ministers recommended that her restitution to Greece and Yugoslavia be "not in full, but only in part."

Army of 55,000

The proposed treaty authorized Bulgaria to maintain a land army, including frontier troops, of 55,000 men; anti-aircraft artillery forces of 1,800 men; a navy of 3,500 men and ships with a tonnage totaling 7,250; and an airforce of 90 planes, of which not more than 70 may be combat types, and 5,200 men.

The treaty would prohibit the military training of any persons not included in the above totals, and would prohibit the manufacture of war materials in excess of those required for the limited armed forces.

The treaty draft also states that Bulgaria must obtain for all its citizens "freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

The United States and Britain have contended that the present Communist-dominated Bulgarian government does not represent adequately all democratic elements of the country, and have refused to recognize the government, headed by Kimon Georgiev.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has said the United States would not conclude a peace treaty with the Bulgarian government, as now constituted.

Election Oct. 27

Yielding to pressure of opposing groups, the Bulgarian government has announced that a constituent assembly will be elected Oct. 27. A referendum will be held Nov. 8 to decide whether the country will continue as a monarchy or become a republic. A council of regency has been acting for nine-year-old King Simeon II, who succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, King Boris, in 1943.

The treaty draft provides that all forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Bulgaria not later than 90 days after the signing of the treaty.

JUL 31 1946

PEACE TREATY TEXTS SNARLED

Paris Conference Hits Snag With Press Release.

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—One of the most tangled of many international snares is being slowly unsnarled at the State Department today through the patient efforts of Press Officer Lincoln White. When the last kink is straightened out the department hopes to be able to reveal to the American public the full texts of the peace treaties now before the Paris conference.

But looking back on the tribulations involved, some persons seemed inclined to wonder how the great Powers could ever get together in making peace when they had so much trouble getting together on a press release.

The trouble began a week ago. At that time Secretary of State Byrnes, who had been planning for unlimited publicity on the treaty texts, proposed to Moscow, London and Paris that they be made public forthwith in the French capital. The alternative, Byrnes well knew, was that they would be allowed to dribble out in piecemeal fashion.

Toward the end of the week the British Foreign Office said, sure, why not?; the French Foreign Office said, Okay, but give them out in Washington and the other Big Four capitals as well as Paris.

Russians Silent For a Time.

The Russians maintained a stony silence for awhile; then, according to reports reaching Washington, they said that the texts should be published provided the points in disagreement were deleted.

While these negotiations about what should and should not be published were under way in Paris, the State Department arranged to get the texts from Paris by courier so they could be released here in line with French suggestion.

But somehow the courier missed his plane, or so it was said. Thus it was decided to bring in the texts by radio early on Saturday. But that was the

...of the sunspot attack, and ...atever it is that happens during such times blacked out radio across the North Atlantic for hours at a time.

At Paris, meanwhile, Russian and British officials got into a new squabble over whether the disagreed points of the text should or should not be published. Finally various release times were set—6 P. M. (Eastern standard time) Sunday—then Monday—then Tuesday.

Text in Dribbles.

Through the sunspots, White began to get the text in disjointed dribbles. Finally by late yesterday afternoon he had most of the sections dealing with the point on which the Big Four were agreed. But by that time it had been decided the full texts, disagreements and all, should be released. So White kept his staff working into last night trying to get the stuff ready for release sometime Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile the courier finally arrived with the official texts for checking against the uncertain wordage that had come in by radio. But meanwhile, too, most of the information already had dribbled out from Paris and London.

White—who hasn't had a moment's peace for days, what with worrying about the texts—wondered today:

What do they mean—"peace" treaties?

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946

30.24-4457

Provisions of Five Treaties Proposed to Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30 (AP)—Salient provisions of the five peace treaty drafts proposed to the Paris conference by the United States, Russia, Britain and France:

ITALY

1. Loses Trieste to internationalization, minor areas to Yugoslavia and minor areas to France; also the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.

2. Loses her territorial possessions in Africa—Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, though she will continue to administer them for 12 months while the Big-4 decides their disposition.

3. Recognizes full independence of Albania and Ethiopia, and renounces her special rights in China.

4. Gives up all permanent frontier fortifications as well as fortifications on islands of Pantellaria, Lampedusa, Lampione, Linosa and Pianosa.

5. Limits navy to two battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes and minor vessels with total strength of 22,500 officers and men and tonnage limit of 67,500 excluding battleships.

6. Limits army (185,000) and police force (65,000) to total strength of 250,000 officers and men, not more than 200 tanks and no long-range weapons such as guided missiles or rockets.

7. Limits air force to 25,000 men, fighter and reconnaisance planes and 150 non-combat types.

8. Wins unqualified promise of withdrawal of Allied (U. S. and British) troops 90 days after treaty becomes effective.

9. Agrees to pay Russia $100,000,000 reparations, with reparations for other Allies still in disagreement.

Chief disagreement remaining over Italian treaty concerns exact boundaries for Trieste and details of permanent Trieste government.

BULGARIA

1. Agrees to maintain all political and religious freedoms and suppress fascist activities.

2. Accepts army limitation of 55,000 troops; anti-aircraft force of 1,800; navy of 3,500 with tonnage of 7,250; airforce of 90 planes (70 combat) and strength of 5,200 officers and men.

3. Wins unqualified promise that all Allied (Russian) occupation troops will be withdrawn in 90 days after treaty becomes effective.

4. Must make reparation to Yugoslavia and Greece for losses caused them during the war.

Chief points left in disagreement among the great powers over the Bugarian treaty are those concerned with economic provisions. In general, Russia, with great direct interests in Bulgaria, takes a more lenient line than the Western powers.

ROMANIA

1. Regains Transylvania from Hungary; loses Bessarabia to Russia.

2. Makes same promises as Bulgaria respecting internal freedoms and renunciation of fascism.

3. Agrees to restrict frontier defense; army of 120,000; anti-aircraft force of 5,000; navy of 5,000 men and 15,000 tons; air force of 8,000 men and 150 planes (including 100 combat types).

4. Wins conditional promise of withdrawal of Russian occupation forces, condition being that Russia may maintain forces there as needed to guard communications to Austria.

5. Agrees to pay Russia reparations of $300,000,000 in commodities. Principal points still in disagreement among the powers are those governing economic arrangements for Romania, and clauses relating to freedom of navigation on the Danube, with Russia opposing inclusion of free navigation provisions in the peace treaty.

HUNGARY

1. Agrees to revision of boundaries to pre-war lines, including return of rich Transylvania area to Romania.

2. Makes standard promises respecting internal freedoms and renunciation of fascism.

3. Agrees to army strength of 65,000 plus air force of 5,000 men and 90 planes (70 combat).

4. Wins conditional promise of Russian troop withdrawals, condition being that Russians may keep troops there to guard lines to Austria.

Chiefly in disagreement are economic clauses, including Danube navigation provisions.

Disagreement also impends over a section committing Hungary to pay $300,000,000 reparations to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The United States has virtually served notice of intent to reopen this issue because of economic "chaos" in Hungary.

FINLAND

1. Loses province of Petsamo to Russia; confirms Soviet naval base on Hango peninsula.

2. Makes standard promises respecting internal freedoms and fascism.

3. Agrees to army of 34,000; navy of 4,500 men and 19,000 tons; air force of 3,000 men and 60 planes.

4. Agrees to pay Russia reparations in commodities totaling $300,000,000.

Mainly in disagreement still are details of commercial provisions.

JUL 31 1946

Text of Draft of the Italian Treaty Gives Proposed Frontiers, Provides for Loss of Colonies

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29—The text of the draft of the Italian treaty follows:

PREAMBLE

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Ugrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia are hereinafter referred to as the Allied and Associated Powers of the one part and Italy of the other part:

Whereas Italy under the Fascist regime became a party to the tripartite pact with Germany and Japan, declared a war of aggression and entered into war with all the Allied and Associated Powers and with other United Nations and bears her share of responsibility for the war; and

Whereas under the pressure of military events the Fascist regime in Italy was overthrown on July 25, 1943, and Italy surrendered unconditionally and accepted the terms of the armistice signed on Sept. 3 and 29 of the same year; and

Whereas after the said armistice Italian armed forces took an active part in the war against Germany, and Italy declared war on Germany as from Oct. 13, 1943, and thereby became a co-belligerent against Germany; and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers and Italy are respectively desirous of concluding a treaty of peace which forms the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding as a result of the events hereinbefore recited, thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Italy's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present peace treaty and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries * * * who after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

PART I. TERRITORIAL CLAUSES

Section I. Frontiers

ARTICLE I

The frontiers of Italy shall be those existing on Jan. 1, 1938, subject to the modifications set out in Articles II, III, etc.

These frontiers are traced on the maps attached to the present treaty.

ARTICLE II

The frontier between France and Italy as it existed on Jan. 1, 1938, shall be modified as follows:

1. LITTLE ST. BERNARD PASS

The frontier shall follow the watershed leaving the present frontier at a point about two kilometers N. W. of the hospice, crossing the road about one kilometer N. E. of the hospice and rejoining the present frontier about two kilometers S. E. of the hospice.

2. MONT CENIS PLATEAU

The frontier shall leave the present frontier about three kilometres N. W. of the summit of Rochemelon, cross the road about four kilometers S. E. of the hospice and rejoin the present frontier about four kilometres N. E. of Mont Dambin.

3. MONT THABOR—CHABERTON

1. In the Mont Thabor area, the frontier shall leave the present frontier about five kilometers to the east of Mont Thabor and run southeastward to rejoin the present frontier about two kilometers west of the Pointe de Charra.

II. In the Chaberton area, the frontier shall leave the present frontier about three kilometers north of Chaberton, which it skirts on the east, crosses the road about one kilometer from the present frontier, which it rejoins about two kilometers S. E. of Montgenevre.

4. UPPER TINEE, VESUBIE AND ROYA VALLEYS

The frontier shall leave the present frontier at Lunga, shall follow along the water shed by way of Mont Clapier, Col de Tenda, Mont Marguareis, whence it shall run southward by way of Mont Saccarello, Mont Vacchi, Mont Pietravecchia, Mont Lega and shall reach a point approximately 100 meters from the present frontier near Colla Pegairolle, about five kilometers to the northeast of Breil; it then shall run in a southwesterly direction, and shall rejoin the present frontier at the Pas de Strafourche, at about six kilometers—southeast of Sospel.

ARTICLE III

FRONTIER BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Council of Foreign Ministers agreed that all territory east of the line known as the French Line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and that the Free Territory of Trieste shall be constituted within the French Line bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French Line.

2. UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

[Not yet discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers]:

The boundary between Yugoslavia and Italy shall follow a line that extends from the junction of the boundaries of Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia as they existed on Jan. 1, 1938, southward along the boundary of 1938 between Yugoslavia and Italy to the junction of that boundary with the boundary between the Italian provinces of Friuli [Udine] and Gorizia; the line follows the boundary between

the Italian provinces of Friuli and Gorizia in a southwesterly direction, passing M. Mangart [2678] Predil Pass, to M. Canin [2685];

From M. Canin, the line continues along the boundary between the Italian provinces of Friuli and Gorizia to a point approximately one-half kilometer north of the village of Mernico in the valley of the Iudrio; leaving the provincial boundary at this point, the line extends eastward to a point approximately one-half kilometer west of the village of Veroeglia di Cosbana, and thence southward between the valleys of the Quarnizzo and the Cosbana to a point approximately one kilometer southwest of the village of Eleana, leaving within Yugoslavia the road from Cosbana via Nebola to Castel Dobra;

Towns Left to Yugoslavia

The line then continues to the southeast, passing approximately seven-tenths of a kilometer south of the town of Vipulzano, leaving the villages of Medana and Cero di Soto within Yugoslavia;

Passing about one-half kilometer north of the town of San Floriano, the line extends to M. Sabotino [610], leaving the town of Poggion San Valentino within Yugoslavia;

The line then extends southward across the Isonzo River, leaving the town of Salcano within Yugoslavia, and passes approximately 2.2 kilometers east of the center of the city of Gorizia, leaving the highway from Salcano to Aisovissa within Yugoslavia and the town of San Petro within Italy;

From a point immediately southeast of San Prieto the line extends southwestward to a point between the town of Merna and highway No. 55 from Gorizia to Trieste, leaving the towns of Vertoiba and Merna within Yugoslavia;

Thence the line continues in a southerly direction across the Karst upland approximately one kilometer east of highway No. 55, leaving the village of Opacchiasella in Yugoslavia and the village of Iamiano Nuovo in Italy; and from a point approximately 1.3 kilometers east of Iamiano Nuovo the line follows the boundary between the Italian provinces of Gorizia and Trieste to its junction with the boundary of the free territory of Trieste approximately two kilometers northeast of the village of San Giovanni.

ARTICLE IV

FRONTIER BETWEEN ITALY AND THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

1. The Council of Foreign Ministers agreed that all territory east of the line known as the French Line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and that the Free Territory of Trieste shall be constituted within the French Line bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French Line.

2. UNITED STATES PROPOSAL [Not yet discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers]:

The boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Italy shall follow a line that extends from a point on the boundary between the Italian Provinces of Gorizia and Trieste approximately two kilometers northwest of the village of San Giovanni, southward to a point adjacent to highway No. 14 and approximately one kilometer northwest of the junction between highways Nos. 53 and 14 from Gorizia and Monfalcone, respectively, to Trieste;

The line extends in a southerly direction to a point in the Gulf of Panzano equidistant from Punta Sdobba at the mounts of the Isonzo River and Castello Vecchio at Duino, departing from the coastline approximately two kilometers west of the town of Duino;

The line then reaches the high seas by following a line placed equidistant from the coastlines of Italy and the free territory of Trieste.

ARTICLE V

The exact line of the new frontiers laid down in Articles II, III and IV of the present treaty shall be determined on the spot by a boundary commission composed of the representatives of the two Governments concerned.

The commissions will commence their duties immediately on the coming into force of the present treaty and shall complete them as soon as possible and in any case within a period of six months.

Any questions which the commissions are unable to agree upon will be referred to the four Ambassadors acting as provided in Article LXXV for final settlement by such methods as they may determine, including, where necessary the appointment of an impartial third commissioner.

The expenses of the boundary commissions will be borne in equal charges by the two Governments concerned.

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL [Not yet discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers]:

1. Addition to the first:

For the purposes of demarcating on the spot the boundary of the Free Territory of Trieste with Italy on the one hand and with Yugoslavia on the other hand, a third commissioner shall be appointed to the boundary commission by the Security Council of the United Nations to represent that body.

2. Revision of third:

* * * Appointment of an impartial additional commissioner.

3. Addition to the fourth paragraph:

* * * and, in regard to the commission to determine the boundary for the Free Territory of Trieste, by the two Governments concerned and by the Security Council of the United Nations.

4. Additional paragraph:

For the purpose of determining on the spot the boundaries of Italy with Yugoslavia and with the Free Territory of Trieste and of the Free Territory of Trieste with Yugoslavia, the commissioners shall be allowed to depart one-half kilometer from the line laid down in the present treaty in order to adjust the boundary to local geographical and economic conditions, except where the line follows Italian provincial boundaries and provided that no village or town of more than 500 inhabitants, no important railroads or highways, and no major power or water supply are placed under a sovereignty contrary to the delimitations laid down in the present treaty.

Section II. France [Special Clauses]

ARTICLE VI

Italy hereby cedes to France in full sovereignty the former Italian territory situated on the French side of the Franco-Italian frontier defined in Article II.

ARTICLE VII

The Italian Government undertakes to hand over to the French Government all archives, historical or administrative, prior to 1860 and which concern the territory ceded to France under the treaty of March 24, 1860, and the convention of Aug. 23, 1860.

ARTICLE VIII

The Italian Government undertakes to cooperate with the French Government in the possible establishment of a railway connection between Briancon and Modane, via Bardonneche. The necessary arrangements shall be concluded in due time between the two Governments.

The Italian Government undertakes to authorize, free of customs duty and inspection, passport and other such formalities, the passenger and freight railway traffic traveling on the connection thus established, through Italian territory from one point to another in France, in both directions; furthermore, to take all necessary measures to insure that the French trains using the said connections are allowed to pass, under the same conditions, duty free and without unjustifiable delay.

ARTICLE IX

1. Plateau of Mont Cenis.

In order to secure to Italy the same facilities as Italy enjoyed in respect to hydroelectric power and water supply from the lake of Mont Cenis before cession of the district to France, the latter shall give Italy under a bilateral agreement the technical guarantees set out in Annex 2.

2. The Tenda-Briga District.

In order that Italy should not suffer any diminution in the supplies of electric power which Italy has drawn from sources existing in the Tenda district before its cession to France, the latter shall give Italy under a bilateral agreement the technical guarantees set out in Annex 2.

Section III. Austria [Special Clauses]

ARTICLE X

Italy shall enter into or confirm arrangements with Austria to guarantee movement of passenger and freight traffic between the north and east Tyrol.

JUL 31 1946

Section IV. Yugoslavia [Special Clause]

ARTICLE XI

1. Italy hereby cedes to Yugoslavia in full sovereignty the territory situated between the new frontiers of Yugoslavia as defined in Articles III and XVI and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier as it existed on Jan. 1, 1938, as well as the commune of Zara and all islands and adjacent islets lying within the following areas:

(a) The area bounded:

On the north by the parallel of 42 degrees, 50 minutes north.

On the south by the parallel of 42 degrees, 42 minutes north.

On the east by the meridian of 17 degrees, 10 minutes east.

On the west by the meridian of 16 degrees, 25 minutes east.

(b) The area bounded:

On the north by the parallel 45 degrees, 12 minutes north.

On the south by the parallel 44 degrees, 23 minutes north.

On the west by a line joining the following points:

I. 45 degrees, 12 minutes north; 14 degrees, 17 minutes, 30 seconds east.

II. 44 degrees, 40 minutes north; 14 degrees, 9 minutes, 10 seconds east.

III. 44 degrees, 23 minutes north; 14 degrees, 18 minutes, 30 seconds east.

On the east by the islands and mainlands of Yugoslavia.

2. Italy hereby cedes to Yugoslavia in full sovereignty the Island of Pelagosa and the adjacent islets:

The Island of Pelagosa shall remain demilitarized.

Italian fishermen shall enjoy the same rights in Pelagosa and the surrounding waters as were enjoyed by Yugoslavia fishermen prior to April 6, 1941.

Kingdom an[illegible] ments shall be made for the withdrawal of foreign troops not later than ninety days from the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

Section V. Greece [Special Clause]

ARTICLE XII

Italy hereby cedes to Greece in full sovereignty the Dodecanese Islands. These islands shall be and shall remain demilitarized.

The procedure and the technical conditions governing the transfer of these islands to Greece will be determined by agreement between the Governments of the United [illegible]

Section [illegible]. Nationality and [Civic Rights in] Ceded Territories

ARTICLE XIII

1. The Italian citizens who were domiciled on June 10, 1940, in territory transferred by Italy to another state under the treaty shall, except as provided in the following paragraph, become citizens with full civil and political rights of the state to which the territory is transferred in accordance with legislation to be introduced to that effect by that state within three months of the coming into force of the treaty. Upon becoming citizens of the state concerned, they shall lose their Italian citizenship.

2. The Government of the state to which the territory is transferred shall by appropriate legislation within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty provide that all persons mentioned in Paragraph 1 over the age of 18 years [or married persons whether under or over that age] whose customary language is Italian, shall be entitled to opt for Italian citizenship within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty. Any person so opting shall retain Italian citizenship and shall not be considered to have acquired the citizenship of the state to which the territory is transferred.

The option of the husband shall not constitute an option on the part of the wife. Option on the part of the father, or, if the father is not alive, on the part of the mother, shall, however, automatically include all unmarried children under the age of 18 years.

3. The state to which the territory is transferred may require those who take advantage of the option to move to Italy within a year from the date when the option was exercised.

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

4. The state to which the territory is transferred shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons within the territory, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

PART II. POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section I. General Clauses

ARTICLE XIV

Italy shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Italian [illegible]diction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

ARTICLE XV

Italy undertakes to recognize the full force of the treaties of peace with Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and other agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in respect of Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

Section III. Italian Colonies

ARTICLE XVII

1. Italy renounces all right and title to the Italian territorial possessions in Africa, id est, namely, Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

2. Pending their final disposal, the said possessions shall continue under their present administration.

3. The final disposal of these possessions shall be determined jointly by the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. and France within one year of the coming into force of the present treaty, in the manner laid down in the joint declaration of * * * [date] issued by the said Governments.

Section IV. Special Interests of China

ARTICLE XVIII

Italy renounces in favor of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final protocol signed at Peking on Sept. 7, 1901, and all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto, and agrees that the said protocol, annexes, notes and documents shall be abrogated in respect of Italy. Italy likewise renounces any claim thereunder to any indemnity.

ARTICLE XIX

Italy agrees to the abrogation of the lease from the Chinese Government under which the Italian concession at Tientsin is now held, and to the transfer to the Chinese Government of any documents belonging to the archives of that concession which are still in Italian possession.

ARTICLE XX

Italy renounces in favor of China the rights accorded to Italy in relation to the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, and agrees said settlements shall revert to the administration and control of the Chinese Government.

JUL 31 1946

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JUL 31 1946

Section V. Albania

ARTICLE XXI

Italy recognizes and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the State of Albania.

ARTICLE XXII

Italy recognizes that the Island of Saseno is part of the territory of Albania and renounces all claims thereto.

ARTICLE XXIII

Italy formally renounces in favor of Albania all property [apart from normal diplomatic and consular premises], rights, interests and advantages of all kinds in Albania acquired by the Italian State, whether before or after 1939. Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or influence in Albania.

ARTICLE XXIV

Italian nationals in Albania will enjoy the same juridical status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognizes the legality of all Albanian measures annulling or modifying concessions or special rights granted to Italian nationals, provided that such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of this treaty.

ARTICLE XXV

Italy recognizes that all agreements and arrangements made between Italy and the authorities in Albania installed by Italy from April, 1939, to September, 1943, are null and void.

ARTICLE XXVI

Italy recognizes the legality of any measures which Albania may consider it necessary to take to confirm or give effect to the preceding provisions.

Section VI. Ethiopia

ARTICLE XXVII

Italy recognizes and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the State of Ethiopia.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Italy formally renounces in favor of Ethiopia all property [apart from normal diplomatic or consular premises], rights, interests and advantages of all kinds acquired at any time in Ethiopia by the Italian State.

Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or influence in Ethiopia.

ARTICLE XXIX

Italy recognizes the legality of all measures which the Government of Ethiopia has taken or may thereafter take in order to annul Italian measures respecting Ethiopia taken after Oct. 3, 1935, and the effects of such measures.

ARTICLE XXX

Italian nationals in Ethiopia will enjoy the same juridical status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognizes the legality of all measures of the Ethiopian Government annulling or modifying concessions of special rights granted to Italian nationals, provided such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of this treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI

Italy will restore all Ethiopian works of art, religious objects and objects of historical value removed from Ethiopia to Italy since Oct. 3, 1935.

Section VII. International Agreements

ARTICLE XXXII

Italy undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Italy also undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

ARTICLE XXXIII

Italy hereby renounces all rights, titles and claims deriving from the mandate system, or from any undertakings given therewith, and all special rights of the Italian State in respect of any mandated territory.

ARTICLE XXXIV

Italy recognizes the provisions of the final act of Aug. 31, 1935, and of the Franco-British agreement of the same date on the Statute of Tangier, as well as all provisions which may be adopted by the signatory powers for carrying out these instruments.

ARTICLE XXXV

Italy undertakes to accept and recognizes any arrangements which may be made by the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the modification of the Congo Basin treaties with a view to bringing them into accord with the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XXXVI

Italy hereby renounces any rights and interests she may possess by virtue of Article XVI of the Treaty of Lausanne signed on July 24, 1923.

Section VIII. Bilateral Treaties

ARTICLE XXXVII

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Italy, within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, which pre-war bilateral treaties it desires to keep in force or revive. Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall however be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified will be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article CII of the United Nations Charter.

3. All treaties not so notified are to be regarded as abrogated.

PART III. WAR CRIMINALS

ARTICLE XXXVIII

1. Italy shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(A.) Persons accused of having committed, ordered, or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity;

(B.) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Government concerned, Italy will likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction, whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the Ambassadors in Rome of the U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A. and France, who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

PART IV. NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR CLAUSES

Section I. Duration

ARTICLE XXXIX

Each of the military, naval and air clauses of the present treaty will remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Italy or, after Italy becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Italy.

JUL 31 1946

Section II. General Limitations

ARTICLE XL

(A) The system of permanent Italian fortifications and military installations along the Franco-Italian frontier, and their armament, shall be destroyed or removed.

(B) This system is deemed to comprise only artillery and infantry fortifications whether in groups or separated, pillboxes of any type, shelters, observation posts and military cableways, whatever may be their importance and actual condition of maintenance or state of construction and which are constructed of metal, masonry or concrete or excavated in the rock.

(C) The destruction or removal, mentioned in sub-paragraphs A and B is limited to a distance of twenty kilometers from any point on the frontier as defined by this treaty, and shall be completed within one year from the coming into force of this treaty.

2. Any reconstruction of the above-mentioned fortifications and installations is prohibited.

3. (a) The following construction to the east of the Franco-Italian frontier is prohibited: Permanent fortifications where weapons capable of firing into French territory or territorial waters can be emplaced; permanent military installations capable of being used to conduct or direct fire into French territory or territorial waters; and permanent supply and storage facilities emplaced solely for the use of the above-mentioned fortifications and installations.

(b) This prohibition does not include the other types of non-permanent fortifications or surface accommodations and installations which are designed to meet only requirements of an internal character and of local defense of the frontiers.

4. In a coastal area fifteen kilometers deep, stretching from the Franco-Italian frontier to the meridian of 9 degrees 30 minutes east, Italy shall not be authorized to establish any new, or to expand any existing, naval bases or permanent naval installations. This does not prohibit minor alterations in and the maintenance in good repair of existing naval installations, provided that their overall capacity will not thereby be increased.

ARTICLE XLI

1. (a) Any permanent Italian fortifications and military installations along the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, and their armaments, shall be destroyed or removed.

(b) These fortifications and installations are deemed to comprise only artillery and infantry fortifications whether in groups or separated, pillboxes of any type, shelters, observation posts and military cableways, whatever may be their importance and actual condition of maintenance or state of construction, and which are constructed of metal, masonry or concrete or excavated in the rock.

c. The destruction or removal, mentioned in subparagraph (a) and (b), is limited to a distance of twenty kilometers from any point on the frontier, as defined by this treaty, and shall be completed within one year from the coming into force of this treaty.

2. Any reconstruction of the above-mentioned fortifications and installations is prohibited.

3. (a) The following construction to the west of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier is prohibited; permanent fortifications where weapons capable of firing into Yugoslav territory or territorial waters can be emplaced; permanent military installations capable of being used to conduct or direct fire into Yugoslav territory or territorial waters; and permanent supply and storage facilities emplaced solely for the use of the above-mentioned fortifications and installations.

(b) This prohibition does not include the other types of nonpermanent fortifications or surface accommodations and installations which are designed to meet only requirements of an internal character and of local defense of the frontier.

4. In a coastal area fifteen kilometers deep, stretching from the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia and between Italy and Free Territory of Trieste to the latitude of 44 degrees 50 minutes north, and in the islands adjacent to this coast, Italy shall not be authorized to establish any new nor to expand any existing naval base or permanent naval installations. This does not prohibit minor alterations in and the maintenance in good repair of existing naval installations and bases provided that their overall capacity shall not thereby be increased.

5. In the Apulian Peninsula east of longitude 17 degrees 45 minutes east, Italy shall not be allowed to construct any new permanent military, naval or military air installation nor to expand the existing installations. This does not prohibit minor alterations in and the maintenance in good repair of existing installations provided that their overall capacity will not thereby be increased. Accommodations for such security forces as may be required for tasks of an internal character and local defense of frontiers will, however, be permitted.

ARTICLE XLII

1. Pantelleria, the Pelagian Islands (Lampedusa, Lampione and Linosa) and Pianosa (in the Adriatic) shall be and shall remain completely demilitarized.

2. Such demilitarization shall be completed within one year of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XLIII

1. In Sardinia all permanent coast defense artillery and emplacements and their armaments and all naval installations which are located within a distance of thirty kilometers from French territorial waters shall be removed to the mainland of Italy or demolished within one year from the coming into force of this treaty.

2. In Sicily and Sardinia all permanent installations and equipment for the maintenance and storage of torpedoes, sea-mines and bombs shall be demolished or removed to the mainland of Italy within one year from the coming into force of this treaty.

3. No improvements to, reconstruction or extensions of existing installations or permanent fortifications in Sicily and Sardinia will be permitted; however, with the exception of the northern Sardinia area described in Paragraph 1, normal maintenance of such installations or permanent fortifications and weapons already installed in them may be carried out.

4. In Sicily and Sardania Italy shall be prohibited from constructing any naval, military and air force installation or fortification except for such accommodation for security forces as may be required for tasks of an internal character.

ARTICLE XLIV

Italy shall not posess, construct or experiment with (1) any self propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, (2) any gun with a range of over thirty kilometers, (3) sea mines or non-contact types actuated by influence mechanism, (4) any torpedoes capable of being manned.

ARTICLE XLV

The acquisition of war material of German or Japanese origin or design either from inside or outside Italy, or its manufacture, is prohibited.

ARTICLE XLVI

Italy shall not manufacture or possess, either publicly or privately, any war material different in type from or exceeding in quantity that required for the forces permitted in Section III, IV and V below.

Section II. Free Territory of Trieste

ARTICLE XVI

I. The Council of Foreign Ministers agreed:

1. That all territory east of the line known as the French Line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and that the Free Territory of Trieste shall be constituted within the French Line bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French Line.

2. The integrity and independence of this Free Territory shall be assured by the Security Council of the United Nations.

3. A special commission, representing the Four Powers of the Council, shall be immediately appointed to consult with representatives of Yugoslavia and Italy, and to examine the whole subject and present preliminary suggestions to the peace conference.

The permanent statute shall be submitted to the approval of the Security Council, which will report to the General Assembly of the United Nations in accordance with Article XIV of the United Nations Charter.

5. Recommendations for a provisional government and for the formation of a permanent statute shall be made by the peace conference of the twenty-one nations, in accordance with the procedure adopted at the Moscow conference.

6. The provisional government and the permanent statute shall preserve the following general principles:

[1] The Governor shall be appointed by the Security Council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy.

[2] Legislative and executive authority shall be established along democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

[3] Rights of citizens shall be protected in respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly including religion, language, the press, schools and access to public services.

[4] Annual reports shall be submitted by the Governor to the Security Council.

II. Note: The following proposals have not yet been discussed and should be considered only as suggestions of individual delegations:

A. UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSAL:

Italy renounces her sovereignty over the territory lying between the Adriatic coast and the boundaries defined in Article IV and * * * as being the boundaries between the Free Territory of Trieste and Italy and Yugoslavia respectively. This territory is hereby constituted the Free Territory of Trieste and shall be governed in accordance with the terms of the statute in Annex * * * after it has been approved by the Security Council of the United Nations. Upon such approval this statute shall be considered as an integral part of the present treaty.

B. UNITED STATES PROPOSAL:

1. Boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Italy.

The boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Italy shall follow a line that extends from a point on the boundary between the Italian Provinces of Gorizia and Trieste approximately two kilometers northeast of the village of San Giovanni, southwestward to a point adjacent to highway No. 14 and approximately one kilometer northwest of the junction between Highways Nos. 55 and 14 from Gorizia and Monfalcone, respectively, to Trieste;

The line then extends in a southerly direction to a point in the Gulf of Panzano equidistant from Punta Sdobba at the mouth of the Isonzo River and Castello Vecchio at Duino, departing from the coastline approximately two kilometers west of the town of Duino;

The line then reaches the high seas by following a line placed equidistant from the coastlines of Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste.

2. Boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia.

The boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia shall follow a line that extends from a point on the boundary between the Italian Provinces of Gorizia and Trieste, approximately two kilometers northeast of the village of San Giovanni, southeastward along this boundary to M. Lanaro [564] and thence in a southeasterly direction to M. Coccusso [667], crossing highway No. 58 from the city of Trieste to Sesana, approximately 3.3 kilometers west of the town of Sesana and leaving the village of Vegliano and Orle within Yugoslavia;

Crossing the railroad from Trieste to Cosina the line extends to M. Carso [456], and continues in a southerly direction following the boundary between the Italian Provinces of Trieste and Istria to a point approximately 0.7 kilometers southwest of the town of San Servola.

Thence the line continues southward to M. San Antonio [355] crossing the Risano River approximately 0.3 kilometers west of the village of Risano and leaving the towns of Ospo and Rosario within Yugoslavia; the line then extends to a point approximately 0.5 kilometers east of the village of Cernova, crossing the Gragogna River approximately one kilometer north of that village and leaving the villages of Bucciai and Truscola within Italy and the village of Terseco within Yugoslavia, and thence it continues in a southwesterly direction southeast of the road between the villages of Cernova and Chervoi, leaving this road approximately 0.8 kilometers east of the village of Cucciani and thence in a south-southwesterly direction passing about 0.5 kilometers east of M. St. Braico and about 0.4 kilometers west of the village of Sterna Filaria, reaching the Quieto River at a point approximately 1.6 kilometers south of the town of Castagna, passing about 0.4 kilometers west of the town of Piedmonte and about 0.5 kilometers east of the town of Castagna;

Thence the line follows the principal and improved channels of the Quieto to its mouth and extends through the Porto del Quieto to the high seas by following a line placed equidistant from the coastlines of the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia.

The United States delegation proposes the following texts as an alternative to the two paragraphs beginning "Thence the line continues southward to M. San Antonio [355] * * *" In its previous proposal for the definition of the boundary between the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia:

Following the crests of westward facing escarpments southeastward to a point approximately 0.5 kilometers east of Besovizza, the line then bears westward to a point 0.5 kilometers north of M. San Antonio [355], leaving the village of Santa Maria del Risano about 0.5 kilometers to the north of the line within Italy and the town of Covedo about 0.5 kilometers to the south of the line within Yugoslavia;

The line then continues southwestward to a point approximately 0.6 kilometers northwest of the village of Chermi, roughly paralleling and lying about 0.6 kilometers northwest of the road from Maresego through Duori and thence extends southeast to a point 0.5 kilometers east of the town of Cernova, leaving the town of Boste within Italy and the town of Truscolo within Yugoslavia;

Thence thee line continues in a southwesterly direction southeast of the road between the villages of Cernova and Chervoi, leaving this road approximately 0.8 kilometers east of the village of Cucciani and thence in a south-southwesterly direction passing about 0.5 kilometers east of M. Braico and about 0.4 kilometers west of the village of Sterna Filaria, reaching the Quieto River at a point approximately 1.6 kilometers south of the town of Caetagna, passing about 0.4 kilometers west of the town of Piedmonte and about 0.5 kilometers east of the town of Castagna.

3. Guarantees:

Italy and Yugoslavia undertake to give the Free Territory of Trieste the guarantees set out in Annex 9.

Section III. Limitations to Be Imposed Upon the Italian Navy

ARTICLE XLVII

1. The present Italian Navy shall be reduced to the following number of units:

(a) Major war vessels: Two battleships, four cruisers, four fleet destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats, twenty corvettes.

(b) Minor war and auxiliary vessels:

Such number as can be manned and maintained in full commission by a maximum of 2,500 officers and men.

2. The names of the vessels to be retained by Italy under Paragraph 1 are given in Annex 4 (a).

ARTICLE XLVIII

Italy shall effect the following disposal of excess units of the Italian Navy:

(a) The units of the Italian Navy specified in Annex 4 (b) shall be placed at the disposal of the Government of the U. S. S. R., U. K., U. S. A. and France. (b) Ships required to be transferred in compliance with subparagraph (a) above shall be fully equipped, in operational condition, including a full outfit of armament stores, and complete on-board spare parts and all necessary technical data. (c) The transfer of ships specified above shall be effected within three months of the coming into force of this treaty, except that, in the case of ships that cannot be refitted within three months, the time limit for the transfer may be extended by the four Governments.

(d) Reserve allowances of spare parts and armament stores for ships specified in Annex 4 (b) shall, as far as possible, be supplied with the ships.

The balance of reserve spare parts and armament stores shall be supplied to an extent and at dates to be decided by the four Governments, in any case within a maximum of one year after the coming into force of the present treaty.

(e) Details relating to the above transfers will be arranged by a four-power commission to be established under a separate protocol.

ARTICLE XLIX

1. Italy shall effect the following disposal of submarines and non-operational ships. Time limits specified below should be taken as commencing with the coming into force of the present treaty.

(a) Surface ships afloat not listed in Annex 4, including ships under construction afloat, shall be sunk in a depth of over fifty fathoms within six months.

(b) Ships under construction on slips shall be destroyed or scrapped for metal within six months.

(c) Submarines afloat and not listed in Annex 4 (B) shall be sunk in the open sea in a depth of over 100 fathoms within three months.

(d) Ships sunk in Italian harbors and approach channels, in obstruction of normal shipping, shall be destroyed by demolition or may be salvaged and subsequently sunk in a depth of over fifty fathoms within two years.

(e) Ships sunk in shallow Italian waters, not in obstruction of normal shipping, shall, within one year, be rendered incapable of salvage.

(f) Ships capable of reconversion, which do not come within the definition of war material and which are not listed in Annex 4, may be reconverted for civilian uses or are to be demolished within two years.

2. Italy undertakes, prior to the sinking or destruction of ships and submarines as provided for in the preceding paragraph, to salvage such equipment and spare parts as may be useful in completing the on-board and reserve allowances of spare parts and equipment to be supplied, in accordance with Article XLVIII (d), for all operational ships specified in Annex 4 (B).

ARTICLE L

1. No battleships shall be constructed or acquired by Italy.

2. No aircraft carrier, submarine or other submersible craft, MTB or specialized types of assault craft shall be constructed, acquired or employed or experimented with, by Italy.

3. The total standard displacement of the war vessels other than battleships of the Italian Navy, including ships under construction as from the date of the launching, shall not exceed 67,500.

4. Any replacement of war vessels by Italy shall be effected within the limit of tonnage given in Paragraph 3. There shall be no restriction on the replacement of auxiliary vessels.

5. Italy undertakes not to acquire or lay down any war vessels before Jan. 1, 1950, except as necessary to replace any ships accidentally lost, in which case displacement of the new ship is not to exceed by more than 10 per cent the displacement of the ship lost.

6. The terms used in this article are, so far as necessary, defined in annex 5(a).

ARTICLE LI

1. The total personnel of the Italian Navy, excluding any naval air personnel, shall not exceed 22,500 officers and men.

2. During the period of minesweeping due the war, Italy shall be authorized to employ for this purpose an additional number of officers and men not to exceed 2,500, such period to be determined by the International Control Board for Mine Clearance in European waters.

3. Permanent naval personnel in excess of that permitted under paragraph 1 shall be progressively reduced as follows, time limits being taken as commencing with the coming into force of the treaty: (a) to 27,500 within six months; (b) to 22,500 within nine months.

Two months after the completion of minesweeping by the Italian Navy the excess personnel authorized by paragraph 2 is to be disbanded or absorbed within the above numbers.

4. Personnel other than those authorized under paragraphs 1 and 2 and any naval air personnel authorized under Article LVI shall not receive any form of naval training as defined in Annex 5(b).

Section IV. Limitations to Be Imposed on the Italian Army

ARTICLE LII

1. The Italian Army, including frontier guards, shall be limited to a force of 185,000 combat service and overhead personnel and 65,000 carabinieri, though either of above elements may be varied by 10,000 as long as the total ceiling does not exceed 250,000. The organization and armament of the Italian ground forces, as well as their deployment throughout Italy, shall be designed to meet only tasks of internal character, local defense of Italian frontiers and anti-aircraft defense.

2. The armament of the Italian Army will not include more than 200 tanks, medium and heavy.

ARTICLE LIII

The Italian Army in excess of that permitted under Article LII shall be disbanded within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE LIV

Personnel other than those forming part of the Italian Army or carabinieri shall not receive any form of military training as defined in Annex 5(B).

Section V. Limitations to Be Imposed on the Italian Air Force

ARTICLE LV

1. The Italian Air Force including any naval arm shall be limited to a force of 200 fighter and reconnaissance types and 150 transport air-sea rescue training (school type) and liaison types of aircraft. These totals include reserve aircraft. All aircraft except for fighter and reconnaissance aircraft will be unarmed. Organization and armament of the Italian Air Force as well as their deployment throughout Italy will be designed to meet only tasks of an internal character, local defense of the Italian frontiers and defense against enemy air attacks.

2. Italy shall not possess or acquire any aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

ARTICLE LVI

1. Personnel of the Italian Air Force including any naval air personnel shall be limited to a total of 25,000 effectives, which will include combat, service and overhead personnel.

2. Personnel other than those forming part of the Italian Air Force shall not receive any form of military air training as defined in Annex 5(B).

ARTICLE LVII

The Italian Air Forces in excess of that permitted under Article LVI above shall be disbanded within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Section VI. Disposal of War Material [As Defined in Annex 5C]

ARTICLE LVIII

1. All Italian war material in excess of that permitted for armed forces specified in Sections III, IV and V shall be placed at disposal of the Governments of U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States of America and France, according to such instructions as they may give to Italy.

2. All Allied war material in excess of that permitted for the armed forces specified in Sections III, IV and V shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied or Associated Power concerned according to instructions given to Italy by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

3. All German and Japanese war material in excess of that permitted for the armed forces specified in Sections III, IV and V and all German or Japanese drawings, including existing blueprints, prototypes, experimental models and plans, shall be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States of America and France, in accordance with such instructions as they may give to Italy.

4. Italy shall renounce all rights to the above-mentioned material and shall comply with the provisions of this article within one year from the coming into force of this treaty, except as provided for in Articles XLVII to LI thereof.

Italy shall furnish the Governments of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France lists of all excess war material within six months from the coming into force of this treaty.

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Section VII. Prevention of German and Japanese Rearmament

ARTICLE LIX

Italy undertakes to cooperate with the Allied and Associated Powers with a view to insuring that Germany and Japan are unable to take steps outside German and Japanese territories toward rearmament.

ARTICLE LX

Italy undertakes not to permit the employment or training in Italy of any technicians [including military or civil aviation personnel] who are or have been nationals of Germany or Japan.

ARTICLE LXI

Italy undertakes not to acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese design or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

coming into force of the present treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months of the coming into force of the treaty, application shall be made to the Italian authorities not later than twelve months from the coming into force of the treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Italian Government undertakes to invalidate transfers involving property, rights and interests of any description belonging to United Nations nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

4. UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

(a) Where, as a result of the war, the property cannot be returned or the United Nations national has suffered a loss because

Section VIII. Prisoners of W

ARTICLE LXII

1. Italian prisoners of war shall be repatriated as soon as possible in accordance with arrangements mutually agreed upon by the individual powers detaining them and Italy.

2. All costs (including maintenance costs) incurred in moving Italian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points as chosen by the government of the Allied or Associated Powers concerned, to the point of their entry into Italian territory, shall be borne by the Italian Government.

of injury to the property, the Italian Government shall compensate the owner by the payment of a sum in lire sufficient at the date of payment to enable the recipient to purchase similar property or to make good the loss of damage suffered.

(b) Sums in lire paid by the Italian Government under this Article shall be freely usable in Italy but shall be subjected to the foreign exchange control regulations which may be in force in Italy from time to time.

(c) In cases where a corporation or association of any national-

full compensation or restoration as would be due under this Article if it were a corporation or association of one of the United Nations. In cases where the corporation or association receives from the Italian Government partial compensation for the damage or loss sustained, the United Nations nationals shall be paid by the Italian Government compensation in lire in an amount equal to their respective proportionate shares of the loss or damage for which the corporation or association does not itself receive compensation from the Italian Government. For purposes of this Paragraph, the extent of interest of a United Nations national shall be determined as of June 10, 1940, or the outbreak of war between the United Nation concerned and Italy, as may be the more favorable to the United Nations national.

(d) As used in this Article, the phrase "as a result of the war" included the consequences of any action taken by the Italian Government, or any action taken by any of the belligerants, any action taken under the armistice of Sept. 3, 1943, and any action or failure to act caused by the existence of a state of war.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

Italy recognizes the necessity for compensation for the property of United Nations and their nationals in Italy, lost or damaged during the war. In view of the fact, however, that Italy was the first of the Axis powers to break with Germany and come over to the side of the United Nations, and in the course of military operations against Germany on Italian territory, it is agreed that such compensation will be made in part to the extent of one-third of the loss and will be paid in Italian lire.

[The U. K. and French delegations approved of the United States proposal subject to reservation as to the drafting.]

5. All reasonable expenses incurred in Italy in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Italian Government.

6. United Nations nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or imposts, imposed on their capital assets in Italy by the Italian Government, or any Italian authority, between the date of the armistice and the coming into force of the present treaty, for the specific purpose of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the costs of occupying forces or of reparations payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

7. The owner of the property concerned and the Italian Government may agree upon arrange-

ments in lieu of the provisions of this Article.

8. As used in this Article: (a) United Nations nationals means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations or corporations or associations organized under the laws of any of the United Nations at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, provided that they also had this status at the date of the armistice with Italy. The term United Nations nationals also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in Italy during the war have been treated as enemy. (b) Owner means the United Nations national as defined in sub-Paragraph (a) who is entitled to the property in question and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nations national as defined in sub-Paragraph (a). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state the transferee shall retain his rights to compensation under this Article without prejudice to obligations between the transferor and the purchaser under domestic law. (c) Property means all movable or immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights, estates or interests in property of any kind.

PART VII. PROPERTY RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

Section I. United Nations' Property in Italy

ARTICLE LXVIII

1. In so far as Italy has not already done so, Italy shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Italy of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on June 10, 1940, and shall return all property in Italy of the United Nations and their nationals as it now exists.

2. The Italian Government undertakes that all property, rights and interests passing under this Article shall be restored free of all encumbrances and charges of any kind to which they may have become subject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Italian Government in connection with their return. The Italian Government will nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestrations or control, taken by it against United Nations property between June 10, 1940, and the

ity other than th[illegible] one of the United Nations has suffered a loss of its property in Italy as a result of the war, compensation in lire shall be paid by the Italian Government to United Nations nationals who have directly, or indirectly through intermediate corporations or associations of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations, an ownership interest in the corporation or association which has suffered the loss. This compensation shall be that fractional part of the amount which would be required to enable the corporation or association to make good the loss or damage suffered, which the interest of the United Nations nationals constitutes of the totality of ownership interested in the corporation. Such compensation, however, shall not be required in case the Italian Government shall provide to the corporation or the association itself such

literary or artistic property to the Italian Government or Italian nationals or to include such property in determining the amounts which may be retained under Paragraph 1 of this Article. The Government of each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to impose such limitations, conditions and restrictions on rights or interests with respect to industrial, literary and artistic property acquired prior to the coming into force of the present treaty in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power by the Government or nationals of Italy as may be deemed by the Government of the Allied and Associated Power to be necessary in the national interest.

5. The property covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to include Italian property which has been subject to control by reason of a state of war existing between Italy and the Allied or Associate Power having jurisdiction over the property, but shall not include

(A) Property of the Italian Government used for consular or diplomatic purposes;

(B) Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes;

Section II. Italian Property in the Territory of Allied and Associated Powers

ARTICLE LXIX

1. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or take any other action with respect to all property rights and interests within its territory which on the date of the coming into force of the present treaty belong to Italy or to Italian nationals, and to apply such property or the proceeds thereof to such purposes as it may desire within the limits of its claims and those of its nationals against Italy or its nationals, including debts other than claims fully satisfied under other Articles of the present treaty. All Italian property or the proceeds thereof in excess of the amount of such claims shall be returned.

2. The liquidation and disposition of Italian property shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the Allied or Associated Power concerned. The Italian owner shall have no rights with respect to such property except those which may be given by that law.

3. The Italian Government undertakes to compensate Italian nationals whose property is taken under this Article and not returned to them.

4. No obligation is created by this Article on any Allied or Associated Power to return industrial,

(C) Property of natural persons who are Italian nationals permitted to reside within the territory of the country in which the property is located or to reside elsewhere in United Nations territory other than Italian property which at any time during the war was subjected to measures not generally applicable to the property of Italian nationals resident in the same territory;

(D) Property rights arising since the resumption of trade and financial relations between Italy and the Allied and Associated Powers or arising out of transactions between Italy and the Government of any Allied or Associated Power since Sept. 3, 1943;

(E) Property in ceded territories of Italian nationals to which the provisions of Annex 3 shall apply;

(F) Property of natural persons residing in ceded territories or in the Free Territory of Trieste who do not opt for Italian nationality under this treaty, and property of corporations or associations having siege social in ceded territories or in the Free Territory of Trieste, provided that such corporations or associations are not owned or controlled by persons in Italy.

Section III. Debts

ARTICLE LXX

1. The contracting parties agree that the existence of the state of war shall not in itself be regarded as affecting the obligation to pay pecuniary debts arising out of obligations and contracts which existed and rights acquired before the existence of a state of war which became payable prior to the coming into force of the present treaty and which are due by the Government or nationals of Italy to the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and associated powers or are due by the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and associated powers to the Government or nationals of Italy.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the present treaty nothing therein shall be construed as impairing debtor-creditor relationships arising out of pre-war contracts concluded either by the Government or nationals of Italy.

* * * excluding certain branches where, in accordance with the internal legislation of the country, private enterprise does not take place.

[The U. K., U. S. and French delegations propose the following alternative to the U. S. S. R. proposal: This paragraph shall not be deemed to confer on the United Nations or their nationals, rights to engage in any branch of commerce, industry, shipping or other form of business activity which under Italian law is a monopoly of the Italian State. Nevertheless, the favored nation principle shall be observed in any such cases in which foreign participation is allowed.

[Proposed further addition to this paragraph by the United States delegation supported by the United Kingdom delegation: It is further understood that this paragraph shall not apply to civil aviation, but that Italy will grant no

PART VIII. GENERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

JUL 31 1946

ARTICLE LXXI

Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between Italy and the United Nations, the Italian Government shall during the eighteen months following the coming into force of the present treaty grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which in fact reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Italy:

(A) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation or exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favored nation treatment.

(B) In all other respects Italy shall make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for any other territory of the United Nations or of any other foreign country.

(C) Natural and legal persons who are nationals of any of the United Nations shall be granted national and most favored nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Italy * * *.

[The U. S. S. R. delegation proposes the following text as an integral part of Paragraph 1:

exclusive or discriminatory right to any country with regard to the operation of civil aircraft in international traffic and will afford all the United Nations equality of opportunity in obtaining international commercial aviation rights in Italian territory.

[The U. S. S. R. delegation sees no reason for the inclusion of this addition in the treaty.]

2. The foregoing undertakings by Italy shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Italy before the war; and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.

PART IX. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

ARTICLE LXXII

UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSAL

Any disputes which may arise in connection with articles LXV and LXVIII—and annexes 6, 7 and 8—of the present treaty shall be referred to a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Italian Government. If agreement has not been reached

within three months of the disputes having been referred to the conciliation commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the commission, and failing agreement between the two governments on the selection of this member, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be requested to make the appointment.

The decisions of the commission, as so constituted shall be taken by the same procedure as provided for decisions of the International Court itself in articles XLVIII and LV—LVII of the statute of the court—and shall be final and binding on all parties.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

Any disputes which may arise in giving effect to the present Articles LXV and LXVIII of the present treaty shall be referred to a conciliation commission consisting of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Government of Italy appointed on an equal, footing. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the conciliation commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the commission of a third member selected by mutual agreement the two Governments from nationals of third countries. Should the two Governments fail to agree on the selection of a third member of the commission, the Governments shall apply to the Ambassadors in Rome of the U. S. S. R., United Kingdom, United States and France, who will appoint the third member of the commission.

[Note: The United States delegation can accept either the United Kingdom proposal or the U. S. S. R. proposal provided the following sentence is added at the end of the latter: "If the Ambassadors are unable to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall be requested by either party to make the appointment."

[The French delegation has the same position as the United States delegation provided Annexes 6, 7 and 8 are also covered by the article.]

PART X. MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC PROVISIONS

ARTICLE LXXIII

Articles XLV, XLVIII and LXXI and Annex 8 of the present treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and to those of the United Nations which have broken diplomatic relations with Italy.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

Save where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations; if the disputes are not settled in this way, they shall be referred to the four Ambassadors acting as provided under Article LXXV of the treaty, except that in this case the Ambassadors will not be respected by the time limit provided in that Article.

ARTICLE LXXIV

The provisions of Annexes 3, 6, 7 and 8 shall, as in the case of the other annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present treaty.

JUL 31 1946

PART XI. FINAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE LXXV

For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the Ambassadors in Rome of the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom, the United States and France, acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Italian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

The four Ambassadors will give the Italian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

The Italian Government undertakes to afford the said four Ambassadors all necessary information and any assistance they may require in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving on them under the present treaty.

ARTICLE LXXVI

UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

Except where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be referred to the four Ambassadors acting as provided under Article LXXV and, if not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, at the request of any party to any dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. Any dispute still pending at, or arising after, the date when the Ambassadors terminate their functions under Article LXXV and which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall equally at the request of any party to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice.

ARTICLE LXXVII

Any other member of the United Nations not a signatory to the present treaty which is at war with Italy may accede to the treaty and upon accession will be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the treaty.

Instruments of accession will be deposited with the Government of the French Republic and shall take effect upon deposit.

ARTICLE LXXVIII

The present treaty of which the French, English and Russian texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Italy. It will come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. The instruments of ratification will, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present treaty will be deposited in the archives of the French Republic, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

1. In the city of * * * in the French, English, Russian and Italian languages.

List of Annexes

(1) Maps of Italian frontiers. (2) Guarantees in connection with Mont Cenis and Tende—Driga. (3) Economic and financial provisions relating to ceded territories. (4) List of naval units (a) to be retained by Italy, (2) to be handed over by Italy. (5a)—Naval definitions, (b)—Definition of naval, military and air training, (c)—Definition and list of war material. (6) Special provisions relating to certain kinds of property (a) Industrial, literary and artistic property, (b) insurance. (7) Contracts, prescriptions and negotiable instruments. (8) Prize courts and judgments. (9) Free territory of Trieste. Annex (1) Maps of Italian frontiers. (See Article I.)

Annex 2

Guarantees in connection with Mont Cenis and Tenda—Briga [See Article IX].

Guarantees to be given by France to Italy in connection with the cession of the plateau of Mont Cenis.

1. In respect of water supplied from the Lake of Mont Cenis for hydroelectric purposes (a) France shall so control the supply of water from the Lake of Mont Cenis to the underground conduits supplying the Grand Scala, Venaus and Monpantero hydroelectric plants, as to supply for those plants such quantities of water at such rates of flow as Italy may require. (b) France shall repair and maintain in good and substantial condition and, as may be necessary shall renew all the works required for the purposes of controlling and supplying the water in accordance with paragraph (a) in so far as these works are within French territory. (c) France shall inform Italy, as and when required by Italy, of the amount of water in the Lake of Mont Cenis and of any other information pertaining thereto so as to enable Italy to determine the quantities of water and rates of flow to be supplied to the said underground conduits. (d) France shall carry out the foregoing provisions with due regard for economy and shall charge Italy the actual cost incurred in so doing.

2. In respect of electricity produced at the Grand Scala hydroelectric plant:

(A) France shall operate the Grand Scala hydroelectric plant so as to generate—subject to the control of the supply of water as provided in Guarantee 1—such quantities of electricity at such rates of output as Italy may require, after the local requirements—which shall not substantially exceed the present requirements—in the vicinity of Grand Scala within French territory have been met.

(B) France shall operate the pumping plant adjacent to the Grand Scala plant so as to pump water to the lake of Mont Cenis as and when required by Italy.

(C) France shall repair and maintain in good and substantial condition and, as may be necessary, shall renew all the works comprising the Grand Scala hydroelectric plant and pumping plant together with the transmission line and equipment from the Grand Scala plant to the Franco-Italian boundary.

(D) France shall transmit over the transmission line from Grand Scala to the Franco-Italian boundary the electricity required by Italy as aforesaid, and shall deliver that electricity to Italy at the point at which that transmission line crosses the Franco-Italian boundary into Italian territory.

(E) France shall maintain the voltage and periodicity of the electricity supplied as aforesaid at such values as Italy may reasonably require.

(F) France shall arrange with Italy for telephone communication between Grand Scala and Italy and shall communicate with Italy in order to insure that the Grand Scala plant, the pumping plant and transmission line are operated in such a manner as to comply with the foregoing guarantees.

(g) The price to be charged by France and paid by Italy for the electricity available to Italy from the Grand Scala plant—after the local requirements as aforesaid have been met—shall be the same as the price charged in France for the supply of similar quantities of hydroelectricity in French territory in the neighborhood of Mont Cenis or in other regions where conditions are comparable.

3. Duration of guarantees:

Unless otherwise agreed between France and Italy, these guarantees will remain in force in perpetuity.

4. A supervisory technical commission comprising an equal number of French and Italian members shall be established to supervise and facilitate the execution of the foregoing guarantees, which are designed to secure the same facilities as Italy enjoyed in respect of hydroelectric and water supplies from the Lake of Mont Cenis before the cession of this region to France.

Guarantees to be given by France to Italy in connection with the cession of the Tenda-Briga district to France:

1. Guarantees to insure to Italy the supply of electricity generated by the 2-16 and 2-3 period generators of the hydroelectric plant at San Dalmazzo; and the supply of electricity generated at fifty periods at the hydroelectric plants at Le Mesces, San Dalmazzo and Confine in excess of such amount thereof as may be required by France for supply to the Sospel, Menton and Nice areas until the complete reconstruction of the wrecked hydroelectric plants at Breil and Fontan, it being understood that such amount will decrease as reconstruction of these plants proceeds, will not exceed 5,000 kilowats in power and 3,000,000 kilowat hours per month and that, if no special difficulties are encountered in the reconstruction, the work should be completed not later than the end of 1947.

(a) France shall operate the said plants so as to generate—subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the amount of water available and taking into account as far as reasonably practicable the needs of the plants downstream—such quantities of electricity at such rates of output as Italy may require, first, as sixteen and two-third cycles for the Italian railways in Liguria and south Piedmont, and secondly, at fifty cycles for general purposes, after the requirements by France for Sospel, Menton and Nice, as aforesaid, and of the local requirements in the vicinity of San Dalmazzo have been met.

(b) France shall repair and maintain in good and substantial condition and, as may be necessary, shall renew all the works comprising the Le Mesce, San Dalmazzo and Confine hydroelectric plants together with the transmission lines and equipment from the Le Mesce and Confine plants to the San Dalmazzo plant and also the main transmission lines and equipment from the San Dalmazzo plants to the Franco-Italian boundary.

(C) France shall inform Italy, as and when required by Italy, the rate of flow of water at Le Mesce and Confine and of the amount of water stored at San Dalmazzo and of any other information pertaining thereto so as to enable Italy to determine her electricity requirements as indicated in paragraph (A).

(D) France shall transmit over the main transmission lines from San Dalmazzo to the Franco-Italian boundary the electricity required by Italy as aforesaid, and shall deliver that electricity to Italy at the points at which those main transmission lines cross the Franco-Italian boundary into Italian territory.

(E) France shall maintain the voltage and periodicity of the electricity supplied as aforesaid at such values as Italy may actually require.

(F) France shall arrange with Italy for telephone communications between San Dalmazzo and Italy and shall communicate with Italy in order to ensure that the said hydroelectric plants and transmission lines are operated in such a manner as to comply with the foregoing guarantees.

2. Guarantee concerning the price to be charged by France to Italy for the electricity made available to Italy under paragraph 1 above until terminated in accordance with paragraph 3 below.

The price to be charged by France and paid by Italy for the electricity made available to Italy from the Le Mesce, San Dalmazzo and Confine hydroelectric plants after the requirements by France for Sospel, Menton and Nice and the local requirements in the vicinity of San Dalmazzo have been met as provided in paragraph 1(A) shall be the same as the price charged in France for the supply of similar quantities of hydroelectricity in French territory in the neighborhood of the upper Roya valley or in other regions where conditions are comparable.

3. Guarantee of a reasonable period of time for the supply of the electricity by France to Italy.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed between France and Italy, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall remain in force until Dec. 31, 1961, and shall terminate then or on any subsequent 31st of December if either country shall have given to the other at least two years' notice in writing of its intention to terminate.

4. Guarantee of full and equitable utilization by France and Italy of the waters of the Roya and its tributaries for hydroelectric production:

(A) France shall operate the hydroelectric plants in the French territory of the Roya, taking into account as far as reasonably practicable the needs of the plants downstream. France shall inform Italy in advance of the amount of water which it is expected will be available each day, and shall furnish any other information pertaining thereto.

(B) Through bilateral negotiations, France and Italy shall develop a mutually agreeable, coordinated plan for the exploitation of the water resources of the Roya.

5. A commission or such other similar body as may be agreed shall be established to supervise the carrying out of the plan mentioned in Paragraph 4 (B) and to facilitate the execution of the guarantees contained in Paragraphs 1 to 4.

Annex 3

Economic and financial provisions relating to ceded territories.

1. [The U.S. and U.K. delegations accepted this paragraph without prejudice to any question of reparation.] The successor State shall receive, without payment, Italian State and parastatal property within the territory ceded to it under the present treaty, as well as all relevant archives concerning the territory in question.

The following are considered as State or parastatal property for the purposes of this article: movable and immovable property of the Italian State, of local authorities and of public institutions and publicly owned companies and associations, as well as movable and immovable property formerly belonging to the Fascist party or its auxiliary organizations.

2. The successor State shall make arrangements for the conversion into its own currency of Italian funds held in the ceded territory by persons continuing to reside on the said territory or juridical persons continuing to carry on business there. Full proof of the source of the funds to be converted may be required from their holders.

JUL 31 1946

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JUL 31 1946

UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSAL

3. The successor Government shall not be required to make any contribution to the service of the Italian public debt but it shall assume the obligations of the Italian Government to holders of the Italian public debt who continue to reside in the said territory or who, being juridical persons, retain their head office or principal place of business there. Full proof of the source of such holdings may be required from the holders.

FRENCH AND U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

The State to which a territory is ceded shall be exempt from any part whatever in the payment of the Italian public debt. Nevertheless, the State to which a territory is ceded shall be liable for that part of the public debt specifically incurred for the purpose of construction of public works on the ceded territory, and shall respect all privileges guaranteeing the servicing thereof.

[The United States delegation supports the United Kingdom draft but is prepared to consider other arrangements which would be equitable.]

4. Special arrangements shall be concluded between Italy and the successor State to govern the conditions under which the obligations of Italian public or private social insurance organizations toward the inhabitants of the ceded territory and a proportionate part of the reserves accumulated by the organizations shall be transferred to similar organizations of the successor State.

5. The property, rights and interests of Italian nationals permanently resident in the ceded territories at the date of the coming into force of the treaty shall, provided they have been lawfully acquired, be respected on a basis of equality with the rights of nationals of the successor State.

The property, rights and interests within the ceded territory of other Italian nationals and also of Italian juridical persons, provided they have been lawfully acquired, shall be subject only to such legislation as may be enforced from time to time regarding the property of foreign nationals and juridical persons generally.

(The first two sub-paragraphs are accepted without prejudice to any question of reparation. The French delegation proposed that the successor State may take over, free of charge, the property, rights and interests of all Italian concessionary companies of public utility services such as water, gas, electricity and transport and that in such cases the Italian Government should pay fair compensation to the parties concerned.)

[The United States proposal, supported by the United Kingdom:

[Such property, rights and interests shall not be subject to retention or liquidation under the provisions of Article LXIX of the present treaty but shall be restored to their owners freed of any measures of this kind, or from any other measure of transfer, compulsory administration or sequestration taken between Sept. 8, 1943, and the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, in the condition in which they were before the application of the measures in question.

[The U.S.S.R. delegation does not consider this provision necessary.]

6. Persons who opt for Italian nationality and move to Italy shall be permitted, after the settlement of any debts or taxes due from them in ceded territory, to take with them their movable property and transfer their funds, provided such property and funds were lawfully acquired. No export or import duties will be imposed in connection with the moving of such property. Further, they shall be permitted to sell the movables of such property. Further, they shall be permitted to sell their movable and immovable property under the same conditions of the successor State.

The removal of property to Italy will be effected under conditions and within the limits agreed upon between Italy and the successor State.

The conditions and time periods of the transfer of the funds, including the proceeds of sales, shall likewise be agreed.

7. [The United States and U. K. proposal:

[Companies incorporated under Italian law and having siege social in the ceded territory, which wish to remove siege social to Italy, shall likewise be dealt with under the provisions of Paragraph 6 of this Article, provided that more than 50 per cent of the capital of the company is owned by persons usually resident outside the ceded territory, or by persons who have opted under this treaty to move to Italy.

[The French delegation is not opposed to the inclusion of this paragraph, under the condition that not only a majority of the capital but also the greater part of the activity of the company should lie outside the ceded territory.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that there is no reason for inclusion of such a provision in the peace treaty.

8. Debts owed by persons in Italy shall not be affected by the cession. Italy and the successor State undertake to facilitate the settlement of such obligations. As used in this paragraph the term "persons" includes juridical persons.

9. [It is agreed that the question of compensation by Italy in case restoration of property is impossible should be studied in relation to other appropriate provisions of the treaty]. The property in ceded territory of the United Nations and their nationals if not already freed from Italian measures of sequestration or control, and returned to its owner, shall be returned in the condition in which it now exists.

10. French proposals supported by U.K. and United States subject to drafting: [A new agreement shall be negotiated between the Danube—Sava—Adriatica Railway Company, the Governments concerned, and the committee of bondholders of the company, in order to determine the method of applying the provisions of the Rome agreement of March 29, 1923, laying down the company's article of association, and the modifications required to adapt them to the changes which have followed on the redistribution of the lines over the territories of various States.

[This agreement shall contain all the provisions necessary to ensure satisfactory servicing of the bonds and payments of amounts in arrears.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that there is no reason for the inclusion in the peace treaty of the French delegations' proposal, because a peace treaty should not contain provisions dealing with particular private companies.

11. [When a decision is reached on Italian colonies, the question has to be reconsidered.] The provisions of this annex shall not apply to the former Italian colonies.

[Note: Pending agreement on the statute of the Free Territory of Trieste, the United States delegation does not consider that this annex applies to the Free Territory of Trieste and is of the opinion that special provisions may be required.]

Annex 4

[See Article XLVII]

The names in this annex are those which were used in the Italian Navy on June 1, 1946.

Part A

List of ships to be left to Italy:

MAJOR WAR VESSELS

Battleships: Doria, Duilio.

Cruisers: Abruzzi, Garibaldi, Montecuccoli, Cadorna.

Destroyers: Carabiniere, Granatiere, Grecale, Do Recco.

Torpedo boats: Abba, Aretusa, Calliope, Carini, Cassiopea, Clio, Fabrizi, Giovannini, Libra, Monzambano, Mosto, Orione, Orsa, Pilo, Saggitario, Sirio.

Corvettes: Ape, Baionetta, Chimera, Cormorano, Danaide, Driade, Fenice, Folaga, Flora, Gabbiano, Gru, Ibse, Minerva, Pellicano, Pomona, Scimittara, Sfinge, Sibilla, Urania, plus one vessel to be salvaged, completed or constructed.

MINOR WAR VESSELS

Minesweepers: R. R. Nos. 20, 32, 34, 30, 40, 41, 102, 103, 104, 105, 113, 114, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 148, 149.

Vedette: Nos. 201, 204, 211, 218, 222, 224, 233, 235.

AUXILIARY NAVAL VESSELS

Fleet tankers: Nettuno, Lete.

Water carriers: Arno, Frigido, Mincio, Ofanto, Oristanos, Pescara, Po, Sesia, Simeto, Stura, Tronto, Vipacco.

Tugs, large: Abbazia, Asinara, Atlante, Capraia, Chioggia, Emilio, Gagliardo, Gorgona, Licosa, Lillbeo, Linosa, Piombino, Mestra, Porto Empedocle, Porto Fossone, Porto Pisano, Porto Rose, Porto Recanati, San Pietro, San Vito, Ventimiglia.

Tugs, small: Argentario, Astico, Comdevole, Generale Pozzi, Irene, Passero, Porto Rosso, Porto Vecchio, San Bartolomeo, San Benedetto, Tagliamento.

L-10, N-1, N-4, N-5, N-9, N-22, N-26, N-27, N-32, N-47, N-52, N-53, N-78, N-96, N-104, RLN-1, RLN-3, RLN-9, RLN-10.

Training Ship: Vespucci.

Transports: Amalia Messina, Montegrappa, Tarantola.

Supply Ship: Miragoia.

Repair Ship: Paoinotti [after conversion from S-H depot ship].

Surveying Ships: Azio [after conversion from minelayer], Cherso.

Lighthouse Service Vessel: Bufoluto.

Cable Ship: Rampino.

Annex 4 (B)

List of ships to be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and France.

MAJOR WAR VESSELS

Battleships: Cesaro, Italia, Vittorio Veneto.

Cruisers: Aosta, Pompeo, Regolo, Savoia, Scipione.

Sloop: Eritrea.

Destroyers: Artigliere, Fuciliere, Legionario, Mitragliere, Oriani, Riboty, Velite.

Torpedo Boats: Aliseo, Nimso, Ardimentoso, Ariete, Fortunalo, Indomito.

Submarines: Alagi, Atropo, Dandolo, Giada, Marea, Nichelio, Plantino, Vortico.

MINOR WAR VESSELS

MTB: MS Nos. 11, 24, 31, 35, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 64, 65, 72, 73, 74, 75.

WAS Nos. 433, 434, 510, 514, 516, 519, 520, 521, 523, 538, 540, 543, 545, 547, 562.

M E Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41.

Minesweepers: RD 6, 16, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29.

Gunboat: Illyria [from Albania].

Vedettes: 237, 240, 241, 245, 246, 248.

Landing Craft Nos. 713, 717, 722, 726, 728, 729, 737, 744, 758, 776, 778, 780, 781, 784, 800, 831.

AUXILIARY NAVAL VESSELS

Tankers: Prometeo, Stige, Tarvisio, Urano.

Water Carriers: Anapo, Aterno, Basento, Bisango, Dalmazia, Indria, Isarco, Istria, Liri, Matauro, Polcevera, Sprugola, Timavo, Tirso, VAS 226.

Tugs, Large: Arsachena, Basiluzzo, Capo'Istria, Cabonara, Cefalu, Ercole, Gaeta, Lampedusa, Lipari, Liscanera, Marechiaro, Mesco, Molara, Nereo, Porto Conte, Porto Adriano, Porto Quieto, Porto Torres, Porto Tricare, Procida, Promontore, Rapallo, Salvore, San Angelo, San Antioco, San Reno, Talamone, Taormina, Toulado, Tifeo, Vada, Vigodoso.

Tugs, Small: Generale Valfre, Licata, Noli, Velosca, N-2, N-3, N-23, N-24, N-28, N-35, N-36, N-37, N-80, N-94.

Depot Ship: Anteo.

Training Ship: Colombo.

Auxiliary Minelayer: Fasana.

Transports: Giuseppe Messina Montecucco, Panigaglia.

Annex 5 (A)

NAVAL DEFINITIONS

Standard Displacement: Standard displacement of a surface vessel is displacement of vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped, ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war but without fuel or reserve feed or water on board.

Standard displacement is expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, or 1,016 kilograms.

War Vessel: War vessel, whatever its displacement, is

(A) a vessel specifically built or adapted as a fighting unit for naval amphibious or naval air warfare;

(B) Or a vessel which has one of the following characteristics:

1. Mount a gun with caliber exceeding 4.7 inches [120 millimeters].

2. Mount more than four guns with caliber exceeding three inches [76 millimeters].

3. Is designed or fitted to launch torpedoes or lay mines.

4. Is designed or fitted to launch self-propelled or guided missiles.

5. Is designed for protection by armor plating exceeding one inch [25 millimeters].

6. Is designed or adapted primarily for operating aircraft at sea.

7. Mount more than two aircraft launching apparatus.

8. Is designed for a speed greater than twenty knots if fitted with a gun of a caliber exceeding three inches [76 millimeters].

A war vessel belonging to subcategory (A) is no longer to be considered as such after the twentieth year since the completion if all weapons are removed.

Battleship. A battleship is a war vessel other than an aircraft carrier, the standard displacement of which exceeds 10,000 tons or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding eight inches (203 mm.)

Aircraft Carrier. An aircraft carrier is a war vessel, whatever her displacement, designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of carrying and operating aircraft.

Submarine. A submarine is a vessel designed to operate below the surface of the sea.

Specialized Types or Assault Craft. (a) All types of craft specially designed or adapted for amphibious operations; (b) all types of small craft specially designed or adapted to carry an explosive or incendiary charge for attacks on ships or harbors.

Motor Torpedoboat. A vessel of a displacement less than 200 tons capable of a speed of over twenty-five knots and of operating torpedoes.

Annex 5 (B)

Definitions of military, air and naval training.

Military training is defined as the study of and practice in use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organized study of tactics, strategy and staff work.

Military air training is defined as: The study of and practice in use war material specially designed or adapted for air force purposes and training devices relative thereto; study and practice of all specialized evolutions, including formation flying performed by aircraft in accomplishment of an air-force mission and organized study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

Naval training is defined as: The study, administration or practice in use of warships or naval establishments as well as the study or employment of all apparatus and training devices relative thereto which are used in the prosecution of naval warfare except for those which are also normally used for civilian purposes; also the teaching, practice or organized study of naval tactics, strategy and staff work, including the execution of all operations and maneuvers not required in the peaceful employment of ships.

Annex 5 (C)

Definition and list of war material.

The term "war material" as used in this treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specially designed or adapted for use in war as listed below:

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend by modification or addition the list periodically in the light of subsequent scientific development.

CATEGORY I

1. Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

2. Machine guns, military, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine gun mounts.

3. Guns, howitzers, mortars and cannon special to aircraft; breachless or recoilless guns and flamethrowers; barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use, carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

4. Rocket projectors, launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for the same.

5. Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges filled or unfilled for arms listed in items 1 to 4, inclusive above, and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

6. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary materials or charges filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

7. Bayonets.

CATEGORY II

1. Armored fighting vehicles; armored trains not technically convertible to civilian use.

2. Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of weapons listed in Category I; special type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in I above.

3. Armor plate greater than three inches in thickness used for protective purposes in warfare.

CATEGORY III

1. Aiming computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters; calibration equipment for calibration guns; fire control instruments.

2. Assault bridging; assault boats; storm boats.

JUL 31 1946

3. Deceptive warfare dazzle and decoy devices.

4. Personal war equipment of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

CATEGORY IV

1. Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support which cannot be technically reconverted for civilian use, as well as weapons, armor, ammunition, aircraft, and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peacetime on ships other than warships.

2. Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type, as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons or any other missile, instrument or device, whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

3. Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbor defense booms except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian uses, as well as all equipment, accessories, spare parts, experimental or training aids, instruments or installations as may be especially designed for the construction, testing, maintenance or housing of same.

CATEGORY V

1. Aircraft assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by use of machine guns, rockets, projectors or artillery or for carrying and dropping of bombs or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for any of the appliances referred to in paragraph 2 below.

2. Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

3. Equipment especially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

4. Catapults or launching apparatus for shipborne land or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

5. Barrage balloons.

CATEGORY VI

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic, incapacitation substances intended for war purposes or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VII

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics and liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging, filling of or use in connection with war material, in present categories not capable of use in or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VIII

Factory and tool equipment specially designed for the production and maintenance of the products enumerated above and not technically reconvertible to civilian uses.

Special provisions relating to certain kinds of property (A) industrial, literary and artistic property 1a, a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be accorded to Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable such persons to accomplish any necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Italy of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in any Allied or Associated Power for patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Italy or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trade mark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Italy or during the war shall be entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of this treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Italy with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in that Allied and Associated Power.

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, during which they may institute proceedings against those persons who are alleged illegally to have infringed their rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of this treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a design or trade-mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded from the normal term of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Italy at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under this Annex and belonging to any of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed automatically extended in Italy for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights of Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals shall apply equally to Italy and its nationals [but nothing in these provisions shall operate so as to give to Italy or any of its nationals greater rights than are accorded in like cases by any of the Allied or Associated Powers to any other of the United Nations].

The U. S. S. R. delegation considers it unnecessary to include the passage in brackets. The United States delegation would not agree to this Annex unless Paragraph 4 were included in its entirety.

5. Third parties in the territories of any of Allied and Associated Powers or Italy, who before the coming into force of the present treaty have bona fide acquired industrial property rights conflicting with the rights restored under this Article or with the rights obtained with priority claimed thereunder or have bona fide manufacture, use or sale the subject matter of such rights shall be permitted without any liability for the infringement to continue to exercise such rights and to continue or to resume such manufacture, use or sale which had been bona fide acquired or commenced.

In Italy such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or in default of an agreement to be fixed by the conciliation commission established under Article LXXII of the treaty.

In the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers, however, bona fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar circumstances to bona fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed to entitle Italy or its nationals to any patent or utility model rights in the territory of any of the Allied or Associated Powers with respect to inventions relating to any article listed by name in the definition of war material contained in Annex V of the present treaty made or upon which applications were filed by Italy or any of its nationals in Italy or in the territory of any other of the Axis or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces during the time when the place in question was under the control of enemy forces or authorities.

7. Italy shall extend the benefits of this Article to any United Nation other than an Allied or Associated Power which undertakes to extend to Italy the benefits accorded to Italy under this Article.

The U.S.S.R. delegation does not see the reason for the inclusion of Paragraph 7 of the present treaty.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles LXVIII, LXIX and LXX of the present treaty.

Annex 6 (B) Insurance

U. K. PROPOSALS

1. The United Nations insurers shall be granted full facilities by the Italian Government to recover their former portfolios of business in Italy and they shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactments more onerous than those which were applicable to them before the outbreak of war.

2. In so far as the guarantee, deposits and reserves of United Nations insurers have been reduced by reason of payment of insurance claims arising out of the war, they shall be entitled to compensation from the Italian Government by way of reinstatement of such deposits or reserves to the amount of the claims.

3. The Italian Government undertakes that if any United Nations insurer desires to resume business in Italy and it is found that the value of any guarantee, deposit or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Italy have been diminished by reason of the disappearance or depreciation of the securities in which they were constituted, Italy shall either

(a) Itself reconstitute the deposits or reserves, except in so far as the diminution or disappearance was caused by the payment of losses already compensated for under Paragraph 2 above; or

(b) Accept the securities at their value at the outbreak of war for the purpose of compliance with the legal requirements relating to such deposits and reserves.

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article LXVIII on United Nations property in Italy and sees no reason to include any special provisions relating to insurance.

The United States delegation is not opposed in principle to the treaty provisions on special problems relating to insurance, but is unable to accept the draft as a whole.

Annex 7. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments

U. K. PROPOSALS

Contracts

1. Any contract concluded between enemies shall be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties became an enemy, except in respect of any debt accrued or money paid or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done thereunder and subject to the exceptions set out in the following paragraph. Provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to contracts of insurance and reinsurance, which will be subject to separate agreement. [Alternatively, a special Annex can be included.]

2. The following classes of contracts, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1, are exempted from dissolution and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article LXIX, remain in force, subject to the application of municipal laws, orders or regulations made since the outbreak of war by any member of the United Nations and subject to the proper laws and terms of the contracts:

(a) Contracts for the transfer of estates or of movable or immovable property where the property therein has passed or delivery has been made before the parties became enemies; (b) leases or agreements for leases of land, houses or parts thereof; (c) contracts or mortgages or lien; (d) concessions of mines, quarries or deposits; (e) contracts between individuals or palities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions and concessions granted by States, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions; (f) any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest within six months of the date of the coming into force of the present treaty by the Government of one of the United Nations of which one of the parties to such a contract is a national, when execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of particular conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Conciliation Commission established under Article LXXII shall be empowered to award a fair compensation to the prejudiced parties.

3. If a contract is dissolved in part under paragraph 1 the remaining provisions of that contract shall be subject to the same application of municipal laws as is provided for in Paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable but where not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

4. Nothing in the present Annex shall be deemed to invalidate transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between the enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of the government of one of the United Nations.

5. For purposes of Parts I, II and III of the present Annex, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of these parties or the contract was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

PART V. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES

ARTICLE LXIII

1. All armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be withdrawn from Italy as soon as possible and in any case not later than ninety days from the coming into force of the present treaty.

2. All Italian goods for which compensation has not been made and which are in possession of the armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers in Italy at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty shall be refunded to the Italian Government within the same period of ninety days or due compensation shall be made.

3. All bank and cash balances in the hands of the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty which have been supplied free of cost by the Italian Government shall similarly be returned or have corresponding credit given the Italian Government.

ARTICLE LXIV

A. Reparation for the U.S.S.R.

1. Italy shall pay the Soviet Union reparation in the amount of $100,000,000 over a period of seven years from the date of the coming into force of the treaty. Deliveries from the current industrial production shall not be made during the first two years.

2. Reparations shall be made from the following courses:

(a) A share of the Italian factory and tool equipment designed for the manufacture of war implements which is not required by the permitted military establishments and is not readily susceptible of conversion to civilian purposes which is removed from Italy pursuant to Article LVIII of this treaty.

(b) Italian assets in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, subject to the exceptions specified in Paragraph 5 of Article LXIX.

(c) Italian current industrial production.

3. The quantities and types of goods to be delivered shall be the subject of agreements between the Italian Government and the Government of the U.S.S.R. and shall be selected and deliveries scheduled in such a way as to avoid interference with the economic reconstruction of Italy and the imposition of additional liabilities on other Allied or Associated Powers. Agreements concluded under this paragraph shall be communicated to the four Ambassadors in Rome of the U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A. and France.

4. The U.S.S.R. shall furnish to Italy on commercial terms the materials which are normally imported into Italy and which are needed for the production of these goods. Payments for these materials shall be made by deducting the value of the materials furnished from the value of the goods delivered to the U. S. S. R.

5. The four Ambassadors shall determine the value of the Italian assets to be transferred to the U.S.S.R.

B. Reparation for other Powers.

[Note: The claims put forward by other powers, in particular France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and Ethiopia, will be considered at the peace conference together with the means whereby and the extent to which they shall be met.]

JUL 31 1946

PART VI. CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR

Section I. Reparations

30.24-4465

JUL 31 1946

Section II. Restitution

ARTICLE LXV

1. Italy accepts the principles of the United Nations Declaration of Jan. 5, 1943, and will return property from United Nations territories.

2. The obligation to make restitution applies to all identifiable property at present in Italy which was removed by force or duress by any of the Axis Powers from the territory of any of the United Nations, irrespective of any subsequent transactions by which present holders of any such property have secured possession.

3. The Italian Government undertakes to return the property referred to in the present Article in good order and, in this connection, to bear all costs in Italy relating to labor, materials and transport.

4. The Italian Government will cooperate with the United Nations in, and will provide at its own expense all necessary facilities for, the search for and restitution of property liable to restitution under the present Article.

5. The Italian Government shall take the necessary measures to effect the return of property covered by this Article held in any third country by persons subject to Italian jurisdiction.

6. Claims for the restitution of property shall be presented to the Italian Government by the Government of the country from whose territory the property was removed, it being understood that rolling stock shall be regarded as having been removed from the territory to which it originally belonged. The period during which such claims may be presented shall be six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

7. The burden of identifying the property and of proving ownership shall rest upon the claimant Government, and the burden of proving that the property was not removed by force or duress shall rest on the Italian Government.

8. The Italian Government accepts the obligation to restore to the Government of the United Nation concerned all monetary gold looted by or wrongfully removed to Italy or to transfer to the Government of the United Nation concerned an amount of gold equal in weight and fineness to that looted or wrongfully removed. This obligation is recognized by the Italian Government to exist irrespective of any transfer or removal of gold from Italy to any other Axis power or a neutral country.

[Footnote: Paragraph 8 is agreed by the U. S. delegation subject to the question of the settlement of disputes.]

Section III. Renunciation of Claims

ARTICLE LXVI

1. Italy waives all claims of any description against the Allied and associated powers on behalf of the Italian Government or Italian nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after Sept. 1, 1939, whether or not the Allied or associated power was at war with Italy at the time, including the following:

(a) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of force of authorities of the Allied or associated powers.

(b) Claims arising from the presence, operations, or actions of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers in Italian territory.

(c) Claims with respect to the decrees and orders of prize courts of the Allied or Associated Powers, Italy agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees or orders of such prize courts on or after Sept. 1, 1939, concerning Italian ships or Italian golds or the payment of costs.

(d) Claims arising out of the exercise of purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this Article will bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will be henceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest. The Italian Government agrees to make equitable compensation in lire to persons who furnished supplies or services on requisition to the forces of the Allied or Associated Powers in Italian territory and in satisfaction of noncombat damage claims against the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers arising in Italian territory.

3. Italy likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article on behalf of the Italian Government or Italian nationals against any of the United Nations which severed diplomatic relations with Italy and took action in cooperation with the Allied or Associated Powers.

4. The Italian Government will assume full responsibility for all Allied military currency issued in Italy by the Allied military authorities, including all such currency in circulation on the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

5. The waiver of claims by Italy under Paragraph 1 of this Article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied or Associated Powers with respect to Italian ships between Sept. 1, 1939, and the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of the conventions on prisoners of war now in force.

6. The provisions of the present Article shall not be deemed to affect the ownership of submarine cables which at the outbreak of the war were owned by the Italian Government or Italian nationals.

[Note: The U.S. and U.S.S.R. delegations reserve the right to propose changes with regard to the treatment in the present treaty of submarine cable after further study of the legal aspects of the subject.]

ARTICLE LXVII

Italy hereby renounces on its own behalf and on behalf of Italian nationals all claims, including debts, against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8, 1945, except those arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into and rights acquired, before Sept. 1, 1939. This renunciation by Italy on its own behalf shall be deemed to include not only all intergovernmental claims in respect of arrangements entered into in the course of the war, but also all claims for loss or damage arising during the war. This renunciation shall be without prejudice to any dispositions in favor of Italy or Italian nationals made by the powers in occupation of Germany.

Section II. Periods of Prescription

1. All periods of proscription or limitation of rights of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of the war, shall be treated in the territory of the high contracting parties as far as regards the relations between the enemies as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at the earliest three months after the coming into force of the present treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

2. Where on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Italian territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the courts of one of the United Nations, be heard by the Conciliation Commission established under Article LXXII.

3. Upon application of any interested person who is a national of one of the United Nations, the Conciliation Commission shall order the restoration of rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in Paragraph 2 wherever such restoration is equitable and possible. If such restoration is inequitable or impossible, the Conciliation Commission may award compensation to the prejudiced party, to be paid by the Italian Government.

4. When a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of the failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself, the party prejudiced may apply to the Conciliation Commission for relief. The Commission will have the powers provided for in Paragraph 3.

5. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to United Nations nationals who have been prejudiced by reason of the measures referred to above taken by Italy on invaded or occupied territory if they have not been otherwise satisfactorily compensated.

6. Italy shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Conciliation Commission under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this part.

7. As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under Paragraph 1 shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

III. Negotiable instruments.

1. As between enemies, no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of the failure within the required time to present an instrument for acceptance on payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to the drawers or endorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of a failure to complete any formality during the war.

2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war and the party who should have presented or protested or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

3. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability, nothwithstanding the outbreak of war.

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. Stock exchange and commercial exchange contracts.

(A.) Rules made during the war by any recognized exchange or commercial association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the high contracting parties, as is also any action taken thereunder, provided:

1. *That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the exchange or association in question.*

2. *That the rules applied to all persons concerned.*

3. *That the conditions attaching to the closure be fair and reasonable.*

(B) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to the rules made during the occupation by the exchanges or commercial associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

2. Under the heading of Miscellaneous Security the sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted. This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in the regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

[Note: In view of the constitutional position of the Federal Government, the United States delegation would be unable to accept any obligations on matters covered by this Annex. The United States would not object to the inclusion of the provisions on this subject in the treaty but would wish to have a clause included making them inapplicable as between the United States and Italy.

[Note: The U. S. S. R. delegation sees no reason for the inclusion in the peace treaty of matters covered by this Annex.

[Note: The French delegation supports the United Kingdom proposal with regard to prescriptions and negotiable instruments.]

Annex 8. Prize Courts and Judgments

A. PRIZE COURTS

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves the right to examine according to a procedure to be established by it, all decisions and orders of Italian prize courts involving the ownership of rights of its nationals, and to recommend to the Italian Government that revision shall be undertaken of these decisions or orders which may not be in conformity with international law.

Italy undertakes to supply copies of all documents comprising the records of these cases, including decisions taken and orders issued, and to accept all recommendations made, subsequent to the examination of said cases, and to give effect to such recommendations.

B. JUDGMENTS

The Italian Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year after the coming into force of this treaty to submit to appropriate Italian authorities for review any judgment given by an Italian court between June 10, 1940, and the coming into force of this treaty in any proceedings in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case as a plaintiff or defendant.

The Italian Government shall provide that where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term United Nations nationals includes corporations or associations organized or constituted under laws of any of the United Nations.

FRENCH PROPOSAL

The Italian Government undertakes to adopt appropriate measures in order that nationals of any of the United Nations may obtain during a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, revision of the judgments rendered by the Italian courts and tribunals between June 10, 1940, and the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, either in the absence of such nationals or on account of their inability as a result of circumstances to have defended their cause satisfactorily.

The Italian Government shall indemnify nationals of the United Nations for the prejudice caused through the initial judgment and shall award compensation if the revision of such judgment did not conclude by re-establishing them de facto in the situation where they were when the procedure was instituted.

Should disputes arise either as regards the ability of nationals of any of the United Nations to have defended their cause satisfactorily, or the adequacy of the compensation to be awarded by the Italian Government, the said dispute shall be submitted to the Conciliation Commission established under Article LXXII of the present treaty.

UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSAL

1. Judgments given by the courts of a member of the United Nations in all cases which under the present treaty they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Italy as final and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

2. If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by an Italian court against a United Nations national in a case in which he was not able adequately to present his case, whether as plaintiff or defendant, the United Nations national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation being fixed by the Conciliation Commission under the procedure laid down in Article LXXI for the settlement of disputes.

3. At the instance of United Nations nationals and where it is possible, the Conciliation Commission may in lieu of compensation by order replace the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Italian court.

4. Such compensation or replacement may likewise be obtained before the Conciliation Commission by United Nations nationals who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise compensated.

Annex 9 (See Article XVI)

Free Territory of Trieste

UNITED STATES PROPOSALS

[Not yet discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers]

A water supply for Gorizia and

Text of Draft Peace Treaty With Hungary

Details Political, Military and Economic Clauses

vicinity.

Under a permanent concession from the Government of Yugoslavia, the commune of Gorizia shall continue to own and operate the springs and water supply installations at Fonte Fredda and Moncorona and the conduits carrying water to the consuming area. The commune of Gorizia shall operate these springs, installations and conduits in such a manner that the water systems shall continue to satisfy the needs for water of the area which has been customarily supplied by these water systems, including these communities which upon the coming into force of the present treaty will lie within the territory of Yugoslavia. Communities lying in Yugoslavia shall be supplied with such quantities of water at such rates of flow and at such reasonable rate of payment by the communities to the commune of Gorizia as shall be agreed between the commune of Gorizia and the communities in Yugoslavia. Unless otherwise agreed, the water supplies shall be allocated between users in Italy and Yugoslavia in approximately the same proportions as have been customary.

The above-mentioned water system shall be operated by the commune of Gorizia without interference by Yugoslavia, and the latter shall not require payment of taxes or charges of any kind in respect of the water systems. The commune of Gorizia shall be permitted freely to make the necessary repairs or additions to the water systems to maintain a water supply adequate to satisfy the requirements of the commune of Gorizia and of the above-mentioned communities in Yugoslavia.

B. Water supply to northwestern Istria within Free Territory of Trieste.

Yugoslavia shall continue to supply water to region of northwestern Istria within the boundaries of the Free Territory of Trieste from the spring of San Giovanni de Pinguente through the Quieto water supply system (and from the spring of Santa Maria del Risano through the Risano system). Water so supplied shall be in such amounts, not substantially exceeding those amounts which have been customarily supplied to the region and at such rates of flow as the Free Territory of Trieste may request but within the limit imposed by national conditions.

Yugoslavia shall maintain the water conduits, reservoirs, pumps, purifying systems and such other works within Yugoslav territory as may be required to fulfill this obligation. Temporay allowance must be made in respect to the foregoing [illegible] on Yugoslavia

[illegible] obligations for the necessary repair of war damage to the water supply installations. The Free Territory of Trieste shall pay a reasonable price for water thus supplied, which shall represent a proportionate share based on the quantity of water consumed within that Free Territory, of the total cost of operation and maintenance of Quieto [and Risano] water supply system [or systems.] Should in the future additional supplies of water be required by the Free Territory of Trieste, Yugoslavia undertakes to examine the matter jointly with authorities of the Free Territory and by agreement to take such measures as are reasonable to meet these requirements.

C. Electricity supplies under new Italian-Yugoslav Free Territory of Trieste frontiers.

1. Yugoslavia and Italy shall maintain the existing supply of electricity to the Free Territory of Trieste furnishing to the Free Territory such quantities of electricity and such rates of output as the latter may require. The quantities furnished need not at first substantially exceed those which have been customarily supplied to the area comprised in the Free Territory but Italy and Yugoslavia shall on request of the Free Territory furnish increasing amount as the requirements of the Free Territory grow.

2. Price to be charged by Yugoslavia or by Italy and to be paid by the Free Territory of Trieste for electricity furnished to it shall be no higher than the price charged in Yugoslavia or in Italy for the supply of similar quantities of hydroelectricity from the same sources in Yugoslavia or in Italian territory.

3. Yugoslavia, Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste shall exchange information continuously concerning the flow and storage of water and the output of electricity in respect of the stations supplying the former Italian Compartimento of Venezia Giulia so that each of the three parties will be in a position to determine its requirements.

4. Yugoslavia, Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste shall maintain in good and substantial condition all of the electric plants, transmission lines, substations and other installations which are required for the continued supply of electricity to the former Italian Compartimento of Venezia Giulia.

5. Yugoslavia shall ensure that the existing and any future power installations on the Isonzo are operated so as to provide that such supplies of water as Italy may from time to time request may be diverted from Isonzo for irrigation in the region from Gorizia southwestward to the Adriatic. Yugoslavia shall be obliged to provide Italy only with such amounts of water for this purpose as do not substantially exceed past requirements.

6. Yugoslavia, Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste shall, through joint negotiation, adopt a mutually agreeable convention in conformity with the foregoing provisions for the continuing operation of the electricity system which serves the former Italian Compartimento of Venezia Giulia. This convention shall be so drawn as to allow for the possible expansion of the aforesaid electricity system by further hydroelectric developments in upper Isonzo by furnishing of additional supplies of electricity from northern Italy or by other means.

7. Under the aforesaid convention a commission or such other instrumentality as may be jointly agreed shall be established with headquarters in Trieste and with equal representation for Yugoslavia, Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste. The commission shall facilitate the execution of the provisions in Paragraphs 1 to 5 above and shall supervise and coordinate the operation and future development of the electricity system.

D. Provisions to facilitate local trade between the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia and between the Free Territory of Trieste and Italy.

Yugoslavia and the Free Territory of Trieste, and Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste shall within one month of the coming into force of the present treaty undertake negotiations to provide arrangements which shall facilitate movement across the frontiers between the Free Territory of Trieste and the adjacent areas of Yugoslavia and Italy of foodstuffs and other categories of commodities which have customarily moved between these areas in local trade. This movement may be facilitated by appropriate measures, including the exemption of such commodities up to agreed quantities or values from tariffs, customs charges and export or import taxes of any kind when such commodities are moving in local trade.

JUL 31 1946

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—Following is the text of the draft peace treaty with Hungary:

Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Hungary

JUL 31 1946

Agreed Articles

PREAMBLE

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia, as the States which are at war with Hungary and actively waged war against the European enemy States with substantial military force, hereinafter called the Allied and Associated Powers, of the one part, and Hungary, of the other part:

Whereas Hungary, having become an ally of Hitlerite Germany participating on her side in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other United Nations, bears her share of responsibility for this war;

Whereas, however, Hungary on Dec. 28, 1944, broke off relations with Germany, declared war on Germany, and on Jan. 20, 1945, concluded an armistice with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, acting on behalf of all the United Nations which were at war with Hungary; and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary are respectively desirous of concluding a treaty of peace, which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding as a result of the events hereinbefore recited, thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Hungary's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present peace treaty, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries

* * * who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

PART I. FRONTIERS OF HUNGARY

ARTICLE I

1. The frontiers of Hungary with Austria and with Yugoslavia shall remain those which existed on Jan. 1, 1938.

2. The decision of the Vienna Award of Aug. 30, 1940, are declared null and void. The frontier between Hungary and Rumania existing on Jan. 1, 1938, is hereby restored.

3. The frontier between Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from the point common to the frontier of those two States and Rumania to the point common to the frontier of those two States and Czechoslovakia, is fixed along the former frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia as it existed on Jan. 1, 1938.

4. The decisions of the Vienna Award of Nov. 2, 1938, are declared null and void. The frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, from the point common to the frontier of those two States and Austria to the point common to the frontier of those two States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is hereby restored as it existed on Jan. 1, 1938.

5. The frontiers described above are shown on the map annexed to the present treaty (Annex 1).

[Note: This text should be considered as tentative until the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary have had an opportunity to present to the Peace Conference or to the Council of Foreign Ministers their respective views on this subject.]

PART II. POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section I.

ARTICLE II

Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisriction, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

ARTICLE III

Hungary, which in accordance with the armistice agreement has taken measures to set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the United Nations or because of their racial origin, and to repeal discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder, undertakes to complete these measures and in future not to take any measures or enact any laws which would be incompatible with the objects and purposes mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE IV

Hungary, which in accordance with the armistice agreement has taken measures for dissolving all organizations of a Fascist type on Hungarian territory whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union or any one of the other United Nations, undertakes not to permit in future the existence and activities of organizations of that nature which have as their aim denial to the peoples of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE V

1. Hungary shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(A) Persons accused of having committed, ordered, or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace or humanity.

(B) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Government concerned, Hungary will likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction, whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the heads of the diplomatic missions in Budap st of the U.S.S.R., UK, and U.S.A., who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

Section II.

ARTICLE VI

Hungary undertakes to recognize the full force of the peace treaties concluded with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland, and the agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in relation to Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

ARTICLE VII

The state of war between Hungary and Rumania will terminate upon the coming into force both of the present treaty and of the treaty of peace between the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Union of South Africa on the one part and Rumania on the other part.

ARTICLE VIII

Hungary undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Hungary also undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

ARTICLE IX

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Hungary, within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, which pre-war bilateral treaties it desires to keep in force or revive.

JUL 31 1946

30.24-4467

Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall, however, be deleted from the abovementioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified will be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

3. All treaties not so notified are to be regarded as abrogated.

posal of the Allied or Associated Power concerned according to the instructions given by that power. Excess Hungarian war material will be placed at the disposal of the governments of the U. S. S. R., U. K. and U. S. A. Hungary will renounce all rights to this material.

Allied or Associated Power concerned to the point of entry into Hungarian territory shall be borne by the Hungarian Government.

WAR GRAVES

[Note: The U. S. delegation wishes to reserve its position with respect to an Article covering war graves until the Peace Conference. The U.S.S.R. delegation considers such an Article unnecessary.]

agreement, i. e. $35 for one ounce of gold. [Note: The U. S. delegation reserves the right to reopen this question at the peace conference.]

ARTICLE XXII

1. Hungary accepts the principles

PART III. MILITARY CLAUSES

Section I.

ARTICLE X

The maintenance of land and air armaments and fortifications will be closely restricted to meet tasks of an internal character and local defense of frontiers. In accordance with the foregoing, Hungary is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than:

(A) A land army, including frontier troops, anti-aircraft and river flotilla personnel, with a total strength of 65,000 personnel.

(B) An air force of ninety aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than seventy may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 5,000. Hungary shall not possess or acquire aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

These strengths will in each case include combat, service and overhead personnel.

ARTICLE XI

The Hungarian Army and Air Force in excess of the above strength will be disbanded within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XII

Personnel not included in the Hungarian Army and Air Force, respectively, will not receive any form of military training or military air training as defined in Annex 2.

ARTICLE XIII

Hungary shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-

propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, sea-mines of non-contact types actuated by influence mechanisms, torpedoes capable of being manned, submariens or other submersible or specialized types of assault craft.

ARTICLE XIV

Hungary shall not retain, produce, otherwise acquire, or maintain facilities for the manufacture of, war material in excess of that required for the maintenance of the armed forces permitted under Article X of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

1. Excess war material of Allied origin will be placed at the dis-

2. War material of German origin or design in excess of that required for the armed forces permitted under the treaty will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U. S. S. R., U. K. and U. S. A. Hungary will not acquire or manufacture any war material of German origin or design, or employ or train any technicians, including military and civil aviation personnel, who are

or have been nationals of Germany.

3. Excess war material mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be handed over or destroyed within one year of the coming into force of the present treaty.

4. A definition and list of war material for the purposes of the present treaty are set out in Annex 3.

ARTICLE XVI

Hungary undertakes to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to insure that Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory in the direction of rearmament.

ARTICLE XVII

Hungary undertakes not to acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese design or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the military and air clauses of the present treaty will remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, or, after Hungary becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Hungary.

Section II

LE XIX

1. Hun ...r prisoners of war shall be repatriated as soon as possible in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon with Hungary by the individual Powers detaining them.

2. All costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in moving Hungarian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points as chosen by the Government of the

PART IV. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES

ARTICLE XX

Upon the coming into force of the present treaty, all Allied forces will, within a period of ninety days, be withdrawn from Hungary subject to the right of the Soviet Union to keep on Hungarian territory such armed forces as it may need for the maintenance of the lines of communication of the Red Army with the Soviet Zone of occupation in Austria. All unused Hungarian currency and all Hungarian goods in possession of the

Allied forces in Hungary, acquired pursuant to Article 11 of the armistice will be returned to the Hungarian Government within the same period of ninety days. Hungary, however, undertakes to make available such maintenance and facilities as may specifically be required for the maintenance of the lines of communication with the Soviet Zone of occupation in Austria, for which due compensation will be made to the Hungarian Government.

of the United Nations declaration of Jan. 5, 1943, and will return property removed from United Nations' territories.

2. The obligation to make restitution applies to all identifiable

property at present in Hungary which was removed by force or duress by any of the Axis powers from the territory of any of the United Nations, irrespective of any subsequent transactions by which the present holder of any such property has secured possession.

3. The Hungarian Government undertakes to return the property referred to in the present article in good order and, in this connection, to bear all costs in Hungary relating to labor, materials and transport.

4. The Hungarian Government will cooperate with the United Nations in, and will provide at its own expense all necessary facilities for, the search for and restitution of property liable to restitution under the present article.

PART V. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE XXI

MATERIAL

Losses caused to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by military operations and by the occupation by Hungary of the territories of these States will be indemnified by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but taking into consideration that Hungary has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations but has also declared war on Germany, the parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Hungary not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars, payable over eight years from Jan. 20, 1945, in commodities (machine equipment, river craft, grain, etc. . . .), the sum to be paid to the Soviet Union to amount to 200,000,000 United States dollars, and the sum to be paid to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to amount to 100,000,000 United States dollars.

The basis for calculating the settlement provided for in this Article will be the American dollar at its gold parity on the day of the signing of the armistice

5. The Hungarian Government shall take the necessary measures to effect the return of property covered by this article held in any third country by persons subject to Hungarian jurisdiction.

6. Claims for the restitution of property shall be presented to the Hungarian Government by the Government of the country from whose territory the property was removed, it being understood that rolling stock shall be regarded as having been removed from the territory to which it originally belonged. The period during which such claims may be presented shall be six months from the date of coming into force of the present treaty.

7. The burden of identifying the property and of proving ownership shall rest on the claimant Government and the burden of proving that the property was not removed by force or duress shall rest on the Hungarian Government.

PART VI. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXIII

United Nations property (not yet agreed).

JUL 31 1946

ARTICLE XXIV

Hungary recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Hungary transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers.

ARTICLE XXV

Hungarian assets in U. N. territory (not yet agreed).

ARTICLE XXVI

Hungarian property in Germany (not yet agreed).

ARTICLE XXVII

1. The contracting parties agree that the existence of the state of war shall not, in itself, be regarded as affecting the obligation to pay pecuniary debts arising out of obligations and contracts which existed, and rights acquired, before the existence of a state of war, which became payable prior to the coming into force of this treaty, and which are due by the Government or nationals of Hungary to the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers or are due by the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers to the Government or nationals of Hungary.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the present treaty, nothing therein shall be construed as impairing debtor-creditor relationship arising out of pre-war contracts concluded either by the Government or nationals of Hungary.

ARTICLE XXVIII

1. Hungary waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after Sept. 1, 1939, whether or not the Allied or Associated Power was at war with Hungary at the time, including the following:

(A) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of force or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers.

(B) Claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers in Hungarian territory.

(C) Claims with respect to the decrees and orders of prize courts of the Allied or Associated Powers, Hungary agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees and orders of such prize courts on or after Sept. 1, 1939, concerning Hungarian ships or Hungarian goods or the payment of costs.

(D) Claims arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this article will bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will be henceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest. The Hungarian Government agrees to make equitable compensation in local currency to persons who furnished supplies or services on requisition to thee forces of the Allied and Associated Powers in Hungarian territory and in satisfaction of non-combat damage claims against the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers arising in Hungarian territory.

3. Hungary likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article on behalf of the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals against any of the United Nations which severed diplomatic relations with Hungary and took action in cooperation with the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. The Hungarian Government will assume full responsibility for Allied military currency issued in Hungary by the Allied military authorities, including all such currency in circulation on the date of the coming into force of this treaty.

5. The waiver of claims by Hungary under this article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to Hungarian ships between Sept. 1, 1939, and the date of the coming into forceof this treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of conventions on prisoners of war now in force.

ARTICLE XXIX

General economic relations (not yet agreed).

ARTICLE XXX

Settlement of disputes (not yet agreed).

ARTICLE XXXI

Articles XXII and XXIII and Annex 6 of this treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and France and to those of the United Nations which have broken off diplomatic relations with Hungary.

ARTICLE XXXII

The provisions of Annexes 4, 5 and 6 shall, as in the case of the other annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIV

For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Budapest of the U.S.S.R, the U.K. and U.S., acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Hungarian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

The three Heads of Mission will give the Hungarian Government such guidance, technical advice, and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

The Hungarian Government undertakes to afford the said Heads of Mission all necessary information and any assistance they may require in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving on them under the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXV

(Interpretation not yet agreed.)

ARTICLE XXXVI

Any other member of the United Nations not a signatory to the present treaty which is at war with Hungary may accede to the treaty and upon accession will be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the treaty.

Instruments of accession will be deposited with the Government of the U.S.S.R. and shall take effect upon deposit.

ARTICLE XXXVII

The present treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Hungary. It will come into force immediately upon deposit of ratifications by the U.S.S.R., U. K. and U. S. A. The instruments of ratification will, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the U.S.S.R.

With respect to each Allied and Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit.

PART VII. CLAUSES RELATING TO THE DANUBE

ARTICLE XXXIII

(Not yet agreed).

PART VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

JUL 31 1946

The present treaty will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the U.S.S.R., which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

Done in the city of..... in the Russian, English and Hungarian languages.

List of Annexes

Annex 1. Map of Hungarian frontiers.

Annex 2. Definition of military and air training—same as Annex 5(B) of Italian treaty.

Annex 3. Definition and list of war material—same as Annex 5(C) of Italian treaty.

Annex 4. Special provisions relating to certain kinds of property.

A. Industrial, literary and artistic property (not yet agreed).

B. Insurance (not yet agreed).

Annex 5. Contracts, prescriptions and negotiable instruments (not yet agreed).

Annex 6. Judgments (not yet agreed).

Unagreed Articles, Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Hungary

PART VI. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXIII

1. In so far as Hungary has not already done so, Hungary shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Hungary of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on April 10, 1941, and shall return all property in Hungary of the United Nations and their nationals as it now exists.

2. The Hungarian Government undertakes that all property rights and interests passing under this article shall be restored free of all encumbrances and charges of any kind to which they may have become subject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Hungarian Government in connection with its return. The Hungarian Government will nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations' property between April 10, 1941, and the coming into force of the present treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months of the coming into force of the treaty, applications shall be made to the Hungarian authorities not later than twelve months from the coming into force of the treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Hungarian Government undertakes to invalidate transfers involving property rights and interests of any description belonging to United Nations nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

U. S. PROPOSAL

(A) Where, as a result of the war, the property cannot be returned or the United Nations' national has suffered a loss because of injury to the property, the Hungarian Government shall compensate the owner by the payment of a sum in local currency sufficient at the date of payment to enable the recipient to purchase similar property or to make good the loss or damages suffered.

(B) Sums in local currency paid by the Hungarian Government under this article shall be freeely usable in Hungary but shall be subject to the foreign exchange control regulations which may be in force in Hungary from time to time. The Hungarian Government agrees to accord to United Nations' nationals fair and equitable treatment with respect to the allocation of materials, and of foreign exchange required for the importation of materials for the repair or rehabilitation of their properties in Hungary, and in no event to discriminate in these respects against nationals of the United Nations as compared with Hungarian nations.

(C) In cases where a corporation or association of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations has suffered a loss of its property in Hungary as a result of the war, compensation in local currency shall be paid by the Hungarian Government to the United Nations' nationals who have directly or indirectly through intermediate corporations or associations of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations, an ownership interest in the corporation or association which has suffered the loss.

This compensation shall be that fractional part of the amount which would be required to enable the corporation or association to make good the loss or damage suffered, which the interest of the United Nations' nationals constitutes of the totality of ownership interests in the corporation.

Such compensation, however, shall not be required in case the Hungarian Government shall provide to the corporation or the association itself such full compensation or restoration as would be due under this Article if it were a corporation or association of one of the United Nations. In cases where the corporation or association receives from the Hungarian Government partial compensation for the damage or loss sustained, the United Nations' nationals shall be paid by the Hungarian Government compensation in local currency in an amount equal to their respective proportionate shares of the loss or damage for which the corporation or association does not itself receive compensation from the Hungarian Government.

For purposes of this paragraph, the extent of interest of a United Nations' national shall be determined as of April 10, 1941, or the outbreak of war between the United Nations concerned and Hungary, as may be the more favorable to the United Nations' national.

(D) (As used in this Article, the phrase "as a result of the war" includes the consequences of any action taken by the Hungarian Government, any action taken by any of the belligerents, any action taken under the armistice of Jan. 20, 1945, and any action or failure to act caused by the existence of a state of war.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

(Hungary recognizes the necessity for compensation for the property of the United Nations or their nationals in Hungary lost or damaged during the war. In view of the fact, however, that Hungary broke relations with and declared war on Germany, and in consideration of the losses sustained by Hungary in the course of military operations against Germany on Hungarian tefritory, it is agreed that such compensation will be made in part to the extent of one-third of the losses and will be paid in local currency.)

The U. K. French delegations approved the U. S. proposal subject to reservation as to the drafting.

5. All reasonable expenses incurred in Hungary in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Hungarian Government.

6. United Nations' nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or imposts, imposed on their capital assets in Hungary by the Hungarian Government, or any Hungarian authority between the date of the armistice and the coming into force of the present treaty for the specific purpose of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the cost of occupying forces or of reparations payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

7. The owner of the property concerned and the Hungarian Government may agree upon arrangements in lieu of the provisions of this article.

8. As used in this article:

(a) "United Nations' nationals" means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations or corporations or associations organized under the laws of any of the United Nations at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, provided that they also had this status at the date of the armistice with Hungary.

The term "United Nations' nationals" also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in Hungary during the war, have been treated as enemy.

(B) "Owner" means the United Nations' national, as defined in sub-paragraph (A) above, who is entitled to the property in question, and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nations's national as defined in sub-paragraph (A). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state, the transferor shall retain his rights to compensation under this article, without prejudice to obligations between the transferor and the purchaser under domestic law.

(C) "Property" means all movable and immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights, estates or interests in property of any kind.

9. French proposal supported by U.K. and U.S. Subject to drafting:

(A new agreement shall be negotiated between the Danube-Sava-Adriatica Railway Company, the Governments concerned, and the committee of bondholders of the company, in order to determine the method of applying the provisions of the Rome Agreement of March 29, 1923, laying down the company's articles of association, and the modifications required to adapt them to the changes which have followed on the redistribution of the lines over the territories of various States. This agreement shall contain all the provisions necessary to insure satisfactory servicing of the bonds and payments of amounts in arrears.)

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that there is no reason for the inclusion in the peace treaty of the French delegation's proposal, because a peace treaty should not contain provisions dealing with particular private companies.

ARTICLE XXV

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL:

(The rights of the Hungarian Government and of Hungarian physical and juridical persons with regard to Hungarian property and other Hungarian assets on the territory of Allied and Associated Powers, in so far as such rights were limited in consequence of the participation of Hungary in the war on the side of Germany, shall be restored after the coming into force of the present treaty.)

U. S., U. K. AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

1. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or take any other action with respect to all property, rights and interests within its territory which on the date of the coming into force of this treaty belong to Hungary or to Hungarian nationals, and to apply to such property or the proceeds thereof to such purposes as it may desire within the limits of its claims and those of its nationals against Hungary or its nationals, including debts, other than claims fully satisfied under other Articles of the present treaty. All Hungarian property or the proceeds thereof, in excess of the amount of such claims, shall be returned.

2. The liquidation and disposition of Hungarian property shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the Allied or Associated Power concerned. The Hungarian owner shall have no rights with respect to such property except those which may be given him by that law.

3. The Hungarian Government undertakes to compensate Hungarian nationals whose property is taken under this article and not returned to them.

4. No obligation is created by this article on any Allied or Associated Power to return industrial, literary or artistic property to the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals, or to include such property in determining the amount which may be retained under Paragraph 1 of this article. The Government of each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to impose such limitations, conditions and restrictions on rights or interests with respect to industrial, literary and artistic property acquired prior to the coming into force of this treaty in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power by the Government or nationals or Hungary, as may be deemed by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power to be necessary in the national interest.

5. The property covered by Paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to include Hungarian property which has been subject to control by reason of a state of war existing between Hungary and the Allied or Associated Power having jurisdiction over the property, but shall not include:

(A) Property of the Hungarian Government used for consular or diplomatic purposes.

(B) Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes.

(C) Property of natural persons who are Hungarian nationals permitted to reside within the territory of the country in which the property is located or to reside elsewhere in United Nations' territory, other than Hungarian property which at any time during the war was subjected to measures not generally applicable to the property of Hungarian nationals resident in the same territory.

(D) Property rights arising since the resumption of trade and financial relations between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers, or arising out of transactions between Hungary and the Governments of any Allied or Associated Power since Jan. 20, 1945.)

ARTICLE XXVI

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

(1. Any restrictions imposed in respect of any Hungarian property in Germany, and in other countries which participated in the war on Germany's side shall be removed after the coming into force of the present treaty. The rights of any Hungarian owners with regard to the disposal of any such property shall also be restored.

2. Hungary shall be entitled to the restitution of any identifiable property removed by force or under duress from Hungary after Jan. 20, 1945, and now located in Germany. The restitution of any Hungarian property now located in Germany shall be carried out under the direction of the military authorities of the powers in occupation of Germany.)

U. K., U. S. AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

(Hungary hereby renounces on its own behalf and on behalf of Hungarian nationals all claims, including debts, against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8, 1945, except those arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into, and rights acquired, before Sept. 1, 1939. This renunciation shall be deemed to include not only all inter-Governmental claims in respect of arrangements entered into in the course of the war, but also all claims for loss or damage arising during the war. This renunciation shall be without prejudice to any dispositions in favor of Hungary or Hungarian nationals made by the powers in occupation of Germany.)

ARTICLE XXIX

1. Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between Hungary and the United Nations, the Hungarian Government shall, during the eighteen months following the coming into force of the present treaty, grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which, in fact, reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Hungary:

(A) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation and exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

(B) In all other respects, to make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for any other territory of the United Nations or of any other foreign country.

(C) Natural and legal persons who are nationals of any of the United Nations shall be granted national and most-favored-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Hungary.

The U.S.S.R. delegation proposes the following text as an integral part of the Paragraph:

(. . . Excluding certain branches where, in accordance with the internal legislation of the country, private enterprise does not take place.)

The U.K., U.S., and French delegations propose the following alternative to the U.S.S.R. proposal:

(This paragraph shall not be deemed to confer on the United Nations, or their nationals, rights to engage in any branch of commerce, industry, shipping or other form of business activity which under Hungarian law is a monopoly of the Hungarian State. Nevertheless, the most-favored-nation principle shall be observed in any such case in which foreign participation is allowed.)

Proposed further addition to this Paragraph by the U. S. delegation, supported by UK:

(It is further understood that this Paragraph shall not apply to civil aviation, but that Hungary will grant no exclusive or discriminatory right to any country with regard to the operation of civil aircraft in international traffic and will afford all the United Nations equality of opportunity in obtaining international commercial aviation rights in Hungarian territory.)

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion of this addition in the treaty.

2. U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL:

(The foregoing undertakings by Hungary shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Hungary before the war or which relate to relations with neighboring countries applied to them; and the provisions with the reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that Power.)

FRENCH, U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL:

(The foregoing undertakings by Hungary shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Hungary be-

JUL 31 1946

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JUL 31 1946

fore the war, and provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that Power.)

ARTICLE XXX

U. K. PROPOSAL

(Any dispute which may arise in connection with Articles XXII and XXIII and Annexes 4, 5 and 6 of the present treaty shall be referred to a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Hungarian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the conciliation commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be requested to make the appointment. The decisions of the commission, as so constituted, shall be taken by the same procedure as is provided for decisions of the International Court itself in Articles 48 and 55 to 57 of the Statute of the Court and shall be final and binding on all parties.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL:

(Any dispute which may arise in giving effect to Articles XXII and XXIII shall be referred to a conciliation commission composed on the principle of parity of representatives of the Government of the United Nations concerned and of the Hungarian Government. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the conciliation commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the commission of a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments from nationals of third countries. Should the two Governments fail to agree on the selection of a third member of the commission, the Governments shall apply to the three heads of the diplomatic missions of the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A. and the U. K., who will appoint the third member of the commission.)

The U. S. delegation can accept either the U. K. proposal or the U.S.S.R. proposal provided the following sentence is added at the end of the latter:

(If the three Heads of Mission are unable to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall be requested by either party to make the appointment.)

The French delegation has the same position as the U. S. delegation, provided Annexes 4, 5 and 6 are covered by the Article.

PART VII. CLAUSES RELATING TO THE DANUBE

ARTICLE XXXIII

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

(1. Navigation on the Danube River, its navigable tributaries and connecting canals shall be free and open on terms of entire equality to the nationals, vessels of commerce and goods of all States.

(2. Sanitary, police and other laws and regulations applicable to the Danube River System shall be administered by Hungary in a non-discriminatory manner and shall not unreasonably impede commercial navigation.

(3. No obstacles or impediments to navigation shall be placed in the main channels of the Danube River System along the shores thereof. Hungary undertakes to remove any existing obstacles or impediment in the main channels lying within its jurisdiction or to permit such removals by any international authority which may be established for the Danube System.

(4. No tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied by Hungary except for the purpose of defraying the cost of development and maintenance of the waterway in commercially navigable condition, and no tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied with respect to navigation of any naturally navigable portion of the waterway. All tolls, dues and other charges shall be levied in such a manner as not to discriminate against nationals, vessels of commerce or goods of any State. The schedule of these charges shall be open for public inspection and shall be publicly displayed in appropriate places.

(5. In the establishment, administration and operation of any interim or permanent international regime for the Danube River System, Hungary shall enjoy a status equal to that of the other member States.

(6. Any dispute between the parties to this treaty with respect to the application or interpretation of these articles relating to the regime and conditions of navigation on the Danube River System, which cannot be resolved by negotiation, shall be submitted to a chamber of three or more judges formed by the International Court of Justice under Article 26 of this statute.)

U.K. Delegation propose to add:

(A conference of all interested States, including Hungary, will be convened within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty to establish the new permanent international regime for the Danube.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[The question of the Danube cannot be solved by the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, since it has to be settled with the participation of the Danubian States, which include Allied states such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The delegation of the U.S.S.R., therefore, proposes not to have the provisions relating to the Danube included in the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.]

ARTICLE XXXV

U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL:

(Except where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty shall be referred to the three Heads of Mission acting as provided under Article XXXIV and, if not resolved by them within a period of two months, shall, at the request of any party to any dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. Any dispute still pending at, or arising after, the date when the Heads of Mission terminate their functions under Article XXXIV, and which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall equally, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL:

(Save where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty shall be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations and, in case the disputes are not settled in this way, they shall be referred to the three Heads of Mission acting as provided under Article XXXIV, except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time-limit provided in that Article.)

Annex 1

(See Article I)

Map of the Hungarian frontiers.

Annex 2. (See Article 12) Definition of Military and Air Training

Military training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organized study of tactics, strategy and staff work.

Military air training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapated for air force purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and practice of all specialized evolutions, including formation flying, performed by aircraft in the accomplishment of an air force mission, and the organized study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

Annex 3. (See Article 15) Definition and List of War Material

Definition of war material—The term "war material" as used in this Treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specially designed or adapted for use in war as listed below.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend by modification or addition, the list, periodically, in the light of subsequent scientific development.

CATEGORY I.

(1) Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

(2) Machine guns, military automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine guns mounts.

(3) Guns, howitzers, mortars, cannon special to aircraft; breechless or recoilless guns and flame-throwers, barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

(4) Rocket projectors; launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for same.

(5) Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges, filled or unfilled, for the arms listed in (1)-(4) inclusive above and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(6) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary material or charges, filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(7) Bayonets.

CATEGORY II

(1) Armored fighting vehicles; armored trains, not technically convertible to civilian use.

(2) Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of the weapons listed in Category I; special type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in (1) above.

(3) Armor plate, greater than three inches in thickness used for protective purposes in warfare.

CATEGORY III

(1) Aiming and computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus, for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters, calibration equipment for the calibrations of guns and fire control instruments.

(2) Assault bridging, assault boats and storm boats.

(3) Deceptive warfare, dazzle and decoy devices.

(4) Personal war equipment of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

CATEGORY IV

(1) Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support, which cannot be technically reconverted to civilian use, as well as weapons, armor, ammunition, aircraft and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peace time on ships other than warships.

(2) Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons or any other missile, instrument or device whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

(3) Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbor defense booms, except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian uses, as well as all equipment, accessories, spare parts, experimental or training aids, instruments or installations as may be especially designed for the construction, testing, maintenance or housing of the same.

CATEGORY V

(1) Aircraft, assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by the use of machine guns, rocket projectors, or artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in Paragraph (2) below.

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

(3) Equipment specially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

(4) Catapults or launching apparatus for ship-borne, land or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

(5) Barrage balloons.

CATEGORY VI

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic, incapacitating substances intended for war purposes, or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VII

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging, filling of, or use in connection with the war material in the present categories, not capable of civilian use or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VIII

Factory and tool equipment specially designed for the production and maintenance of the products enumerated above and not technically reconvertible to civilian use.

Annex 4. Special Provisions Relating to Certain Kinds of Property

A. INDUSTRIAL, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY

(a) A period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable such person to accomplish all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Hungary of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in any Allied or Associated Power for a patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Hungary or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trade mark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Hungary or during the war, shall be entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of this treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Hungary with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in that Allied and Associated Power.

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty during which they may institute proceedings against those persons who are alleged illegally to have infringed their rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of this treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a design or trade-mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded from the normal term or rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Hungary at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under this Annex and belonging to any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed automatically extended in Hungary for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals shall apply equally to Hungary and its nationals [but nothing in these provisions shall operate so as to give to Hungary or any of its nationals greater rights than are accorded in like cases by any of the Allied or Associated Powers to any other of the United Nations.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers it unnecessary to include the passage in brackets.

The U. S. delegation would not agree to this Annex unless Paragraph 4 were included in its entirety.

Third parties in the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or Hungary who before the coming into force of the present Treaty have bona-fide acquired industrial property right conflicting with rights restored under this Article or with rights obtained with priority claimed thereunder, or have bona-fide manufactured, used or sold the subject-matter or such rights, shall be permitted, without any liability for infringement, to continue to exercise such rights and to continue to resume such manufacture, use or sale which had been bona-fide acquired or commenced. In Hungary, such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or in default of agreement to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXX of the Treaty. In the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, however, bona-fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar

JUL 31 1946

circumstances to bona-fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed to entitle Hungary or its nationals to any patent or utility model rights in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to inventions relating to any Article listed by name in the definition of war material contained in Annex 3 of the present Treaty made or upon which application were filed by Hungary or any of its nationals in Hungary or in the territory of any other of the Axis Powers or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces, during the time when the place in question was under the control of enemy forces or authorities.

7. [Hungary shall extend the benefits of this Article to any United Nation other than an Allied or Associated Power which undertakes to extend to Hungary the benefits, accorded to Hungary under this Article.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation does not see the reason for inclusion of Paragraph 7 in the present Treaty.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles XXIII, XXV and XXVII of the present Treaty.

(B) INSURANCE

U. K. PROPOSAL

[1. United Nations insurers shall be granted full facilities by the Hungarian Government to recover their former portfolios of business in Hungary and they shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactments more onerous than those which were applicable to them before the outbreak of war.

2. In so far as the guarantee deposits and reserves of United Nations insures have been reduced by reason of the payment of insurance claims arising out of the war, they shall be entitled to compensation from the Hungarian Government by way of the reinstatement of such deposits of reserves to the amount of the claims.

3. The Hungarian Government undertakes that if any United Nations insurer desires to resume business in Hungary and it is found that the value of any guarantee deposit or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Hungary have been diminished by reason of disappearance or depreciation of the securities in which they were constituted, Hungary shall either

(a) itself reconstitute the deposits or reserves except in so far as the diminution or disappearance was caused by payment of losses already compensated for under paragraph 2 above; or

(b) accept the securities at the value at the outbreak of war for the purpose of compliance with the legal requirements relating to such deposits and reserves.]

The U.S.S.R. Delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article XXIII on United Nations property in Hungary and see no reason to include any special provisions relating to insurance.

The U.S. delegation is not opposed in principle to treaty provisions on special problems relating to insurance but is unable to accept the draft as a whole.

Annex 5. Contracts Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments

U. K. PROPOSAL

1. Contracts

[1. Any contract concluded between enemies shall be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties became an enemy, except in resepct of any debt accrued or money paid or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done thereunder, the subject to the exceptions set out in the following paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to contracts of insurance and reinsurance, which shall be subject to a separate agreement. (Alternatively a special annex can be included.)

(2. The following classes of contracts notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 are excepted from dissolution and without prejudice to the rights contained in Article XXV remain in force subject to the application of municipal laws, orders or regulations made since the outbreak of war by any member of the United Nations and subject to the proper law and terms of the contracts;

(a) Contracts for the transfer of estates or of movable or immovable property where the property therein has passed or delivery been made before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases or agreements for leases of land, houses or parts thereof;

(c) Contracts of mortgages or lien;

(d) Concession of mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or associations and states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions and concessions granted by states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions;

(f) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty by a Government of one of the United Nations of which one of the parties to such a contract is a national; when the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of particular conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXX shall be empowered to award fair compensation to the prejudiced parties.

(3. If a contract is dissolved in part under Paragraph 1, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of municipal laws as is provided for in Paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

(4. Nothing in the present Annex shall be deemed to invalidate the transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of the Government of one of the United Nations.

(5. For the purposes of Parts I, II and III of the present Annex the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of these parties or the contract was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise become unlawful.)

II. Periods of Prescription

1. All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the high contracting parties, as far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(2. Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Hungarian territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of one of the United Nations be heard by the Conciliation Commission established under Article 30.

(3. Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of one of the United Nations, the Conciliation Commission shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in Paragraph 2 wherever such restoration is equitable and possible. If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Conciliation Commission may award compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Hungarian Government.

(4. Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Conciliation Commission for relief. The Commission will have the powers provided for in Paragraph 3.

(5. The provisions of the preceding paraprapha of this Article shall apply to the United Nations nationals who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Hungary or invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise satisfactorily compensated.

(6. Hungary shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Conciliation Commission under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this part.

(7. As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under Paragraph 1 shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.)

III. Negotiable Instruments

(1. As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

(2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

(3. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.)

IV MISCELLANEOUS

(1. Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

(a) Rules made during the war by any recognized exchange or commercial association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the high contracting parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(I) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the exchange or association in question;

(II) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(III) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by exchanges or commercial associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(2. Security.

(The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

(This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.)

In view of the constitutional position of the Federal Government, the U. S. delegation would be unable to accept any obligations on the matters covered by this Annex. The United States would not object to the inclusion of provisions on these subjects in the treaty but would wish to have a clause included making them inapplicable as between the United States and Hungary.

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this Annex.

The French delegation supports the U.K. proposal with regard to prescriptions and negotiable instruments.

Annex 6. Judgments

U. S. PROPOSAL SUPPORTED BY U.S.S.R.

(The Hungarian Government shall take the necessary measures to enable nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year after the coming into force of this treaty to submit to the appropriate Hungarian authorities for review any judgment given by a Hungarian court between April 10, 1941, and the coming into force of this treaty in any proceeding in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case as plaintiff or defendant. The Hungarian Government shall provide that, where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before the judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term "United Nations nationals" includes corporations or associations organized or constituted under the laws of any of the United Nations.)

FRENCH PROPOSAL

(The Hungarian Government undertakes to adopt appropriate measures in order that nationals of any of the United Nations may obtain during a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, revision of the judgments rendered by the Hungarian Courts and Tribunals between April 10, 1941, and the date of coming into force of the present Treaty, either in absence of such nationals, or on account of their inability as a result of circumstances to have defended their cause satisfactorily.

(The Hungarian Government shall indemnify nationals of the United Nations for the prejudice caused through the initial judgment and shall award compensation, if revision of such judgment did not conclude by re-establishing them *de facto* in the situation where they were when the procedure was instituted.

(Should dispute arise either as regards the ability of nationals of any of the United Nations to have defended their cause satisfactorily, or the adequacy of the compensation to be awarded by the Hungarian Government, the said dispute shall be submitted to the Conciliation Commission established under Article 30 of the present Treaty.)

U. K. PROPOSAL

(1. Judgments given by the Courts of a member of the United Nations in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Hungary as final and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

(2. If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a Hungarian Court against a United Nations national in a case in which he was not able adequately to present his case whether as plaintiff or defendant, the United Nationals national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission under the procedure laid down in Article 30 for settlement of disputes.

(3. At the instance of the United Nations national and where it is possible the Conciliation Commission may in lieu of compensation by order replace the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Hungarian Court.

(4. Such compensation or replacement may likewise be obtained before the Conciliation Commission by United Nationals nationals who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise compensated.)

JUL 31 1946

Text of Draft Treaty on Rumania

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—The text of the draft of the Rumanian Treaty follows:

Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Rumania

Agreed Articles

PREAMBLE

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of South Africa, as the states which are at war with Rumania and actively waged war against the enemy states with substantial military force hereinafter called the Allied and Associated Powers of the one part, and Rumania, of the other part.

Whereas Rumania, having become an ally of Hitlerite Germany and participating on her side in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and other United Nations, bears her share of responsibility for this war;

Whereas, however, Rumania, on Aug. 24, 1944, entirely ceased military operations against the U.S.S.R., withdrew from the war against the United Nations, broke off relations with Germany and her satellites, and having concluded on Sept. 12, 1944, an armistice with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America acting in the interests of all the United Nations, took an active part in the war against Germany, and

Whereas, the Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania are respectively desirous of concluding a treaty of peace which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding as a result of the events hereinbefore recited, thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Rumania's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present peace treaty, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries . . . who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

PART I. FRONTIERS

ARTICLE I

The frontiers of Rumania, shown on the map annexed to the present treaty (Annex 1), shall be those which existed on Jan. 1, 1941, with the exception of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier, which is defined in Article II of the present treaty.

The Soviet-Rumanian frontier is thus fixed in accordance with Soviet-Rumanian Agreement of June 28, 1940, and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Agreement of June 29, 1945.

ARTICLE II

The decision of the Vienna award of Aug. 30, 1940, is declared null and void. The frontier between Rumania and Hungary existing Jan. 1, 1938, is hereby restored.

PART II.

Section I. Political Clauses

ARTICLE III

Rumania shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Rumanian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and the fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Rumania, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, has taken measures to set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the United Nations, or because of their racial origin, and to repeal discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder, undertakes to complete these measures and in future not to take any measures or enact any laws which would be incompatible with the objects and purposes mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE V

Rumania, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, has taken measures for dissolving all organizations of a Fascist type on Rumanian territory, whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union or to any of the other United Nations, undertakes not to permit in future the existence and activities of organizations of that nature which have as their aim denial to the people of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE VI

1. Rumania shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(A) Persons accused of having committed, ordered or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace or humanity;

(B) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Governments concerned, Rumania will likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Bucharest of the U. S. S. R., U. K., and U. S. A., who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

Section II

ARTICLE VII

Rumania undertakes to recognize the full force of the peace treaties concuded with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland, and the agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associatied Powers in relation to Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

ARTICLE VIII

The state of war between Rumania and Hungary will terminate upon the coming into force both of the present treaty of peace and the treaty of peace between the U.S.S.R., the U. K., the U. S. A., Australia, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia, of the one part and Hungary of the other part.

ARTICLE IX

Rumania undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Rumania also undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

ARTICLE X

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Rumania, within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, which pre-war bilateral treaties it desires to keep in force or revive. Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall, however, be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified will be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

3. All treaties not so notified are to be regarded as abrogated.

ARTICLE XIV

Rumania shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, sea mines or non-contact types actuated by influence mechanisms, torpedoes capable of being manned, submarines or other submersible craft or specialized types of assault craft.

ARTICLE XV

Rumania shall not retain, produce, otherwise acquire, or maintain facilities for the manufacture of war material in excess of that required for the maintenance of the armed forces permitted under Article XI of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVI

1. Excess war material of Allied origin shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied or Associated Power concerned according to the instructions given by that Power. Excess Rumanian war material will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. Rumania will renounce all rights to this material.

2. War material of German origin or design in excess of that required for the armed forces permitted under the treaty will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.K., and U.S.A. Rumania will not acquire or manufacture any war material of German origin or design or employ or train any technicians, including military and civil aviation personnel, who are or have been nationals of Germany.

3. Excess war material mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 will be handed over or destroyed within one year from the coming into force of this treaty.

4. A definition and list of war material for the purposes of the present treaty are set out in Annex 3.

ARTICLE XVII

Rumania undertakes to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to insure that Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory in the direction of rearmament.

ARTICLE XVIII

Rumania undertakes not to acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese origin or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

ARTICLE XIX

Each of the military, naval and air clauses of the present treaty will remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania, or after Rumania becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Rumania.

ARTICLE XX

1. Rumanian prisoners of war will be repatriated as soon as possible in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon with Rumania by the individual powers detaining them.

2. All costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in moving Rumanian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points, as chosen by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned to the point of entry into Rumanian territory shall be borne by the Rumanian Government.

WAR GRAVES

[Note: The U. S. delegation wishes to reserve its position with respect to an Article covering war graves until the Peace Conference.

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers such an Article unnecessary.]

PART III. NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR CLAUSES

ARTICLE XI

The maintenance of land, sea and and air armaments and fortifications will be closely restricted to meeting tasks of an internal character and local defense of frontiers. In accordance with the foregoing, Rumania is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than:

(A) A land army, including frontier troops, with a total strength of 120,000 personnel.

(B) Anti-aircraft artillery with a strength of 5,000 personnel.

(C) A navy with a personnel strength of 5,000 and a total tonnage of 15,000 tons.

(D) An air force, including any naval air arm, or 150 aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than 100 may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 8,000. Rumania shall not possess or acquire aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

The strengths will in each case incude combat, service and overhead personnel.

ARTICLE XII

The Rumanian Army, Air Force and Navy in excess of the above strength shall be disbanded within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XIII

Personnel not included in the Rumanian Army, Air Force and Navy, respectively, will not receive any form of military training, military air training or naval training as defined in Annex 2.

PART IV. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM RUMANIA

ARTICLE XXI

Upon the coming into force of the present treaty, all Allied Forces will, within a period of ninety days, be withdrawn from Rumania, subject to the right of the Soviet Union to keep on Rumanian territory such armed forces as it may need for the maintenance of the lines of communication of the Red Army with the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Austria. All unusued Rumanian currency and all Rumanian goods in possession of the Allied Forces in Rumania acquired pursuant to Article 10 of the Armistice, will be returned to the Rumanian Government within the same period of ninety days. Rumania, however, undertakes to make available such maintenance and facilities as may specifically be required for the maintenance of the lines of communication with the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Austria, for which due compensation will be made to the Rumanian Government.

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JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946

PART V. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE XXII

Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation by Rumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Rumanians to the Soviet Union, but taking into consideration that Rumania has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, but has declared and, in fact, waged war against Germany, it is agreed that compensation for the above losses will be made by Rumania not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars payable over eight years from Sept. 12, 1944, in commodities (oil products, grain, timber, seagoing and river craft, sundry machinery, etc.).

The basis for calculating the settlement provided for in this Article will be the United States dollar at its gold parity on the day of the signing of the Armistice Agreement, i.e., 35 dollars for one ounce of gold.

ARTICLE XXIII

1. Rumania accepts the principles of the United Nations Declaration of Jan. 5, 1943, and will return property removed from United Nations territories.

2. The obligation to make restitution applies to all identifiable property at present in Rumania which was removed by force or duress by any of the Axis Powers from the territory of any of the United Nations, irrespective of any subsequent transactions by which the present holder of any such property has secured possession.

3. The Rumanian Government and the Government entitled to restitution may conclude agreements which will replace the provisions of the present Article.

4. The Rumanian Government undertakes to return the property referred to in the present Article in good order and in this connection, to bear all costs in Rumania relating to labor, materials and transport.

5. The Rumanian Government will cooperate with the United Nations in and will provide at its own expense all necessary facilities for the search for and restitution of property liable to restitution under the present Article.

6. The Rumanian Government shall take the necessary measures to effect the return of property covered by this Article held in any third country by persons subject to Rumanian jurisdiction.

7. Claims for the restitution of property shall be presented to the Rumanian Government by the government of the country from whose territory the property was removed, it being understood that rolling stock shall be regarded as having been removed from the territory to which it originally belonged. The period during which such claims may be presented shall be six months from the date of coming into force of the present treaty.

8. The burden of identifying the property and of proving ownership shall rest on the claimant government, and the burden of proving that the property was not removed by force or duress shall rest on the Rumanian Government.

[The U. K. delegation agrees to paragraph 7 on the understanding that the question of restitution of shipping is covered in Article XXIV.]

4. U. S. PROPOSAL

[(A) Where, as a result of the war, the property cannot be returned or the United Nations national has suffered a loss because of injury to the property, the Rumanian Government shall compensate the owner by the payment of a sum in lei sufficient at the date of payment to enable the recipient to purchase similar property or to make good the loss or damage suffered.

(B) Sums in lei paid by the Rumanian Government under this Article shall be freely usable in Rumania but shall be subject to the foreign exchange control regulations which may be in force in Rumania from time to time. The Rumanian Government agrees to accord to United Nations nationals fair and equitable treatment with respect to the allocation of materials, and of foreign exchange required for the importation of materials, for the repair or rehabilitation of their properties in Rumania, and in no event to discriminate in these respects against nationals of the United Nations as compared with Rumanian nationals.

(C) In cases where a corporation or association of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations has suffered a loss of its property in Rumania as a result of the war, compensation in lei shall be paid by the Rumanian Government to United Nations nationals who have directly, or indirectly through intermediate corporations or associations of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations, an ownership interest in the corporation or association which has suffered the loss. This compensation shall be that fractional part of the amount which would be required to enable the corporation or association to make good the loss or damage suffered, which the interest of the United Nations' nationals constitutes of the totality of ownership interests in the corporation. Such compensation, however, shall not be required in case the Rumanian Government shall provide to the corporation or the association itself such full compensation or restoration as would be due under this article if it were a corporation or association of one of the United Nations.

In cases where the corporation or association receives from the Rumanian Government partial compensation for the damage or loss sustained, the United Nations' nationals shall be paid by the Rumanian Government compensation in lei in an amount equal to their respective proportionate shares of the loss or damage for which the corporation or association does not itself receive compensation from the Rumanian Government. For purposes of this paragraph, the extent of interest of a United Nations national shall be determined as of June 22, 1941, or the outbreak of war between the United Nation concerned and Rumania, as may be the more favorable to the United Nations national.

(D) As used in this article, the phrase "as a result of the war" included the consequences of any action taken by the Rumanian Government, any action taken by any of the belligerents, any action taken under the Armistice of Sept. 12, 1944, and any action or failure to act caused by the existence of a state of war.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Rumania recognizes the necessity for compensation for the property of the United Nations and their nationals in Rumania lost or damaged during the war. In view of the fact, however, tha Rumania has not only withdrawr from the war against the United Nations, but declared war on, and effectively waged war against Germany, and in consideration of the losses sustained by Rumania in the course of military operations against Germany on Rumanian territory, it is agreed that such compensation will be made in part to the extent of one-third of the losses and will be paid in Rumanian lei.)

[The U. K. and French delegations approved the U. S. proposal subject to reservation as to the drafting.]

5. All reasonable expenses incurred in Rumania in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Rumanian Government.

6. United Nations nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or impacts, imposed on their capital assets in Rumania by the Rumanian Government, or any Rumanian authority between the date of the Armistice and the coming into force of the present treaty for the specific purpose of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the costs of occupying forces or of reparations payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

The owner of the property concerned and the Rumanian Government may agree upon arrangements in lieu of the provisions of this article:

As used in this Article:

(A) "United Nations' nationals" means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations or corporations or associations organized under the laws of any of the United Nations at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, provided that they also had this status at the date of the Armistice with Rumania.

The term "United Nations' nationals" also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in Rumania during the war, have been treated as enemy.

(B) "Owner" means the United Nations' national, as defined in subparagraph (A) above, who is entitled to the property in question, and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nations' national as defined in subparagraph (A). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state, the transferor shall retain his rights to compensation under this article, without prejudice to obligations between the transferor and the purchaser under domestic law.

(C) "Property" means all movable and immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights, estates or interests in property of any kind.

ARTICLE XXV

Rumania recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Rumania transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers.

ARTICLE XXVI

1. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or take any other action with respect to all property, rights and interests within its territory which on the date of coming into force of the present Treaty belong to Rumania or to Rumanian nationals, and to apply such property or the proceeds thereof to such purposes as it may desire, within the limits of its claims and those of its nationals against Rumania or its nationals, including debts, other than claims fully satisfied under other articles of the present Treaty. All Rumanian property, or the proceeds thereof, in excess of the amount of such claims, shall be returned.

2. The liquidation and disposition of Rumanian property shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the Allied or Associated Power concerned. The Rumanian owner shall have no rights with respect to such property except those which may be given him by that law.

3. The Rumanian Government undertakes to compensate Rumanian nationals whose property is taken under this article and not returned to them.

4. No obligation is created by this Article on any Allied or Associated Power to return industrial, literary or artistic property to the Rumanian Government or Rumanian nationals, or to include such property in determining the amounts which may be retained under Paragraph 1 of this article. The government of each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to impose such limitations, conditions and restrictions on rights or interests with respect to industrial, literary and artistic property acquired prior to the coming into force of the present treaty in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power by the Government or nationals of Rumania, as may be deemed by the government of the Allied or Associated Power to be necessary in the national interest.

5. The property covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to include Rumanian property which has been subject to control by reason of a state of war existing between Rumania and the Allied or Associated Power having jurisdiction over the property, but shall not include:

(A) Property of the Rumanian Government used for consular or diplomatic purposes.

(B) Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes.

(C) Property of natural persons who are Rumanian nationals permitted to reside within the territory of the country in which the property is located or to reside elsewhere in United Nations' territory, other than Rumanian property which at any time during the war was subjected to measures not generally applicable to the property of Rumanian nationals existent in the same territory.

(D) Property rights arising since the resumption of trade and financial relations between Rumania and the Allied and Associated Powers, or arising out of transactions between Rumania and the Governments of any Allied or Associated Power since September 12, 1944.

ARTICLE XXVII

RUMANIAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[1. Limitations imposed in respect of Rumanian property on the territory of Germany and on the territory of other countries which took part in the war on the side of Germany shall be withdrawn after the coming into force of the present Treaty. The rights of Rumanian owners with respect to the disposal of the property in question shall be restored.

2. Rumania shall have the right to restitution of identifiable property which was compulsorily or forcibly removed from Rumania after Aug. 24, 1944, and is at present in Germany.

The restitution of Rumanian property situated in the territory of Germany will be effected in accordance with the instructions of the military authorities of the powers in occupation of Germany].

U. K., U. S. AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

[Rumania hereby renounced on its own behalf and on behalf of Rumanian nationals all claims, including debts, against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8, 1945, except those arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into, and rights acquired, before Sept. 1, 1939. This renunciation shall be deemed to include not only all intergovernmental claims in respect of arrangements entered into in the course of the war, but also all claims for loss or damage arising during the war. This renunciation shall be without prejudice to any dispositions in favour of Rumania or Rumanian nationals made by the powers in occupation of Germany.]

ARTICLE XXVIII

1. The contracting parties agree that the existence of the state of war shall not, in itself, be regarded as affecting the obligations to pay pecuniary debts arising out of obligations and contracts which existed, and rights acquired before the existence of a state of war, which became payable prior to the coming into force of the present Treaty, and which are due by the Government or nationals of Rumania to the government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers or are due by the government or nationals of one of the allied and associated powers to the government or nationals of Rumania.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, nothing therein shall be construed as impairing debtor-creditor relationships arising out of prewar contracts concluded either by the government or nationals of Rumania.

ARTICLE XXIX

1. Rumania waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the Rumanian Government or Rumanian nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after Sept. 1, 1939, whether or not

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Unagreed Articles, Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Rumania

PART VI. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXIV

UNITED NATIONS PROPERTY

1. Insofar as Rumania has not already done so, Rumania shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Rumania of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on June 22, 1941, and shall return all property in Rumania, including ships of the United Nations and their nationals as it now exists.

2. The Rumanian Government undertakes that all property, rights and interests passing under agreed articles shall be restored free of all encumbrances and charges of any kind to which they may have become subject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Rumanian Government in connection of any charges by the Rumanian Government in connection with its return. The Rumanian Government will nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations' property between June 22, 1941, and the coming into force of the present treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months of the coming into force of the treaty, application shall be made to the Rumanian authorities not later than twelve months from the coming into force of the treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Rumanian Government undertakes to invalidate transfers involving property, rights and interests of any description belonging to United Nations nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946 30. 24- 4473

the Allied or Associated Power was at war with Rumania at the time, including the following:

(A) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers.

(B) Claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers in Rumanian territory.

(C) Claims with respect to the decrees and orders of prize courts and the Allied or Associated Powers, Rumania agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees and orders of such prize courts on or after Sept. 1, 1939, concerning Rumanian ships or Rumanian goods or the payment of costs.

(D) Claims arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this Article will bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will henceforward be extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest. The Rumanian Government agrees to make equitable compensation in lieu to persons who furnished supplies or services on requisition to the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers in Rumanian territory and in satisfaction of non-combat damage claims against the forces of Allied and Associated Powers arising in Rumanian territory.

3. Rumania likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by paragraph 1 of this article on behalf of the Rumanian Government or Rumanian nationals against any of the United Nations which severed diplomatic relations with Rumania and took action in cooperation with the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. The Rumanian Government will assume full responsibility for Allied military currency issued in Rumania by the Allied military authorities, including all such currency in circulation on the date of the coming into force of this treaty.

5. The waiver of claims by Rumania under this Article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to Rumanian ships between Sept. 1, 1939 and the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of conventions on prisoners of war in force.

ARTICLE XXX

GENERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between Rumania and the United Nations, the Rumanian Government shall during the eighteen months following the coming into force of the present treaty grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which, in fact, reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Rumania:

(A) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation or exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

(B) In all other respects, Rumania shall make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for any other territory of the United Nations or of any other foreign country.

(C) Natural and legal persons who are nationals of any of the United Nations shall be granted national and most-favored-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Rumania.

The U.S.S.R. delegation proposes the following text as an integral part of the paragraph:

[. . . excluding certain branches where, in accordance with the internal legislation of the country, private enterprise does not take place].

The U.K., U.S. and French delegations propose the following alternative to the U.S.S.R. proposal:

[This paragraph shall not be deemed to confer on the United Nations or their nationals, rights to engage in any branch of commerce, industry, shipping or other form of business activity which under Rumanian law is a monopoly of the Rumanian State. Nevertheless, the most-favored-nation principle shall be observed in any such cases in which foreign participation is allowed.]

Proposed further addition to this paragraph by the U.S. delegation supported by U.K.

[It is further understood that this paragraph shall not apply to civil aviation, but that Rumania will grant no exclusive or discriminatory right to any country with regard to the operation of civil aircraft in international traffic and will afford all the United Nations equality of opportunity in obtaining international commercial aviation rights in Rumanian territory.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion of this addition in the treaty.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[The foregoing undertaking by Rumania shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Rumania before the war or which relate to relations with neighboring countries applied to them; and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

FRENCH, U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL

[The foregoing undertakings by Rumania shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Rumania before the war, and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

ARTICLE XXXI

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

U. K. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles XXIII and XXIV (and Annexes 4, 5 and 6) of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Rumanian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be requested to make the appointment. The decisions of the Commission, as so constituted, shall be taken by the same procedure as is provided for decisions of the International Court itself in Articles 48 and 55-57 of the Statute of the Court and shall be final and binding on all parties.]

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in giving effect to the present Articles XXIII and XXIV of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission consisting of an equal number of representatives of the Government of the United Nations concerned and the Government of Rumania, appointed on an equal footing. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the Conciliation Commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the Commission of a third member, selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments from nationals of third countries. Should the two Governments fail to agree on the selection of a third member of the Commission, the Governments shall apply to the three heads of the diplomatic missions in Bucharest of the U.S.S.R., U. S. and U. K., who will appoint the third member of the Commission.]

The U.S. delegation can accept either the U.K. proposal or the U.S.S.R. proposal, provided the following sentence is added at the end of the latter:

[If the three heads of Missions are unable to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall be requested by either party to make the appointment.]

The French delegation has the same position as the U.S. delegation, provided Annexes 4, 5 and 6 are covered by the article.

PART VII. CLAUSES RELATING TO THE DANUBE

JUL 31 1946

ARTICLE XXXII

Articles XXIII, XXIV and XXX and Annex 6 of this Treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and France and to those of the United Nations which have broken off diplomatic relations with Rumania.

ARTICLE XXXIII

The provisions of Annexes 4, 5 and 6 shall, as in the case of the other annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIV

U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL

1. Navigation on the Danube River, its navigable tributaries and connecting canals, shall be free and open on terms of entire equality to the nationals, vessels of commerce and goods of all states.

2. Sanitary, police and other laws and regulations applicable to the Danube River system shall be administered by Rumania in a non-discriminatory manner and shall not unreasonably impede commercial navigation.

3. No obstacles or impediments to navigation shall be placed in the main channels of the Danube River system or along the shores thereof. Rumania undertakes to remove any existing obstacle or impediment in the main channels lying within its jurisdiction or to permit such removals by any international authority which may be established for the Ranube River system.

4. No tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied by Rumania except for the purpose of defraying the cost of development and maintenance of the waterway in a commercially navigable condition; and no tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied with respect to navigation of any naturally navigable portion of the waterway. All tolls, dues and other charges shall be levied in such a manner as not to discriminate against nationals, vessels of commerce or goods of any state. The schedule of these charges shall be open for public inspection and shall be publicly displayed in appropriate places.

5. In the establishment, administration and operation of any interim or permanent international regime for the Danube River system, Rumania shall enjoy a status equal to that of the other member states.

6. Any dispute between the parties to this treaty with respect to the application or interpretation of these articles relating to the regime and conditions of navigation on the Danube River system which cannot be resolved by negotiation, shall be submitted to a chamber of three or more judges formed by the International Court of Justice under Article 26 of its statute.

U. K. DELEGATION PROPOSES TO ADD

(A conference of all interested states, including Rumania, will be convened within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty to establish the new permanent international regime for the Danube.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

(The question of the Danube cannot be solved by the Peace Treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary since it has to be settled with the participation of the Danubian states which include allied states, such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The delegation of the U. S. S. R., therefore, proposes not to have the provisions relating to the Danube included in the Peace Treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.)

PART VIII. *Final Clauses*

ARTICLE XXXV

For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Bucharest of the U.S.S.R., the U. K. and U. S., acting in concert will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Rumanian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

The three heads of mission will give the Rumanian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

The Rumanian Government undertakes to afford the said three heads of mission all necessary information and any assistance they may require in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving on them under the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXVI

Interpretation

U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL

(Except where any other procedure is specifically provided under any article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be referred to the three heads of mission acting as provided under Article XXXV and, if not resolved by them within a period of two months, shall, at the request of any party to any dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Any dispute still pending at, or arising after, the date when the heads of mission terminate their functions under Article 35, and which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall equally, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.)

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

(Save where any other procedure is specifically provided under any article of the present Treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty shall be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations and, in case the disputes are not settled in this way, they shall be referred to the three heads of mission acting as provided under Article XXXV, except that in this case the heads of mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article.)

ARTICLE XXXVII

Any other member of the United Nations not a signatory to the present Treaty which is at war with Rumania, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession will be deemed to be an associated power for the purposes of the Treaty.

Instruments of accession will be deposited with the government of the U.S.S.R. and shall take effect upon deposit.

ARTICLE XXXVIII

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Rumania. It will come into force immediately upon deposit of ratifications by the U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. The instruments of ratification will, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the U.S.S.R.

With respect to each Allied and Associated Power whose instrument o fratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the U.S.S.R., which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

Done in the City of. . . . . , in the Russian, English and Rumanian languages.

List of Annexes

Annex 1. Map of Rumanian Frontiers.

Annex 2. Definition of Naval, Military and Air Training—Same as Annex 5B of Italian Treaty.

Annex 3. Definition and List of War Material—Same as Annex 5C of Italian Treaty.

Annex 4. Special Provisions Relating to Certain Kinds of Property.

A. Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property.
B. Insurance.
C. Shipping.
D. Petroleum—Not yet agreed.

Annex 5. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments—Not yet agreed (Same as Annex 8 of Italian Treaty).

Annex 6. Prize Courts and Judgments (Not yet agreed).

Annex 1. (See Article I) Map of the Rumanian Frontiers

Annex 2. (See Article XIII) Definition of Naval, Military and Air Training

Military training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organized study of tactics, strategy and staff work.

Military air training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for air force purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and practice of all specialized evolutions, including formation flying, performed by aircraft in the accomplishment of an air force mission, and the organized study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

Naval training is defined as: the [illegible]

study, administration or practice in the use of warships or naval establishments as well as the study of employment of all apparatus and training devices relative thereto, which are used in the prosecution of naval warfare except for these which are also normally used for civilian purposes; also the teaching, practice or organized study of naval tactics, strategy and staff work including the execution of all operations and maneuvers not required in the peaceful employment of ships.

Annex 3. (See Article XV) Definition and List of War Materials

Definition of war material

The term "war material" as used in this Treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specially designed or adapted for use in war as listed below.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend by modification or addition, the list, periodically, in the light of subsequent scientific development.

Category 1

(1) Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

(2) Machine guns, military automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine-gun mounts.

(3) Guns, howitzers, mortars, cannon special to aircraft; breechless or recoiless guns and flamethrowers, barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

(4) Rocket projectors; launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for same.

(5) Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges, filled or unfilled, for the arms listed in (1)-(4) inclusive above and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(6) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary material or charges, filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(7) Bayonets.

Category 2.

(1) Armored fighting vehicles; armored trains, not technically convertible to civilian use.

(2) Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of the weapons listed in Category 1; special type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in (1) above.

(3) Armor plate, greater than three inches in thickness, used for protective purposes in warfare.

Category 3

(1) Aiming and computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus, for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters, calibration equipment for the calibration of guns and fire control instruments.

(2) Assault bridging, assault boats and storm boats.

(3) Deceptive warfare, dazzle and decoy devices.

(4) Personal war equipment of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

Category 4

(1) Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support, which cannot be technically reconverted to civilian use, as well as weapons, armour, ammunition, aircraft and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peace time on ships other than warships.

(2) Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons, or any other missile, instrument or device whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

(3) Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbor defense booms, except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian cessories, spare parts, experimental uses, as well as all equipment, ac- or training aids, instruments or installations as may be especially designed for the construction, testing, maintenance or housing of the same.

Category 5

(1) Aircraft, assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by the use of machine guns, pocket projectors, or artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below.

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

(3) Equipment specially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

(4) Catapults or launching apparatus for ship-borne, land or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

(5) Barrage balloons.

Category 6

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic, incapacitating substances intended for war purposes, or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

Category 7

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging, filling of, or use in connection with the war material in the present categories, not capable of civilian use or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

Category 8

Factory and total equipment specially designed for the production and maintenance of the products enumerated above and not technically reconvertible to civilian use.

Annex 4. Special Provisions Relating to Certain Kinds of Property

A. INDUSTRIAL, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY

1. (a) A period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable such persons to accomplish all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Rumania of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in any Allied or Associated Power for a patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Rumania or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trademark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Rumania or during the war, shall be entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of this treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Rumania with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in that Allied or Associated Power.

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the treaty during which they may institute proceedings against those persons who are alleged illegally to have infringe dtheir rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of this treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a design or trade mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded from the normal term or rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Rumania at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under this Annex and belonging to any of the Allied or Associated Powers, or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed automatically extended in Rumania for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals shall apply equally to Rumania and its nationals [but nothing in these provisions shall operate so as to give to Rumania or any of its nationals greater rights than are accorded in like cases by any of the Allied or Associated Powers to any other of the United Nations.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers it unnecessary to include the passage in brackets.

The U. S. delegation would not agree to this Annex unless Paragraph 4 were included in its entirety.

5. Third parties in the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or Rumania who before the coming into force of the present Treaty have bona-fide acquired industrial property rights conflicting with rights restored under this Article or with rights obtained with priority claimed thereunder, or have bona-fide manufactured, used or sold the subject-matter, or such rights, shall be permitted without any liability for infringement, to continue to exercise such rights and to continue or to resume such manufacture, use or sale which has been bona-fide acquired or commenced. In Rumania, such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or in default of agreement to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXXI of the Traety. In the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, however, bona fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar circumstances to bona fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed to entitle Rumania or its nationals to any patent or utility model rights in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to inventions relating to any article listed by name in the definition of war material contained in Annex 3 of the present Treaty made or upon which application were filed by Rumania or in the territory of any other of the Axis Powers or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces, during the time when the place in question was under the control of enemy forces or authorities.

7. [Rumania shall extend the benefits of this Article to any United Nation other than an Allied or Associated Power which undertakes to extend to Rumania the benefits accorded to Rumania under this Article.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation does not see the reason for inclusion of Paragraph 7 in the present Treaty.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles XXIV, XXVI and XXVIII.

B. INSURANCE

U. K. PROPOSAL

[1. United Nations' insurers shall be granted full facilities by the Rumanian Government to recover their former portfolios of business in Rumania and they shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactmetns more onerous than those which were applicable to them before the outbreak of war.

1. In so far as the guarantee deposits and reserves of United Nations insurers have been reduced by reason of the payment of insurance claims arising out of the war they shall be entitled to compensation from the Rumanian Government by way of the reinstatemeit of such deposits or reserves to the amount of the claims.

3. The Rumanian Government undertakes that if any United Nations' insurer desires to resume business in Rumania and it is found that the value of any guarantee deposit or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Rumania have been diminished by reason of disappearance or depreciation of the securities in which they are constituted, Rumania shall either

(a) itself reconstitute the deposits or reserves except in so far as the diminution or disappearance was caused by payment of losses already compensated for under Paragraph 2 above; or

(b) accept the securities at the value at the outbreak of war for the purpose of compliance with the legal requirements relating to such deposits and reserves.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article XXIV on United Nations property in Rumania and sees no reason to include any special provisions relating to insurance.

The U. S. delegation is not opposed in principle to treaty provisions on special problems relating to insurance but is unable to accept the draft as a whole.

C. SHIPPING

U. K. PROPOSAL

[I. The expression "property" includes all vessels of the United Nations, with full inventory, equipment and cargoes which were in the waters of Rumania or Rumanian territorial waters of the Danube on June 22, 1941.

Vessels falling into the following categories are regarded as belonging to a United Nation or United Nations national:

(1) If on June 22, 1941 (at the time they fell under Rumanian control), they were registered in the territory of a United Nation.

(2) If on June 22, 1941 (at the time they fell under Rumanian control) they had the rightto fly the flag of a United Nation whether or not formally registered in the territory of that Nation.

(3) If, after June 22, 1941, they were built in Rumania by, or for, or acquired by, any national of a United Nation, and registered in its territory (if liable to registration).

2. The Rumanian Government is responsible for handing over in Rumanian territorial waters the vessels of the United Nations in complete good order as they existed on June 22, 1941, within a period of one month from the coming into force of this Treaty, and to pay their compensation for the loss of use and loss of profits from June 22, 1941, up to the date of the handing over of the vessels. In the event of the Rumanian Government failing to hand over within the time limit laid down the Rumanian Government shall pay further compensation in the currency of the United Nation concerned for such further loss of use and profits up to the date of handing over of the vessels.

3. The Rumanian Government undertakes to restore the vessels in good navigable condition including the carrying out of repairs show nto be necessary by an expert survey." Up to the time of handing over all damages or defects found in the vessels are the sole responsibility of the Rumanian Government.

The Rumanian Government accepts that the return of such vessels is without prejudice to any rights or remedies provided in any other articles of this Treaty relating to the payment of compensation in respect of any acts or omissions of the Rumanian Government or its nationals.

4. Where United Nations' vessels have been lost these are to be valued at replacement cost and vessels of a similar category, delivered to the same value; if the Rumanian Government should be unable to deliver from existing vessels, the required vessels are to be constructed either in Rumanian shipyards or elsewhere, the responsibility for payment resting with the Rumanian Government.

The U. S. and French Delegations consider it desirable that the Peace Conference include in the Treaty a definition of the ships to which the Article on United Nations Property will apply but believe the other provisions proposed on this subject are unnecessary.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article 24 on United Nations Property in Rumania and sees no reason to include any special provisions relating to shipping.

D. PETROLEUM

U. K. PROPOSAL

1. The complete restoration and replacement of damaged or destroyed property belonging to United Nations nationals engaged in the petroleum industry in Rumania shall receive priority over the restoration or replacement of other property in the petroleum industry of Rumania, and failing the complete restoration or replacement of damaged or destroyed property of United Nations nationals within a period of one year from the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, the Rumanian Government undertakes to pay to such United Nations nationals convertible currency equivalent to the assessed value of the property which the Rumanian Government failed to restore or replace.

*Repairs to be done in Rumania or if outside Rumania the cost to be to the charge of the Rumanian Government who must provide the necessary foreign exchange.

2. The Rumanian Government accepts to compensate United Nations nationals engaged in the petroleum industry in Rumania for all reasonable expenses incurred in preparation for and in execution of provisional repairs and replacements to the damaged property of United Nations' nationals, during the war and since the signing of the Armistice and until such time as complete restoration or replacement of damaged or destroyed property has been effected.

3. The Rumanian Government undertakes to repeal the Petroleum Law of July, 1942, and to re-enact the Mining Law of 1937 pending the coming into force of a new petroleum law.

4. The United Nations' nationals engaged in the petroleum industry of Rumania reserve the right to demand the revocation of any acts, deeds or titles deriving from the

JUL 31 1946

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Petroleum Law of 1942 which they consider prejudicial to their interests and the Rumanian Government will implement such revocations free of cost and free of encumbrances to the United Nations' nationals.

5. The Rumanian Government shall compensate Rumanian nationals who may suffer damage through the implementation of the revocations mentioned in paragraph 4.

6. All "rights acquired" by United Nations' nationals under each and every mining law and petroleum law in Rumania shall be maintained at the request of the United Nations' nationals concerned.

7. All expenses incurred by United Nations nationals engaged in the petroleum industry of Rumania such as bank charges and interest on loans raised to facilitate on behalf of the Rumanian Government deliveries of petroleum products to the Axis Powers during the war shall be borne by the Rumanian Government.

8. In order to facilitate the rehabilitation and maintenance of the property of United Nations nationals, engaged in the petroleum industry of Rumania, the Rumanian Government undertaks to make the necessary alterations in the labor law to allow all employes selected by such United Nations nationals to enter Rumania and to exercise their respective professions in the petroleum industry of Rumania without hindrance.

The U. S. delegation considers that the problems sought to be dealth with in the draft Annex on Petroleum would, in general, be covered by the general provisions agreed on United Nations property, if those provisions made adequate provision for compensation.

The U. S. S. R. delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article XXIV on United Nations property in Rumania and sees no reason to include any special provisions relating to petroleum.

Annex 5. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments

U. K. PROPOSAL

I. CONTRACTS

(1. Any contracts concluded between enemies shall be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties became an enemy, except in respect of any debt accrued or money paid or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done thereunder, and subject to the exceptions set out in the following paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to contracts of insurance and reinsurance, which shall be subject to a separate agreement.

(Alternatively a special annex can be included).

2. The following classes of contracts nothwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 are excepted from dissolution and without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 26, remain in force subject to the application of municipal laws, orders or regulations made since the outbreak of war by any member of the United Nations and subject to the proper law and terms of the contracts;

(a) Contracts for the transfer of estates or of movable or immovable property where the property therein has passed or delivery been made before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases or agreements for leases of land, houses or parts thereof;

(c) Contracts of mortgages or lien;

(d) Concessions of mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or associations and states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions and concessions granted by states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions;

(f) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty by a government of one of the United Nations of which one of the parties to such a contract is a national; when the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of particular conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Conciliation Commission established under article 31 shall be empowered to award fair compensation to the prejudiced parties.

3. If a contract is dissolved in part under paragraph 1, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of municipal laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

4. Nothing in the present annex shall be deemed to invalidate the transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between one enemy if it has been carried out with the authority of the Government of one of the United Nations.

5. For the purpose of Parts I, II and III of the present Annex, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of these parties or the contract was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise become unlawful.

II. PERIODS OF PRESCRIPTION

(1. All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High contracting Parties, as far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest of or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment on securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

2. Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Rumanian territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of one of the United Nations be heard by the Conciliation Commission established under article 31.

3. Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of one of the United Nations, the Conciliation Commission shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph 2 wherever such restoration is equitable and possible. If such restoration is inequitable or impossible, the Conciliation Commission may award compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Rumanian Government.

4. Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Conciliation Commission for relief. The Commission will have the powers tprovided for in paragraph 3.

5. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the United Nations nationals who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred above taken by Rumania or invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise satisfactorily compensated.

6. Rumania shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Conciliation Commission under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this part.

7. As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph 1 shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.)

III. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

1. As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-aceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

3. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

(a) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(1.) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;

(2.) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(3.) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

2. Security.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

*In view of the constitutional position of the Federal Government, the U. S. delegation would be unable to accept any obligations on the matters covered by this Annex. The United States would not object to the inclusion of provisions on these subjects in the treaty but would wish to have a clause included making them inapplicable as between the United State and Rumania.

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this Annex.

The French delegation supports the U. K. proposal with regard to Prescriptions and negotiable instruments.

Annex 6. Prize Court and Judgments

A. PRIZE COURTS

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves the right to examine, according to a precedure to be established by it, all decisions and orders of the Rumanian Prize Courts involving ownership rights of its nationals, and to recommend to the Rumanian Government that revision shall be undertaken by these decisions or orders which may not be in conformity with international law.

Rumania undertakes to supply copies of all documents comprising the records of these cases, including the decisions taken and orders issued, and to accept all recommendations made, subsequent to the examination of the said cases, and to give effect to such recommendations.

B. JUDGMENTS

U.S. proposal supported by U.S.S.R.:

(The Rumanian Government shall take the necessary measures to enable nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year after the coming into force of this treaty to submit to the appropriate Rumanian authorities for review any judgment given by a Rumanian Court between June 22, 1941, and the coming into force of this treaty in any proceeding in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case as plaintiff or defendant. The Rumanian Government shall provide that, where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before the judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term "United Nations nationals" includes corporations or associations organized or constituted under the laws of any of the United Nations.)

French proposal:

(The Rumanian Government undertakes to adopt appropriate measures in order that nationals of any of the United Nations may obtain during a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, revision of the judgments rendered by the Rumanian Courts and Tribunals between June 22, 1941, and the date of coming into force of the present Treaty, either in absence of such nationals, or on account of their inability as a result of circumstances to have defended their cause satisfactorily.)

The Rumanian Government shall indemnify nationals of the United Nations for the prejudice caused through the initial judgment and shall award compensation, if revision of such judgment did not conclude by re-establishing them *de facto* in the situation where they were when the procedure was instituted.

Should dispute arise either as regards the ability of nationals of any of the United Nations to have defended their cause satisfactorily, or the adequacy of the compensation to be awarded by the Rumanian Government, the said dispute shall be submitted to the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXXI of the present Treaty.)

U. K. PROPOSAL

1. Judgments given by the courts of a member of the United Nations in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Rumania as final and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

2. If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a Rumanian Court against a United Nations national in a case in which he was not able adequately to present his case whether as plaintiff or defendant, the United Nations national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission under [illegible] laid down in Article [illegible] or settlement of disputes.

3. At the instance of the United Nations national and where it is possible the Conciliation Commission may in lieu of compensation by order replace the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Rumanian Court.

4. Such compensation or replacement may likewise be obtained before the Conciliation Commission by United Nations nationals who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise compensated.

JUL 31 1946

Text of Draft Treaty on Bulgaria

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The text of the draft treaty with Bulgaria as agreed upon by the Council of Foreign Ministers Deputies and with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, follows:

Agreed and Unagreed Articles

PREAMBLE

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, the Byelo-russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia as the States which are at war with Bulgaria and actively waged war against the European enemy states with substantial military force hereinafter called the Allied and Associated Powers of the one part and Bulgaria of the other part;

Whereas Bulgaria, having become an ally of Hitlerite Germany and participating on her side in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and other United Nations, bears her share of responsibility for this war;

Whereas, however, Bulgaria having ceased military operations against the United Nations, broke off relations with Germany, and having concluded on Oct. 28, 1944, an armistice with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, acting on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Bulgaria, took an active part in the war against Germany; and

Whereas, the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria are respectively desirous of concluding a treaty of peace which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding between them as a result of the events hereinbefore recited; thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Bulgaria's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations; have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present peace treaty, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries * * * who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

PART I. FRONTIERS OF BULGARIA

ARTICLE I

The frontiers of Bulgaria, as shown on the map annexed to the present treaty (Annex I) shall be those which existed on Jan. 1, 1941. (This text should be considered as tentative in respect of the Greek-Bulgarian frontier, until the Governments of Greece and Bulgaria have had an opportunity to present to the Peace Conference or to the Council of Foreign Ministers their respective views on this subject.)

PART II. POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section I

ARTICLE II

Bulgaria shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Bulgarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

ARTICLE III

Bulgaria, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has taken measures to set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of, or because of their sympathies with, the United Nations or because of their racial origin, and to repeal discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder, undertakes to complete these measures and in the future not to take any measures or enact any laws which would be incompatible with the objects and purposes mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE V

Bulgaria, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has taken measures for dissolving all organizations of a fascist type on Bulgarian territory, whether political, military or para-military as well as other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations, undertakes not to permit in the future the existence and activities of organizations of that nature which have as their aim denial to the people of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE V

1. Bulgaria shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(A) Persons accused of having committed, ordered, or abetted war crimes against peace or humanity;

(B) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Government concerned, Bulgaria will likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction, whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provision of Paragraph 1 and 2 shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Sofia of the U.S.S.R., U. K., and U. S. A. who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

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ARTICLE VI

Bulgaria undertakes to recognize the full force of the Peace Treaties concluded with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Finland, and the agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in relation to Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace

PART III. MILITARY CLAUSES

JUL 31 1946

Section I

ARTICLE VII

1. Bulgaria undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

2. Bulgaria also undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Bulgaria, within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, which pre-war bilateral treaties it desires to keep in force or revive. Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall however be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified will be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

3. All treaties not so notified are to be regarded as abrogated.

ARTICLE IX

The maintenance of land, sea and air armaments and fortifications will be closely restricted to meeting tasks of an internal character and local defense of frontiers.

In accordance with the foregoing, Bulgaria is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than:

(A) A land army, including frontier troops, with a total strength of 55,000 personnel.

(B) Anti-aircraft artillery with a strength of 1,800 personnel.

(C) A navy with a personnel strength of 3,500 and a total tonnage of 7,250.

(D) An air force, including any naval air arm, of ninety aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than seventy may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 5,200. Bulgaria shall not possess or acquire aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

These strengths will in each case include combat, service and overhead personnel.

ARTICLE X

The Bulgarian Army, Air Force and Navy in excess of the above strength shall be disbanded within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XI

Personnel not included in the Bulgarian Army, Air Force and Navy, respectively, will not receive any form of military training, military air training or naval training as defined in Annex 2.

ARTICLE XII

Bulgaria shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, sea-mines or non-contact type actuated by influence mechanism, torpedoes capable of being manned, submarines or other submersible craft or specialized types of assault craft.

ARTICLE XIII

Bulgaria shall not retain, produce or otherwise acquire or maintain facilities for the manufacture of war material in excess of that required for the maintenance of the armed forces permitted under Article IX.

ARTICLE XIV

1. Excess war material of Allied origin shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied or Associated Power concerned according to the instructions given by that power. Excess Bulgarian war material will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. Bulgaria will renounce all rights to this material.

2. War material of German origin or design in excess of that required for the armed forces permitted under the treaty will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. Bulgaria will not acquire or manufacture any war material of German origin or design, or employ or train any technicians, including military and civil aviation personnel, who are or have been nationals of Germany.

3. Excess war material mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be handed over or destroyed within one year of the coming into force of the present treaty.

4. A definition and list of war material for the purposes of the present treaty are set out in Annex 3.

ARTIVLE XV

Bulgaria undertakes to co-operate fully with the United Nations in order to ensure that Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory in the direction of rearmament.

ARTICLE XVI

Bulgaria undertakes not to acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese design or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

ARTICLE XVII

Each of the military, naval and air clauses of the present treaty will remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria or, after Bulgaria becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Bulgaria.

Section II

ARTICLE XVIII

1. Bulgarian prisoners of war shall be repatriated as soon as possible in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon with Bulgaria by the individual powers detaining them.

2. All costs including maintenance costs incurred in moving Bulgarian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points as chosen by the government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned to the point of entry into Bulgarian territory shall be borne by the Bulgarian Government.

3. War Graves

[NOTE.—The U. S. Delegation wishes to reserve its position with respect to an article covering war graves until the Peace Conference. The U.S.S.R. Delegation considers such an article unnecessary.]

PART IV. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES

ARTICLE XIX

All armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be withdrawn from Bulgaria as soon as possible and in any case not later than ninety days from the coming into force of the present treaty.

All unused Bulgarian currency and all unused Bulgarian goods in the possession of the Allied forces in Bulgaria, received in accordance with Article 15 of the Armistice Agreement of Oct. 28, 1944, concluded between the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U.K., U. S. A. and the Bulgarian Government, will be returned to the latter within the same period of ninety days.

Bulgaria, however, undertakes to provide, during the period between the coming into force of the present treaty and the final withdrawal of Allied forces, all such supplies and facilities as may be specifically required for the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers which are being withdrawn, and due compensation shall be paid to the Bulgarian Government for such supplies and facilities.

PART V. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE XX

Losses caused to Yugoslavia and Greece by military operations and by the occupation by Bulgaria of the territory of those states will be indemnified by Bulgaria to Yugoslavia and Greece, but, taking into consideration that Bulgaria has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, but has declared and in fact waged war against Germany, the parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Bulgaria not in full but only in part, namely to the amount of ——— United States dollars payable over ——— years.

[NOTE: The Council of Foreign Ministers decided to postpone consideration of this Article until the question could be discussed with the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece.]

ARTICLE XXI

1. Bulgaria accepts the principles of the United Nations Declaration of Jan. 5, 1943, and will return property removed from United Nations' territories.

2. The obligation to make restitution applies to all identifiable property at present in Bulgaria which was removed by force or duress by any of the Axis Powers from the territory of any of the United Nations, irrespective of any subsequent transactions by which the present holder of any such property has secured possession.

3. The Bulgarian Government undertakes to return the property referred to in the present Article in good order and, in this connection, to bear all costs in Bulgaria relating to labor, materials and transport.

4. The Bulgarian Government will cooperate with the United Nations in, and will provide at its own expense all necessary facilities for the search for and restitution of property liable to restitution under the present Article.

5. The Bulgarian Government shall take the necessary measures to effect the return of property covered by this Article held in any third country by persons subject to Bulgarian jurisdiction.

6. Claims for the restitution of property shall be presented to the Bulgarian Government by the government of the country from whose territory the property was removed, it being understood that rolling stock shall be regarded as having been removed from the territory to which it originally belonged. The period during which such claims may be presented shall be six months from the date of coming into force of the present treaty.

7. The burden of identifying the property and of proving ownership shall rest on the claimant government and the burden of proving that the property was not removed by force or duress shall rest on the Bulgarian Government.

PIRT VI. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXII

UNITED NATIONS PROPERTY

1. Insofar as Bulgaria has not already done so, Bulgaria shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Bulgaria of the United Nations and their Nationals as they existed on April 24, 1941, and shall return all property in Bulgaria of the United Nations and their Nationals as it now exists.

2. The Bulgarian Government undertakes that all property, rights and interests passing under this article shall be restored free of all encumbrances and charges of any kind to which they may have become subject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Bulgarian Government in connection with its return. The Bulgarian Government will nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations' property between April 24, 1941 and the coming into force of this treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months of the coming into force of the treaty, application shall be made to the Bulgarian authorities not later than 12 months from the coming into force of the treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Bulgarian Government undertakes to invalidate transfers involving property, rights and interests of any description belonging to United Nations Nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

4. U. S. PROPOSAL

(A) Where, as a result of the war, the property cannot be returned or the United Nations National has suffered a loss because of injury to the property, the Bulgarian Government shall compensate the owner by the payment of a sum in leva sufficient at the date of payment to enable the recipient to purchase similar property or to make good the loss or damage suffered.

(B) Sums in levas paid by the Bulgarian Government under this Article shall be freely usable in Bulgaria but shall be subject to the foreign exchange control regulations which may be in force in Bulgaria from time to time. The Bulgarian Government agrees to accord to United Nations Nationals fair and equitable treatment with respect to the allocation of materials, and of foreign exchange required for the importation of materials, for the repair or rehabilitation of their properties in Bulgaria, and in no event to discrimi-

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946 30.24-4477

nate in these respects against Nationals of the United Nations as compared with Bulgarian Nationals.

(C) In cases where a corporation or association of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations has suffered a loss of its property in Bulgaria as a result of the war, compensation in leva shall be made by the Bulgarian Government to United Nations nationals who have directly, or indirectly through intermediate corporations or, associations of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations, an ownership interest in the corporation or association which has suffered the loss. This compensation shall be that fractional part of the amount which would be required to enable the corporation or association to make good the loss or damage suffered which the interest of the United Nations nationals constitutes of the totality of ownership interests in the corporation. Such compensation, however, shall not be required in case the Bulgarian Government shall provide to the corporation or the association itself such full compensation of restoration as would be due under this article if it were a corporation or association of one of the United Nations. In cases where the corporation or association receives from the Bulgarian Government partial compensation for the damage or loss sustained, the United Nations nationals shall be paid by the Bulgarian Government compensation in leva in an amount equal to their respective proportionate shares of the loss or damage for which the corporation or association does not itself receive consideration from the Bulgarian Government. For purposes of this paragraph, the extent of interest of a United Nations national shall be determined as of April 24, 1941, or the outbreak of war between the United Nation concerned and Bulgaria, as may be the more favorable to the United Nations national.

(D) As used in this Article the phrase "as a result of the war" includes the consequences of any action taken by the Bulgarian Government, any action taken by any of the belligerents, any action taken under the armistice of October 28, 1944, and any action or failure to act caused by the existence of a state of war.

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Bulgaria recognizes the need for compensation for any property of the United Nations or their nationals in Bulgaria which were lost or damaged during the war. However, in view of the fact that Bulgaria not only withdrew from the war against the United Nations but declared war on and actually waged war against Germany, and taking into consideration the losses sustained by Bulgaria in the course of military operations against Germany, it is agreed that this compensation shall be only paid in part, e.g., up to one-third of the value and that it shall be paid in Bulgarian leva.

The U. K. and French delegations approve the U.S. proposal subject to reservations as to the drafting.

5. All reasonable expenses incurred in Bulgaria in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Bulgarian Government.

6. United Nations nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or imposts, imposed on their capital assets in Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Government, or any Bulgarian authority between the date of the armistice and the coming into force of the treaty for the specific purpose of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the costs of occupying forces or reparations payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

7. The owner of the property concerned and the Bulagrian Government may agree upon arrangements in lieu of the provisions of this Article.

8. As used in this Article:

(A) "United Nations nationals" means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations or corporations or associations organized under the laws of any of the United Nations at the date of the coming into force of this treaty, provided that they also had this status at the date of the armistice with Bulgaria.

The term "United Nations nationals" also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in Bulgaria during the war, have been treated as enemy.

(B) "Owner" means the United Nations national, as defined in sub-Paragraph (A) above, who is entitled to the property in question, and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nations national as defined in sub-Paragraph (A). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state, the transferer shall retain his right to compensation under this article, without prejudice to obligations between the transferer and the purchaser under domestic law.

(C) "Property" means all movable or immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights, estates or interests in property of any kind.

ARTICLE XXIII

Bulgaria recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Bulgaria transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers.

ARTICLE XXIV

BULGARIAN ASSETS IN UNITED NATIONS TERRITORY

U. S., U. K. AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

[1. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or take any other action with respect to all property, rights and interests within its territory which on the date of the coming into force of this treaty belong to Bulgaria or to Bulgarian nationals, and to apply such property or the proceeds thereof to such purposes as it may desire, within the limits of its claims and those of its nationals against Bulgaria or its nationals, including debts, other than claims fully satisfied under other Articles of the present Treaty. All Bulgarian property, or the proceeds thereof, in excess of the amount of such claims, shall be returned.

2. The liquidation and disposition of Bulgarian property shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the Allied or Associated Power concerned. The Bulgarian owner shall have no rights with respect to such property except those which may be given him by that law.

3. The Bulgarian Government undertakes to compensate Bulgarian nationals whose property is taken under this Article and not returned to them.

4. No obligation is created by this Article on any Allied or Associated Power to return industrial, literary or artistic property to the Bulgarian Government or Bulgarian nationals, or to include such property in determining the amounts which may be retained under Paragraph 1 of this Article. The Government of each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to impose such limitations, conditions and restrictions on rights or interests with respect to industrial, literary and artistic property acquired prior to the coming into force of this treaty in the territory of the Allied or Associated Power by the Government or nationals of Bulgaria, as may be deemed by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power to be necessary in the national interest.

5. The property covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to include Bulgarian property which has been subject to control by reason of a state of war existing between Bulgaria and the Allied or Associated Power having jurisdiction over the property, but shall not include:

(A) Property of the Bulgarian Government used for consular or diplomatic purposes.

(B) Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes.

(C) Property of natural persons who are Bulgarian nationals permitted to reside within the territory of the country in which the property is located or to reside elsewhere in United Nations territory, other than Bulgarian property which at any time during the war was subjected to measures not generally applicable to the property of Bulgarian nationals resident in the same territory.

(D) Property rights arising since the resumption of trade and financial relations between Bulgaria and the Allied and Associated Powers or rising out of transactions between Bulgaria and the governments of any Allied or Associated Powers since October 28, 1944.)

U. S. S. R. PROPOSAL

[The rights of the Bulgarian Government and of Bulgarian physical and juridical persons with regard to Bulgarian property and other Bulgarian assets on the territory of Allied and Associated Powers, insofar as such rights were limited in consequence of the participation of Bulgaria in the war on the side of Germany, shall be restored after the coming into force of the present treaty.]

ARTICLE XXV

BULGARIAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY

U. S. S.R. PROPOSAL

[1. Any restrictions imposed in respect of any Bulgarian property in Germany, and in other countries which participated in the war on Germany's side shall be removed after the coming into force of the present treaty. The rights of any Bulgarian owners with regard to the disposal of any such property shall also be restored.

2. Bulgaria shall be entitled to the restitution of any identifiable property removed by force or under duress from Bulgaria after Sept. 6, 1944, and now located in Germany.

The restitution of any Bulgarian property now located in Germany shall be carried out under the direction of the military authorities of the powers in occupation of Germany.]

U. K., U. S. AND FRENCH PROPOSAL

[Bulgaria hereby renounces on its own behalf and on behalf of Bulgarian nationals all claims, including debts, against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8, 1945, except those arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into, and rights acquired, before Sept. 1, 1939. This renunciation shall be deemed to include not only all inter-governmental claims in respect of arrangements entered into in the course of the war, but also all claims for loss or damage arising during the war. This renunciation shall be without prejudice to any dispositions in favor of Bulgaria or Bulgarian nationals made by the powers in occupation of Germany.]

ARTICLE XXVI

1. The contracting parties agree that the existence of the state of war shall not, in itself, be regarded as affecting the obligation to pay pecuniary debts arising out of obligations and contracts which existed, and rights acquired, before the existence of a state of war, which became payable prior to the coming into force of this treaty, and which are due by the government or nationals of Bulgaria to the government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers or are due by the government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers to the government or nationals of Bulgaria.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, nothing therein shall be construed as impairing debtor-creditor relationships arising out of pre-war contracts, concluded either by the government or nationals of Bulgaria.

ARTICLE XXVII

1. Bulgaria waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the Bulgarian Government or Bulgarian nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after Sept. 1, 1939, whether or not the Allied or Associated Power was at war with Bulgaria at the time, including the following:

(A) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers.

(B) Claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers in Bulgarian territory.

(C) Claims with respect to the decrees and orders of prize courts of the Allied or Associated Powers, Bulgaria agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees and orders of such prize courts on or after Sept. 1, 1939, concerning Bulgarian ships or Bulgarian goods or the payment of costs.

(D) Claims arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this Article will bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will be henceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest. The Bulgarian Government agrees to make equitable compensation in leva to persons who furnished supplies or services on requisition to the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers in Bulgarian territory and in satisfaction of non-combat damage claims against the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers arising in Bulgarian territory.

3. Bulgaria likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by Paragraph 1 of this Article on behalf of the Bulgarian Government or Bulgarian nationals against any of the United Nations which severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and took action in cooperation with the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. The waiver of claims by Bulgaria under this Article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to Bulgarian ships between Sept. 1, 1939, and the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of conventions on prisoners of war now in force.

ARTICLE XXVIII

GENERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between Bulgaria and the United Nations, the Bulgarian Government shall, during the eighteen months following the coming into force of the present Treaty, grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which, in fact, reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Bulgaria:

(A) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation or exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

(B) In all other respects, Bulgaria shall make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for any other territory of the United Nations or of any other foreign country.

(C) Natural and legal persons who are nationals of any of the United Nations shall be granted national and most-favored-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Bulgaria.

The U.S.S.R. delegation proposes the following text as an integral part of the paragraph: [. . . excluding certain branches where, in accordance with the internal legislation of the country, private enterprise does not take place].

The U. K., U. S. and French delegations propose the following alternative to the U.S.S.R. proposal: [This Paragraph shall not be deemed to confer on the United Nations, or their nationals, rights to engage in any branch of commerce, industry, shipping or other form of business activity which under Bulgarian law is a monopoly of the Bulgarian State. Nevertheless, the most-favored-nation principle shall be observed in any such cases in which foreign participation is allowed].

Proposed further addition to this paragraph by the U. S. delegation supported by U. K.: [It is further understood that this paragraph shall not apply to civil aviation, but that Bulgaria will grant no exclusive or discriminatory right to any country with regard to the operation of civil aircraft in international traffic and will afford all the United Nations equality of opportunity in obtaining international commercial aviation rights in Bulgarian territory.]

The U. S. S. R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion of this addition in the treaty.

2. U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[The foregoing undertakings by Bulgaria shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Bulgaria before the war or which relate to relations with neighboring countries applied to them: and provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

FRENCH, U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL

The foregoing undertakings by Bulgaria shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Bulgaria before the war, and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

ARTICLE XXIX

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

U. K. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles XXI and XXII (and Annexes 4, 5 and 6) of the present treaty shall be referred to a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Bulgarian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the conciliation commission, either Govern-

JUL 31 1946

ment may require the addition of a third member to the commission, and failing agreement between the two governments on the selection of this member, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be requested to make the appointment. The decisions of the commission, as so constituted, shall be taken by the same procedure as is provided for decisions of the International Court and shall be final and binding on all parties.]

U. S. S.R. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in giving effect to Articles XXI and XXII of the present treaty shall be referred to a conciliation commission consisting of an equal number of representatives of the Government of the United Nation concerned and the Government of Bulgaria, appointed on an equal footing. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the conciliation commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the commission of a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments from nationals of third countries. Should the two Governments fail to agree on the selection of a third member of the Commission, the Governments shall apply to the three Heads of diplomatic missions in Sofia of the U.S.S.R, U.S. and U.K., who will appoint the third member of the Commission.]

The U. S. delegation can accept either the U.K. Proposal or the U.S.S.R. Proposal provided the following sentence is added at the end of the latter: [If the three heads of missions are unable to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member the Secretary General of the United Nations shall be requested by either party to make the appointment.]

The French delegation has the same position as the U. S. delegation provided Annexes 4, 5 and 6 are covered by the Article.

ARTICLE XXX

Articles XXI, XXII and Annex 6 of the present treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and France and to those of the United Nations which have broken off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

ARTICLE XXXI

The provisions of Annexes 4, 5 and 6 shall, as in the case of other Annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present treaty.

PART VII. CLAUSES RELATING TO DANUBE

ARTICLE XXXII

U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL:

(1. Navigation on the Danube River, its navigable tributaries and connecting canals shall be free and open on terms of entire equality to the nationals, vessels of commerce and goods of all states.

2. Sanitary, police and other laws and regulations applicable to the Danube River system shall be administered by Bulgaria in a non-discriminatory manner and shall not unreasonably impede commercial navigation.

3. No obstacles or impediments to navigation shall be placed in the main channels of the Danube River system or along the shores thereof. Bulgaria undertakes to remove any existing obstacle or impediment in the main channels lying within its jurisdiction or to permit such removals by any international authority which may be established for the Danube River system.

4. No tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied by Bulgaria except for the purpose of defraying the cost of development and maintenance of the waterway in a commercially navigable condition; and no tolls, dues or other charges shall be levied with respect to navigation of any naturally navigable portion of the waterway. All tolls, dues and other charges shall be levied in such a manner as not to discriminate against nationals, vessels or commerce or goods of any state. The schedule of these charges shall be open for public inspection and shall be publicly displayed in appropriate places.

5. in the establishment, administration and operation of any interim or permanent international regime for the Danube River system, Bulgaria shall enjoy a status equal to that of the other member states.

6. Any disputes between the parties to this treaty with respect to the application or interpretation of these articles relating to the regime and conditions of navigation on the Danube River system, which cannot be resolved by negotiation, be submitted to a chamber of three or more judges formed by the International Court of Justice under Article 26 of its Statute.)

[U. K. delegation propose to add: A Conference of all interested states, including Bulgaria, will be convened within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty to establish the new permanent international regime for the Danube.]

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[The question of the Danube cannot be solved by the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, since it has to be settled with the participation of the Danubian states which include Allied states such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The delegation of the U. S. S. R., therefore, proposes not to have the provisions relating to the Danube included in the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.]

PART VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXXIII

For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Sofia of the U. S. S. R., the U. K. and U. S., acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Bulgarian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

The three heads of mission will give the Bulgarian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

The Bulgarian Government undertakes to afford the said three heads of mission all necessary information and any assistance they may require in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving on them under the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIV

INTERPRETATION

U. K. AND U. S. PROPOSAL

[Except where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be referred to the three heads of mission acting as provided under Article XXXIII and, if not resolved by them within a period of two months, shall, at the request of any party to any dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. Any dispute still pending at, or arising after, the date when the heads of mission terminate their functions under Article XXXIII and which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall equally, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.]

U. S. S.R. PROPOSAL

[Save where any other procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations and, in case the disputes are not settled in this way, they shall be referred to the three heads of diplomatic missions, acting as provided under Article XXXIII, except that in this case the heads of mission will not be restricted by the time-limit provided in that article.

ARTICLE XXXV

Any other member of the United Nations not a signatory to the present treaty which is at war with Bulgaria, may accede to the treaty and upon accession will be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the treaty.

Instruments of accession will be deposited with the Government of U. S. S. R. and shall take effect upon deposit.

ARTICLE XXXVI

The present treaty of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Bulgaria.

It will come into force immediately upon deposit of ratifications by the U. S. S. R., U. K. and U. S. A. The instruments of ratification will, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the U. S. S. R.

With respect to each Allied and associated power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit.

The present treaty will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the U. S. S. R., which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory states.

Done in the city of ——— in the Russian, English and Bulgarian languages.

List of Annexes

ANNEX 1. Map of Bulgarian Frontiers.

ANNEX 2. Definition of Military, Air and Naval Training. Same as Annex 5B of Italian Treaty.

ANNEX 3. Definition and List of War Material. Same as Annex 5C of Italian Treaty.

ANNEX 4. Special Provisions relating to Certain kinds of Property. A. Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property. B. Insurance (Not yet agreed).

ANNEX 5. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments (Not yet agreed).

ANNEX 6. Judgments (Not yet agreed).

Annex 1—(See Article I) Map of the Bulgarian Frontiers

Annex 2—(See Article 11)

DEFINITION OF MILITARY, AIR AND NAVAL TRAINING

Military training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organized study of tactic, strategy and staff work.

Military air training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for air force purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and practice of all specialized evolutions, including formation flying, performed by aircraft in the accomplishment of an air force mission, and the organized study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

Naval training is defined as: the study of administration or practice in the use of warships or naval establishments as well as the study or employment of all apparatus and training devices relative thereto, which are used in the prosecution of naval warfare except for those which are also normally used for civilian purposes; also the teaching, practice or organized study of naval tactics, strategy and staff work including the execution of all operations and maneuvers not required in the peaceful employment of ships.

Annex 3—(See Article XIV)

DEFINITION AND LIST OF WAR MATERIAL

Definition of war material—The term "war material" as used in this Treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specially designed or adapted for use in war as listed below.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend by modification or addition, the list, periodically, in the light of subsequent scientific development.

CATEGORY I

(1) Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

(2) Machine guns, military automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine guns mounts.

(3) Guns, howitzers, mortars, cannon special to aircraft; breechless or recoilless guns and flamethrowers, barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

(4) Rocket projectors; launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for same.

(5) Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges, filled or unfilled, for the arms listed in (1)-(4), inclusive above and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(6) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary material or charges, filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(7) Bayonets.

CATEGORY II

(1) Armored fighting vehicles, armored trains, not technically convertible to civilian use.

(2) Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of the weapons listed in Category I; special type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in (1) above.

(3) Armor plate, greater than three inches in thickness, used for protective purposes in warfare.

CATEGORY III

(1) Aiming and computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus, for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters, calibration equipment for the calibrations of guns and fire control instruments.

(2) Assault bridging, assault boats and storm boats.

(3) Deceptive warfare, dazzle and decoy devices.

(4) Personal war equipment of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

CATEGORY IV

(1) Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support, which cannot be technically reconverted to civilian use, as well as weapons, armor, ammunition, aircraft and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peace time on ships other than warships.

(2) Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons or any other missile, instrument or device whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

(3) Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbor defense booms, except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian uses, as well as all equipment, accessories, spare parts, experimental or training aids, instruments or installations as may be especially designed for the construction, testing, maintenance or housing of the same.

CATEGORY V

(1) Aircraft, assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by the use of machine guns, rocket projectors, or artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below.

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

(3) Equipment specially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

(4) Catapults or launching apparatus for ship-borne, land or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

(5) Barrage balloons.

CATEGORY VI

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic, incapacitating substances intended for war purposes, or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VII

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging, filling of, or use in connection with the war material in the present categories, not capable of civilian use or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VIII

Factory and tool equipment specially designed for the production and maintenance of the products enumerated above and not technically reconvertible to civilian use.

Annex 4. Special Provisions to Certain Kinds of Property

(A) Industrial, literary and artistic property.

1. (a) A period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable such persons to accomplish all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Bulgaria of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in any Allied or Associated Power for a patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Bulgaria or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trade mark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Bulgaria or during the war, shall be entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of this Treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Bulgaria with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in that Allied and Associated Power.

JUL 31 1946

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JUL 31 1946 30. 24 - 4479

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty during which they may institute proceedings against those persons who are alleged illegally to have infringed their rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of this treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a design or trade mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded from the normal term of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Bulgaria at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under this Annex and belonging to any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed automatically extended in Bulgaria for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals shall apply equally to Bulgaria and its nationals [but nothing in these provisions shall operate so as to give to Bulgaria or any of its nationals greater rights than are accorded in like cases by any of the Allied or Associated Powers to any other of the United Nations.]

The U. S. S. R. Delegation considers it unnecessary to include the passage in brackets.

The U. S. Delegation would not agree to this Annex unless paragraph 4 were included in its entirety.

5. Third parties in the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or Bulgaria who before the coming into force of the present Treaty have bona fide acquired industrial property rights conflicting with rights restored under this Annex or with rights obtained with priority claimed thereunder, or have bona fide manufactured, used or sold the subject-matter of such rights, shall be permitted, without any liability for infringement, to continue to exercise such rights and to continue or to resume such manufacture, use or sale which had been bona fide acquired or commenced. In Bulgaria, such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or in default of agreement to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX of the treaty. In the territories of the Allied and Asociated Powers, however, bona fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar circumstances to bona fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed to entitle Bulgaria or its nationals to any patent or utility model right in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to inventions relating to any article listed by name in the definition of war material contained in Annex 3 of the present treaty made or upon which application were filed by Bulgaria or any of its nationals in Bulgaria or in the territory of any other of the Axis powers or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces, during the time when the place in question was under the control of enemy forces or authorities.

7. Bulgaria shall extend the benefits of this Annex to any United Nation other than an Allied or Associated Power which undertakes to extend to Bulgaria the benefits accorded to Bulgaria under this Annex.

The U. S. S. R. Delegation does not see the reason for inclusion of paragraph 7 in this Annex of the treaty.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles XXII, XXIV and XXVI of the present treaty.

B) INSURANCE

U. K. PROPOSAL

1. United Nations insurers shall be granted full facilities by the Bulgarian Government to recover their former portfolios of business in Bulgaria and they shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactments more onerous than those which were applicable to them before the outbreak of war.

2. In so far as the guarantee deposits and reserves of United Nations insurers have been reduced by reason of the payment of insurance claims arising out of the war they shall be entitled to compensation from the Bulgarian Government by way of the reinstatement of such deposits or reserves to the amount of the claims.

3. The Bulgarian Government undertakes that if any United Nations' insurer desires to resume business in Bulgaria and it is found that the value of any guarantee deposit or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Bulgaria have been diminished by reasons of disappearance or depreciation of the securities in which they were constituted, Bulgaria shall either

(a) itself reconstitute the deposits or reserves except in so far as the diminution or disappearance was caused by payment of losses already compensated for under Paragraph 2 above; or

(b) accept the securities at the value at the outbreak of war for the purpose of compliance with the legal requirements relating to such deposits and reserves.

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article XXII on United Nations property in Bulgaria and see no reason to include any special provisions relating to insurance.

The U. S. Delegation is not opposed in principal to treaty provisions on special problems relating to insurance but is unable to accept the draft as a whole.

Annex 5. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments

1. CONTRACTS

1. Any contract concluded between enemies shall be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties became an enemy except in respect of any debt accrued or money paid or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any action done thereunder, and subject to the exceptions set out in the following paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to contracts of insurance and reinsurance, which shall be subject to a separate agreement. (Alternatively a special annex can be included.)

2. The following classes of contracts notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 are excepted from dissolution and without prejudice to the rights contained in Article XXIV, remain in force subject to the application of municipal laws, orders or regulations made since the outbreak of war by any member of the United Nations and subject to the proper law and terms of the contracts.

(a) Contracts for the transfer of estates or of movable or immovable property where the property therein has passed or delivery been made before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases or agreements for leases of land, houses or parts thereof;

(c) Contracts of mortgages or lien;

(d) Concessions of mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or association and states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

(f) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty by a government of one of the United Nations of which one of the parties to such a contract is a national; when the execution of the contract thus kept alive would owing to the alteration of particular conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX shall be empowered to award fair compensation to the prejudiced parties.

3. If a contract is dissolved in part under Paragraph 1, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of municipal laws as is provided for in Paragraph 2, continue in force, if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

4. Nothing in the present Annex shall be deemed to invalidate the transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of the Government of one of the United Nations.

5. For the purposes of Parts I, II and III of the present Annex the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of these parties or the contract was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise become unlawful.

2. PERIODS OF PRESCRIPTION

1. All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the high contracting parties, as far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend couons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

2. Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Bulgarian territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of one of the United Nations, be heard by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX.

3. Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of one of the United Nations the Conciliation Commission shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in Paragraph 2 wherever such restoration is equitable and possible. If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Conciliation Commission may award compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Bulgarian Government.

4. Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Conciliation Commission for relief. The Commission will have the powers provided for in Paragraph 3.

5. The provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall apply to United Nations nationals who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Bulgaria or invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise satisfactorily compensated.

6. Bulgaria shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Conciliation Commission under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Part.

7. As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under Paragraph 1 shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

3. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

1. As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

3. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.)

4. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

(a) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(I) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;

(II) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(III) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

2. Security.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.)

In view of the constitutional position of the Federal Government, the U. S. delegation would be unable to accept any obligations on the matters covered by this Annex. The United States would not object to the inclusion of provisions on these subjects in the Treaty but would wish to have a clause included making them inapplicable as between the United States and Bulgaria.

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this Annex.

The French delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this Annex.

The French delegation supports the U. K. proposal with regard to prescriptions and negotiable instruments.

Annex 6. Judgments

U. S. PROPOSAL SUPPORTED BY U.S.S.R.

The Bulgarian Government shall take the necessary measures to enable nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year after the coming into force of this Treaty to submit to the appropriate Bulgarian authorities for review any judgment given by a Bulgarian Court between April 24, 1941, and the coming into force of this treaty in any proceeding in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case as plaintiff or defendent. The Bulgarian Government shall provide that, where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before the judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term "United Nations nationals" includes corporations or associations organized or constituted under the laws of any of the United Nations.

FRENCH PROPOSAL:

The Bulgarian Government undertake to adopt appropriate measures in order that nationals of any of the United Nations may obtain during a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, revision of the judgments rendered by the Bulgarian courts and tribunals between April 24, 1941 and the date of coming into force of the present treaty, either in absence of such nationals, or on account of their inability as a result of circumstances to have defended their cause satisfactorily.

The Bulgarian Government shall indemnify nationals of the United Nations for the prejudice caused through the initial judgment and shall award compensation, if revision of such judgment did not conclude by re-establishing the de facto in the situation where they were when the procedure was instituted.

Should dispute arise either as regards the ability of nationals of any of the United Nations to have defended their cause satisfactorily, or the adequacy of the compensation to be awarded by the Bulgarian Government, the said dispute shall be submitted to the Conciliation

JUL 31 1946

tion Commission established under Article XXIX of the present treaty.

U. K. PROPOSAL:

1. Judgments given by the Courts of a member of the United Nations in all cases which, under the present treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Bulgaria as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

2. If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a Bulgarian Court against a United Nations national in a case in which he was not able adequately to present his case whether as plaintiff or defendant, the United Nations national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission under the procedure laid down in Article XXIX for settlement of disputes.

3. At the instance of the United Nations national and where it is possible the Conciliation Commission may in lieu of compensation by order replace the parties in the situatio which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Bulgarian Court.

4. Such compensation or replacement may likewise be obtained before the Conciliation Commission by United Nations nationals who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise compensated.

Text of Draft Treaty on Finland

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—The text of the draft treaty with Finland:

Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Finland

PREAMBLE

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, Australia, the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, as the States which are at war with Finland and actively at war against the European enemy States with substantial military force, hereinafter called Allied and Associated Powers, of the one part, and Finland, of the other part:

Whereas Finland, having become an ally of Hitlerite Germany and participating on her side in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and other United Nations, bears her share of responsibility for this war;

Whereas, however, Finland on Sept. 4, 1944, ended war against the United Nations, broke off relations with Germany and her satellites, and, having concluded on September 19, 1944, an armistice with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom, acting on behalf of the United Nations at war with Finland, loyally carried out the armistice terms; and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers and Finland are respectively desirous of concluding a treaty of peace which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding as a result of the events hereinbefore recited; thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Finland's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present peace treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries * * *, who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

JUL 31 1946

PART I. TERRITORIAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE I

The frontiers of Finland, as shown on the map annexed to this treaty (Annex 1), shall be those existing on Jan. 1, 1941, except as provided in the following article:

ARTICLE II

In accordance with the armistice agreement of Sept. 19, 1944, Finland confirms the return to the Soviet Union of the province of Petsamo (Pechenga), voluntarily ceded to Finland by the Soviet State under the peace treaties of Oct. 14, 1920, and March 12, 1940. The frontiers of the province of Petsamo (Pechenga) are shown on the map annexed to this treaty (Annex 1).

PART II. POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section I

ARTICLE I

In accordance with the armistice agreement, the effect of the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland concluded in Moscow on March 12, 1940, is restored subject to the replacement of Articles IV, V and VI of that treaty by Articles II and IV of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV

1. In accordance with the armistice agreement the Soviet Union confirms the renunciation of its right to the lease of the peninsula of Hango, accorded to it by the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty of March 12, 1940, and Finland for her part confirms having granted it to the Soviet Union on the basis of a fifty-year lease at an annual rent payable by the Soviet Union of 5,000,000 Finnish marks, the use and administration of territory and waters for the establishment of a Soviet naval base in the area of Porkkala-Udd as shown on the map annexed to this treaty (Annex 1).

2. Finland confirms having secured to the Soviet Union in accordance with the armistice agreement, the use of the railways, waterways, roads and air routes necessary for the transport of personnel and freight dispatched from the Soviet Union to the naval base at Porkkala-Udd, and also confirms having granted to the Soviet Union the right of unimpeded use of all forms of communication between the U.S.S.R. and the territory leased in the area of Porkkala-Udd.

ARTICLE V

The Aaland Islands shall remain demilitarized in accordance with the situation as at present existing.

ARTICLE VI

Finland shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Finnish jurisdiction without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

ARTICLE VII

Finland, which in accordance with the armistice agreement has taken measures to set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the United Nations, or because of their sympathies with the United Nations or because of their racial origin, and to repeal discriminatory legislation and (restrictions?) imposed thereunder, undertakes to complete those measures and in future not to take any measures or enact any laws which would be incompatible with the objects and purposes mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE VIII

Finland, which in accordance with the armistice agreement has taken measures for dissolving all organizations of a Fascist type on Finnish territory whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union or to any of the other United Nations, undertakes not to permit in future the existence and activities of organizations of that nature, which have as their aim denial to the people of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE IX

1. Finland shall take the necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of

A) Persons accused of having committeed, ordered or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace or humanity;

B) Nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers accused of having violated their national law by treeason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations government concerned Finland will likewise make available as witnesses persons within Finnish jurisdiction whose evidence is required for the conviction of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1.

3. Any disagreements concerning the application of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be referred by any of the governments concerned to the Ministers in Helsinki of the U.S.S.R. and (the U.K.?) who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

Section III

ARTICLE X

Finland undertakes to recognize the full force of the peace treaties concluded with Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary and of the agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and associated powers in relation to Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

ARTICLE XI

1. Finland undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

2. Finland undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

ARTICLE XII

1. Each Allied and associated power will notify Finland within a period of six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, which pre-war bilateral treaties it desires to keep in force or revive. Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall, however, be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified will be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

3. All treaties not so notified are to be regarded as abrogated.

PART III. MILITARY, AIR AND NAVAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE XIII

1. The maintenance of land, sea and air armaments and fortifications shall be closely restricted to those required for meeting tasks of an internal character and local defense of frontier. In accordance with this principle, Finland is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than

(A) A land army, including frontier troops and anti-aircraft artillery, with a total strength of 34,400 personnel.

(B) A Navy with a personnel strength of 4,500 and a total tonnage of 10,000 tons.

(C) An Air Force, including any naval air arm, of sixty aircraft, including reserves with a total personnel strength of 3,000. Finland shall not possess or acquire aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

2. These strengths will in each case include combat, service and overhead personnel.

ARTICLE XIV

The Finnish Army, Air Force and Navy in excess of the strength specified in Article XIII above shall be disbanded within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV

Personnel not included in the Finnish Army, Air Force and Navy respectively shall not receive any form of military training; military, air training or naval training as defined in Annex 2.

ARTICLE XVI

Finland shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, sea mines of non-contact types actuated by influence mechanisms, torpedoes capable of being manner, submarines or other submersible craft or specialized types of assault craft.

ARTICLE XVII

Finland shall not retain, produce, otherwise acquire, or maintain facilities for the manufacture of war material in excess of that required for the maintenance of the armed forces permitted under Article XIII above.

ARTICLE XVIII

1. Excess war material of Allied origin shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied power concerned, according to the instructions given by that Allied power. Excess Finnish war material shall be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom. Finland will renounce all rights to this material.

2. War material of German origin or design in excess of that required for the armed forces permitted under this treaty will be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

3. Finland will not acquire or manufacture any war material of German origin or design, or employ or train any technicians including military and civil aviation personnel who are or have been nationals of Germany.

4. Excess war material mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 will be handed over or destroyed within one year from the date of the coming into force of this treaty.

5. A definition and list of war material for the purpose of the present treaty are set out in Annex 3.

ARTICLE XIX

Finland undertakes to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to ensure that Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory tending towards or facilitating her rearmament.

ARTICLE XX

Finland undertakes not to acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese design or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

ARTICLE XXI

Each of the military, naval and air clauses of the present treaty will remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and associated powers and Finland, or, after Finland becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Finland.

PART IV. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE XXII

Losses caused by the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation by Finland of Soviet territory will be made good by Finland to the Soviet Union, but taking into consideration that Finland has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations but has declared war on Germany and assisted with her forces in driving German troops out of Finland, the parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Finland not in full, but only in part, namely to the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars payable over eight years as from Sept. 19, 1944, in commodities — timber products, paper, cellulose, sea-going and river craft, sundry machinery, etc.

The basis for calculation for the payment of indemnity wil be the United States dollar at its gold parity on the day of the signing of the armistice agreement, i.e., $35 for one ounce of gold.

ARTICLE XXIII

Finland, in so far as she has not yet done so, undertakes within the time limits indicated by the Government of the U. S. S. R. to return to the Soviet Union in complete good order all valuables and materials removed from its territory during the war, and belonging to state, public and cooperative organizations, enterprises, institutions or individual citizens, such as factory and works equipment, locomotives, rolling stock, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum valuables and any other property.

JUL 31 1946

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JUL 31 1946 30. 24 - 4481

PART V. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXIV

United Nations property—not yet agreed.

ARTICLE XXV

Finland recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Finland and transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers.

ARTICLE XXVI

Finnish property in Germany—not yet agreed.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. Map of Finnish frontiers, Petsamo, and Porkkala—Udd.

ANNEX 2. Definition of naval, military and air training—same as Annex 5 B of Italian treaty.

ANNEX 3. Definition and list of war material—same as Annex 5 C of Italian treaty.

ANNEX 4. Special provisions relating to certain kinds of property.

A. Industrial, literary and artistic property.

B. Insurance—not yet agreed.

ANNEX 5. Contracts, prescriptions and negotiable instruments.

I. Contracts

II. Periods of Prescription

III. Negotiable Instruments

IV. Miscellaneous — not yet agreed.

ANNEX 6. Prize courts and judgments.

A. Prize courts—same as Annex 8 of Italian treaty.

B. Judgments—not yet agreed.

JUL 31 1946

Council of Foreign Ministers' Draft Peace Treaty With Finland (Agreed and Unagreed Articles Not Hereinbefore Included)

PART V. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXIV

1. In so far as Finland has not already done so, Finland shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Finland of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on June 22, 1941, and shall return all property in Finland of the United Nations and their nationals as it now exists.

2. The Finnish Government undertakes that all property, rights and interests passing under this article shall be restored free of all encumbrances and charges of any kind to which they may have become ubject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Finnish Government in connection with its return. The Finnish Government will nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations' property between June 22, 1941 and the coming into force of this treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months of the coming into force of the treaty, application shall be made to the Finnish authorities not later than twelve months fro mthe coming into force of the treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Finnish Government undertakes to invalidate transfers involving property, rights and interests of any description belonging to United nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

U. K. PROPOSAL

4. [(a) Where, as a result of the war, the property cannot be returned or the United Nations national has suffered a loss because of injury to the property, the Finnish Government shall compensate the owner by the payment of a sum in Finnish marks sufficient at the date of payment to enable the recipient to purchase similar property or to make good the loss or damage suffered.

(b) Sums in Finnish marks paid by the Finnish Government under this article shall be freely usable in Finland, but shall be subject to the foreign exchange control regulations which may be in force in Finland from tim to time.

(c) In cases where a corporation or association of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations has suffered a loss of its property in Finland as a result of the war, compensation in Finnish marks shall be made by the Finnish Government to United Nations nationals who have directly or indirectly through immediate corporations or associations of any nationality other than that of one of the United Nations, as ownership interest in the corporation or association which has suffered the loss. This compensation shall be that fractional part of the amount which would be required to enable the corporation or association to make good the loss or damage suffered which the interest of the United Nations nationals constitutes of the totality of ownership interests in the corporation. Such compensation, however, shall not be required in case the Finnish Government shall provide to the corporation or the association itself such full compensation of restoration as would be due under this Article if it were a corporation or association of one of the United Nations. In cases where the corporation or association receives from the Finnish Government partial compensation for the damage or loss sustained, the United Nations nationals shall be paid by the Finnish Government compensation in Finnish marks in an amount equal to their respective proportionate shares of the loss or damage for which the corporation or association does not itself receive compensation from the Finnish Government. For purposes of this paragraph, the extent of interest of a United Nations national shall be determined as of June 22, 1941, or the outbreak of war between the United Nation concerned and Finland, as may be the more favourable to the United Nations national.

(d) As used in this article, the phrase "as a result of the war" includes the consequences of any action taken by the Finnish Government, any action taken by any of the belligerents, any action taken under the armistice of Sept. 19, 1944, any action or failure to act caused by the existence of a state of war.]

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Finland recognizes the necessity for compensation for the property of United Nations and their nationals in Finland, lost or damaged during the war. In view of the fact, however, that Finland not only withdrew from war against the United Nations, but declared war on Germany and concurred with her forces to throw the German troops out of Finland, it is agreed that such compensation will be made in part to the extent of one-third of the loss and will be paid in Finnish marks.]

5. All reasonable expenses incurred in Finland in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Finnish Government.

6. United Nations nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or imposts, imposed on their capital assets in Finland by the Finnish Government or any Finnish authority between the date of the armistice and the coming into force of the treaty for the specific purposes of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the costs of occupying forces or of reparations payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

7. The owner of the property concerned and the Finnish Government may agree upon arrangements in lieu of the provisions of this article.

8. As used in this article:

(a) "United Nations nationals" means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations or corporations or associations organized under the laws of any of the United Nations at the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, provided that they also had this status at the date of the Armistice with Finland.

The term "United Nations nationals" also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which under the laws in force in Finland during the war, have been treated as one.

(b) "Owner" means the U N Nations national, as defined in sub-paragraph (a) above, who is entitled to the property in question, and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nations national as defined in sub-paragraph (a). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state, the transferer shall retain his rights to compensation under this article, without prejudice to obligations between the transferer and the purchaser under domestic law.

(c) "Property" means all movable or immovable property, whether tangible or intangible including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights, estates or interest in property of any kind.

ARTICLE XXV

Finland recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Finland transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers.

ARTICLE XXVI

1. In so far as any such rights were restricted on account of Finland's participation in the war on Germany's side, the rights of the Finnish Government and of any Finnish national or legal persons relating to Finnish property or other Finnish assets on Allied and Associated Powers' territory shall be restored after the coming into force of the present treaty.

2. Any restrictions imposed in respect of any Finnish property in Germany and in other countries which participated in the war on Germany's side shall be removed after the coming into force of the present treaty. The rights of any Finnish owners with regard to the disposal of any such property shall also be restored.

3. [Finland shall be entitled to the restitution of any identifiable property removed by force or duress from Finland after Sept. 19, 1944, and now located in Germany.]

The restitution of any Finnish property now located in Germany shall be carried out under the direction of the military authorities of the powers in occupation of Germany.]

The U. K. delegation propose deletion of Paragraph 3.

ARTICLE XXVII

1. Finland waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the Finnish Government or Finnish nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after Sept. 1, 1939, whether or not the Allied or Associated Power was at war with Finland at the time, including the following:

(a) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers.

(b) Claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of the Allied or Associated Powers in Finnish territory.

(c) Claims with respect to the decrees and orders of prize courts of the Allied or Associated Powers, Finland agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees and orders of such prize courts on or after Sept. 1, 1939, concerning Finnish ships or Finnish goods or the payment of costs.

(d) Claims arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this article will bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will be henceforth extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

3. Finland likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by Paragraph 1 of this article on behalf of the Finnish Government or Finnish nationals against any of the United Nations which severed diplomatic relations with Finland and took action in cooperation with the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. The waiver of claims by Finland under this article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to Finnish ships between Sept 1, 1939, and the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of conventions on prisoners of war now in force.

ARTICLE XXVIII

1. Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between Finland and the United Nations, the Finnish Government shall, during the eighteen months following the coming into force of the present treaty, grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which, in fact, reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Finland:—

(a) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation or exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

(b) In all other respects, Finland shall make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for any other territory of the United Nations or of any other foreign country.

(c) Natural and legal persons who are nationals of any of the United Nations shall be granted national and most-favored-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Finland . . .

The U.S.S.R. delegation proposes the following text as an integral part of the paragraph:

[. . . excluding certain branches where, in accordance with the internal legislation of the country, private enterprise does not take place.]

The U. K. delegation proposes the following alternative to the U.S.S.R. proposal:

[This paragraph shall not be deemed to confer on the United Nations or their nationals, rights to engage in any branch of commerce, industry, shipping or other form of business activity which under Finnish law is a monopoly of the Finnish State. Nevertheless, the most-favored-nation principle shall be observed in any such cases in which foreign participation is allowed.]

2. U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[The foregoing undertakings by Finland shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Finland before the war or which relate to relations with neighboring countries applied to them; and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

U. K. PROPOSAL

[The foregoing undertakings by Finland shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Finland before the war, and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in the commercial treaties concluded by that power.]

ARTICLE XXIX

U. K. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles XXIII and XXIV and Annexes 4, 5 and 6 of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Finnish Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be requested to make the appointment. The decisions of the commission, as so constituted, shall be taken by the same procedure as is provided for decisions of the International Court itself in Articles 48 and 55-57 of the Statute of the Court and shall be final and binding on all parties.]

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Any disputes which may arise in giving effect to Article XXIV of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed on the principle of parity of representatives of the Government of the United Nations concerned and of the Government of Finland. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the Conciliation Commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the commission of a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments from nationals of third countries. Should the two Governments fail to agree on the selection of a third member of the commission, the Governments shall apply to the ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the U.K., who shall appoint the third member of the commission.]

ARTICLE XXX

Articles XXIII, XXIV and Annex 6 of the present Treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and France and to those of the United Nations which have broken off diplomatic relations with Finland.

ARTICLE XXXI

The provisions of Annexes 4, 5 and 6 shall, as in the case of other annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present treaty.

JUL 31 1946

PART VI. LEGAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE XXXII

(1) For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the Ministers in Helsinki of the U. K. and U. S. S. R., acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Finnish Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

(2) The two Ministers wil give to the Finnish Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to insure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

(3) The Finnish Government u dertakes to afford the said Mini ters all necessary information ar any assistance they may requi for the fulfillment of the tasks de volving on them under the presen treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIII

U. K. PROPOSAL

[Except where any other proce dure is specifically provided unde any article of the present treaty disputes concerning the interpre tation or execution of the treaty shall be referred to the two Minis ters acting as provided under Ar ticle XXXII, and, if not resolved by them within a period of two months, shall, at the request of any party to any dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. Any dispute still pending at, or arising after, the date when the Ministers terminate their functions under Article XXXII, and which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall equally, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.]

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[Save where any other procedure is specifically provided under any article of the present treaty, disputes concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty shall be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, and, in case the disputes are not settled in this way, they shall be referred to the two Ministers, acting as provided under Article XXXII, except that in this case the Ministers will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that article.]

ARTICLE XXXIV

The present treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Finland. It will come into force immediately upon deposit of ratifications by the U.S.S.R and U. K. The instruments of ratification will, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the U.S.S.R.

With respect to each Allied and Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present treaty will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the U.S.S.R., which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

Done in the city of ..... in the Russian, English and Finnish languages.

Annex 1. (See Articles I, II, and IV) Map of Finnish Frontiers.

Annex 2. (See Article XV) Definition of Military, Air and Naval Training.

Military training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organized study of tactics, strategy and staff work.

Military air training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for air force purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and practice of all specialized evolutions, including formation flying, performed by aircraft in the accomplishment of an air force mission and the organized study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

Naval training is defined as: the study, administration or practice in the use of warships or naval establishments as well as the study or employment of all apparatus and training devices relative thereto, which are used in the prosecution of naval warfare except for those which are also normally used for civilian purposes; also the teaching, practice or organized study of naval tactics, strategy and staff work including the execution of all operations and maneuvers not required in the peaceful employment of ships.

Annex 3. (See Article XVI) Definition and List of War Material.

DEFINITION OF WAR MATERIAL

The term "war material" as used in this treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specifically designed or adapted for use in war as listed below.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend by modification or addition, the list, periodically, in the light of subsequent scientific development.

CATEGORY I

(1) Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

(2) Machine guns, military automatic or auto-loading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine gun mounts.

(3) Guns, howitzers, mortars, cannon special to aircraft; breechless or recoilless guns and flamethrowers, barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

(4) Rocket projectors; launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for same.

(5) Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges, filled or unfilled, for the arms listed in (1)-(4) inclusive above and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(6) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary material or charges, filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

(7) Bayonets.

CATEGORY II

(1) Armored fighting vehicles; armored trains, not technically convertible to civilian use.

(2) Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of the weapons listed in Category I; special-type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in (1) above.

(3) Armor plate greater than three inches in thickness used for protective purposes in warfare.

CATEGORY III

(1) Aiming and computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus, for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters; calibration equipment for the calibration of guns and fire control instruments.

(2) Assault bridging, assault boats and storm boats.

(3) Deceptive warfare, dazzle and decoy devices.

(4) Personal war equipment of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

CATEGORY IV

(1) Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support, which cannot be technically reconverted to civilian use, as well as weapons, armor, ammunition, aircraft and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peace time on ships other than warships.

(2) Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons or any other missile, instrument or device whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

(3) Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbor defense booms, except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian uses, as well as all equipment, accessories, spare parts experimental or training aids, instruments or installations as may be especially designed for the construction, testing maintenance or housing of the same.

CATEGORY V

(1) Aircraft, assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by the use of machine guns, rocket projectors, or artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in Paragraph (2) below.

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

(3) Equipment specially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

(4) Catapults or launching apparatus for ship-borne land or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

(5) Barrage balloons.

CATEGORY VI

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic, incapacitating substances intended for war purposes, or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VII

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging, filling of, or use in connection with the war, material in the present categories, not capable of civilian use or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

CATEGORY VIII

Factory and tool equipment specifically designed for the production and maintenance of the products enumerated above and not technically reconvertible to civilian use.

Annex 4. Special Provisions Relating to Certain Kinds of Property

A. INDUSTRIAL, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY

1. (a) A period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable such persons to accomplish all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Finland of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in any Allied or Associated Power for a patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Finland or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trade mark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Finland or during the war, shall be entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of this treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Finland with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in that Allied and Associated Power.

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty during which they may institute proceedings against those persons who are alleged illegally to have infringed their rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of the present treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a design or trade mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded from the normal term of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Finland at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under this annex and belonging to any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed automatically extended in Finland for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals shall apply equally to Finland and its nationals [but nothing in these provisions shall operate so as to give to Finland or any of its nationals greater rights than are accorded in like cases by any of the Allied or Associated Powers to any other of the United Nations].

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers it unnecessary to include the passage in brackets.

5. Third parties in the territorie of any of the Allied and Associate Powers or Finland who before th coming into force of the presen treaty have bona fide acquired in dustrial property rights conflictin with rights restored under thi article or with rights obtained with priority claimed thereunder, o have bona fide manufactured, use or sold the subject-matter of such rights, shall be permitted, without any liability for infringement, to continue to exercise such rights and to continue to resume such manufacture, use or sale which had been bona fide required or commenced. In Finland, such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or in default of agreement to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX of the treaty. In the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, however, bona fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar circumstances to bona fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in this annex shall be construed to entitle Finland or its nationals to any patent or utility model rights in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to inventions relating to any article listed by name in the definition of war material contained in Annex 3 of the present treaty made or upon which application were filed by Finland or any of its nationals in Finland or in the territory of any other of the Axis powers or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces, during the time when the place in question was under the control of enemy forces or authorities.

7. [Finland shall extend benefits of this article to any United Nation other than an Allied or Associated Power which undertakes to extend to Finland the benefits accorded to Finland under this Article.]

The U.S.S.R. delegation does not see the reason for inclusion of Paragraph 7 in the present Treaty.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles XXIV and XXVI of the present treaty.

B. INSURANCE

U. K. PROPOSAL

[1. United Nations insurers shall be granted full facilities by the Finnish Government to recover their former portfolios of business in Finland and they shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactments more onerous than those which were applicable to them before the outbreak of war.

2. In so far as the guarantee deposits and reserves of United Nations insurers have been reduced by reason of the payment of insurance claims arising out of the war they shall be entitled to compensation from the Finnish Government by way of the reinstatement of such deposits of reserves to the amount of the claim.

3. The Finnish Government undertakes that if any United Nations' insurer desires to resume business in Finland and it is found that the value of any guarantee deposit or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Finland have been diminished by reason of disappearance or depreciation of the securities in which they were constituted, Finland shall either:

(a) itself reconstitute the deposits or reserves except in so far as the diminution or disappearance was caused by payment of losses already compensated for under Paragraph 2 above; or

(b) accept the securities at the value at the outbreak of war for the purpose of compliance with the legal requirements relating to such deposits and reserves.]

The U. S. S. R. delegation considers that this subject is also covered by Article XXIV on United Nations' property in Finland and sees no reason to include any special provisions relating to insurance.

Annex 5. Contracts, Prescriptions and Negotiable Instruments

U. K. PROPOSALS

I. CONTRACTS

[1. Any contract concluded between enemies shall be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties became an enemy, except in respect of any debt eccrued or money paid or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any debt done thereunder, and subject to the exceptions set out in the following paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall be without prejudice to contracts of insurance and reinsurance, which shall be subject to a separate agreement. (Alternatively a special annex can be included.)

JUL 31 1946

JUL 31 1946

30-24-4483

2. The following class of contracts, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1, are excepted from dissolution and remain in force subject to the application of municipal laws, orders or regulations made since the outbreak of war by any member of the United Nations and subject to the proper law and terms of the contracts;

(a) Contracts for the transfer of estates or of movable or immovable property where the property therein has passed or delivery been made before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases or agreements for leases of land, houses or parts thereof;

(c) Contracts of mortgages or lien;

(d) Concessions of mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or associations and states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative unctions and concessions granted by states, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions;

(f) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty by a Government of one of the United Nations of which one of the parties to such a contract is a national; when the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of particular conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX shall be empowered to award fair compensation to the prejudiced parties.

3. If a contract is dissolved in part under Paragraph 1, the remaining provisions of that contract all subject to the same application of municipal laws as is provided for in Paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

4. Nothing in the present annex shall be deemed to invalidate the transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of the Government of one of the United Nations.

5. For the purposes of Parts I, II and III of the present annex the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of these parties or the contract was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise become unlawful.]

II. PERIODS OF PRESCRIPTION

1. All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the high contracting parties, as far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

2. Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Finnish territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the claim of such national shall if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Court of one of the United Nations be heard by the Conciliation Commission established under Article XXIX.

3. Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of one of the United Nations, the Conciliation Commission shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in Paragraph 2 wherever such restoration is equitable and possible. If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Conciliation Commission may award compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Finnish Government.

4. Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Conciliation Commission for relief. The Commission will have the powers provided for in Paragraph 3.

5. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the United Nations nationals who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Finland on invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise satisfactorily compensated.

6. Finland shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Conciliation Commission under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this part.

7. As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under Paragraph 1 shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

III. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

[1. As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers or to protest the instrument, or by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

3. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Stock exchange and commercial exchange contracts.

(a) Rules made during the war by any recognized exchange or commercial association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the high contracting parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(i) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the exchange or association in question;

(ii) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(iii) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by exchanges or commercial associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

2. Security.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.]

In view of the constitutional position of the Federal Government, the U. S. delegation would be unable to accept any obligations on the matters covered by this Annex. The United States would not object to the inclusion of provisions on these subjects in the treaty, but would wish to have a clause included making them inapplicable as between the United States and Bulgaria.

The U.S.S.R. delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this annex.

The French delegation sees no reason for inclusion in the peace treaty of the matters covered by this Annex.

The French delegation supports the U. K. proposal with regard to prescriptions and negotiable instruments.

Annex 6. Prize Courts and Judgments

A. PRIZE COURTS

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves the right to examine, according to a procedure to be established by it, all decisions and orders of the Finnish prize courts involving ownership rights of its nationals, and to recommend to the Finnish Government that revision shall be undertaken by these decisions or orders, which may not be in conformity with international law.

Finland undertakes to supply copies of all documents comprising the records of these cases, including the decisions taken and orders issued, and to accept all recommendations made, subsequent to the examination of the said cases, and to give effect to such recommendations.

B. JUDGMENTS

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

[1. The Finnish Government shall take the necessary measures to enable nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year after the coming into force of this treaty to submit to the approporate Finnish authorities for review any judgment given by a Finnish court between June 22, 1941 and the coming into force of the present treaty in any proceeding in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case as plaintiff or defendant. The Finnish Government shall provide that, where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before the judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term "United Nations nationals" includes corporations or associations organized or constituted under the laws of any of the United Nations.]

U. K. PROPOSAL

[1. Judgments given by the courts of a member of the United Nations in all cases which, under the present treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Finland as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

2. If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a Finnish court against a United Nations national in a case in which he was not able adequately to present his case whether as plaintiff or defendant, the United Nations national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission under the procedure laid down in Article XXIX for settlement of disputes.

3. At the instance of the United Nations national and where it is possible the Conciliation Commission may in lieu of compensation by order replace the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Finnish court.

4. Such compensation or replacement may likewise be obtained before the Conciliation Commission by United Nations nationals who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories if they have not been otherwise ccmpensated.]

JUL 31 1946 (HEINZERLING)

Byrnes Assures Small Nations Of Voice in Any Treaty Changes

PARIS, July 30—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes, strengthening the voice of the small nations in the European Peace conference, pledged United States support tonight for any changes in the Big Four treaty drafts sought by a two-thirds vote of all 21 nations.

His declaration, plainly stating the American position against arbitrary rejection of smaller nations' recommendations for the final treaty drafts, came after the powerful rules committee approved the principle of complete publicity for all conference deliberations.

Byrnes also asserted that the United States never again would return to a policy of isolation, and declared "We do not want a peace of vengeance" that would plant "the seeds of future wars."

NIGHT

Statement Applauded

Byrnes received ringing applause, and British Prime Minister Attlee then urged that the four major powers "Should not, and indeed cannot, be unresponsive to the ideas of other nations, especially those nations who have contributed so much to victory."

The four power council of foreign ministers, which drew the treaty drafts submitted to this conference, invited the 17 other nations to express their views. The Four Powers, however, did not bind themselves to accept any revisions which might be suggested by the smaller powers.

Both Byrnes and Attlee urged strict attention by the conference to the voice of world opinion.

"The United Staes," Byrnes said, "Will stand by its agreements in the (Four-Power) council. But if the conference should by a two-thirds vote of the governments here represented make a contrary recommendation, the United States will use its influence to secure the adoption of that recommendation by the council.

"The United States," Byrnes said, those who fought in the war should make the peace."

The second day of the conference was marked by a striking display of harmony.

Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium was elected permanent chairman of the rules committee by a 13-to-7 vote after a protected argument during which the Soviet Union supported Vice-Premier Edward Kardelj of Yugoslavia.

But Britain and the United States promptly supported Kardelj for vice-chairman and he was chosen by acclamation.

A moment later Russia's delegate accepted the American plea for free access to conference sessions for the world's press. Since all 21 nations are represented on the rules committee, the full conference is expected to approve the proposal as a matter of course.

Russia's support of Byrnes' full publicity proposal came as a surprise. Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov was quoted as saying that recently there had been some "Distortion" of the Soviet attitude, and that the presence of correspondents in conference sessions might correct the situation.

Responding to the welcoming address of French President Georges Bidault, Byrnes, Attlee and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh urged the delegates to seek a just peace for Europe.

Molotov was not present when Byrnes made his statement on behalf of the smaller nations, but he arrived in the chamber as the French translation was being made. He will be the first speaker tomorrow.

Byrnes, speaking in a clear, firm voice, declared that the peace treaties drafted by the four-power foreign ministers council for Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary were not the treaties the United States or any other nation would have proposed if she were sole arbiter.

"But peace treaties which determine boundaries and the disposition of colonies and territories cannot be made practically effective if they are not accepted by the principal Allied states," Byrnes said.

"If the principal Allied states had not attempted to harmonize their views before this conference, I hesitate to say how many months this conference would have to go on while efforts were being made to reconcile their positions."

Byrnes said "This conference will be free not only to consider the drafts laid before them but to make such recommendations concerning the final treaties as the conference may determine."

Fear that the smaller Allies might not exert much influence on the final treaties already had been expressed by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian minister of external affairs.

Byrnes drew more applause when he declared that the United States never again would return to the isolation which followed the first World War.

"However difficult may be the paths of international cooperation," he said, "the United States is determined not to return to a policy of isolation.

"We must try to understand one another, even when we cannot agree with one another. We must

ever accept any disagreement as final. We must work together until we can find solutions which, while not perfect, are solutions which can be defended."

Attlee, urging a peace which would remove "from the hearts of simple people the brooding fear of another war," declared that the four major powers "Cannot be irresponsible to the desires of the wider community of nations, and equally, of those nations who have made such a significant contribution to victory."

U.S. To Support 2-3 Decisions At Paris

(R HORN)

Paris, July 30 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Byrnes told the Paris Peace Conference today that the United States would stand by the conference's recommendations in event it opposes by a two thirds majority any of the peace treaties drafted by the Foreign Ministers Conference.

Byrnes spoke in the General Assembly of the conference shortly after the Rules Committee had proposed unanimously that all committee meetings and general conference sessions be thrown open to the press of the world—a step toward the Wilsonian ideal of a generation ago of "open covenants openly arrived at."

Molotov Not There

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was not present in the hall when Byrnes made his speech, an answer to French President Bidault's opening address of yesterday. The Russian delegation, which has insisted upon unanimity of the four principal powers on recommendations to the peace conference, was headed by the Vice Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky.

"The United States will stand by its agreements in the Council of Foreign Ministers," Byrnes said. "But if the conference should, by a two-thirds vote of the governments here represented, make a contrary recommendation, the United States will use its influence to secure the adoption of that recommendation by the council."

Lesson Of Good Will

Beginning his short speech with an object lesson on democracy, Byrnes said:

"Democracy cannot be imposed or taught at the point of a bayonet. As terror inspires terror, so good will ca ninspire good will."

The rules committee recommendation on freedom of the press to the peace conference was scheduled to be acted upon by the General Assembly later today. Secretary Byrnes had sponsored the move.

Adoption of the free press resolution will mean that all committee meetings, where details of various clauses in individual treaties are to be debated, can be reported fully to the world.

There are five committees in all, including the Rules Committee. The others are the Economic Commission for the Balkans, the Economic Commission for Italy, the Legal and Drafting Committee and the Credentials Committee.

In addition, there is a subcommittee for each of the five defeated nations involved in the treaties, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

Backed By Molotov

Byrnes led the fight for freedom of information from the first. An American source said his motion for open meetings was immediately supported by Molotov and Dr. H. V. Evatt, the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was one of the few times the United States and Russian representatives have found themselves in immediate agreement.

The American informant quoted Molotov as saying he favored the proposal because "there has recently been some distortion of the Soviet attitude toward the publication of the texts of the draft treaties" and that some Soviet proposals had been reported inaccurately in the press.

Could Be Corrected

Molotov was quoted as saying he believed this could be corrected if newspaper reporters were permitted to attend committee meetings.

Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, was elected chairman of the committee, 13 to 7, over Edward Kardelj, of Yugoslavia, with one abstention. Spaak was nominated by Evatt; Kardelj, by Molotov.

However, Kardelj, Vice Premier in Premier Marshal Tito's regime, was chosen as vice chairman.

The election of Spaak came after the defeat of a compromise proposal by Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, for a system of alternating presidencies, which was rejected, 11 to 6, with four abstentions.

JUL 31 1946

No Action On Majority

The delegates, who met around a green baize table, took no action on the explosive question of whether a simple majority or the two-thirds rule would govern further voting of the committee. A member of the British delegation said the committee did not reach the subject, which was raised originally by Evatt in the open full conference session yesterday.

Spaak came to Paris after being charged with the task of shaping a new government for Belgium. This made his position somewhat similar to that of Georges Bidault, President and Foreign Minister of France, during the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference here.

Neither Bidault nor Prime Minister Attlee of Britain, who is serving in the place of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, sat in the committee session.

Argument On Spaak

A three-hour argument in the committee preceded the election of Spaak as chairman.

Polish and Ukrainian delegates supported Molotov's nomination on Kardelj for the chairmanship, informants said. The Soviet representative said Yugoslavia had suffered more than almost any other country during the war.

Greek and Netherlands delegates supported the Australian nomination of Spaak.

Evatt said all seventeen countries taking part in the conference with Britain, Russia, the United States and France had been invited because they had participated actively in the war. He declared, an American source said, that no one could say one country had contributed more to the total effort than another.

Compromise Rejected

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister then proposed his compromise, suggesting two chairmen, which was defeated.

After more discussion, the source said, Byrnes told the committee: "If we don't go any faster than this, we will be here until 1948."

It was then agreed to take a secret ballot, and Spaak won.

Molotov then nominated Kardelj for vice chairman and Byrnes suggested that the Yugoslav be elected by acclamation, which was done.

Italian Comment

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Italian delegation said in an interview that the proposed treaty for Italy "practically means the economic liquidation of Italy."

"We are deeply distressed," he said. "It is evident that the two memorandums which were sent to the Foreign Ministers Conference were not even taken into consideration."

Citing the costs of occupation, items for reparations and the recall of currency issued by the Allies, he said the treaty contradicted the promises made after the Quebec Conference, when "we were told that the more Italy helped in the common Allied effort, the more consideration would be given her in the treaty."

Principal Figures To Speak

Most of the principal figures of the conference are slated to speak this afternoon at the second meeting of the conference.

Byrnes will be followed by Attlee, Molotov, Evatt and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh.

The Australian proposal for an equal voice for all nations, advanced yesterday by Dr. Evatt, will receive its first test when the rules and procedure commission decides whether a simple majority or a two-thirds majority will govern decisions of the conference.

Evatt's Stand

It was clear that Evatt would insist that only a simple majority be required to make recommendations to the Big Four on the drafting of the treaties.

An Australian source said Evatt was prepared to go down the line for his contention that the seventeen invited nations "have just as much right to participate in the final making of peace as the Big Four themselves."

Other members of the Australian delegation said frankly that Evatt was not so much interested in the treaties for the five Hitler satellite nations as he was in establishing the principle of equality among the Allies. They added that he was looking toward future conferences when the treaties with Germany and Japan will be written.

Publication Of Drafts

Byrnes won agreement yesterday for the publication of the complete drafts, as prepared by the Big Four, of proposed treaties with the five former enemy countries. The drafts will include clauses on which the Big Four were unable to agree, together with statements of policy on these clauses by Britain, France, the United States and Russia.

The treaties will be made available to the press today, for release at midnight (6 P.M., Eastern standard time).

Meanwhile, controversies were shaping up on four question which also caused headaches to the Big Four—navigation on the Danube River, the disposition of Italian colonies, final settlement of the Italian-Yugoslav border and Balkan

These questions will come first before special commissions dealing with individual peace treaties, and then before the conference as a whole. After the issues are decided, the conference will make its recommendations to the Big Four, which is to determine the final terms of the treaties.

U. S. SMALL NATION PROGRAM HAILED

(R E WILSON)

PARIS, July 30 — (AP) Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium, newly-elected chairman of the Peace Conference Rules committee, hailed American support for the smaller nations today as a major step forward, but added that "we must wait and see if the Big Four accept the suggestions of the other 17."

Spaak, who also is president of the United Nations General Assembly, described as a "great" utterance the speech in which Secretary of State Byrnes announced that the United States would support any revisions of big four peace treaty drafts asked by a two-thirds vote of the delegates.

NIGHT

Chief of the only delegation whose nation is without a government, Spaak divides his time between his duties in the Luxembourg palace and telephone conferences with fellow Socialist leaders in Brussels who are struggling to form a new Belgian government.

Spaak, who said Belgium's "vital interests" were not involved in this conference but in the forthcoming German peace treaty parely, termed the Trieste issue potentially the most ticklish before the delegates.

Concerning his own election to the rules committee on the nomination by Australian Minister of External Affairs H. V. Evatt, he said it had no political significance.

"I was chosen simply because of my experience at the United Nations with the technical details of committee presiding," he said.

Spaak was elected by a vote of 13 to 7 over Yugoslav vice-premier Edward Kardelj, who was Russia's candidate. Kardelj then was named vice-chairman.

The Axis conspiracy started in the effort of a few men first to gain by force ascendancy over their own people and then to extend by force their tyranny, step by step, over other peoples. Their goal, and they nearly achieved it, was to bring the whole world under their evil power and influence.

Let not us, who fought on freedom's side, forget how near the shadows we came. Let not us forget that, however great the losses and the sacrifice of our respective countries may have been, there is not a nation represented here that could alone have indefinitely held out against the Axis tyranny.

We live today as free men because we had friends and helpers in every country in the world, including brave souls in countries under Axis domination who, in freedom's cause, were willing to risk the tortures of the concentration camp.

Freedom for All

We live today as free men because the freedom we fought for was freedom not for ourselves alone but for all mankind.

After six long years of war there is nothing that the people of the world now long for so much as a return to peace.

We want our soldiers to return to their homes and their families. We want even those whose misfortune it was to be conscripted on the side of the Axis to know what peace and freedom mean.

While we must be alert to see that nazism and fascism do not again raise their ugly heads, we must give democracy a chance to grow where tyranny stamped it out. Democracy cannot be imposed or taught at the point of a bayonet. As terror inspires terror, so good-will can inspire goodwill.

JUL 31 1946

ley of the Government which I represent to work unremittingly for the restoration of conditions of peace throughout the world as rapidly as possible.

Of course, after six long years of exhaustive war it is difficult for each nation not to think that its own ideas of peace ought to prevail. When the enemy is vanquished, differences on the making of peace are bound to be differences among allies.

After World War I differences among the Allies were allowed to weaken and destroy their will to cooperate in the maintenance of peace. The United States unwisely decided to return to a policy of isolation rather than to cooperate and to improve a peace which fell short of its expectation. Other Governments also drifted into a policy of isolation or appeasement. That must not happen again.

However difficult may be the path of international cooperation, the United States is determined not to return to a policy of isolation.

We must try to understand one another, even when we cannot agree with one another. We must never accept any disagreement as final. We must work together until we can find solutions which, while not perfect, are solutions which can be defended.

Wants Views of All

I am not unaware that there has been criticism of the meetings of representatives of the larger states to prepare draft treaties in advance of this conference. At times I myself have been critical of some of our meetings and our decisions, and I have always insisted that, before the final peace terms are drawn up, the views of all the states which took an active part in the fighting must be heard and taken into account.

Text of Speeches Made in Paris by Byrnes, Attlee, Wang

PARIS, July 30 (AP)—The text of today's address by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to the peace conference:

At long last we are assembled here to consider the first treaties of peace to be made since the military defeat of the Axis conspiracy to dominate the world by force.

It took six long years of war for free men to match and finally to master the forces arrayed to degrade and enslave them.

Because of our suffering during the war, we want an effective peace which will stand guard against the recurrence of aggression, but we do not want a peace of vengeance.

We want to plant the seeds of future peace and not the seeds of future wars.

And above all we must get back to conditions of peace without undue delay. Prolonged mass occupation of other countries after they have been effectively disarmed is not the way to get peace or any way to guard peace.

For Rapid Restoration

That is why it has been the pol-

But peace treaties which determine boundaries and the disposition of colonies and territories cannot be made practically effective if they are not accepted by the principal Allied states.

If the principal Allied states had not attempted to harmonize their views before this conference I hesitate to say how many months this conference would have to go on while efforts were being made to reconcile their positions.

We must remember that in this world where national states jealously retain their sovereignty there is as yet no way of forcing states to accept and ratify peace treaties.

It is not easy for any sizable deliberative body, be it a peace conference, a Parliament or a Con-

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JUL 31 1946

gress, to function effectively without having the measures which it is to consider drafted in advance and drafted with a view to meeting the views of those whose support is deemed essential.

For Public Meetings

This conference will be free not only to consider the drafts laid before them but to make such recommendations concerning the final treaties as the conference may determine. While the Council of Foreign Ministers has suggested certain rules of procedure, the conference is free to adopt its own rules of procedure. Because I believe Governments must respect world opinion I hope the conference will accept the recommendation of its commission that all meetings of the conference committees will be public.

The very fact that the drafts which go before this conference have been prepared in advance ensures that all those present here will have an opportunity to express themselves on concrete peace proposals which are likely, in some form or other, to find their way into the final peace treaties.

After the last war the smaller states were free to express their views before the concrete peace proposals were formulated. But it took the Council of Four so long to come to an agreement on the important issues that the smaller states had little opportunity to review the actual decisions, once they were made by the Big Four.

Not Proposals of One

The drafts submitted to this conference are not the proposals which the United States would make if the United States were the sole arbiter of the peace. But neither are they the proposals which any other state which has collaborated in their drafting would make if it were the sole arbiter of the peace. The proposals, however, represent a very real effort on the part of the states which cooperated in their preparation to reach a common understanding which, in this imperfect world, is an indespensable condition to the establishment of peace.

I hope that the delegates will feel free to express the views of their respective States on the proposed treaties. No nation, large or small, can be insensitive to world opinion.

A world longing for peace will not forgive us if, in striving for perfection, we fail to obtain peace.

History will judge our efforts not by what we say here, but what we accomplish here.

Since last September I have fought to bring about this peace conference of all the states which actually waged war with substantial military force against the European Axis.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, in the drafting of the final treaties, is pledged not only to take into account the recommendations here made, but not to reject any of them arbitrarily.

The United States will stand by its agreements in the Council. But if the conference should by a two-thirds vote of the Governments here represented, make a contrary recommendation the United States will use its influence to secure the adoption of that recommendation by the Council. The United States believes that those who fought the war should make the peace.

Mr. Attlee's Address

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30—The text of the address of Prime Minister Attlee at the peace conference:

Mr. President, and Fellow Delegates:

I would like, at the outset, to thank the French Government and the French people, our kind hosts, for the excellent arrangements they have made for our personal comfort and for doing our business here.

When I was last here the enemy was still fighting. Paris was then just beginning to recover. I rejoice to see the progress made since then. It is a good omen.

Sir: We are met together to take the first step in making peace. We are seeking to make a beginning in re-establishing the normal relationships between nations by bringing back into the European family circle five erring members.

They were not mainly responsible for the calamity which fell upon the world, but they have been accessories. With their support or acquiescence the Governments of these peoples joined in the attack on civilization. To a greater or lesser degree in the later stages of the struggle these peoples have sought to make atonement.

By the treaties now submitted to you, we are endeavoring to open a new chapter in the history of Europe. I believe that we must approach the problems looking forward, not backward; not dwelling so much on past failures as considering how best we can make a success of the future.

A Simple Objective

We should not be devoting ourselves to examining historical claims or the supposed interests of particular states. We should keep before our minds the simple objective of removing from hearts of the common people in all lands the brooding fear of another war and of enabling them to live together as good citizens, not only of their own states, but of Europe and the world.

In my country, as in most of yours, the Government is dealing with the very difficult task of reconstruction. Homes have been destroyed, people have had to move from their accustomed dwelling place and have had to change their occupations, while industry has been directed to war purposes. Now we are engaged in re-knitting the fabric of our national life.

But we are not trying to make our life exactly on the old pattern. Retaining the best of the past, we are weaving a new pattern.

In my view, we are engaged in a comparable task in these peace treaties. We must seek to make a Europe in which peoples will live more secure and happier lives, in which the relationship of the members of the European families will be more neighborly and friendly than ever before. This new Europe will have, I hope, the best of the old but will discard much that was evil.

Our task is limited. The major task of dealing with Germany and the German people remains, but much will depend on how and in what spirit we manage the immediate business before us.

These treaties in themselves are only contributors to the ground plan of the European peace which we want to build. The life of thecity will depend on the conduct of the inhabitants. But agreement on the plan is an essential first step.

Twice in my lifetime the world has experienced the horrors of a world war. The peoples of America, Asia, Africa and Australia have been involved. The primary cause on each occasion has arisen from the failure of the people of Europe to dwell together in amity.

It is therefore right that those who live in other continents should join with representatives of European nations to seek to make an enduring settlement.

That, after all, is our primary task. The minor gains and losses, the short term advantages of particular provisions in these treaties, are as nothing compared to the overriding interest of us all to make a peace that shall endure.

The greater part of the drafts before you have been agreed on by the four powers. They are but forward as embodying the greatest measure of agreement. Having agreed to them ourselves, we shall naturally support them at this conference, but we are anxious to hear the opinion of the seventeen other states to whose judgment they are now submitted. Criticisms, suggestions and recommendations made here must be given full consideration when the final drafts are framed.

Factors in Agreement

The remaining articles, which had not been agreed upon, will come before you and I have no doubt that the discussions here will be powerful factors in resolving difficulties and promoting agreement.

The four powers should not and, indeed, cannot be irresponsive to the desires of the wider community of nations and equally of those nations who have made such a significant contribution to victory.

Peacemakers may be blessed, but their way is hard. I think that whatever method had been adopted would have been open to criticism. The present procedure has certainly not passed unscathed, but whatever is said, before conference are definitive drafts which will serve to focus the discussions and provide a basis for our work.

I have no doubt that many will feel that the differences between the four powers have taken too long to resolve. But the main fact is that we have now found an agreement on many important matters. This in itself is a matter for rejoicing and not an occasion for criticism. For, quite frankly, without such an agreement the chances of producing acceptable peace treaties would have been remote.

I think we sometimes tend to forget that after such an unparalleled convulsion and a catastrophe as the last war the nations who did the fighting (and that includes all those in this hall) are very tired indeed. They are greatly exercised by domestic difficulties attending the aftermath of war; and for that reason we should all make quite exceptional efforts to see each other's point of view.

Stimulus Recedes

As the war recedes there also recedes the stimulus of the common danger which brought us together. The enemy is broken and humble. As states, Germany and Japan can hardly be said to count at present; but let us never forget that they are still there and that their capacity for making trouble, if there is any disunion in the Allied ranks, is still very real.

Let us not forget, either, that what brought us together was not so much the aggressor himself as the spirit behind the aggression. This spirit of militant totalitarian nationalism, the spirit that animated Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords, has not yet been altogether killed. It is a virus which still remains and the culture in which it will breed is famine, disease and social disruption.

Only by a great cooperative effort can we destroy this virus; and the putting of our hands to just peace treaties, jointly agreed by the community of nations, is only a first step on a long road.

My friends: I would like to end on this note. One of the chief characteristics of the Hitler regime was that it rejected all standards of conduct other than that dictated by its rulers. The Nuremberg trials have shown to what depth a supposedly civilized people could sink when there was no objective standard of conduct.

We are discussing these treaties freely and openly in public, with the world as our audience. We can feel here the force of world public opinion. Let us keep our ears open to it, for no nation, no ruler, can afford to disregard it.

It is indeed the essence of the democratic principles for which we stand that Governments should be responsive to the will of the people.

We are delegates from our particular countries, but collectively we are responsible to all the peoples of the world who long for peace and security. We are trustees for the unborn children of the future in all countries.

I can never forget a cartoon depicting a statesman of the Versailles treaty saying at the coiclusion:

"I seem to hear a child cry."

A baby, labeled "1939," was in the background.

That foreboding was justified. The child cried in the Second World War. Let it not cry again.

From Dr. Wang's Speech

Text of excerpts from the speech of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh:

The calling of this conference represents the first concrete step toward the liquidation of war and the restoration of peace, for which all mankind has been longing since the collapse of Germany and Japan. Hope has been alternating with doubts as to whether a peace conference would ever be held. The fact that representatives of twenty-one nations are now sitting in this hall to discuss the peace settlements is by itself affording some relief for the world.

The Chinese delegation has come with the earnest hope that it will succeed. As you know, China was the longest in the war with a loss of millions in lives. Being convinced that peace, like war, is indivisible, she cannot but be concerned with the peace that the United Nations are making in any part of the world.

No doubt the winning of the peace is no easier than the winning of the war. The Chinese delegation firmly believes that it will be most helpful if all suggestions and proposals, no matter by which delegation they are presented, should be heard and treated with such consideration as they merit.

Moreover, we believe that complete frankness in our discussions and consequent publicity given to them will be most effective in promoting true understanding among the nations.

It would like to lay stress on two points. The first is that the victors must strictly abide by the pledges they have given and by the principles that they proclaimed during the war. In dealing with conflicting territorial claims, for instance, we must not forget the words of the Atlantic Charter nor try to restrict their application.

The other point is that the victors should not impose such terms as will only give the chance for reaction by elements in defeated countries to rise again but deprive the democratic forces of any opportunity to survive or consolidate.

Regarding the military clauses, I believe that the drafts provide adequate safeguards. As to the territorial, political and economic clauses, I believe that the drafts deserve fuller discussion. Reading the text of these draft treaties one cannot deny that many of the agreements reached have been based on compromises. If we can find ways to improve these compromises, much will be gained.

With regard to the question of the Italian colonies, it must be admitted that the issue has been left unsolved. In the view of my delegation certain fundamental principles should be accepted. One of these guiding principles should be this:

Some of those colonies should be either given immediate independence or, if that should not be feasible, should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations for a fixed period of time, during which preparations for independence can be completed.

The effect of such a policy would not be confined to the peoples of the territories directly concerned, but would inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of millions of people elsewhere who are awaiting early and full realization of their legitimate aspirations.

JUL 31 1946

States receiving front row accommodations, "although this does not correspond to the alphabetical seating."

Byrnes, Molotov Far Apart

[Paris dispatches said that the alphabetical system of seating resulted in United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes sitting on the extreme right of the conference hall, and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on the far left. The United States delegation was in the front row and the Russians in the eighth row. British representatives were in the fifth row, center.]

The broadcast, heard in London by the Soviet monitor, referred to a British-American "bloc" and said the speech of Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, on equal rights for all 21 nations attending the conference was an "ambiguous statement."

Byrnes's Support Alleged

"Evatt's proposal was supported by Byrnes," the radio asserted.

"Evat repeated his hackneyed phrases, saying that everyone must be equal at the conference, although equality of rights of all states present is known without his saying so," the broadcast continued.

"Evatt's statement struck observers as a clumsy game, in so far as his closeness to dependence upon the main countries of the Anglo-American bloc is well known."

3-Month Peace Parley Seen by French Expert

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 30—It still is anybody's guess how long the Paris Peace Conference will last, but an experienced French observer said the preliminaries suggested that it would be about three months.

A British pre-conference view

U.S. In Best Seats: Moscow

London, July 30 (AP)—The Moscow radio complained today that the United States had obtained the choice seats at the Paris Peace Conference, and also described the Australian proposal for equality of big and small nations attending the conference as a "clumsy game."

The radio said "it struck people" that exceptions had been made for some delegations in the seating arrangements, with the United

set the length at possibly six weeks.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was quoted by a close friend as saying before the conference began that he expected it to be finished in four weeks. However, prolonged debate over the rules committee chairmanship today led Mr. Byrnes to remark: "If we don't go any faster than this, we will be here until 1948."

Parley Highlights

By The Associated Press

Byrnes declares U. S. will support any changes asked by two-thirds of nations at peace conference in treaty drafts drawn by Big Four; Prime Minister Attlee also urges attention to small nations' views.

Rules committee agrees to proposal that all committee meetings be opened to newsmen; elects Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium as chairman.

United States will never return to isolation policy, and opposes "peace of vengeance," Byrnes tells delegates.

Italian spokesman declares proposed Italian treaty "practically means the economic liquidation" of that nation.

Tass correspondent says Australia's Evatt playing "clumsy game" in efforts to establish principle of Allied equality in writing peace.

Egypt to send delegation seeking peace conference seat.

Press Wireless Functions

Press wireless and agencies with direct leased wires running out of the country were allowed to function without disturbance.

Union headquarters said higher wages had been promised by the Finance Ministry but the Ministry had not followed through.

Four Soldiers Take Truman Plane Home

Paris, July 30 (A. P.).—Four United States soldiers on emergency furloughs were permitted today to fly home to the United States in President Truman's personal plane, the Sacred Cow, which brought Secretary of State Byrnes to the Paris peace conference. They were T/Sgt. John S. Burkot of Kaska, Pa.; Sgt. Chester B. Utecht of 2344 Grayling street, Detroit; Pfc. Charles Chupasko of Marysville, Pa., and Pvt. Walter J. Fischer of Hazleton, Pa.

The Air Transport Command allocated the space to the four soldiers. All are being sent home because of illness in their immediate families.

French Strike, Halt Communications

Paris, July 30 (AP)—France was in the grip of an international communication strike by 200,000 postal, telegraph and telephone workers today just as the Paris Peace Conference was getting down to business.

The workers walked out at 4 A.M. to bring pressure on the Government for higher wages. The strike appeared 100 per cent effective wherever the unions called out their members. The strike was ordered for ten hours.

Emergency Cases Handled

The strikers left workers at offices to explain why the services were not functioning, however, and to give emergency service.

Emergency services included acceptance of telegrams to or from the peace conference delegates, the Foreign Ministry, health services and in distress cases.

International communications companies also were permitted to operate their lines abroad, but they were without normal means of delivering incoming cables and radio messages inside France. Dial telephones were operating haphazardly, but some telegrams from abroad were being telephoned to the addressees.

U.S.-BRITAIN MOVE TO CONSOLIDATE ZONES IN GERMANY

(KAISCHE)

BERLIN, July 30. — (AP) The Americans and British announced today in the allied control council that they were proceeding with the economic merger of their zones of Germany and pleaded again with the French and Russians to join them to effect economic unity of all four zones.

The French said they were not yet ready to reply to the offer of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney to merge the American zone with any or all of the other zones.

Russians Doubts Plan

The Russians said flatly they "doubted the wisdom" of the American proposal and, while claiming they supported the "economic and political unity of Germany as a whole," they proposed expediting interzonal trade and transport on something less than an economic unity basis.

The British representative, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, formally advised the council of Britain's acceptance "in principle" of McNarney's offer stated here July 20. He said he had instructed his staff to "proceed with discussions with the Americans for implementation".

Sir Sholto said that Britain would continue to strive for economic unification of all Germany, as provided by the Potsdam agreement, and expressed regret that the French and Russians were not yet ready or willing to join.

The Soviet representative, Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, apparently backed into a showdown on Russia's opposition to economic unity now, claimed that the Russians were still "supporting economic and political unity of Germany as a whole" but that his government did not favor the American proposal. He said Moscow thought this proposal "unwise" and feared it would "lead to further separation of the zones."

Sokolovsky said the Russians "regretted that the American statement said nothing about the political unity of Germany." Then he asked for a quadripartite investigation of methods to increase interzonal trade and transport "within the framework of the common policy of the allies in Germany."

McNarney replied that his proposal for economic unity did not rule out political unity but added that he thought it better to start with economic unification. He said the Americans would do all in their power to promote any quadripartite action designed to facilitate interzonal trade and travel.

COMMONS HEARS OF MERGER PLAN

Britain Accepts U. S. Offer on Reich Occupation.

London, July 30 (A. P.).—Great Britain's acceptance—"in principle"—of a United States offer to merge the British and American zones of occupation on Germany was announced in the House of Commons last night by Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker, who described it as a step directed against nobody.

France, he said, had not agreed to come in. The United States State Department, in its announcement yesterday of Britain's acceptance of the merger scheme, reiterated the hope that both France and Russia would accept. Diplomats expressed belief that France would accept shortly, but that Russia would refuse to co-operate in the proposed economic unification of Germany.

"The adoption of this measure," said Noel-Baker in his formal announcement of Britain's acceptance of the merger, "ought to make it easier to secure the reintegration of Germany into one whole.

Some confusion followed his announcement, since some of the first reports, including those by Hansard's (the record of parliamentary proceedings corresponding to the Congressional Record) and the Exchange Telegraph Agency, quoted Noel-Baker as saying France "had agreed to come in."

Both corrected the statement later to make it read in the negative.

J. B. Hynd, Britain's chief administrative officer in Germany, said that the terms of the American merger proposal would "be conveyed to the French and the Russians because we are not departing from the quadripartite government of Germany and there is no intention on our part to establish an iron curtain down the middle of Europe so long as there is a chance of avoiding it."

He commented that the food situation in the British zone—where Germans currently are held to a ration of 1,050 calories daily—was "entirely unsatisfactory" and was "leading not only to listlessness among working people and to the possibility of dangerous epidemics this winter, but to the possible complete breakdown of production in our zone."

'SHOOT TO KILL' PLAN FOR YANKS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 30 — (AP) Col. Frank L. Howley said today that every officer and American civilian employe in his military government headquarters would be issued a pistol and "taught to shoot to kill as a measure of self-defense aganist civilian violence, should it arise."

Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, U. S. commandant in Berlin, has approved the plan of "mere preparedness," he said.

"Officers will be instructed to see that their wives and children also know how to use guns," Howley said, "for occupation forces are thin, so thin that we have to use German prisoners to do some of our defense chores.

"While the Germans seem passive now, we must remember that this is the heart of Black Prussia and there will always be a small percentage of Germans who want to settle their economic and social problems by violence. x x x Riots don't follow the rules of the Geneva convention.

Russians Return Two Officers To U.S. Commander In Berlin

Berlin, *Wednesday*, July 31 (AP)—Russian authorities today released Capt. Harold Cobin, of New York city, and Lieut. George Wyatt, of Oklahoma City, who had vanished July 4 on an unauthorized trip into the Soviet occupation zone.

Maj. Gen. Walter A. Keating, American commander in Berlin, said emphatically that the release of the two officers did not involve any exchange of detainees.

In that respect their case differed from that of an American warrant officer and his wife who were freed by Soviet officials in return for the release by United States Army authorities of three Russians picked up in the American zone on suspicion of espionage.

Wife Waiting In Berlin

Mrs. Mary Cobin, awakened and informed that her husband was being returned, exclaimed: "It's the best news of my life. I'm going to have a big party for Harold when I see him. You know we haven't seen each other in two and a half years."

Mrs. Cobin arrived in Berlin with other American dependents after her husband had been missing for a week. She has maintained an apprehensive vigil since then.

Keating personally took delivery of Cobin and Wyatt at the Russian headquarters. He said he planned to keep the pair in his home through the early hours of the morning "because we have things to ask and to tell them."

Interviews Arranged

Later in the morning the two officers will be made available for interviews by newsmen.

Cobin and Wyatt were released after Keating said Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikow, the Soviet commander in Berlin, had informed him that the Russians had picked up the two Americans "near Berlin."

Kotikov did not say how long they had been in custody but told Keating he was acting in accordance "with our agreement that we inform each other when we pick up one another's nationals."

Previously the Russians had maintained that they had no knowledge of the whereabouts of Cobin and Wyatt, although United States Army criminal investigation agents had stoutly maintained that the pair was in the Soviet zone and claimed to have knowledge of their movements.

The two officers last were seen in the North Berlin railroad station apparently preparing to board a train for Oranienburg, north of the capital.

They were the second pair of Americans to have vanished into the Russian zone this month. Warrant Officer Samuel Harrison and his wife, Helen, of San Antonio, Texas, were held there fifteen days and were released by Soviet officials after the Americans freed three Russians who had been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of espionage.

Keating disclosed tonight that two German women who were with the Harrisons, also had been returned by the Russians.

RUSSIANS DEMAND DEATH SENTENCES FOR 22 GERMANS

G.K. THORENFELD

NUERNBERG, Germany, July 30 —(AP) The first defense witnesses for seven indicted Nazi organizations were called before the international military tribunal today after the Russian prosecution demanded the death of 22 Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes.

The Soviet Prosecutor Lt. Gen. Roman Rudenko, asserted that "such a verdict will be greeted with satisfaction by all progressive mankind." He said he considered all the charges brought against the defendants fully proved.

He assailed their defense pleas as lies, evasion and slander an demanded the death penalty "In memory of the millions of innocent human beings slaughtered by a gang of murderers."

Call Defense Witnesses

Later Karl Haufmann, gauleiter of Hamburg, and Willi Winterborn, Kreisleiter of Cloppenburg, were called as first witnesses for the Nazi party leadership corps. They testified they did not know for a long time of the activities charged against the corps.

Haufmann said gauleiters took orders directly from the Fuehrer, the Reich Council, or Deputy Fuehrer, and had no real connection with the SS Elite Corps, Gestapo, or similar organizations which also were indicted along with the Reich Cabinet and German general staff and high command.

Haufmann said gauleiters had no connection with the lynching of Allied airmen, maltreatment of inmates of concentration camps or persecution of Jews. But under cross-examination by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, British prosecutor, Haufmann admitted that it was possible to construe Deputy Fuehrer Martin Bormann's orders to "render harmless" Allied fliers parachuting into Germany as orders to let the local populations lynch them.

Winterborn said that "Even when I knew conditions were bad, I could not, as an old party member and a long political leader, quit my post when there was a chance that, by working from within, I could make conditions better."

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief of the U.S. prosecution, told a news conference that he planned to leave tomorrow afternoon for the United States, and expected to return early in September to hear the tribunal's verdict.

Jackson Leaving Trial For Visit To U.S.

Nuernberg, July 30 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, said today he would leave for the Unietd States late tomorrow and return here "in the first days of September" for the verdict of the international military tribunal in the war-crime cases.

Thomas Dodd, executive trial counsel, and Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, deputy chief of counsel, will assume interim duties of the chief American prosecutor. Dodd will represent the United States prosecution in the trials of the accused German organizations except the high command and general staff of the German armed forces, which Taylor will prosecute. Taylor will also be in charge of all subsequent proceedings against lesser Germans who might be called to trial.

Jackson will go home by way of Paris, where Secretary of State Byrnes and other American dignitaries are attending the peace conference. He will be in Paris tomorrow night.

JUL 31 1946

CLAIM NEUROTICS USED AS GUARDS AT PRISON CAMP

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, July 30—(AP) Maj. Walter H. Holdridge of Scarsdale, N. Y., testified at the trial of Col. James A. Kilian today that "Psychoneurotic" soldiers were used as guards over Americans at the Lichfield, Eng., replacement depot formerly commanded by Kilian.

Holdridge, a defense witness, said he had heard of no instances of mistreatment of soldiers in the Lichfield guardhouse until after Kilian had left the depot in January, 1945. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., is being tried by court martial on charges of cruelty to prisoners.

Holdridge, former classification officer at the depot, said "About the only men we could keep as guards were psychoneurotics" — men suffering from emotional or mental disturbances.

Well Men at Fronts

"All the fit men we had to send back to the front, but I chose the least psychoneurotic for guards," he said.

Prosecutor Maj. Joseph S. Robertson of New York City asked "didn't you regard it as dangerous to send psychoneurotics into the guardhouse with clubs in their hands?"

"No, there are many types of 'Psychos'," Holdridge replied.

He said two guardhouse officers complained to him about the type of men they were receiving as guards, but insisted he did not remember the officers' protesting that the guards were abusing prisoners. He added that Killian spent about 10 hours a week talking to prisoners, although the guardhouse constituted only a "Relatively insignificant" part of Kilian's responsibilities at the depot.

Meanwhile in the companion trial of Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo, Ohio, Robertson's attorney charged "Improper interference."

Protest Delay of Witnesses

Col. William E. Parker, of East Hampton, Mass., protested a new delay in obtaining seven witnesses whom the military court had asked the War Department to send here from the United States.

A letter from the office of Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, continental base section commander, asked trial officers today to explain why the witnesses were required.

Insisting that the court already had ruled that the witnesses were essential, Parker said "The action of General Bresnahan constitutes an improper interference with the proceedings of this court and also indicates an accession to the wishes of some higher echelon."

He said Bresnahan must review the Lichfield trial verdicts, and declared "Such accession indicates a possible bias or prejudice on his part" which "may Constitute grounds for a challenge against the jurisdiction of this court."

The court recessed to permit preparation of a reply clarifying the need for the requested witnesses.

The attorneys for both Kilian and Robertson have asked for written testimony from six generals and 51 other witnesses. Couriers were sent today to the United States, England and Italy to secure the depositions.

SAYS NEUROTICS WERE GUARDS

Witness Testifies Fit Men Had Left Lichfield.

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 30 (A. P.).—A defense witness for Col. James A. Kilian testified today that physhoneurotics—soldiers with mental disorders—were used as guards over American soldiers imprisoned in the Army guard house at Lichfield, England.

Major Walter H. Holdridge of Scarsdale, N. Y., former classification officer of the Lichfield reinforcement depot which Kilian once commanded, told a court martial that "about the only men we could keep as guards were psychoneurotics."

"All the fit soldiers he had to send back to the front, but I chose the least psychoneurotics for guards," he testified.

Earlier today couriers were flown to the United States, England and Italy to secure written testimony from six generals and fifty-one other witnesses in the trial of two officers, accused of cruelty at the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England. Defense attorneys for Kilian and for Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo, a former company commander at Lichfield, asked for the depositions.

Defense lawyers have protested frequently that they were handicapped because many witnesses could not be brought to the trial. The military courts ordered the depositions taken from witnesses who cannot appear. Five of the witnesses are in England, one is in Italy and fifty-one are in the United States. General officers who will testify in absentia are Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander of United States forces in Italy; Major-Gen. Albert E. Brown, who at one time had general supervision over Lichfield; Major-Gen. Vaughn, former western base section commander; Brig.-Gen. Alexander, formerly with the Army personnel division; and Brig.-Gen. William J. Weaver and Major-Gen Everett F. Hughes.

Col. Raymond E. Ford, attorney for Kilian, said the generals would be questioned about functions of the Tenth Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield.

Stories Called False.

Kilian's lawyers opened his defense today by charging that the prosecution's case before a United States court-martial was "maliciously fabricated."

The first two defense witnesses testified late yesterday that they had observed no maltreatment of American soldier prisoners at Lichfield and had no knowledge of any rough policy which Kilian allegedly enforced.

The witnesses were Major Walter H. Holdridge of 10 Withington Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Capt. Rudolph E. Warnecke, whose address was not supplied. Both served at Lichfield under Kilian.

Today Ford declared that the prosecution held an alleged fatal injury to a Lichfield prisoner over the heads of other defendants in order to elicit untrue testimony about Kilian.

He contended that several witnesses, themselves under charges in connection with the treatment of prisoners at Lichfield, changed their testimony on advice of counsel after they were interrogated about the death of a Negro soldier soon after his release from Lichfield.

He said this soldier's death was held over the heads of the witnesses, first to elicit untrue testimony and later to "enforce" such testimony at Kilian's trial.

General officers who will testify *in absentia* are Lieut. John C. H. Lee, commander of United States forces in Italy; Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, who at one time had general supervision over Lichfield; Major General Vaughn, former Wetern Base Section commander; Brigadier General Alexander, formerly with the army personnel division; Brig. Gen. William J. Weaver, and Maj. Gen. Everett F. Hughes.

Col. Raymond E. Ford, attorney for Kilian, said the generals would be questioned about functions of the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield.

GI Killed In Fall From Heidelberg Bridge

Frankfurt, Germany, July 30 (AP) The United States Third Army reported tonight that Cpl. Donald R. Terrell, whose wife, Mrs. Arma E. Terrell, lives in Casey, Ill., "jumped or was pushed" from a Heidelberg Bridge at midnight July 25, falling 50 feet to his death on the railroad tracks.

FALKENHORST IN DENIALS

General Says He Had Only 'Cool' Relations With Terboven

BRUNSWICK, Germany, July 30 (AP)—Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst testified today before a military court trying him for war crimes that he maintained only "cool, correct" relations with Josef Terboven, German commissar in Norway.

Under questioning by his counsel, von Falkenhorst said the German Army maintained no liaison with Terboven's security police. He said the police and not the army were responsible for the execution of Commandos, except in one case when an officer ordered executions without the knowledge of his superiors.

ing used for the nation's relief and recovery, as required by UNRRA or being diverted.

Asked about published reports that oil from the Russian zone of Austria was being shipped elsewhere and that some had been sold in Czechoslovakia, Mr. La Guardia said, "It all must be used here."

Questioned whether the oil was being used here, he asserted that "that is the issue and I am going to find out."

Mr. La Guardia had before him a copy of the Vienna Red Army newspaper Oesterreichische Zeitung which contained an article saying that UNRRA was being used for political purposes, and reporting that there were 473,000 displaced persons in UNRRA camps in Austria.

He described bitterly the article as "a statement replete with mis information, mistaken facts and personal abuse, written with the best of intentions—to make me feel at home when I reached Vienna."

The actual number of displaced persons in UNRRA camps in Austria, he said, was 47,300.

The former New York Mayor emphasized repeatedly the belief that all armies of occupation should be taken out of Austria, which, he said, "might be able to stand on its own feet in 1948, assuming that the Government and the people were given an opportunity to work out their own salvation."

Asked whether the withdrawal of UNRRA aid might be used as an influence to hasten the withdrawal of armies, Mr. La Guardia replied:

"That is a strategic question—the decision on which would be made known only at the proper or strategic time."

The UNRRA Director General said that to date about $65,000,000 worth of Austria's total allocated $117,300,000 worth of aid had been shipped.

He added that since in all likelihood UNRRA would cease to exist on Dec. 31, 1946, "shipments to Austria will not have been completed by that time."

La Guardia Says Russians Curb UNRRA; Insists on Observer Access to Austrian Zone

VIENNA, July 30 (AP)— F. H. La Guardia, the Director General, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that observers of the relief agency had not received the right to go freely into the Russian zone of eastern Austria, but added:

"I am going to see to it that they get that right."

He said at a news conference that he was investigating to determine whether the full natural produce of eastern Austria was be-

Reds Ease Hungarian Reparations Further

Budapest, July 29 [AP—Delayed]—Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy was quoted by the press today as announcing that Russia had agreed to further reparations concessions to Hungary.

Reparations payments for 1946 were reduced from $60,000,000 to $21,800,000, the announcement said, while payments for 1947 and 1948 will be $23,000,000 and $25,000,000.

Russia has waived a $6,000,000 penalty for undelivered goods in 1945 reparations, and has agreed to accept Hungarian-owned shares in the Petrozseny coal mines in Transylvania as reparations, it also was stated.

Last April, Russia agreed to give Hungary two more years to make her payments.

POLISH REDS SCORE ENGLISH CARDINAL

Warsaw, July 30 (A. P.).—The communist-backed newspaper Glos Ludu yesterday attacked Bernard Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, as a representative of "the most pro-German sector of British society."

The paper asserted editorially that the Cardinal was the main protector of the forces of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of the Polish overseas army during the war, whose followers it accused of "creating banditry in Poland."

Declaring that the Cardinal had been instrumental in collecting money for the support of Anders's troops, recruited by the former Polish exiled government in London, the editorial added: "If people are daily murdered by Anders's men in Poland, this blood sticks to the well-kept hands of Cardinal Griffin—the protector of Anders in Poland."

The paper also assailed the Roman Catholic clergy in Poland for allegedly interfering with the present Warsaw regime, and warned: "If the church's representatives will not be loyal, means will be found which will cool the hottest politicizing prelates."

Tel Aviv's 22-Hour Curfew

Jerusalem, July 30 (AP)—Twenty thousand British troops, ordered to "shoot to kill" violators, clamped a 22-hour-a-day curfew on Tel Aviv today and began a systematic street-by-street hunt for terrorists responsible for recent outbreaks of violence in the Holy Land.

The entire population of 200,000 in the modern all-Jewish city was under house arrest as the troops began their vast manhunt, unprecedented in the turbulent history of Palestine. Up to 3,000 arrests were expected.

By early evening the red-bereted Tommies already had screened a large number of Jews through their dragnet and had detained 133 men and ten women for questioning.

Populace Taken By Surprise

A high ranking officer said the curfew would last three or four days, while the troops hunted down members of Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang, Jewish underground organizations, "and other wanted persons."

The troops swept upon the city suddenly and took the residents completely by surprise. Tiger tanks clanked and armored cars rattled through the streets at dawn, followed by the methodical beat of hobnailed boots as the soldiers began the hunt.

Suspects were routed from their beds and their homes and, clad in pajamas, housecoats and shorts, were rounded up in "company screening centers," where their identies were checked against lists furnished by Palestine police. Many were held for irregularities in their papers, or on suspicion of being underground members.

Hospital Patients Examined

Even hospitals were searched, and military doctors examined all bedridden persons.

Maj. Gen. A. J. H. Cassels, commanding the operations, said the search was instigated because of outrages committed against the Palestine community in recent months and added that "by hook or by crook we must find and detain these gangs."

The troops also were believed to be searching for caches of arms and clandestine radio transmitters.

An official statement said the operation was the direct result of the bombing eight days ago of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

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JUL 31 1946

Denounced By Jewish Agency

The normally bustling metropolis became virtually a ghost city as the troops imposed the curfew, branded immediately by a Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem as "a draconic measure the like of which never has been known before in Palestine."

All telephone communication between Tel Aviv and the rest of the Holy Land was halted. Hebrew newspapers did not publish. Vessels were forbidden to put to sea from Tel Aviv harbor.

Despite the sweltering heat of the coastal plain, all residents were ordered not only to remain indoors but to stay away from their windows and balconies. Even Jewish police must remain in their homes until summoned by the British.

All Curfew Passes Revoked

For only two hours daily will the curfew be lifted, and then only to afford residents opportunity to purchase necessities.

During British military operations June 29, when more than 2,500 Jews were rounded up and Jewish institutions were searched and occupied, Tel Aviv was under curfew for a day and a night. This time, however, all curfew passes, even those issued to correspondents, were revoked. About two dozen foreign correspondents from Jerusalem were taken on a conducted tour of Tel Aviv by the Army.

Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, said the main object was the "detention of terrorists" and that it was the direct result of "the vile and horrible crime" of the hotel bombing in which "over 100 innocent civilians lost their lives." An underground communiqué had said the Irgun Zvai Leumi did the bombing.

Linked With Jerusalem Crime

"There is clear evidence," Sir Alan declared, "of the existence of terrorists in Tel Aviv, and that some, if not all, of those who took part in the Jerusalem crime came from that town."

The rest of Palestine was quiet but tense.

Methodically, the troops at dawn began their house-to-house search, arresting Jews described officially as known or suspected members of Irgun Zvai Leumi or the Stern gang.

Those arrested, army authorities said, will be held temporarily for identification, the men at Rafa prison camp and the women at Latrun detention camp, which still holds Jewish leaders arrested in the June 29 operation. Officials did not say how long these persons would be detained, but it was indicated that those found innocent would be released as quickly as possible.

"Unprecedented In Severity"

A Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem declared that the curfew imposed on all citizens of Tel Aviv and the neighborhood, comprising some 200,000 persons, is unprecedented in its severity.

"The decision to shoot at sight any person contravening the curfew order, however inadvertently, is a draconic measure the like of which has never been known before in Palestine," this spokesman said. "It can only be hoped that the troopers engaged on these operations will maintain the greatest restraint, though the recent letter of General Barker . . . can hardly be expected to serve as a moderating factor."

He referred to an alleged order to British troops by Maj. Gen. Evelyn Barker, British commander in Palestine, forbidding fraternization with Jews.

Agency's Comment On Search

"As for the search itself," the Jewish Agency spokesman continued, "if it is to serve a useful purpose it is to be hoped that it will succeed better than the military operations at the end of June in distinguishing between active terrorists, on the one hand, and the bulk of a peaceful population on the other, who are concerned solely with getting on with their daily work.

Sir Alan's statement reiterated his "earnest wish that military operations and restrictions should interfere as little as possible with the normal life of the country."

JUL 31 1946

22-Hour-A-Day Curfew Fixed In Tel Aviv

Jerusalem, July 30 (AP)—British troops placed the 200,000 residents of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv under virtual house arrest at dawn today as they opened a prolonged and deliberate roundup aimed at finding the persons who bombed the King David Hotel, in Jerusalem last week. C.L. DAVIDSON

The entire city was placed under a 22-hour-a-day curfew, with residents forbidden, under penalty of being shot on sight, to leave their homes except during an authorized two-hour period for purchasing food and other supplies.

Hotel Death Toll 87

Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner for the Holy Land, said the British had "clear evidence of the existence of terrorists in Tel Aviv and that some if not all of those who took part in the Jerusalem crime came from that town." Eighty-seven bodies have been recovered from the hotel and 24 persons are missing.

A high-ranking officer in Jerusalem said the world's only all-Jewish city probably would be under the rigid curfew for several days while soldiers and Palestine police carried on the steady house-to-house search, which officials predicted would result in the arrest of 2,000 to 3,000 men and women.

Believed Seeking Arms

The searchers also were believed to be seeking arms cachés and clandestine radio transmitters operated by such Jewish underground organizations as Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang, whose members, an army officer said, were the principal objects of the roundup.

It was the second time in a month that the city had been placed under a rigid curfew. A month ago Jewish institutions in Tel Aviv were occupied and searched and the residents of the city were held under curfew for 24 hours.

Under the terms of the present curfew the residents are not permitted to go near their windows nor on their balconies and must stay inside their homes, despite the sweltering heat on the coastal plain. The Tel Aviv beach, usually teeming with thousands seeking relief from the heat, was deserted.

All Curfew Passes Revoked

All curfew passes, such as those issued to newspaper men, were revoked, although the Army conducted a tour of the city for some two dozen foreign correspondents from Jerusalem. The imposition of the curfew meant that Palestine would be without Hebrew newspapers for some days and all telephone communication from Tel Aviv was stopped.

Roadblocks were set up at all the city's exits and no vessels of any kind were to be allowed to leave Tel Aviv's harbor during the period of the search.

"It lies with Yishuv (the Jewish community) to decide whether they will help or hinder the design of rooting out the canker, which, if it remains, can only recoil on the heads of Yishuv under whatever conditions the future may hold for them," General Cunningham said.

Palestine police announced earlier that a large quantity of machinery, a crudely constructed hand grenade and several detonator caps were seized in a raid on a Tel Aviv workshop last night.

"It is suspected," the police announcement said, "that the premises were intended for large-scale manufacture of bombs."

Hotel Blasted Again

In Jerusalem, British soldiers continued their steady task of sifting through the rubble of the bombed hotel after blasting away part of the building to remove weakened parts. A British officer said the blasting did more damage to the Y.M.C.A. building, across the street, than the first bombing of the hotel by extremists last week.

[In London, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison was chosen as chief government speaker in the debate on Palestine, which opens in the House of Commons tomorrow. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, spoke—off the record—for 40 minutes last night to members of Parliament who met to discuss the situation.]

ARABS DEFIANT ON PARTITION OF PALESTINE

Concern Over Barker's Edict Rises On Eve Of Commons Debate

JUL 31 1946

London, July 30 (AP)—An alleged order by the British Palestine commander prohibiting fraternization of British personnel with Jews caused grave concern in Government circles tonight on the eve of a House of Commons debate on policy in the Holy Land.

In Cairo, meanwhile, Jamal Husseini, acting president of the Arab Higher Executive of Palestine, charged the United States with "selling Palestine in order to get Jews' votes" and declared that Arabs "will fight to the last man and woman and will seek the help of any country" to block the British-American Cabinet committee proposal for a division of Palestine on federation lines.

Husseini, en route to Alexandria to visit the Mufti of Jerusalem, spiritual leader of Palestine Arabs, urged in an interview that the Arab League muster an army "to defend Palestine in this critical moment."

Jewish Rejection Forecast

Jewish rejection of the Cabinet committee proposal was forecast in Paris by David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, who said the plan was "hardly worth discussing." He said the agency, meeting in Paris this week, would turn down the proposal.

High British Government sources said the alleged letter to British officers in Palestine banning fraternization was being discussed "at Cabinet level," and that the Labor Government took a "serious view" of the remarks in the order, attributed to Maj. Gen. Evelyn Barker, British commander in Palestine.

The reported order was expected to figure prominently in tomorrow's debate, for which Prime Minister Attlee may return from the Paris conference.

Section Of Letter Emphasized

Particular concern was said to have been expressed over one section of the letter, which was quoted by news agencies as saying:

"I appreciate that these measures (nonfraternization) will inflict some hardships on the troops, but I am certain that if my reasons are fully explained to them, they will understand their propriety and will be punishing the Jews in a way the race dislikes as much as any—by striking at their pockets."

Reports from Jerusalem Sunday said the letter was posted in officers' messes, and quoted it as saying:

"I am determined that they (Jews in Palestine) shall suffer punishment and be made aware of the contempt and loathing with which we regard their conduct."

The *Daily Herald* branded the letter as "stupid and intemperate" and said that if Barker wrote the letter "he has demonstrated overwhelmingly his unfitness for his command."

Palestine Order Discussed By High Britons

London, July 30 (AP)—An informed source said today that the reported action of the British commander in Palestine, Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, forbidding troops to fraternize with Jews, was being "considered at the Cabinet level."

The *Daily Herald*, newspaper of the dominant British Labor party, commented that the General's action was "stupid and intemperate." Barker was reported Sunday to have said the Jewish community "cannot be absolved of responsibility for a long series of outrages" culminating in the bombing of the King David Hotel, headquarters of the Palestine Government and British Army, in which 111 persons were killed or are missing.

Taking "A Serious View"

The informant said the British Labor Government was taking "a serious view" of the Palestine commander's reported remarks. A report has been asked.

Barker was reported from Jerusalem Sunday to have had posted in officers' dining halls a letter saying:

"I am determined that they [the Palestine Jews] shall suffer punishment and be made aware of the contempt and loathing with which we regard their conduct."

The informant said particular concern had been voiced in high Government circles over a section of the letter which said:

"I appreciate that these measures [nonfraternization] will inflict some hardships on the troops, but I am certain that if my reasons are fully explained to them they will understand their propriety and will be punishing the Jews in a way the race dislikes as much as any—by striking at their pockets."

The House of Commons is expected to discuss the letter tomorrow during a debate on Palestine. Prime Minister Attlee may return from Paris for the debate.

Some of the casualties at the King David Hotel bombing were British Army personnel and some were ATS women soldiers.

The *Herald* said editorially that it was "obviously within the immediate discretion of the General to forbid fraternization," but declared that Barker apparently had "plunged into excited and profoundly biased political comment."

"Extreme Bitterness"

"Responsible correspondents have told us that recent outrages have caused extreme bitterness among British troops," the paper added. "That is understandable.

"But it is the duty of British senior officers on the spot to keep this bitterness within bounds—not to attempt to enlarge it into a general hatred for all Jews in Palestine and for the Jewish race."

The paper concluded that if arker had been quoted correctly "then it seems to us that he has demonstrated overwhelmingly his unfitness for his command."

Moslems Map Campaign

BOMBAY, July 30 (AP).—The Moslem League, following the withdrawal yesterday of its acceptance of the British plan for Indian independence, began arranging today for a "direct action" campaign for its goal of Pakistan, a separate Moslem state.

The league's working committee announced that a special committee will be created to devise methods for the campaign. It designated Aug. 16 as a day of Hartal (suspension of normal activities) for Moslem throughout India and for meetings at which leaders will explain political developments.

BRITAIN MAY MAKE NEW INDIAN OFFER

J.A. KELLY

Bombay, July 30 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports circulated here today that the British faced with rejection by the Moslem League of their latest proposals for Indian independence, planned to make still another attempt to arrange for an interim central government.

These reports said that the announcement of the new attempt would come either from London or from Viceroy Lord Wavell in New Delhi.

Postal, telegraph and telephone strikes delayed news of the reaction of Indian leaders to the Moslem League's withdrawal yesterday of its acceptance of the independence proposals.

The league's action aligns it with the Sikh minorities in refusing to participate in negotiations. The Congress party, while agreeing to enter the constituent assembly, has insisted that it is unfettered by any promises and can withdraw at any time.

What the league's reaction would be to any new proposals was not made clear, but its Council of Action insisted yesterday that its principal goal was Parkistan—creation of a separate Moslem nation in India.

Meanwhile, there was no indication of any immediate settlement of the communications strikes. Five girls were injured in Calcutta yesterday during a one-day general protest strike called in sympathy with the walkout.

JUL 31 1946

9 JAPANESE ARE HANGED

Former Allied Prisoners See Singapore Executions

SINGAPORE, July 30 (AP)—Nine Japanese war criminals were hanged today at Changi Jail while a number of former Allied prisoners of war, who had testified against them, looked on.

Among those executed were Lieut. Takaoki Shinji and Lieut. Kawajiri Takeshi, nicknamed the "Frog Man" and the "Undertaker" by prisoners who testified that they had been responsible for some of the worst atrocities in Burma and Siam.

The seven others were convicted of atrocities in the Andaman Islands.

300 Heavily Armed Marines Seek Comrades Near Peiping

Peiping, July 30 (AP)—Three hundred motorized United States Marines armed with howitzers spread through a cornfield battleground near Peiping today looking for an undetermined number of comrades missing after a clash with Chinese Communists in which four Marines were killed and nineteen wounded.

The heavily armed patrol, supported by warplanes, broke out of Tientsin Monday upon the first flashed word that a 100-man truck convoy had been ambushed 35 miles southeast of Peiping and was outnumbered 3 to 1.

The relief force did not arrive, however, until the four-hour engagement was over and the convoy had escaped from the danger zone in a storm of rifle fire from Chinese in the corn rows.

Howitzers Ready "In Case"

With a dozen mobile 105-mm. howitzers ready just in case the attackers returned in force, the patrol fanned out through the countryside looking for possible survivors or wounded.

Gen. Chou En-lai, head of the Communist delegation in Nanking, asserted the clash resulted from "Marine provocation" and "the Communists have absolutely no intention of unleashing a conflict." He said the Communists had been provoked by Marine intrusions into their areas.

Marine sources in Peiping said a Marine patrol recently exchanged fire with Communist troops in the area southeast of Peiping and the Communists probably were retaliating.

Dead Not Identified

Marine sources said the four dead had yet to be identified, and that two of the nineteen were wounded so badly they may die. They were checking their lists to see how many others were unaccounted for.

Chinese sources said two of the slain Marines were officers in the leading command car who fell in the first volley that struck the convoy as it wound up the road, carrying replacements from Tientsin for the Peiping garrison.

Two Army men with the convoy, giving the first on-the-spot account of the battle, said the attackers opened up with grenades as well as rifles.

Told They Were In Danger Zone

The attack erupted "like an explosion" north of Hohsiwu, 35 miles southeast of Peiping, said Army Major Fred J. Frees, of Sioux Falls, S.D.

"We had been told by the Marines we were in a danger zone," Frees continued. "When we heard shooting, we leaped from our vehicle and dove into the fields.

"We could see them running through the corn rows. They looked like Indians on the war path."

Initial Ambush Almost Wiped Out Marines

Peiping, July 30 (AP)—Three hundred Chinese, some wearing the bluish-green uniforms of Communists, killed at least four United States Marines and wounded 19 others with automatic weapons, rifles and grenades during a violent four-hour attack on a truck convoy of 100 Leathernecks, eyewitnesses related today.

A search is being made for other Marines, believed to be still missing.

The attackers, lying in ambush in cornfields near the village of Aohsiwu, 35 miles southeast of Peiping, would have wiped out the convoy had the Marines not elected to jump back in the trucks and roar away under fire, the witnesses said.

Red Charges Provocations

[In Nanking, Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator in efforts to settle China's fratricidal strife, expressed belief that the clash resulted from Marine provocation of Communist forces during the last three weeks. He added that "Communists have absolutely no intention of unleashing a conflict."

[He said Communists have been provoked by Marine intrusions into their areas.]

Major Fred J. Frees, of Sioux Falls, S.D., who was with the convoy of replacements bound for Peiping from Tientsin, said the attack erupted "like an explosion."

"They threw everything at us during the first hour of attack except the kitchen sink," Sergt. James West, of Cincinnati, added.

Frees and West, both Army men, were convoy passengers.

Quick Action Saves Group

Major Frees, a special service officer for Peiping headquarters, said: "If the Marines had not reacted as efficiently and swiftly as they did, the convoy would have been taken in the first rush."

He declined to identify the attackers as Communists, but said he saw two dead Chinese on the road who wore "bluish green uniforms," the color of those worn by Communists.

Some of the attackers were in uniform, others in farmer clothing and some wore only shorts.

"We could see them running through the corn rows and they looked like Indians on the war-path," Frees said.

"We had been told by the Marines we were in a danger area. When we heard shooting, we leaped from our vehicle and dove into the fields.

Bullets Whistle Overhead

"Three or four hand grenades exploded less than 20 feet from us. We scrambled into a depression in the sand and all the time we were there bullets plowed into the bank or whistled over our heads."

Firing from both sides was heaviest during the first hour. After a few minutes' fighting, the Marine defenders drove off assaults and the attackers never again approached within hand grenade range although the Chinese several times attempted to close in.

"There is no doubt the attackers were really out to get the convoy," Frees said.

"The ambush was very well timed, very well prepared" and was made from both sides of the highway under cover of cornfields reaching to the road.

Marine Sent For Aid

The ambush occurred at noon. About 1.30 P.M., a Marine was sent through the encirclement to obtain aid.

"No help came," Frees said, "but we planned our escape.

"Trucks pulled out of the fighting area at full speed. Drivers held their gas pedals down to the floorboards."

Sergeant West said the trucks left the area at 5 to 10 second intervals. Then regrouped after getting out of the danger area.

"The attackers kept firing as we pulled out," Frees said. 'During the ride to Peiping, everybody helped give aid to the wounded. A jeep was sent ahead for an ambulance which met the convoy outside the city wall. Several of the men suffered from heat prostration. That was the worst part of the fight—intense heat."

Army Men Join Fighting

The two army men acknowledged they took an active part in the fighting.

The Communists also suffered losses.

Two Leatherneck officers in a command car leading the convoy of seven trucks were reported to have been killed instantly.

A Marine whose face was shot away and another whose body was peppered with bullet holes were not expected to live. Of the wounded, eight were treated and released but eleven were hospitalized.

The Marine Corps stated in a press release that "there were some casualties among the force that attacked us." The release described the assailants as "uniformed Chinese estimated to be about 300 men."

Marine sources said the dead have not been identified. Names of the men who succeeded in reaching Peiping were being checked with the list of those scheduled to go out on the convoy from Tientsin, to determine the number still missing.

The Marines said 300 Leathernecks from Tientsin, equipped with at least a dozen 105-mm. howitzers and supported by planes, were rushed to the aid of the ambushed convoy. But other sources said the clash had ended before the patrol arrived.

A Marine patrol which left Tientsin last night was unable to make a thorough search of the battle area but planned to do so before returning to Tientsin this morning.

Recent Clash Cited

Several possible reasons for the assault were given. Marines said a patrol recently exchanged fire with Communist troops in that area, killing several Chinese and the Communists near Hohsiwu probably were retaliating.

Another source said a United States Army officer recently was stopped by Communist soldiers while driving through the same area and an incident followed in which a Chinese was shot to death. That report was not confirmed.

[In Shanghai, Chinese Communist sources withheld comment on Monday's battle, saying only that they had not yet received "our own version" of the incident.

Propaganda Aim Seen

[From Shanghai, too, Spencer Moosa, Associated Press correspondent, radioed that informed observers were speculating that the incident may have been provoked by the Communists in an attempt to create public sentiment in America for immediate withdrawal of all United States forces from China.]

Reserves in the United States North China area, informed sources in Peiping report, were ordered some time ago to depart for the United States by September. Regulars eligible for discharge, who had been scheduled to leave, reportedly have been ordered to stay until the reserves have been transported.

In Shanghai, most foreign observers believe any sudden withdrawal of all American forces would increase instead of diminish the chances of all-out civil war in China.

Communists warned the Government yesterday that if full-scale war did break out, they were ready to cut Government communication lines in a strong new offensive.

There were no indications that peace negotiators were making any progress.

Seven other United States Marines were kidnapped near Chinwangtao while buying ice on July 13 and were released by Communists after being held twelve days. During that time, Communist spokesmen charged that Marine searches for the men violated Chinese sovereignty and warned that the United States must bear responsibility if such expeditions led to armed clashes.

CHINESE CONFER ON PEACE PLANS

NANKING, July 30. (AP) Rival Chinese government and Communist leaders in Manchuria concluded two conferences in Mukden today which the official Central News Agency described as promising for the cause of peace in China.

While the Government and the Communists reported fighting still raging in the northern part of strategic Kiangsu province northeast of Nanking, the tense situation in Manchuria took on a rosier tinge.

Gen. Tu Yu-ming, the government's commander in Manchuria, and Gen. Li Li-san, Communist leader who recently returned from a long stay in Moscow, met for 14 hours at two conferences.

Central News Agency asserted the two "gave the most emphatic assurances of their peaceful intentions."

General Tu, the agency added, promised that as long as the Communist troops remained in present positions "my troops will not provoke them to armed conflict."

Both stressed the desirability of opening the entire stretch of the Changchun railway, communications spinal column of Manchuria, the agency reported.

General Marahall, special U. S. envoy to China, returned from the summer capital of Kuling, but there were no developments in the deadlocked negotiations for a permanent peace for all China.

It was reported reliably that solution of the troubled situation hinged on whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was willing to call back the all-party political consultative council, which made a definite start toward national unity at at Chungking last January.

Shanghai Building Pillboxes, Sets Curfew

Shanghai, July 30 (AP)—Steps to safeguard Shanghai from direct assault or from an uprising from within were taken today by Government authorities, despite assurances by Communist Gen. Chou En-Lai that Chinese Reds have no intention of attacking in the direction of this city.

Pillboxes are being built on the city's outskirts, and the Government garrison commander has announced that a 1 A.M. to 5 A.M. curfew will be reimposed August 1.

2,000 Reds Switch Allegiance, Chinese Say

Tientsin, July 30 (AP)—Chinese Government sources claimed today that more than 2,000 Chinese Communist troops laid down their arms and joined Government troops Sunday near the coal mining center of Tangshan. Tangshan is 220 miles northwest of Nanking.

Yesterday, the 208th Division of the Nationalist (Government) Youth Army landed at Taku, near Tientsin, to reinforce Government armies fighting the Communists in North China. Part of the division is due today in Tientsin. The other part will proceed to Peiping.

Early Schemes Of Japanese Revealed

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—Documents were introduced today at Tokyo's war-crime trial to prove that as early as August, 1936, the Japanese were scheming to "advance and develop the empire toward the South Seas," eradicate the "Soviet menace" to the north and "to prepare against Britain and America."

Over objections of counsel for ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 others, prosecution submitted the excerpts from Japanese Foreign Ministry files. These documents also outlined a series of plots to separate North China provinces from the Government of China proper and established army participation in an economic penetration of the Asiatic mainland.

Read Only In Part

The defense complained that distorted conclusions resulted because only sections were being read.

Tribunal President Sir William Webb overruled a demand that the documents should be read in their entirety.

A Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry document told of bribery and threats of violence against North China Government officials.

"Since 1933 Japan has attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar and other provinces of North China under her domination," the Chinese document related. "Repeatedly they instigated local authorities in North China to proclaim autonomy."

Butter Puzzles Japanese, They Boil It and Get Oil

One Though Importation Would Be Chips of Wood

TOKYO, July 30 (AP).—Notified that butter from abroad was to be distributed, women of a Tokyo suburb, not at all sure what butter was, showed up to get it with beer bottles, sake (rice wine) bottles or straw bags.

One expected to get oil. Another said she thought butter would be chips of wood.

One woman tried boiling it. When she saw it turn to "oil," she figured the problem was solved. She told other housewives and soon every one in the neighborhood was busy boiling butter.

Konoye's Widow Lives Quietly Now

Tokyo, July 30 (AP) — Chiyoko Konoye, widow of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who committed suicide last December after his arrest had been ordered as a war-criminal suspect, today lives quietly in the home where the great of Japan once called daily.

Formerly there were 30 maids and menservants. Today there are none.

Konoye's younger brother, Hidemaro Konoye, symphony conductor, his wife and their two daughters have moved in with the widow Her son, Fumitaka, with the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the war, has not been heard from since Japan's surrender.

Hidemaro Konoye's wife teaches shorthand to about 30 girls at the house once weekly. She plans to open a large-scale shorthand school in September.

Japs Suspend Reich Firms

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—The Japanese Government today suspended the business operations of 27 former German-affiliated firms, including the I. G. Farben Industrial Corporation and AGFA partnership. Assets and holdings were handed over to special custodians.

Other German affiliates listed as suspended included Karl Zeiss, Ltd., China Export Import and Bank Company and Japan Olympic Typwriter Company

30 B-29's To Fly Over Tokyo In Fete

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—Thirty B-29 Superfortresses will revisit eleven major wartime targets as part of the Commemoration of Army Air Forces Day. They will take off from Okinawa and fly over Tokyo Thursday.

The program will include broadcasts by General MacArthur and Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, head of the Pacific air command.

The bombers will circle Tokyo at about 2,000 feet after passing over other bomb-ruined cities, including Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama. They will be joined over the capital by planes of the 314th Composite Wing, 5th Air Force, now stationed outside Tokyo. Aerial reviews are also scheduled for Okinawa and Korea.

This will be the first mass flight of B-29's over Tokyo since they came over at the conclusion of the surrender ceremony September 2, 1945. The planes will dip wings as they pass over Doolittle softball park, in salute to Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the first bombing raid of Tokyo in April, 1942.

Jap Nagato Is Bikini's Third Capital-Ship Victim

Bikini, July 30 (AP)—One of Japan's two heavier prewar battleships, the battered old Nagato, slid quietly to the bottom of Bikini's lagoon before dawn today, adding her to a battelship and aircraft carrier as capital ships sunk in Thursday's underwater atomic-bomb explosion.

It was the fourth and last time the 32,720-ton battlewagon had felt the impact of American military power. Damaged by American planes in the Philippines in October, 1944, she was again pounded at Yokosuka Naval Base two months before the Japanese sur-

render, and took a third beating in the aerial atomic-bomb burst at Bikini on July 1.

Task Force Commander Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy added the 27,000-ton battleship New York to the apparently damaged list as he issued this revised sixteen-ship score for the Thursday shallow-water test:

SUNK—The 26,100-ton Arkansas, the 33,000-ton carrier Saratoga, the Nagato, an oil tender, and the landing ship from which the bomb was hung.

MISSING AND BELIEVED SUNK—Submarines Pilotfish and Apogon. (He omitted the submarine Searaven, at first reported missing.)

MISSING—Submarine Skipjack.

Three Beached

BEACHED TO PREVENT SINKING—Destroyer Hughes, transport Fallon, submarine Dentuda.

CAPSIZED—Tank Landing Craft 1114.

APPARENTLY DAMAGED—Battleships New York and Pennsylvania; cruisers Salt Lake City and Pensacola.

Deadly X-rays from some of the target fleet delayed complete inspections of all damage. The Nagato, for instance, was to have been towed to sea—but radioactivity had prevented salvage crews from approaching her.

FIGHTING IN LUZON

Manila, July 30 (A. P.).—The first outbreak of fighting in central Luzon since the July 22 truce was reported today by Philippine Army military police, who said that Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) had clashed with civilian guards in Nueva Ecija Province. Provincial headquarters at Cabanatuan have been notified that more than sixty guerrillas passing through the village of Utaob were challenged by civilian guards, and that a short battle ensued. No casualties were reported.

Spurning Theft Ring Leads To Death

Manila, July 30 (AP)—United States Army Headquarters announced today that George J. Sorrell, American civilian worker in the Manila Quartermaster Depot, was fatally shot July 25 for "refusing to co-operate" with a theft ring.

Officers said Sorrell signed a death-bed statement accusing a Filipino guard at the depot of shooting him. The Filipino has not been apprehended.

Sorrell, recently married here, took his army discharge in Manial. The Army did not announce his home town, pending notification of his next of kin.

COFFEE INSISTS CHECK WAS GIVEN TO AID CAMPAIGN

Denies Contractor's Statement That Money Was Paid for 'Services.'

JUL 31 1946

NOT LISTED IN TAXES

Legislator Admits He Failed to Note It in Election Report.

WASHINGTON, July 30 — (AP) Rep. Coffee (D.-Wash.) insisted under oath today that a $2,500 check from a defense contractor was a "campaign contribution" He added, in response to questions, that he had not listed it in either his income tax returns or election contribution report.

Appearing voluntarily before the Senate War Investigating committee, Coffee sharply contradicted sworn tsetimony two hours earlier by Elvind Anderson, Tacoma, Wash., contractor, that he had paid the money in 1941 for "service."

Met in House Restaurant

Anderson testified that a "verbal contract" on the payment was reached in 1941 in a conversation among himself, Coffee and Paul A. Olson, then the congressman's secretary, in a "lonesome narrow corridor beneath a winding staircase" near the House restaurant.

He related that he had lunched with Coffee and Olson, and "one or the other of them suggested that we talk to the side where there is quietness, where people were not around, where we could talk." He said he followed them to the spot beneath the "winding staircase."

"Kind of a lonesone place?" suggested Senator Ferguson (R-Mich).

"Kind of a lonesome place," agreed Anderson.

He quoted Coffee as opening the conversation there by saying that "I understand from Paul that you will pay $2,500 for us to represent you in Washington."

"Yes," the contractor testified he agreed, "I will be willing to pay $2,500 to have representation in Washington. That will be all right with me."

He told the committee that his answer appeared "gratifying to John," and quoted Coffee as saying that "if you do that, you can depend upon us to look after your interests."

Anderson said that he inquired whether it would be "all right" to send a check after he returned home and quoted Coffee as replying: "That's all right, send it to Paul."

Coffee's Version Differs

Coffee's version differed. He denied that he had lunched with Anderson but said the contractor "buttonholed me" beneath the members' staircase leading from the House floor to the street floor.

Coffee asserted that Anderson—"grateful" over assistance lent him by himself and his secretary in obtaining a million dollar contract to build a War Department hospital, and for previous aid—had offered him the contribution.

Anderson testified earlier that there had been no reference or thought about a campaign contribution in the conversation.

Coffee firmly denied that he had received the money for "service," saying that "there never was any discussion about hiring me or Olson as his Washington representative."

Anderson testified that he mailed a check for $2,500 to Olson soon after returning to Tacoma after his conversation with the secretary and Coffee.

Admits Receiving Check

Coffee acknowledged that Olson had received the check, cashed it "right away," and deposited it in one of Coffee's bank accounts.

The congressman complained that the committee's inquiry had been prompted by the Republican National committee and that allegations against him were "saturated in political bias."

Asked by Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) whether he had included the $2,500 in his 1941 income tax returns, Coffee said that he had not because it was a "campaign gift."

He told the committe that he had paid $3,000 "out of my own pocket" in his campaign for reelection in 1938, taking it from a safe deposit box, and that he had applied the $2,500 "to try to replace some of the campaign indebtedness which I had incurred in a very expensive campaign."

Not Listed in Expenses

He testified, too, that he had never included it in his campaign expenses. He told the committee that the laws of the State of Washington require candidates to file election expenses but not contributions.

"What about the Federal law?" demanded Ferguson.

Coffee said that a federal requirement for listing campaign contributions does not cover those received 30 days after the election occurs up to the period a candidate files papers to seek office again.

"Do you think that is a fair interpretation of the law?" Ferguson pressed.

"I am not responsible for any absence of a law covering that period," Coffee replied. "Maybe the law is incomplete."

Repeatedly, Ferguson and Coffee clashed on the interpretation of the law, drawing from the latter at one point an angrily muttered protest:

"This is much do about nothing."

Coffee declared his opinion was supported by South Trimble, clerk of the House. He said he had asked Trimble about the contribution, and had received an answer that he had violated neither the rules of the House nor the corrupt practices act.

Bought Bazaar Tickets

Coffee told the committee that he was "spending money all the time for campaign expenses between election." In response to questions, he cited purchase of tickets for "some church bazaar" and the cost of circulating copies of congressional speeches among his constituents.

Again and again, Coffee emphasized that his aid for Anderson was similar to that which he rendered for other constituents, that he and his staff tried to build up the reputation of "go-getters" among the voters back home.

He said that he had helped Anderson on his "problems" on several occasions before the contractor, as the low bidder, was awarded the job of building a hospital at Fort Lewis.

He reported that Anderson was "in the doghouse" with the government because he had gained a reputation among government engines as "cantankerous" and a man who sought "extras" and failed to live up to his promises.

Coffee protested that previous newspaper accounts had not made clear that reference to a "slip" of paper in correspondence about the check was terminology first used by Anderson. Coffee declared that he had used the same term because Anderson had.

"Gad gentlemen," he burst out, "if there had been anything underhanded about this deal, would I have written any letters about it? If I'd wanted to be underhanded about it, I'd have taken it (the check) and cashed it, and there wouldn't have been any letters."

Coffee told the committee that in a civil suit concerning the hospital contract Anderson had once testified under oath that he had paid "not one cent" in connection with the contract.

The congressman also said a federal judge had ruled that the testimony of Anderson was "so incredible" that it was "not acceptable."

Campaign Not Mentioned

Under Ferguson's questioning, Anderson contended that the "campaign" was not mentioned during his visit to Washington. He denied that he had paid for "influence" or had any thought of making a campaign contribution, asserting that he had sent the check to Coffee's secretary "because of the service I expected to get" from Coffee.

"Didn't you know," asked Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) "that is was a violation of the law to give him a check for services of that character?"

Anderson replied that he had not known.

He said later that his first discovery that there was anything "irregular" about the transaction came in 1944 when he was told that it was "against public policy to pay such money," adding: "I did not know it was a crime to do what I did."

It developed during his testimony that the discovery came as a result of his attempt to charge off the $2,500 as a part of the cost of the contract. That item was stricken from the costs by government negotiators, and he was required to pay personal income tax on it.

Senator Mitchell (D.-Wash.) drew from Anderson an acknowledgement that he had mailed the check after receiving a letter—following his Washington trip—from Olson, in which the former secretary referred at length to the heavy expense of running an election campaign every two years and the high cost of living in Washington.

But Anderson insisted that he did not consider the check a campaign contribution, and termed the letter "just a flowery explanation and window dressing — evidently they were living too high."

Connally remarked that "you could be indicted and, in my opinion, you ought to be indicted."

Pressed on 5-Year Sentence

Mitchell and Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) pressed Anderson closely and repeatedly as to why he had remained silent about the check for five years, making it public this spring after he had been defeated in a primary campaign by Olson for the mayor's chair in Tacoma.

Anderson acknowledged that he produced it then as "strategy" to "let the public judge" Olson's qualifications.

Mead declared that the contractor had "concealed" the letter for five years, and added: "You may not be an attorney, but apparently had some advice along the way, for you didn't make it public until the statute of limitations (on criminal prosecution) expired. Or you hit on it very luckily."

Anderson told the committee of telegrams he said he had received from Coffee while he was constructing the hospital. In them, Coffee referred to his "vigorous representation" with the War department in obtaining payments on work which had been held up by local inspectors.

Mitchell asked whether former Senator Rufus C. Holman (R.-Wash.) had helped Anderson on the contract. He replied in the negative, but acknowledged that he had been informed that Holman was "sitting on the secondary line of defense, ready to step in if Coffee failed."

Senator Would Shoot Defective Shell Makers

Willis Urges Firing Squad for War Profiteers

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Senator Raymond Willis, Republican, of Indiana, recommended in the Senate today that persons who had furnished defective shells to the armed forces "be brought before a firing squad and executed as traitors."

The Indiana Senator, making his final speech before retiring from the Senate, asserted that revelations made before the Senate War Investigating Committee indicate "criminal turpitude in the heart of our government itself."

"The miserable machinations of men who have sought to profit by war has been eclipsed by the exposure of evidence that huge business corporations have supplied to our military forces defective shells through which scores of American boys, fighting for our republic, have been cruelly murdered," he said.

JUL 31 1946

5-Year Bonds as Terminal Pay Is Agreed Upon by Conferees

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—A "bottled-in-bonds" terminal pay bill for servicemen and veterans was agreed upon today by a Senate house conference committee.

The five-year bonds in which the major portion of the payments would be made are non-negotiable, but the committee which worked out the final form of the bill provided that they could be used for payments on government life insurance.

An appropriation bill to provide $2,431,708,000 for GI furloough pay was passed by the House today and sent to the Senate. The bill also provides an additional $26,000,000 for OPA.

An estimated $2,400,000,000 would be paid to present and former service personnel in lieu of furlough time they were unable to take during service. Grants would be made on the basis of 2 1-2 days pay for each month of service since Sept. 8, 1939, with a limit of 120 days. On next Sept. 1 the carry-over limit would drop to 60 days.

The conference agreement went back to Senate and House for final approval.

Enactment of the bill would put the enlisted personnel of the armed forces on somewhat the same basis as officers, who have been enjoying paid terminal leave all along. The officers, however, get paid in cash.

The House originally voted for cash payments for enlisted men, too, but at the insistence of treasury and budget officials, the Senate wrote in a bond plan. The conference committe worked out the compromise under which the bonds, while not immediately cashable, could be used to pay premiums on national service life insurance or to convert it to permanent policies.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), head of the Senate conferees, conceded that the bonds-for-insurance plan held "some aspects of inflation." However, he told reporters "it also has the virtue of good habit-forming in relation to thrift and insurance."

Few Policies Converted

He observed that only 276,000 of the 5,600,000 outsanding service insurance policies have been converted to the permanent peacetime federal policies.

The bonds, bearing 2 1-2 percent interest, would be issued in $25 multiples, maturing five years after a given veteran's discharge. Amounts due under $50 would be paid in cash. So would the "breakage" in excess of $25 multiples. Thus a veteran to whom $103 was due would receive $100 in bonds and $3 in cash.

An estimated 15,000,000 veterans are expected to apply for the payments.

CLOTHING PRICES BOOSTED BY OPA

Other Increases Predicted in Canned Vegetables, Cereals, Coffee.

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP)—Government officials tonight predicted higher price ceilings for canned vegetables, breakfast cereals, coffee and possibly bread and other bakery products.

Meanwhile OPA rolled out more price increases on clothing and laid the ground work for still more garment hikes—perhaps as much as 15 to 20 percent—under terms of the new price control law.

As a first step toward meeting these terms, the agency has agreed to increase cotton textile prices an average of 16 percent, an OPA spokesman said. Higher prices for cotton clothing will be based on these increases.

Ask Textile Increase

Industry representatives who met with OPA today had asked a flat 20 percent increase on all cotton textiles. OPA's original proposal provided for an increase of about 14 percent.

Officials who asked to remain anonymous said the government has just about decided against restoration of subsidies on coffee and three major canned vegetables,—peas, corn and tomatoes.

They said permanent elimination of these subsidies, which lapsed July 1, will raise price ceilings on these vegetables by one to two cents for the number two can.

10-Cent Coffee Jump

On coffee, officials estimated that with subsidies out of the picture retail ceilings would have to be jumped eight to 10 cents a pound. About half of this amount represents an increase which was pending at the start of this month, when OPA lapsed.

An OPA official told a reporter there is 'complete indecision" on whether the flour subsidy should be restored. He said bread prices "will not be raised" if subsidies are paid again, but that a price increase is possible if the payments are ruled out.

The flour subsidy held down retail bread prices one cent a loaf, but since price controls were revived last week OPA has made no upward adjustment of bread ceilings to compensate for absence of the subsidy.

Cent Increase on Bread

Bakery industry representatives have petitioned OPA for a one cent a loaf increase on bread and a 25 percent increase on biscuit and cracker prices.

OPA reportedly is taking the stand that a bread increase of one cent a loaf granted last month is adequate to compensate bakers in the event restoration of flour subsidies is ruled out. The agency's contention is that bread production has increased and that costs have declined.

Price increases for several types of breakfast cereals, including oatmeal, were pending when the old price control law lapsed. These increases, to be put into effect soon, will be in line with price hikes previously authorized for corn flakes, puffed wheat and puffed rice.

Ceilings on corn flakes, for example, were raised in June three cents on an 11-ounce package.

Raise Clothing Prices

As for clothing, OPA increased retail ceilings an average of eight percent on a number of men's outer wear garments, including mackinaws, leather coats and jackets, hunting and fishing clothing, heavy wool shirts and lined sports jackets made of cotton.

These increases, granted to offset higher production costs, followed price hikes yesterday of from 11 to 21 percent on shirts, shorts and pajamas.

JUL 31 1946

Price Decontrol Board Sets Meeting

Washington, July 30 (AP)—The newly created price decontrol board expects to get started today on the big job outlined for it by Congress.

Roy L. Thompson, designated chairman by President Truman, planned as the first step a "get acquainted" meeting with his new colleagues, Daniel W. Bell and George H. Mead.

Thompson is president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans; Bell, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, is president of the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, and Mead is board chairman of the Mead Paper and Pulp Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Quickly Confirmed

The Senate confirmed them in $12,000-a-year jobs late yesterday.

The board is set up under the OPA Revival Act with final authority on removal and restoration of price controls.

The board is faced with this first big assignment:

A decision by August 20 whether price ceilings should be restored on meats, dairy products, grains, cotton seed, soybeans and hundreds of products made from these items.

Public Hearings

If the board fails to act by that time, ceilings automatically will be re-established.

Before any decision on this, the hearings.

The situation is a little different on eggs, poultry, tobacco, petroleum and their products, all of which are ceiling-free at present.

Controls cannot be re-established on these items prior to August 20, nor at any time thereafter unless the board consents.

An Appeal Court

In effect, the board is an appeal court. It will hear appeals on decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture in the case of foods and other farm commodities, and on decisions of the OPA in the case of nonagricultural products.

Preliminary procedure on both of these general assignments is the same. It follows this course:

Industry committees may petition the OPA or the Agriculture Department for removal of ceilings on a commodity. The proper agency then holds a hearing.

If the agency rejects the petition, in whole or part, the industry committee may appeal to the decontrol board within 30 days.

Will Hear Argument

The board is required to conduct a hearing on an appeal petition "at the earliest practicable time."

The board's decision will be final. In the event an appeal is rejected, no new petition for decontrol of the same commodity may be filed with the board for at least three months.

Before ceilings can be restored on any item, either the OPA or the Agriculture Department must obtain the written consent of the decontrol board.

Fight For OPA Fund Increase Is Opened

Washington, July 30 (AP)—The Administration went to bat today to get $26,000,000 additional for the revived OPA before Congress adjourns. The money is included in a deficiency appropriation bill.

As matters now stand, the agency has $75,000,000 to last for nine months—a sum that Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) says was simply pulled out of "thin air."

The story Dirksen tells is this:

The OPA asked a House Appropriation subcommittee for $142,000,000 for another year's operation. The committee settled on $106,000,000 for nine months; the House approved, and the bill went to the Senate.

Was Cut To 56 Million

No OPA representatives were heard by a Senate committee, but by the time the bill came off the floor the appropriation had been cut to $56,000,000.

House and Senate committee members went into conference to adjust differences, and, said Dirksen, "We ragged around.

"Then I reached up into thin air and pulled out a figure. I said: 'Mr. Chairman, I suggest we give them $75,000,000.' And that is the figure that went up to the White House in the bill."

PREDICT RECORD FLOW OF GOODS IN SIX MONTHS

WASHINGTON, July 30. — (AP) A "Record Volume" of goods may flow to consumers in the next six months, Civilian Production administrator John D. Small forecast tonight on the strength of rapid recovery in steel and coal.

Factory output hit a new post-war peak in June, Small revealed in his quarterly report. It toppled pre-war monthly records in Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, gas ranges, electric irons and table model radios.

Some Slumps Noted

Some slumps were noted, but not enough to offset the general rise. Autos dropped 11 per cent in June from May but rose again in July; farm equipment and tires also declined in June, by three and 10 per cent respectively.

"Additional production gains were registered in July in spite of uncertainties concerning price controls and the adverse effects on production resulting from holidays and vacation periods," the CPA administrator said.

One warning note was sounded: It is probable that a "serious shortage of labor is developing" which may prove to be "an important limiting factor in production by the end of the year."

"The prospects are that business will, first, have to recruit back into the labor force large numbers of those who have left it since V-J day, and second, require that large amounts of overtime be worked if production schedules are to be met," the CPA chief predicted.

Shortage of Help

Despite the fact that 10,000,000 veterans and 50,000,000 war workers have been discharged into the labor market in the last 12 months, the industrial demand for workers has been so great that unemployment has risen only 1,600,000, and "still may be considered remarkably low," Small said.

"The demand for labor in the remaining months of 1946 will be large if, as it now appears, the country's production continues to rise," he went on.

"This demand will have to be filled from a depleted labor pool amounting to less than 4,000,000 workers."

Summarizing recovery from the springtime strikes and shutdowns, Small observed:

"The high level of employment and output and the speed with which our transportation and distributing mechanisms appear to be able to move goods from manufacturers to retail outlets should make a record volume of goods available to consumers during the rest of 1946."

Small took sharp issue with organized business groups which contend that removal or relaxation of price controls will bring a spurt of goods to remedy consumer shortages.

"Rising prices cannot be expected to bring a flood of goods into the market," Small declared. "The economy is too close to full production to allow a significant overall increase in output except through increased man-hour productivity."

Unless industry and labor learn how to boost productivity without increasing the cost of each item made, "prices will rise further," he predicted. If manufacturers try to outstrip competitors by out-bidding them for labor and materials, the result will be less production, increased costs and higher selling prices, he said.

"Both labor and management," he added, "must attempt to arrive at an equitable distribution of earnings for something like six months of full production until a flood of goods satisfies the demands of the country."

Producers of finished consumer goods showed "Commendable Restraint" during the four-week price ceiling holiday, he said, and in general have resisted the temptation to withhold goods from market in anticipation of higher prices.

A steady trend in building materials, especially lumber, was shown in June. Brick and insulating board production mounted to new postwar highs.

Lumber Shortage Severe

The lumber shortage still is severe enough, however, to hold down household furniture output, with production well below the 1941 level.

The volume of new construction rose 11 per cent in June, to $921,000,000. But Small noted that the rate of housing construction leveled off from earlier months, gaining only 10 per cent as against 24 per cent in May.

The automobile industry, still suffering from the steel, coal and railroad strikes, turned out only 142,000 cars in June, down 11,000 from May, but Detroit reports for this month have shown a marked upturn. Tire output sagged because of the synthetic rubber shortage but stayed above prewar levels with 5,200,000 castings produced.

The June record in other goods:

Refrigerators—210,000, up seven per cent from May but still 32 per cent under the prewar production.

Washington machines—493,000, up four per cent from May and 22 per cent above prewar.

Radios—1,378,000, up 16 per cent from May, which already was above prewar levels.

Vacuum cleaners—177,000, up seven per cent from May and 13 per cent over prewar.

Sewing machines—27,000, down 13 per cent from May and only about 60 per cent of the prewar level.

Electric ranges—46,000, nearly 50

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JUL 31 1946

per cent over May and almost at the prewar volume.

Gas ranges — 141,000, slightly above May and 11 per cent above the 1939 average.

Invasion of Southern France Decided 5-Days Before Blow

WASHINGTON, July 30 — (AP) Britain's Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson disclosed today that the final decision for the 1944 invasion of Southern France came just five days before it struck.

With troop and supply ships already loading for the long-planned assault, the combined chiefs of staff over-ruled the idea of shifting the whole thing to Brittany in Western France. The rapid sweep in the north had brought up the possibility at the last minute that an unopposed jump-off into Brittany might be more profitable.

Wilson, then supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean, recounted in a report to the combined chiefs that their go-ahead came on Aug. 10 and that the allied assault on the Riviera was launched on Aug. 15. In two weeks the Germans were almost completely swept from Southern France.

Overruled by Eisenhower

Wilson had suggested in June a drive through Northern Italy would be more effective, the report related. But General Dwight D. Eisenhower's view ultimately prevailed that Marseilles must be taken to provide additional port capacity to support the decisive battle of France.

Wilson's report, a 20,000 word document released through the War department, sheds new light on the high-level strategic planning. Among his disclosure were:

1. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, then American Fifth Army Commander in Italy, was Eisenhower's first choice to command the Southern France operation. Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who since has died, later was chosen.

2. General de Gaulle and General Giraud urged that a French general command the expedition, but were overruled since the three assault divisions were American, and language and command difficulties might cause complications. The seven supporting French divisions were formed, however, into French Army "B" under General De Lattre De Tassigny.

3. Several times preparations for the invasion were cancelled right chiefly because of the demands of the Italian campaign

the shortage of shipping to transport an expedition of some 250,000 men.

Backed by Marshall

4. General George C. Marshall, the U. S. chief of staff, supported Eisenhower in the continual exchange of views among Algiers, Castera, Washington and London, with the advice that between 40 and 40 divisions still in the United States would be delayed in reaching France unless Marseilles were opened.

The field marshal said Marseilles was occupied within two weeks, far ahead of schedule.

Wilson took over command of the Mediterranean theater from Eisenhower in January, 1944, and fell heir to the responsibility for the Southern France "anvil" operation for which the preliminary planning had been done.

He relinquished most of the responsibility the following Sept. 15 when General Jacob L. Devers assumed command at Lyon, France, of the Sixth Army Group, over both Patch's American Seventh army and De Lattre's French forces.

Army Expert Predicts Rocket To Moon 'Within Lifetime'

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(AP) Army Air Force guided missile experts said today they expected to be able to shoot a rocket to the moon within 18 months.

Inter-planetary travel, they said, is probable within 30 years.

Maj. P. C. Calhoun, head of the AAF guided missile branch, said he expected to travel to the moon and back "within my lifetime."

He said the Army did not plan to send a rocket to the moon until it could be certain that it would land safely. He said the rocket would be equipped with automatic devices to send radar signals back to earth giving information about conditions there.

Calhoun said the AAF was concentrating on the development of guided missiles to protect the United States against attack. But he reasoned that the Air Forces would be better equipped than any other agency to prepare for travel in interplanetary space.

Man's Dreams Unlimited

"Science will admit now that man has no limit except his imagination," Calhoun said. "This means that it may take some time but if man can think of it, he can achieve it."

Calhoun said it was hard to convince the public that it was on the verge of inter-planetary exploration for the same reason that men scoffed at Fulton's steamboat and "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne's prediction of the submarine.

"Man is approaching a new frontier of exploration and knowledge," Calhoun said. "He is about to explore the universe. He will see things and perhaps peoples beyond the powers of our imagination."

He said the immediate problem was to produce the best guided missiles possible in order to protect the nation. This requires explorations above the earth to test materials and discover conditions in this region.

May Harness Cosmic Rays

"We may harness cosmic rays for propulsion of space ships," Calhoun said. "Interplanetary travel is not as immense a problem as it may appear to the uninitiated.

"There is little resistance to a moving body outside the earth's atmosphere, and speeds of thousands of miles per hour with small amounts of power are possible in the partial vacuum of outer space."

He said the only limits to travel outside the earth's atmosphere were the amount of fuel needed to propel the space ship. Within five years the AAF expects to have a rocket that will carry men outside the earth's atmosphere and return safely.

Calhoun said the plan is to guide these rockets by remote control to their objectives. They would carry instruments, including television, to send back information. Human exploration would follow.

He said a great many questions —including mysteries about the origin of life itself—may be answered by this inter-planetary exploration

U.S.-CANADIAN AMITY IDEA FOR WORLD PEACE

WASHINGTON, July 30 — (AP) Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that many of the problems of peace-making would be solved if nations in Europe and Asia would follow the example of the United States and Canada in peaceful living.

"We want the other nations to follow our example," Hull said in a statement prepared for ceremonies at the Canadian embassy upon presentation of a medal and scroll to him by the New York Canadian Club, in recognition of his work for peace.

"If for every mile of the unseen frontier of friendship between Canada and the United States," Hull said, "we could have an identical mile along national boundaries in Europe and Asia, many of the problems that are now so difficult could be solved so easily."

He attributed Canadian-American success in peaceful living to "the fact that both countries have applied to each other the same principles of tolerance, fair dealing and respect for law which have guided us in our government as nations."

vehicle on which to test the use of atomic propulsion.

The only drawback to atomic-powered battleships, he said, was the high cost. The simplest sort of atomic power-production unit would cost about $10,000,000, he said.

JUL 31 1946

Army Claims Altitude Record Of 104 Miles with V-2 Rocket

WHITE SANDS, N. M., July 30 —(AP) A new world's altitude record of 104 miles was claimed today by the Army for a German V-2 rocket fired by technicians at the White Sands Proving Ground.

Eclipsing by 20.5 miles the best previous mark, the height was announced by Col. Harold R. Turner, White Sands commandant, after more than two hours' delay caused by loss of radio contact with field stations observing the missile's flight.

The rocket descended 69 miles north of the launching platform, gouging a deep crater in the New Mexico desert.

Colonel Turner said that instruments carried in the nose came down intact and are expected to provide more information than ever before was available, about such matters as cosmetic rays, temperatures and pressure at that distance above the earth.

Colonel Turner acclaimed the result of today's firing, ninth in a series of experiments with rockets built from captured German parts, as easily the most spectacular yet achieved.

Data-gathering equipment was carried in a compartment substituted for the warhead which the Nazis

Expects Atomic-run Battleships Soon

Nuclear Physics Expert Believes They Can Become a Reality in Two to Five Years.

Baltimore, July 30 (A. P.).—Dr. Robert D. Fowler, atomic energy expert and professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, predicts that atomic-powered battleships may be a reality within the next two to five years.

Vice-Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Ships, was quoted yesterday in a dispatch from Bikini Atoll as saying that atomic energy would be used to propel American battleships within the next ten years.

Dr. Fowler, an early experimenter in the field of nuclear physics, said:

"It can happen a lot sooner than that. If the Navy is really serious about it, I think a battleship could be equipped with an atomic power plant within the next two to five years."

The professor said that a battleship would be the most feasible

in wartime loaded with explosives to bomb London.

This section was blasted free of the rocket five and one-half minutes after the 12:36 p. m. (MST) launching by means of a time clock prepared by New Mexico School of Mines scientists here for the test. Previously a radio signal from the ground set off the blast.

A salvage crew was dispatched shortly after the point of descent was located by radar trackers and also by radio from the air. Colonel Turner said the instruments would be forwarded to Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, the army's chief of ordnance, in Washington.

New Launching Aug. 8

Another launching was scheduled for Aug. 8.

Among today's observers was Brig. Gen. R. M. Lee, chief of staff of the U.S. Tactical Air Force, who during the war witnessed Nazi V-2 launchings from the air 30 miles distant and later inspected underground factories in which the Germans built the rocket weapon.

Protests On U.N. Site Choices Renewed

New York, July 30 (AP)—The United Nations ran into a new wave of protests today following publication of a list of fifteen potential sites for permanent United Nations headquarters in Westchester county, N.Y., and Fairfield county, Conn.

Several county and town officials expressed opposition to the tentative site selections immediately, without waiting for the series of meetings the United Nations Headquarters Commission is arranging to inquire into local sentiment.

Sir Angus Fletcher, chairman of the commission, has emphasized that community feeling will play an important part in the five sites finally selected for recommendation to the General Assembly in September. On the basis of early reaction, however, it appeared that he would have difficulty in finding five sites where the United Nations [illegible] be entirely welcome.

Greenwich Sentiment

There was no indication of any sharp change in sentiment in Greenwich, Conn., whose citizens voted more than two to one not to welcome the United Nations when the Westchester-Fairfield area first was mentioned last winter.

Commenting on the fact that seven of the fifteen potential sites mentioned Greenwich and two of them were wholly within the town, First Selectman Wilbur M. Peck said:

"Personally, I wish the United Nations would go somewhere else."

John D. Downing, of Yorktown, N.Y., where three of the sites are partially located, declared: "The people here are generally opposed to the United Nations settling in the town. If they choose this area, I know the people and I personally would be opposed."

"A Nice Town"

First Selectman Winthrop E. Rockwell, of Ridgefield, Conn., said: "I hope they don't come here. This is a nice New England town. It would spoil it."

One of those who favored location of United Nations headquarters in the Westchester-Fairfield area was First Selectman George T. Barrett, of Stamford, Conn.

"Sure, I'm in favor of it," he said. "I think most of the hysterical opposition has died down. If they stick to an area of from five to ten square miles, I think they will dispossess a minimum number of people. Most of the opposition will come from people with their selfish interests at heart."

ACQUITTED RUSSIAN LEAVES BY FREIGHTER

PORTLAND, Ore., July 30.—(AP) Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, recently acquitted at Seattle on charges of espionage, sailed today for his native Russia on the Freighter Maxim Gorki.

With him were Mrs. Redin and their small daughter.

JUL 31 1946

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OXFORD, ENGLAND, JULY 30-(AP)-PROF.M.L.OLIPHANT, WHO ATTENDED A RECENT MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION, TOLD THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATION HERE LAST NIGHT THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD BEEN HELD IN AN ARTIFICIAL ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH PROPER DISCUSSION WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

"I THINK THE ATMOSPHERE WAS COMPLETELY ALIEN TO SERIOUS DISCUSSION OF ANY TOPIC," SAID OLIPHANT, A MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. THE DELEGATES ALL SAT IN FRONT OF MICROPHONES AND NEVER SAW ONE ANOTHERN TE SAID.

"WE HAD

JUL 31 1946

SAW ONE ANOTHER, HE SAID.

"WE HAD TO WAIT FOR TRANSLATIONS WHICH MADE IT DIFFICULT TO CARRY ON CONTROVERSIAL DISCUSSIONS," HE ADDED. "HAD IT BEEN A SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION....WE WOULD PERHAPS HAVE ARRIVED AT SOME DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS."

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ADD PARIS (HEINZERLING)

HE SAID THE TREATIES WERE BEING DISCUSSED FREELY AND OPENLY, AND ADDED:

"WE CAN FEEL HERE THE FORCE OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION. LET US KEEP OUR EARS OPEN TO IT, FOR NO NATION, NO RULER CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD IT."

HE ADMONISHED THE DELEGATES THAT THE "SPIRIT OF MILITANT TOTALITARIAN NATIONALISM--THE SPIRIT THAT ANIMATED HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND THE JAPANESE WARLORDS--HAS NOT YET BEEN ALTOGETHER KILLED. IT IS A VIRUS WHICH STILL REMAINS, AND THE CULTURE IN WHICH IT WILL BREED IS FAMINE, DISEASE AND SOCIAL DISRUPTION."

ATTLEE CAUTIONED: "LET US NEVER FORGET GERMANY AND JAPAN ARE STILL THERE, AND A VERY REAL DANGER OF THEIR CAUSING TROUBLE AGAIN EXISTS IF DISSENSION IS ALLOWED TO SPLIT THE ALLIED NATIONS."

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EXISTS IF DISSENSION IS ALLOWED TO SPLIT THE ALLIED NATIONS."

FOREIGN MINISTER WANG TOLD THE DELEGATES THEY SHOULD NOT IMPOSE PEACE TERMS WHICH WOULD FOSTER THE GROWTH OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN THE DEFEATED COUNTRIES AND DISCOURAGE DEMOCRATIC FORCES. HE CALLED FOR FULL AND FREE DISCUSSION OF ALL CONFERENCE MATTERS, ADDING:

"MOREOVER, WE BELIEVE THAT COMPLETE FRANKNESS IN OUR DISCUSSIONS AND THE CONSEQUENT PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THEM WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN PROMOTING TRUE UNDERSTANDING AMONG NATIONS."

BYRNES, IN HIS APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, URGED THE DELEGATES NOT TO FORGET "THAT HOWEVER GREAT THE LOSSES AND THE SACRIFICES OF OUR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES MAY HAVE BEEN, THERE IS NOT A NATION REPRESENTED HERE THAT COULD ALONE HAVE INDEFINITELY HELD OUT AGAINST THE AXIS TYRANNY."

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO AUSTRIA, FOR WHOM THE UNITED STATES SEEKS AN EARLY PEACE TREATY AND AN END TO MILITARY OCCUPATION, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY SAID "WE WANT EVEN THOSE WHOSE MISFORTUNE IT WAS TO BE CONSCRIPTED ON THE SIDE OF THE AXIS TO KNOW WHAT PEACE AND FREEDOM MEAN."

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insert Conference day

PARIS--SECOND ADD FOURTH LEAD CONFERENCE X X X THE MOVE.

BYRNES WAS LOUDLY APPLAUDED WHEN HE SAID, "HOWEVER DIFFICULT MAY BE THE PATHS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES IS DETERMINED NOT TO RETURN TO A POLICY OF ISOLATION."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THE UNITED STATES INSISTED THAT "THOSE WHO FOUGHT THE WAR SHOULD MAKE THE PEACE."

"I HOPE THAT THE DELEGATES WILL FEEL FREE TO EXPRESS THE VIEWS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES ON THE PROPOSED TREATIES," HE ADDED. "NO NATION, LARGE OR SMALL, CAN BE INSENSITIVE TO WORLD OPINION."

THE COMMITTEE VOTE ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS TO ALL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS WAS TANTAMOUNT TO ITS ACCEPTANCE BY THE GENERA ASSEMBLY.

ADOPTION WILL XXX 4TH GRAF

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JUL 31 1946

PARIS THIRD ADD FOURTH LEAD CONFERENCE XXX TO WORLD OPINION." (CORRECT--TRANSFERRING LAST GRAF TO THE END TO SMOOTH TRANSITION.)

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN MOUNTED THE ROSTRUM NEXT, AND SAID:

"WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO OPEN A NEW CHAPTER IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. WE SHOULD KEEP BEFORE OUR MINDS THE SIMPLE OBJECTIVES OF REMOVING FROM THE HEARTS OF SIMPLE PEOPLE THE BROODING FEAR OF ANOTHER WAR.

"IN MY VIEW THE PEACE CONFERENCE TASK IS COMPARABLE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SOCIALIST ATTEMPT TO REMAKE ENGLISH LIFE."

HE ADDED HOWEVER, THAT "OUR TASK IS LIMITED," POINTING OUT THAT "THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY REMAINS."

HE SAID THE CONFERENCE DELEGATES, NATIONS AND RULERS COULD NOT IGNORE THE FORCES OF PUBLIC OPINION AT WORK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE VIRUS OF NAZISM, HE SAID, STILL REMAINS IN THE WORLD AND IT HAS TO BE STAMPED OUT.

THE PRIME MINISTER, HERE IN PLACE OF HIS AILING FOREIGN MINISTER, ERNEST BEVIN, SAID "WE ARE ANXIUS TO HEAR THE JUDGMENTS OF THE OTHER 17 NATIONS" JOINED AT THE MEETING WITH BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

"THE FOUR POWERS SHOULD NOT, AND INDEED CANNOT, BE UNRESPONSIVE TO THE IDEAS OF OTHER NATIONS--ESPECIALLY THOSE NATIONS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO VICTORY," HE SAID.

"LET US NEVER FORGET GERMANY AND JAPAN ARE STILL THERE AND THE VERY REAL DANGER OF THEIR CAUSING TROUBLE AGAIN EXISTS IF DISSENSION IS ALLOWED TO SPLIT THE ALLIED NATIONS."

DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, CHINA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POINTED OUT THAT CHINA WAS LONGEST IN WAR.

"SHE WAS FIRST TO TAKE UP ARMS TO RESIST AXIS AGGRESSION AND AMONG THE VERY LAST TO LAY THEM DOWN," HE SAID.

"BEING CONVINCED THAT PEACE, LIKE WAR, IS INDIVISIBLE, SHE CANNOT BUT BE CONCERNED WITH THE PEACE WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE MAKING IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD."

WANG CALLED FOR A FULL AND FREE DISCUSSION OF ALL CONFERENCE MATTERS, SAYING HE BELIEVED COMPLETE FRANKNESS "WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN PROMOTING TRUE UNDERSTANDING AMONG NATIONS."

THE COMMITTEE VOTE ON FREEDOM ETC XXX AS BEFORE.

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ADD PARIS TREATIES RIFTS x/x 1919

RUSSIA TOLD THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL THAT THIS WAS HER POSITION ON THE DANUBE ISSUE:

"THE QUESTION OF THE DANUBE CANNOT BE SOLVED BY THE PEACE TREATIES WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY SINCE IT HAS TO BE SETTLED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE DANUBIAN STATES, WHICH INCLUDE ALLIED STATES SUCH AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS THEREFORE PROPOSES NOT TO HAVE THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DANUBE INCLUDED IN THE PEACE TREATIES WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY."

RUSSIA HERSELF NOW IS A DANUBIAN STATE, THROUGH ACQUISTION OF TERRITORY FROM ROMANIA. OTHERS ARE GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, TREATIES WITH WHICH ARE NOT BEING CONSIDERED AT PARIS.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY, BUT NOT RUSSIA WERE REPRESENTED ON THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION SET UP IN 1921 UNDER THE VERSAILL TREATY. THAT COMMISSION SUCCEEDED AN OLDER EUROPEAN BODY DATING BACK TO 1854.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR CREATING A SUCCESSOR TO THE 1921 COMMISSION, AS DISCLOSED IN THE DISAGREED TREATY SECTIONS, CALLED FOR "A CONFERENCE OF ALL INTERESTED STATES," INCLUDING ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA, WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE TREATIES BECOME EFFECTIVE, "TO ESTABLISH A NEW PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL REGIME FOR THE DANUBE."

THE JOINT UNITED STATES-BRITISH PROPOSAL WOULD PROVIDE FOR "ENTIRE EQUALITY" OF NAVIGATION FOR ALL STATES ON THE DANUBE AND ITS CANALS AND TRIBUTARIES. THE PROPOSAL ALSO WOULD CALL ON ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA:

TO ADMINISTER SANITARY, POLICE AND OTHER LAWS APPLICABLE TO THE RIVER IN A NON-DISCRIMINATORY FASHION.

TO REFRAIN FROM PLACING ANY OBSTACLES TO NAVIGATION AND TO REMOVE EXISTING OBSTACLES, OR ALLOW THEIR REMOVAL BY "ANY INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE DANUBE SYSTEM."

NOT TO LEVY TOLLS OR OTHER CHARGES EXCEPT TO COVER LEGITIMATE COSTS OF MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATERWAY AND TO MAINTAIN A SCHEDULE OF CHARGES OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

UNDER THE PROPOSAL, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA WOULD BE GUARANTEED EQUALITY OF STATUS WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF ANY PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL REGIME FOR THE DANUBE. ALSO, DISPUTES NOT SETTLED BY NEGOTIATION WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO "A CHAMBER OF THREE OR MORE JUDGES FORMED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER ARTICLE 26 OF ITS STATUTE."

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JUL 31 1946

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, JULY 30-(AP)-THE PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE A COMPLETELY OPEN HEARING, BY GIVING NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS FREE ACCESS TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS AS WELL AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS ONE OF THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY STEPS IN THE HISTORY OF FORMAL DIPLOMACY.

IT MEANS DRAWING ASIDE THE VEIL SO THAT THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF EVERY NATION WILL BE FULLY VISIBLE TO THE REST OF THE WORLD.

IT MEANS THAT, IN THE FUTURE, PEOPLE WILL KNOW, NOT ONLY WHAT WAS DECIDED, BUT HOW AND WHY THE DECISION WAS TAKEN.

IT MEANS AN END TO FRAGMENTARY INFORMATION AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERESTED PARTIES, REPORTING SECONDHAND, TO SLANT THE NEWS IN ONE DIRECTION OF ANOTHER.

THE DIPLOMATS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, AND EVEN OF VERSAILLES, WOULD HAVE BEEN SHAKEN IN THEIR CHAIRS IF THEY HAD ATTEND THAT SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE RULES COMMITTEE WHERE THE PROPOSAL WAS FRAMED AND APPROVED TODAY WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOTE.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION HAS BEEN A POINT IN THE POLICIES OF SECRETARY BYRNES FROM THE VERY BEGINNING.

JUL 31 1946

HE RAISED THE QUESTION AGAIN TODAY BEFORE THE RULES COMMITTEE. HE PROPOSED THAT THE CONFERENCE OPEN ITS DOORS TO REPORTERS. HE SPOKE SPECIFICALLY OF THE FIVE COMMITTEES, BUT IT CAN BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT HE MEANT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS WELL.

A VOTE WAS TAKEN AND NOT A SINGLE "NAY," "NON" OR EVEN A RUSSIAN "NIST" WAS VOICED.

ON THE CONTRARY, FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WAS THE FIRST TO SECOND THE MOTION. THE RUSSIANS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE THE APOSTLES OF SECRECY.

BUT MOLOTOV'S NEXT WORDS INDICATED, AND VERY STRONGLY, THAT SOVIET RUSSIA CRAVES UNDERSTANDING OF ITS POLICIES.

HE SAID, ACCORDING TO A MAN WHO WAS PRESENT, "THERE HAS RECENTLY BEEN SOME DISTORTION OF THE SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PUBLICATION OF THE TEXTS OF THE DRAFT TREATIES." NKWSPAPER REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN ENTIRELY ACCURATE, HE SAID.

THIS IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE.

THE RUSSIANS GIVE NO PRESS CONFERENCES - AT LEAST TO NON-RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS. YOU CAN'T SEE THE INDIVIDUAL RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT OR

OFFICIAL AND HEAR FROM HIM EXACTLY WHAT DID HAPPEN ON ANY GIVEN POINT, OR GET AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT FROM HIM.

THE RUSSIANS ARE PLEASANT AND CORDIAL, BUT THEY NEVER SAY AOYTHING. HENCE, THE SOVIET POINT OF VIEW MAY OFTEN HAVE BEEN INACCURATELY REPORTED AND, BY CONSEQUENCE, INACCURATELY INTERPRETED.

IT IS EXACTLY THIS DANGEROUS CONDITION THAT THE PROPOSAL MADE TODAY WOULD GO FAR TO ELIMINATE.

THE MOTION MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. BUT FEW DELEGATES IN THE PALACE OF LUXEMBOURG, IF ANY, HAVE ANY DOUBTS THAT IT WILL BE.

JUL 31 1946

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PARIS, JULY 30-(AP)-PEACE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE FOR TODAY:
10 A.M. (4 A.M. EST)--COMMITTEE ON RULES MEETS.
3 P.M.--COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS MEETS.
4 P.M.--PLENARY SESSION. BYRNES, ATTLEE, MOLOTOV, WANG OF CHINA SCHEDULED TO SPEAK IN THAT ORDER.
650AED

HAVANA, JULY 30-(AP)-THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE ASSERTING THAT ALL SIGNATORIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION OF ~~JUNE~~ Jan 1, 1942, SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN DRAFTING TREATIES.

THE MESSAGE SAID THAT THE HOLDING OF A CONFERENCE TO WHICH ALL SIGNATORIES HAD NOT BEEN INVITED CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AGAINST CONCLUDING SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE ENEMY.

IT ADDED THAT CUBA BELIEVED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THE ALLIED VICTORY AS SOON AS THEY WERE FREED FROM FASCISM, AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY ITALY SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO RECONSTRUCTION AID AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

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PARIS, JULY 30-(AP)-NEARLY 200,000 POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WORKERS IN PARIS AND SOUTHERN FRANCE RETURNED TO WORK TODAY AFTER A BRIEF SIT-DOWN STRIKE WHICH PARALYZED THE NATION'S COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, BUT IN SOME AREAS OF NORTHERN FRANCE THE STRIKE CONTINUED.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY IN THIS CITY PACKED WITH PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATIONS, ONLY EMERGENCY TELEGRAPH SERVICES FUNCTIONED. DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, WERE PERMITTED TO SEND AND RECEIVE TELEGRAMS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE POSTAL WORKERS UNION, WHICH SOUGHT HIGHER WAGES, SAID THE STRIKE, CALLED EARLY THIS MORNING, WAS CARRIED OUT QUIETLY AND WITHOUT UNTOWARD INCIDENTS. HE SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT BETTER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS WOULD RESULT.

JUL 31 1946

DA3&5PED

NUERNBERG, JULY 30-(AP)-THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE 22 DEFENDANTS IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL WAS ASKED TODAY BY LT.GEN.R.A.RUDENKO, RUSSIAN PROSECUTOR, WHO TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL THAT SUCH A VERDICT "WILL BE GREETED WITH SATISFACTION BY ALL PROGRESSIVE MANKIND."

"SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE U.S.S.R." RUDENKO SAID IN HIS SUMMATION, "I CONSIDER ALL CHARGES AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS AS FULLY PROVEN, AND IN THE NAME OF A SINCERE LOVE OF MANKIND WHICH INSPIRES THE PEOPLES WHO CONSENTED TO THE GREATEST SACRIFICES IN ORDER TO SAVE THE WORLD, FREEDOM AND CULTURE, IN MEMORY OF THE MILLIONS OF INNOCENT HUMAN BEINGS SLAUGHTERED BY A GANG OF MURDERERS WHO ARE NOW BEFORE THE COURT OF A PROGRESSIVE MANKIND--I APPEAL TO THE TRIBUNAL TO SENTENCE ALL THE DEFENDANTS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, TO THE SUPREME PENALTY."

THE RUSSIAN PROSECUTION SUMMED UP THE DEFENDANTS INDIVIDUALLY AS "MEN WITHOUT HONOR OR CONSCIENCE, MEN WHO HAD HURLED THE WORLD INTO AN ABYSS OF SUFFERING AND BROUGHT ENORMOUS CALAMITIES UPON THEIR OWN PEOPLES."

MT926AED

ADD NUERNBERG JACKSON NXX night

(THE TRIP WILL BE JACKSON'S FIRST RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWING HIS JUNE 10 STATEMENT IN NUERNBERG CRITICIZING JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, A COLLEAGUE ON THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, AND CHARGING THAT BLACK WANTED HIM "TO COVER UP FACTS" INVOLVING A CASE BEFORE THE COURT.) PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS SAID HE TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO DETER JACKSON FROM MAKING THE ATTACK. ON JULY 3, JACKSON SAID HE HAD NO INFORMATION THAT TRUMAN HAD ASKED FOR HIS RESIGNATION.)

MT941AED

ADD BERLIN - 2 officers XXX Russians

COBIN'S WIFE, MARY, HAS BEEN WAITING HERE NEARLY THREE WEEKS TO BE REUNITED WITH HER HUSBAND. SHE ARRIVED WITH OTHER AMERICAN DEPENDENTS AFTER HE HAD BEEN MISSING FOR A WEEK.

THE REQUEST FOR THE RETURN OF COBIN AND WYATT WAS TRANSFERRED TO MARSHAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY, RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN GERMANY, BY MCNARNEY WHO MAINTAINED THAT THE AMERICANS WERE NOT HOLDING ANY MORE RUSSIANS IN DETENTION. THIS INDICATED THAT THERE WAS NO EXCHANGE DEAL FOR THE TWO OFFICERS AS WAS MADE IN THE CASE OF THE HARRISONSM

WHILE THE RUSSIANS HAD MAINTAINED TO MCNARNEY AND KEATING THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF COBIN AND WYATT, THE U.S. ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGENTS HAD STOUTLY MAINTAINED THAT THE PAIR WAS IN THE SOVIET ZONE AND CLAIMED TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR MOVEMENTS.

V524PED

BERLIN,JULY 30-(AP)-M.S.SZYMCZAK, FORMER CHICAGO BANKER AND PUBLIC OFFICIAL AND MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, TODAY WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY.

SZYMCZAK, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE SHORTLY, SUCCEEDS FREDRICK WINANT, BROTHER OF JOHN WINANT, WHO IS RETURNING TO AMERICA.

JUL 31 1946

HP945PED

A110

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 30-(AP)-THE U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD SUSPENDED THE HEIDELBERG BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION AFTER ITS LEADER WAS FOUND WEARING AN UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORM AND GIVING "MILITARISTIC TITLES" TO ITS 200 MEMBERS.

CK1124PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 30--(AP)--PFC GEORGE F. MALONEY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN., WAS KILLED JULY 27 IN A 30-FOOT FALL AT THE 85TH CONSTABULARY SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS, THE THIRD ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

WC 737PED JULY 30 OREGANB 02320

COPENHAGEN,JULY 30 AP)-MINISTERS OF DEFENSE HARALD PETERSEN SAI TONIGHT HIS DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED NO REPORT OF A NAZI BAND FIGHTING AGAINST DANISH MARINES ON GREENLAND.

"THIS REPORT SOUNDS FANTASTIC TO ME," HE SAID, "AS MY GOVERNMENT HAS HAD NO REPORTS WHATEVER OF ANY NAZI ACTIVITY ON GREENLAND. I SHOULD SAY I WOULD HAVE BEEN INFORMED IF THERE WAS ANY FIGHTING OF THIS KIND."

PETERSEN SAID THAT ONLY ABOUT 30 MARINES WERE ON GREENLAND WITH THE INSPECTION SHIP HEIMDAL FOR CONTROL PURPOSES.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE DANISH ADMIRALTY, COMMANDER E.J. SAABYE, SAID THAT "IF FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE THE ADMIRALTY WOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE CONFIDENTIAL REPORT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED."

HP937PED

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,JULY 30-(AP)-ANTON VASEK, ACCUSED OF SENDING MORE THAN 50,000 SLOVAK JEWS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS DURING THE OCCUPATION, WAS HANGED PRIVATELY TODAY. A NATIONAL COURT CONVICTED THE INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL OF THE PUPPET SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT OF BEING ACCESSORY TO "MULTIPLE MURDERS."

CK1125PED

Athens, July 30-(AP)-The first soldier convicted of collaborating with outlawed communist bands in Greece was executed by a firing squad yesterda near Larissa. Just before he was shot, Sgt. Mihale Blanas, 29, said:

"I realize now I made a mistake and did wrong to my country."

At Kilkis, 16 miles north of Salonika, 16 former Greek soldiers went on trial, charged with desertion and joining a communist band which attacked a military unit in a fight in which 23 soldiers were killed.

JUL 31 1946

Chakales 01300 apr rm 1223

ADD WORSAW BRIT CARP

MEANWHILE SECURITY POLICE ENDED ACTIVITIES OF VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL) AT CIESZYN ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER PENDING AN INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED TERRORISM.

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THIS WAS THE 10TH DISTRICT IN WHICH THE PARTY HAD BEEN SUSPENDED ON SUSPICION OF FASCIST SYMPATHIES.

MIKOLAJCZYK, IN AN EARLIER PROTEST TO PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, AGAINST FORCIBLE DISBANDING OF PSL UNITS, DENIED CHARGES THAT THEY WERE "ANTI-DEMOCRATIC AND FASCIST."

JP428AED

Cairo, July 30-(AP)-Jama el Husseini, acting president of the Arab higher executive group of Palestine, declared in an interview today that "the American government is selling Palestine in order to get Jews' votes."

He said the Arab league "should have an arab army to defend Palestine in this critical moment."

30-24-4497

"The Arabs have rejected the partition scheme and will fight until the last man and woman and will seek the help of any country in order to destroy this scheme," he said in an interview. He was en route to Alexa to see the exiled mufti of Palestine.

JUL 31 1946

"The American government is selling Palestine in order to get votes of Jews," he declared.

Jamal el Husseini said he would review demands that the Arab leag implement its secret decisions taken at Damascus recently.

Zag 1355 apl rm 1235

ISTANBUL, JULY 30-(AP)-GEN KAZIM ORBAY RESIGNED TODAY AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

HIS SON, HASHMET ORBAY, IS ON TRIAL FOR THE SLAYING OF A SOCIALLY PROMINENT ANKARA DOCTOR IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST MYSTERIES OF THIS STRANGE LAND.

THREE WEEKS AGO, GOV.NEVZAT TANDOGAN OF ANKARA PROVINCE ASSERTEDLY SHOT HIMSELF TO DEATH AFTER HIS NAME WAS BROUGHT INTO TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF HASHMET ORBAY AND RESHIT MERCAN. THE MEN WERE ACCUSED OF KILLING DR.NACI ARZAN LAST OCTOBER IN WHAT FIRST APPEARED TO BE A HOLDUP.

THE MYSTERY REVOLVES AROUND WHY THE DOCTOR WAS KILLED. EVIDENCE HAS TENDED TO DISCREDIT THE ROBBERY THEORY BUT WITNESSES HAVE REFUSED TO SAY WHY THE PHYSICIAN WAS SLAIN.

RESIGNING, GEN.ORBAY WROTE PRIME MINISTER SHUKRU SARACOGLU THAT IN A CONVERSATION "YOU SUGGESTED TO ME THAT HASHMET ORBAY'S TRIAL AFFECTS THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC'S ARMY AND IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO APPOINT ME A MEMBER OF THE ARMY'S COUNCIL." HE ASKED A PLACE ON THE COUNCIL.

B1121AED

ADD BOMBAY NIGHT TX ++ developments

MEANWHILE THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH MIGHT MAKE YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE FOR AN INTERIM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, CHIEF RIVAL OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, HAS AGREED TO ENTER A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO DRAW A CONSTITUTION FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA.

JUL 31 1946

DA546PED

NANKING,JULY 30-(AP)-CHOU EN LAI, HIGH-RANKING CHINESE COMMUNIST, CHARGED TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE FOUR-HOUR CLASH OF COMMUNISTS AND U.S. MARINES YESTERDAY SOUTHEAST OF PEIPING RESULTED FROM MARINE PROVOCATION OF COMMUNIST FORCES.

ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE PEIPING CLASH, ABOUT WHICH HE SAID HE NEITHER HAD HEARD NOR READ BEFORE MEETING THE PRESS, HE ASSERTED THAT COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN PROVOKED BY MARINE INTRUSIONS INTO THEIR AREAS.

"IN THE CASE OF SEVEN MARINES (RECENTLY KIDNAPED BUT LATER RELEASED), WE MERELY DISARMED THEM," CHOU SAID.

"WE TREATED THEM WELL AND FINALLY RETURNED THEM WITH THEIR ARMS. WE HOPED AMERICANS WOULD ASSUME A FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMUNISTS AND HAVE NO RECURRANCE OF INCIDENTS."

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE INCIDENT REPRESENTED AN EXTENSION OF A COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FROM YENAN TO OUST ALL

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE INCIDENT REPRESENTED AN EXTENSION OF A COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FROM YENAN TO OUST ALL AMERICAN FORCES FROM CHINA BY AROUSING AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION. THESE SOURCES SAID THE COMMUNISTS THOUGHT THAT ARMED CLASHES WITH THE MARINES, EVEN WITH THE COMMUNISTS OPENLY AS AGGRESSORS, WOULD PRODUCE THAT DESIRED RESULT.

CHOU SAID HE VIEWED THE WHOLE CHINESE SITUATION AS "VERY SERIOUS." HE CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE FIRE ORDER FOR ALL CHINA TO BE FOLLOWED BY A GENERAL RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND AGREEMENTS ON SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS OF AN ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN. HE DECLARED THAT COMMUNIST FORCES IN NORTH KIANGSU PROVINCE ARE "READY TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN" AGAINST GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

DS759APS NM

TIENTSIN, JULY 30-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED CHINESE REPORTS, TREATED HERE WITH THE GREATEST RESERVE PENDING OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, SAID TODAY THAT 11 AMERICAN MARINES WERE KILLED IN YESTERDAY'S CLASH WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS NEAR YANGTSUN.

THESE REPORTS SAID THE CLASH DEVELOPED WHEN 30 MARINES CONVOYING TEN TRUCKS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES NORTHWARD FROM TIENTSIN REFUSED TO SURRENDER THE SUPPLIES TO 300 CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS.

THEY ADDED THAT THE FIGHTING CONTINUED AT LEAST SIX HOURS, AND THAT 400 MARINE REINFORCEMENTS WERE RUSHED FROM TIENTSIN.

BA1147PPS

ADD PEIPING-NL MARINES XXX WA

SOME WORE THE "BLUISH GREEN UNIFORMS" OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. OTHERS WORE THE CLOTHING OF CHINESE FARMERS. SOME WERE CLAD ONLY IN SHORTS.

ARMY SGT.JAMES WEST OF CINCINNATI, ANOTHER CONVOY PASSENGER, DECLARED "THEY THREW EVERYTHING AT US DURING THE FIRST HOUR OF ATTACK EXCEPT THE KITCHEN SINK."

THE ATTACK BROKE OUT AT NOON, AND AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER A MARINE WAS SENT THROUGH THE ENCIRCLING CHINESE LINES FOR AID. WHEN NO HELP CAME THE MARINES BEGAN PLANNING THEIR ESCAPE.

AFTER THE ATTACKERS HAD BEEN PUSHED BEYOND HAND GRENADE RANGE, THE TRUCKS IN THE CONVOY BEGAN PULLING OUT AT FIVE AND 10-SECOND INTERVALS WITH THE DRIVERS HOLDING "THEIR GAS PEDALS DOWN TO THE FLOORBOARDS," FREES SAID.

JQ147PCS NM

JUL 31 1946

ADD PEIPING DAY

MARINE SOURCES QUOTED THE MEN IN THE CONVOY AS SAYING THE COMMUNIST AMBUSH WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. THE COMMUNISTS WERE HIDDEN IN CORNFIELDS WHICH EXTENDED TO THE ROADSIDE.

TWO LEATHERNECK OFFICERS IN A COMMAND CAR LEADING THE CONVOY OF SEVEN TRUCKS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED INSTANTLY.

SEVEN OTHER U.S. MARINES WERE KIDNAPPED NEAR CHINWANGTAO WHILE BUYING ICE ON JULY 13 AND WERE RELEASED BY COMMUNISTS AFTER BEING HELD 12 (CORRECT) DAYS. DURING THAT TIME, COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN CHARGED THAT MARINE SEARCHES FOR THE MEN VIOLATED CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY AND WARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST BEAR RESPONSIBILITY IF SUCH EXPEDITIONS LED TO ARMED CLASHES.

TODAY TWO OF THE ABDUCTED MARINES SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN TIENTSIN THAT THEY WERE NOT TORTURED OR MISTREATED IN ANY WAY. THEY SAID DURING THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF CAPTIVITY THEY WERE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR CAPTORS BY MEANS OF GESTURES ONLY. LATER THEY WERE ASSIGNED COMMUNIST INTERPRETERS WHO SPOKE A LITTLE ENGLISH.

THE MARINES SAID THE GROUP WALKED FIVE MILES THE FIRST DAY, THEN WERE PUT IN AN OXCART. HOWEVER, THEY FOUND THE VEHICLE SO UNCOMFORTABLE ON THE BUMPY ROAD THAT THEY DECIDED TO WALK INSTEAD.

THE COMMUNISTS TOOK THE MARINES' RIFLES BUT RESTORED THE WEAPONS UPON RELEASING THEM.

THE TWO MARINES (NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE WIRELESS DISPATCH) SAID THEIR ONLY FOOD THE FIRST FOUR DAYS CONSISTED OF BOILED EGGS AND WATER. LATER THEY HAD TOMATOES AND WATERMELON.

THEY WERE MOVED AROUND THE FIRST FOUR DAYS BUT LATER WERE CONFINED IN A VILLAGE. THE LEATHERNECKS DECLINED TO GIVE THEIR CAPTORS ANY INFORMATION EXCEPT THEIR NAMES AND RANK.

THE ABDUCTED MEN WERE PERMITTED TO PLAY FOOTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL AND WERE GIVEN A DECK OF CARDS. THE TWO QUOTED PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNIST AREAS AS SAYING THEY LIKED AMERICAN CIVILIANS TO STAY IN CHINA BUT WANTED AMERICAN FORCES TO GO HOME.

IN SHANGHAI, 6TH GRAF ORIGINAL.

DS220APS NM AST

A57CX

TOK WEDNESDAY, JULY 31-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA BY THE JAPANESE IN 1931-32 AND FOR ITS CONVERSION INTO A PUPPET STATE WERE OUTLINED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF HIDEKI TOJO AND 26 OTHERS.

THE PROSECUTION, IN THE CLOSING PHASES OF ITS CASE DEALING WITH MANCHURIA, PRODUCED A MESSAGE FROM FORMER WAR MINISTER SADAO ARAKI TO THE KWANTUNG ARMY COMMANDER. THE MESSAGE STATED THAT EXECUTION OF JAPANESE POLICIES IN MANCHURIA SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE MILITARISTS, ADDING:

NIGHT

JUL 31 1946

"WE ARE DETERMINED AND READY TO EFFECT IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO BY JAPAN WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS."

DETAILS OF THE BEHIND THE SCENES MOVES BY A JAPANESE GROUP INTERESTED IN THE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA WERE GIVEN EARLIER BY RYOMEI KASAGI, WHO TOLD OF EFFORTS TO GET MANCHURIA TO SECEDE FROM CHINA.

THE WITNESS, ETC., X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD (A121KX).

THE WITNESS SAID THAT THE GROUP WANTED TO ESTABLISH IN MANCHURIA A "FINE AND IDEAL STATE" WHERE THE RACES COULD LIVE IN PEACEFUL HARMONY. THEY WORKED WITH JAPAN'S KWANTUNG ARMY.

THE GROUP, WHICH ESTABLISHED HENRY PU YI AS THE PUPPET HEAD OF MANCHURIA, ALSO TRIED TO GET NORTHERN CHINESE PROVINCES TO SECEDE, KASAGI SAID.

KASAGI, WHO AT ONE TIME WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, SHUMEI OKAWA, SAID IN AN AFFIDAVIT INTRODUCED BEFORE THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING HIDEKI TOJO, PEARL HARBOR PREMIER, AND 26 OTHERS, THAT AT ONE TIME OKAWA ADVOCATED THAT JAPAN SHOULD HELP INDIA WIN ITS FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN.

KASAGI SAID ON CROSS EXAMINATION BY A JAPANESE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENDANT KENJI DOIHARA THAT THE SO-CALLED "SELF GOVERNMENT GUIDING BOARD" APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE IN MANCHURIA TO OVERTHROW CHINESE RULE AND SET UP A NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE GROUP WON ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVE IN MANCHURIA IN OCTOBER, 1932, WHEN HENRY PU YI WAS SET UP AS REGENT OF MANCHURIA. PU YI WAS IN MANCHURIA WHEN THE RUSSIANS TOOK OVER AT THE END OF THE WAR BUT HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE.

CM/KK950PCS NM

30.24-4499

TOKYO, JULY 30-(AP)-KOJU TSUDA, 33, KNOWN TO PRISONERS AS "THE FROG", WAS CHARGED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION WITH THE TORTURE DEATH OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

TSUDA WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE FOVED CPL.JAMES L.SCOTT OF BROOM HILL, CHESTER ROAD, HOLMES CHAPEL, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND, TO WORK ALTHOUGH SUFFERING FROM BERIBERI AND A BAD HEART CONDITION. HE DENIED SCOTT MEDICAL AID AND KICKED HIM SEVERELY, IT WAS CHARGED. MEDICAL TESTIMONY INDICATED THE KICKING CAUSED SCOTT'S DEATH.

NM710PCS NM

JUL 31 1946

X(160)

TOKYO,JULY 30-(AP)-JAPANESE SOURCES TODAY SAID A PETITION SIGNED BY 72,000 HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR, ASKING HIS AID IN SAVING CAPTIVES HELD BEHIND RUSSIA'S "IRON WALL" FROM "THE UNUTTERABLE MISERY AND PRIVATION" UNDER WHICH THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE LIVING IN SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS.

THE PETITION, PRESENTED BY A HOKKAIDO STUDENTS ORGANIZATION, WAS THE LATEST OF SEVERAL SENT TO SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. IT WAS BASED ON EXPERIENCES RELATED BY PERSONS ESCAPING TO JAPAN, THE PETITIONERS SAID.

NEWSPAPERS WERE DEVOTING INCREASING SPACE TO THE POSSIBLE FATE OF WHAT JAPANESE ESTIMATE AS MORE THAN 1,900,000 FORMER SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS CAPTURED IN MANCHURIA, NORTHERN KOREA, SAKHALIN AND THE KURILE ISLANDS.

THE HOKKAIDO PETITION TO MACARTHUR SAID MOST OF THE MALE ADULTS FROM NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANCHURIA "WERE SENT FORCEFULLY TO SIBERIA, AND THE REMAINING WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE LIVING MOSTLY IN CITIES ALONG THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINE. X X X TENS (CORRECT) OF THEM PERISH DAILY FROM PESTILENCE AND HUNGER."

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS REFERRED TO WASHINGTON THREE FORMAL APPLICATIONS BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR ASSISTANCE IN REPATRIATING THESE CAPTIVES.

DS506APS

A104FX

(120)

TOKYO,JULY 30-(AP)-LT.COL.L.G.ALEXANDER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AND WILL BE SENT HOME BECAUSE OF THEIR REFUSAL TO SIGN AN AFFIDAVIT PLEDGING THEY WOULD NOT STRIKE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. COLONEL ALEXANDER IS CHIEF OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT LISTED THE TWO AS BENJAMIN L.COOK, 22, A RADIO REPAIR MAN OF 5245 VESPER AVE., VAN NUYS,CALIF., ASSIGNED TO THE 71ST SIGNAL BATTALION, AND EDWARD F.SHEEHY, 24, A CLERK OF 922 SOUTH KARLOSLOD AVE., CHICAGO,ILL., WHO WAS WITH THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION.

COLONEL ALEXANDER SAID WORKERS MUST SIGN A NO-STRIKE PLEDGE IN ORDER TO BE EMPLOYED UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1 AND CONSEQUENTLY THAT THE TWO WOULD RECEIVE NO PAY FOR WORK COMPLETED AFTER THAT DATE.

DS511APS

ABOARD USS MT.MCKINLEY, BIKINI, JULY 30-(AP)-THE SKIPJACK, ONE OF THE ATOM-BOMB TARGET SUBMARINES, WAS LOCATED TODAY ON THE BOTTOM OF BIKINI LAGOON, BUT THE SUBMARINES PILOTFISH AND APOGON STILL WERE MISSING.

A SALVAGE SHIP SUCCEEDED IN CONNECTING AN AIR HOSE TO THE SKIPJACK'S FORWARD BALLAST TANK, BUT AIR PRESSURE MUST ALSO BE USED TO BLOW WATER FROM THE REAR TANKS BEFORE CREWMEN CAN TELL WHETHER SHE WILL SURFACE.

GM1025PCS NM

JUL 31 1946

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

ABOARD PHOTOPLANE KAMRA-KAZE,OVER BIKINI,JULY 30-(AP)-SEVEN MAJOR BIKINI TARGET SHIPS, INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, WERE GIVEN LONG WASHDOWNS TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THEIR LETHAL X-RAY RADIATION WHICH THUS FAR HAS KEPT BOARDING PARTIES AT A DISTANCE.

THE NEW YORK WAS LISTING TO PORT BUT SEEMED NO LOWER IN THE WATER. ONLY THE CRUISER PENSACOLA SEEMED TO BE SETTLING A BIT. FOUR STREAMS OF WATER WERE PLAYING ON THE NEW YORK; TWO EACH ON THE PENSACOLA, SUBMARINES SEARAVEN AND SKATE, TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE TRANSPORT.

THE WASHDOWNS, WHICH BEGAN AT 9 A.M., STILL WERE CONTINUING WHEN THIS B-29 PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANE LEFT THE LAGOON AT NOON.

THE NEVADA AND PENNSYLVANIA, BOTH NEAR THE TARGET CENTER, SHOWED NO VISIBLE DAMAGE, ALTHOUGH THE TASK FORCE COMMAND HAS LISTED THE PENNSYLVANIA AS APPARENTLY DAMAGED.

CREWMEN APPEARED TO BE BOARDING THE TRANSPORT APA66 FROM A TUG, AND ANOTHER TRANSPORT, NEAR THE FRINGE, HAD STEAM UP. THE TRANSPORT FALLON STILL WAS TRAILING OIL, AND THE DESTROYER HUGHES AND SUBMARINE DENTUDA, ALSO BEACHED, WERE LYING QUIETLY NEARBY AT THE NORTH END OF ENYU ISLAND.

SIX BUBBLES, ONE VERY LARGE, MARKED THE SPOT WHERE THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO SANK IN THE NIGHT. THE PILOT OF THE KAMRA-KAZE, LT. J.H.WALSH, ST.LOUIS,MO., RECEIVED WORD OF HER SINKING BEFORE WE REACHED BIKINI.

DS325APS

HONOLULU, JULY 30-(AP)-THE ATOMIC BOMB "IS EVERYTHING WHICH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT IT," AND THE BIKINI TESTS PROVED THAT "WE MUST FIND MEANS TO ELIMINATE WAR," SENATOR HATCH (D., N.M.), CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ATOMIC EVALUATION COMMISSION, DECLARED TODAY.

EN ROUTE TO THE MAINLAND AFTER WITNESSING THE JULY TESTS, HE TERMED THEM A CONCLUSIVE DEMONSTRATION "OF THE TERRIBLE, DESTRUCTIVE POWERS OF THE BOMB."

DR.E.U.CONDON, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DESCRIBED RADIOACTIVE WAVES RELEASED BY THE BOMB AS A GREAT POTENTIAL SOURCE OF DESTRUCTION.

"IN THEAERIAL TEST, THESE WAVES WERE SWEPT UP IN A CLOUD AND BLOWN AWAY, BUT IN THE UNDERWATER TEST, THEY DRENCHED SHIPS AND SETTLED ON TOP OF THE WATER," HE ADDED.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R., MASS.), INTERVENED WITH THE COMMENT "I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE REACHED NO CONCLUSION, NOR CAN WE REACH ONE UNTIL WE GET FULL REPORTS ON THE TESTS."

GM903PCS

TREATY TEXTS

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 30-(AP)-ONE OF THE MOST TANGLED OF MANY INTERNATIONAL SNAFU'S IS BEING SLOWLY UNSNARLED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THROUGH THE PATIENT EFFORTS OF PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE.

WHEN THE LAST KINK IS STRAIGHTENED OUT THE DEPARTMENT HOPES TO BE ABLE TO REVEAL TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE FULL TEXTS OF THE PEACE TREATIES NOW BEFORE THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

BUT LOOKING BACK ON THE TRIBULATIONS INVOLVED, SOME PEOPLE SEEMED INCLINED TO WONDER HOW THE GREAT POWERS COULD EVER GET TOGETH

JUL 31 1946

INCLINED TO WONDER HOW THE GREAT POWERS COULD EVER GET TOGETHER IN MAKING PEACE WHEN THEY HAD SO MUCH TROUBLE GETTING TOGETHER ON A PRESS RELEASE.

THE TROUBLE STARTED A WEEK AGO. AT THAT TIME SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO HAD BEEN PLANNING FOR UNLIMITED PUBLICITY ON THE TREATY TEXTS, PROPOSED TO MOSCOW, LONDON AND PARIS THAT THEY BE MADE PUBLIC FORTHWITH IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL. THE ALTERNATIVE, BYRNES WELL KNEW, WAS THAT THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DRIBBLE OUT IN PIECEMEAL FASHION.

TOWARD THE END OF THE WEEK THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID, SURE WHY NOT; THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID, OKAY, BUT GIVE THEM OUT IN WASHINGTON AND THE OTHER BIG FOUR CAPITALS AS WELL AS PARIS.

THE RUSSIANS MAINTAINED A STONY SILENCE FOR AWHILE THEN, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING WASHINGTON, SAID THE TEXTS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED PROVIDED THE POINTS IN DISAGREEMENT WERE DELETED.

WHILE THESE NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT WHAT SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED WERE UNDERWAY IN PARIS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARRANGED TO GET THE TEXTS FROM PARIS BY COURIER SO THEY COULD BE RELEASED HERE IN LINE WITH FRENCH SUGGESTION.

BUT SOMEHOW THE COURIER MISSED HIS PLANE, OR SO IT WAS SAID.

A- THUS IT WAS DECIDED TO BRING IN THE TEXTS BY RADIO EARLY SATURAY. BUT THAT WAS THE PEAK OF THE SUNSPOT ATTACK, AND WHATEVER IT IS HAT HAPPENS DURING SUCH TIMES BLACKED OUT RADIO ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC FOR HOURS AT A TIME.

AT PARIS, MEANWHILE, RUSSIAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS GOT INTO A NEW SQUABBLE OVER WHETHER THE DISAGREED POINTS OF THE TEXT SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED. FINALLY VARIOUS RELEASE TIMES WERE SET--6 P.M. (EST) SUNDAY--THEN MONDAY--THEN TUESDAY.

THROUGH THE SUNSPOTS, WHITE BEGAN TO GET THE TEXT IN DISJOINTED DRIBBLES. FINALLY BY LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON HE HAD MOST OF THE SECTIONS DEALING WITH THE POINT ON WHICH THE BIG FOUR WERE AGREED.

BUT BY THAT TIME IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THE FULL TEXTS, DISAGREEMENTS AND ALL, SHOULD BE RELEASED. SO WHITE KEPT HIS STAFF WORKING INTO LAST NIGHT TRYING TO GET THE STUFF READY FOR RELEASE SOMETIME TUESDAY MORNING.

MEANWHILE THE COURIER FINALLY ARRIVED WITH THE OFFICIAL TEXTS FOR CHECKING AGAINST THE UNCERTAIN WORDAGE THAT HAD COME IN BY RADIO.

BUT MEANWHILE, TOO, MOST OF THE INFORMATION ALREADY HAD DRIBBLED OUT FROM PARIS AND LONDON.

WHITE -- WHO HASN'T HAD A MOMENT'S PEACE FOR DAYS, WHAT WITH WORRYING ABOUT THE TEXTS -- WONDERED TODAY:

WHAT DO THEY MEAN -- "PEACE" TREATIES.

J215AES

WASHINGTON,JULY 30-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) PROTESTED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT A NEW BRITISH PLAN FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE WOULD SET UP A GHETTO IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE OHIO SENATOR TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE BRITISH WERE PROPOSING TO SET ASIDE 1,500 SQUARE MILES FOR THE JEWS, WITH THE REMAINING 43,000 SQUARE MILES OF PALESTINE GOING TO THE ARABS. IN THE JEWISH SECTION, TAFT SAID THERE WOULD BE LITTLE, IF ANY, HOME RULE. HE ADDED:

"THE NEW BRITISH PLAN MEANS NOT ONLY COMPLETE FRUSTRATION FOR THE JEWS OF PALESTINE, BUT DEEP DESPAIR FOR THE MILLION AND ONE HALF SURVIVING JEWS IN EUROPE, SIX MILLION OF WHOM WERE DESTROYED BY HITLER."

TAFT SPOKE IN THE SENATE SHORTLY AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN MET WITH HIS CABINET COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION. ATTENDING WERE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER, SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

NONE WOULD DISCUSS THE CONFERENCE. ACHESON TOLD REPORTERS:

"WE ARE WORKING ON IT (THE PALESTINE PROBLEM) AND IT IS A TOUGH ONE.

MR.TRUMAN ALSO RECEIVED A GROUP OF NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN WHO URGED THAT HE INSIST UPON THE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 JEWS INTO PALESTINE. REP.CELLER (D-NY) TOLD REPORTERS THEY REGARDED BRITISH CONDITIONS INCIDENT TO SUCH IMMIGRATION AS "IMPOSSIBLE OF ACHIEVEMENT."

TAFT SAID THAT IF THIS GOVERNMENT AGREES TO A PARTITION PLAN, "IT WILL BE MAKING THE UNITED STATES A PARTY TO THE CREATION OF A GHETTO IN THE NEAR EAST--THE VERY LAND WHERE THE JEWS WERE PROMISED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONAL LIFE."

HE ADDED:

"THIS NEW AND CYNICAL PLAN EVADES THE UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION AND, IF SUCCESSFUL, GIVES BRITAIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY TO REPUDIATE THE PROMISE MADE IN HER MANDATE OVER PALESTINE."

FR1255PES

JUL 31 1946

WASHINGTON,JULY 30-(AP)-A HEATED EXCHANGE BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND REP.CELLER (D-NY) WAS REPORTED, AND DENIED, TODAY.

BOTH THE REPORTS AND THE DENIALS CAME FROM MEMBERS OF A NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION OF TEN WHO CALLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO URGE THAT MR.TRUMAN RENEW HIS DEMAND FOR THE IMMEDIATE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS INTO PALESTINE.

THE STORY WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT IMPATIENTLY SHUT CELLER OFF WHEN THAT MR.TRUMAN RENEW HIS DEMAND FOR THE IMMEDIATE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS INTO PALESTINE.

THE STORY WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT IMPATIENTLY SHUT CELLER OFF WHEN HE TRIED TO READ A PREPARED STATEMENT, SAYING IN EFFECT "I UNDERSTAND ALL THAT," AND THAT CELLER IN TURN REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED THE PRESIDENT WHEN HE STARTED TO SPEAK.

CELLER HIMSELF WOULD SAY ONLY THAT "MY LIPS ARE SEALED. YOU MUST ASK THE PRESIDENT."

THOSE WHO REPORTED THE INTERCHANGE WOULD NOT BE QUOTED DIRECTLY.

REP.KLEIN (D-NY) TOLD REPORTERS, HOWEVER, THAT MR.TRUMAN WAS NOT "SORE" AND THAT HE INTERRUPTED CELLER "POLITELY" TO EXPLAIN THAT HE WAS "THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT."

"THERE WAS NOTHING UNFRIENDLY ABOUT THE CONFERENCE," KLEIN INSISTED.

REP.LEONARD W.HALL, THE ONLY REPUBLICAN IN THE GROUP, COMMENTED THAT "THE RECEPTION WASN'T TOO WARM FOR CELLER" AND ADDED THAT "WE'RE IN A POSITION WHERE WE CAN'T TALK." REP.MARCANTONIO (AL-NY) SAID, LIKE CELLER, "MY LIPS ARE SEALED. I AGREED NOT TO SAY ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT IT."

OTHERS PRESENT WERE REPS.O'TOOLE, RAYFIEL, BYRNE, LYNCH, BUCKLEY AND ROONEY, ALL DEMOCRATS.

CHARLES G.ROSS, THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY, DECLINED TO COMMENT.

30.24-4501

WASHINGTON,JULY 30-(AP)-REP.WHITTINGTON (D-MISS) TODAY BLOCKED HOUSE CONSIDERATION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FREE AUTOMOBILES FOR VETERANS WITH LEG AMPUTATIONS--A ND MET A STORM OF PROTESTS FROM VETERANS THEMSELVES.

THE BILL WAS CALLED UP BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN (D-MISS) OF THE VETERANS COMMITTEE UNDER PROCEDURE REQUIRING UNANIMOUS CONSENT. SCORES OF VETERANS WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR THE MEASURE FOR WEEKS LEANED FORWARD EXPECTANTLY IN THEIR GALLERY SEATS BUT GROANED WHEN WHITTINGTON OBJECTED.

IN A HEATED EXCHANGE IN A CORRIDOR, WHITTINGTON TOLD A GROUP OF THE VETERANS LATER HE HAD OBJECTED BECAUSE HE OPPOSES DEALING WITH VETERANS IN "PIECEMEAL" MANNER AND THAT NO SUCH LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PASSED UNTIL "A FURTHER AND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION" OF THE NEEDS HAS BEEN MADE.

"WELL, IF YOU ASK ME, THAT'S NOT MUCH OF AN EXPLANATION," SNAPPED SGT.MILTON KORNFELD OF NEW YORK CITY (65) AVENUE C), A PATIENT AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL HERE.

AS OTHERS BEGAN VOICING OBJECTIONS, WHITTINGTON EXCUSED HIMSELF SAYING HE HAD TO ANSWER A QUORUM CALL.

THE BILL, AS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE, WOULD PROVIDE $1,500 AUTOMOBILES FOR PARALYTICS AND THOSE WITH ABOVE-THE-KNEE AMPUTATIONS, ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 8,000. AS ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED BY REP.EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (R-MASS), THE BILL WOULD HAVE INCLUDED ALSO ABOUT 8,000 BELOW-THE-KNEE AMPUTEES.

MRS.ROGERS SAID AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TOMORROW TO GET A SPECIAL RULE FROM THE RULES COMMITTEE TO HAVE THE MEASURE CONSIDERED LATER IN THE WEEK.

GG926PES

JUL 31 1946

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., JULY 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.WILLIAM HOOD SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY DURING ITS RACE THROUGH FRANCE AND GERMANY IN WORLD WAR II, HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR RETIREMENT BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

GENERAL SIMPSON, WHO UNDERWENT A MINOR OPERATION AT THE ARMY-NAVY HOSPITAL HERE THIS MORNING, SAID "I REGRET MY PHYSICAL DISABILITY WILL PREVENT ME CARRYING ON MY WORK AS COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY."

HE HAS BEEN UNDER OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT AT THE HOSPITAL HERE SINCE JUNE 4, AND WILL REMAIN HERE DURING HIS CONVALESENCE.

SJ1016PES

New York, July 30--(ap)--Legal and scientific problems concerned with controlling atomic energy were discussed today at closed meetings of two committees of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

JUL 31 1946

The legal advisory committee agreed unanimously to begin its work with informal, closed discussions of problems connected with the basic constitutional issues under the U.N. Charter. It will meet again Friday.

Members of the Scientific and Technical Committee talked over the possibility of having experts in specialized fields attend future meetings. A United Nations announcement said the scientific discussion did not go beyond any official information published by the united States.

The Scientific and Technical Committee will meet again Thursday.

JUL 31 1946

The Committee named by the U.N. Security Council to consider applications for membership in the United Nations will meet tomorrow at 11 a.m. to organize. The E Atomic Energy Commission's Committee No. 2 will hold a closed session at 3 p.m. e.d.t. tomorrow.

jwz 825p

JUL 3

NEW AGGRESSION BEING PREPARED, MOLOTOV WARNS

L. HEIZERLING

Calls on Democratic Nations to End Franco Regime in Spain.

U. S. GIVES SUPPORT

AUG 1 1946

Byrnes Backs Russian Stand for Two-Thirds Voting Majority.

PARIS, July 31 — (AP) Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov warned the 21-nation peace conference today that "preparations for fresh acts of aggression" were under way, and declared the wartime Allies against fascism must act soon against the Franco regime in Spain"this survival bred by Hitler and Mussolini."

The Russian statesman addressed the conference soon after it became known that the United States would support the Soviet Union in its effort to establish a two-thirds voting majority as the standard for reaching decisions in this conference.

NIGHT

Speech Brings Applause

His address to a plenary session was welcomed by generous applause and climaxed a day which began with sharp debate in the Rules committee over the two-thirds rule.

The United States and the Soviet Union stood firm for the two-thirds majority in all essential substantive matters, and Secretary of State Byrnes will make a proposal to that effect to the rules committee tomorrow morning.

It will, however, carry this proviso: That in the event any substantive proposal fails to secure a two-thirds majority in the assembly, it should be sent back to the Big Four council of foreign ministers, along with the record of the vote and a request that it be given special consideration by the Big Four.

Molotov's address expressed hopes for future peace, but he struck out hard at the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

"The time must not be too distant," he declared, "when democratic countries will be able to help the Spanish people, who groan under Franco's regime, to put an end to this survival bred by Hitler and Mussolini, which is dangerous to the cause of peace."

Speaks in Russian

Speaking in Russian, he said the nations which went to war on the side of Hitler must be punished for "crimes of their ruling circles," and added that any refusal to defend the legitimate rights of states which suffered from Fascist aggression "can only play into the hands of those who are engaged in preparation for fresh acts of aggression in pursuit of predatory and imperialistic ends."

He said that "at any rate," the interests of all freedom-loving peoples "demand that we bring to an end the fight against fascism which is the most dangerous aggressor in our time."

Apparently referring to the fact that Yugoslavia was not awarded Trieste by the Big Four council's draft of the Italian treaty, now under consideration, Molotov said "we by no means feel that the just aspirations of Allied peoples have found an adequate reflection in those drafts."

"But on the other hand," Molotov continued, "we cannot overlook the fact that at present the decisions of the council of foreign ministers are assailed by all sorts of reactionary elements who are stuffed with absurd anti-Soviet prejudice and who base their calculations on the frustration of the cooperation among the great powers. The drafts of peace treaties submitted to the conference deal a new blow to the efforts of these gentlemen."

Sees Difficulties Ahead

Australian Minister of Externa Affairs H. V. Evatt, following Molotov on the podium, predicted difficulties from the Big Four's solution of the Trieste problem.

"It is proposed," Evatt said, "t give the Security Council impor tant discretionary powers in rela tion to Trieste and under the char ter of the United Nations Organi zation any proposed decision of th Security Council may be blocke by the veto of any one permanen member of the council."

Evatt has championed the cause of smaller nations for a greater voice in the proceedings and has battled to establish the simple majority rule.

Evatt also took issue with the Big Four on the problem of the former Italian colonies, whose disposition, he contended, should rest not alone with the major powers, but "with all those countries which, like Australia and the British Dominions, have through their great losses and sacrifices in liberating such territories, earned a vital interest in their future disposal or administration."

Hits Reparation Plans

He attacked the reparations proposals before the conference as tending to assure Russia "a privileged position in the future direction of the trade and economic life of all the countries contributing reparations."

Molotov said that the views of all the 21 natfons could be expressed freely at the conference and would be "heard with due respect," and that "the view of the states which are former satellities of Germany also will be heard."

The plenary session was convened shortly after Molotov's long statement to the Rules committee in favor of a Yugoslavia resolution which would require a two-thirds rule for conference voting. Evatt and the Netherlands delegate both attacked the resolution.

Molotov contended that a simple majority rule would lead to disputes between the East and West in vote-trading maneuvers.

Byrnes' proposal gave him strong support. The American secretary's recommendation said that while the simple majority would suffice on mere questions of procedure, the two-thirds rule should apply to all questions relating to actual treaty drafts.

An American informant said Byrnes, by accepting the rules of procedure submitted to the conference by the Big Four, had committed himself to the two-thirds rule, but that his acceptance was conditioned upon the right to switch his support to any other measure which might be raised on the conference floor.

Issue Is Recent

During the Rules committee debate, Evatt made the point that, in the end, the peace treaties must be "agreed to by all of us."

"But," he said, "we are concerned with getting the view of this conference to the foreign ministers and we do not want them set aside just because they don't conform to a special majority. There was nothing whatever about the two-thirds majority in the Potsdam or Moscow declarations. That has only gone up at a very late date."

Evatt declared that "the great powers will not consider speeches or documents—only recommendations. It is a matter whether this conference has a right to be heard.

If we have to have a two-thirds majority before that is done, in my opinion there will be nothing of significance before the foreign ministers, even if a majority of the conference—falling short of two-thirds—is in favor of the recommendation."

Molotov said that a simple majority rule "would place the Anglo-Saxons at an advantage because it would form a bloc of from 12 to 13 votes. If all decisions were by simple majority, the U.S.S.R. would be sure to find itself always in the minority."

"The conference," he said, "should be interested in preventing a play on votes and should be concerned with assuring the authority of the recommendations it is going to make, and not in attempting to set off 12 countries against seven or eight countries. It should repudiate any play on votes and see to it that the prestige of the conference and the authority of its decisions should not be undermined."

British Support Seen

A spokesman for the British delegation said Prime Minister Attlee probably would have no objection

AUG 1 1946

to Byrnes' proposal because "we have never been particularly excited whether it was two-thirds or a simple majority."

Molotov predicted there was every possibility the conference would end with every proposal adopted by a two-thirds vote, and recalled that both at the Versailles peace conference and at the San Francisco United Nations conference, the two-thirds rule was in force.

He disagreed with Evatt's contention that the rule would prevent recommendations from reaching the Big Four, stating that "this conference will reach recommendations that will be submitted to the council."

Byrnes' pronouncement on the two-thirds rule spread gloom in the Hungarian delegation, one Hungarian said that "against the two-thirds veto we can't expect to make any headway even in our campaign to get the Czechoslovakian deportation order modified and save our own nationals in Slovak territory."

Some quarters said the half-page torn from the text of the treaty draft for Hungary, referred to an American reservation stating that the United States reserved the right to object to Russian reparations demands and Russia's economic program for Hungary.

During the Rules committee session, Mosha Pijadi, Yugoslav delegate, appealed for the admission of Albania as the 22nd nation at the peace table, arguing that it was one of the first countries invaded by Italy and had been devastated in the war.

Before the meeting Byrnes held a half hour conference with Pietro Nenni, vice premier of Italy. No details of the conversation were made public.

Representatives of Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Norway will address tomorrow's plenary session.

Billion-dollar Reparation Bill From Soviet in Draft Treaties

MEI MOST

Proposed Compacts Laid Before Peace Conference Heavily Favor Russia on Territorial Changes Also.

AUG 1 1946

Paris, July 31 (A. P.).—Russia emerged today as the principal beneficiary of proposed peace treaties that would strip Italy, Finland and beaten Germany's Balkan satellites of military power, redraw their frontiers and charge them at least a billion dollars in reparations.

The treaty drafts, presented to the peace conference last night by the Big Four, provide for substantial territorial increases for the Soviet Union and for the payment of $900,000,000 in reparations to Russia. That about leaves Russia's domination of east Europe intact.

DAY

In certain disputed sections of the treaty drafts, however, it seemed apparent that the Western Powers intend to try to whittle down some of the Russian gains in the east, at least in economic matters. The United States and Britain want the vital Danube River opened to trade on a basis of complete equality, while Russia wants nothing said in any of the treaties about freedom of navigation on the Danube. The three western members of the Big Four also want "most favored nation" status for all Allied nations in commercial dealings with the five defeated nations, while Russia would exempt all fields closed to private enterprise and would make exceptions for neighboring States.

Bars Bombers and U-Boats.

Under the proposed treaties—which would end the state of war in Europe except for Germany and which would offer the five nations concerned an opportunity to enter the United Nations—none of the defeated countries would be allowed any bombing planes or submarines and would be required to guarantee fundamental human rights and to bar Fascist activity.

The military machines of all would be reduced to a vestige of power, and the treaty drafts direct the five beaten countries to co-operate for the purpose of insuring against any German rearmament in the future. The atomic bomb is not mentioned in the treaty drafts, but rocket bombs are set down to be outlawed.

The proposed treaties — 286 pages in length—offered a peace to Italy, Romania, France, Bulgaria, Finland and Hungary which was mild in tone and largely so in demands, except for reparations and except, also, for Italy's empire and borders. The drafts offer little vital change in the troubled status quo—except for the withdrawal of the Russian armies of occupation from the Balkans and the Anglo-American forces from Italy.

Huge Sums for Russia.

Russia alone of the major Powers would win reparations—$100,000,000 from Italy, $300,000,000 each from Finland and Romania and $200,000,000 from Hungary. To the last award, however, the United States has entered some unpublished reservations, represented by a half a page scissored out of the treaty draft. Bulgaria's reparations have not been settled, and the Italian figure is a partial one. Also Hungary would be required to pay another $100,000,000 to Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia.

On the other side of the ledger, the Russians objected to clauses granting United Nations citizens full compensation for losses incurred in defeated countries and proposed instead that compensation be limited to one-third of their losses. The Soviet Union also objected to having the assets of defeated nations in United Nations countries and Germany subject to seizure to meet American, French and British claims, and asked that such assets be restored to the beaten countries.

The territorial clauses in the five drafts also held advantages for Russia. In the case of Italy, five small border slices would go to France, Eastern Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia, and Dodecanese Islands to Greece, the African colonies would meet some undecided fate and the port of Trieste would be internationalized under United Nations supervision.

Trieste and Danzig.

The starting point for the territorial changes for Italy, as well as for Hungary, was the border line of January 1, 1938—before Munich—while for Romania, Bulgaria and Finland the changes were based on the frontiers of January 1, 1941, while the Russo-German pact was still in force.

This meant Allied confirmation of Romania's 1940 cession of Bessarabia to Russia—a cession that was withdrawn after Germany's invasion of Russia—as well as of Lower Dobruja to Bulgaria and Finland's cessions to Russia in 1939, to which now is added the ice-free Arctic Sea outlet of Petsamo Province. Further, Hungary is required to recognize Sub-Carpathian Ukrainia as Soviet territory.

As the inevitable comparisons with the treaties which ended the first world war began, the initial differences commented upon was the fact that the losers in 1946 were offered membership in the United Nations, while the losers of 1919 were at first barred from the League of Nations. But the victors this time do not engage

30-24-4503

AUG 1 1946

Molotov Urges Putting End To Franco Rule

AUG 1 1946

A. T. GOLDBERG

Paris, July 31 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, in a speech to the Paris Peace Conference today, called upon democratic countries of the world to put an end to the Franco regime of Spain.

"It is impossible to safeguard peace," said Molotov, "unless Fascism is destroyed."

The Soviet Foreign Minister spoke after an appearance before the Conference Rules Committee at which he fought to establish a two-thirds majority voting rule for the conference of 21 nations, because, he said, "if all decisions were by simple majority the U.S.S.R. would be sure to find itself always in the minority."

Support From Byrnes

He found qualified support in his fight in United States Secretary of State Byrnes, who, an American informant said, will propose tomorrow that a two thirds majority vote be necessary for approval of essential and substantive matters.

Addressing the conference, called to confer on the peace that is to be written in Europe with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, Molotov said:

"If we have still to deal with the question of the Fascist regime in Spain, then the time must not be too distant when democratic countries will be able to help the Spanish people who groan under Franco's regime to put an end to this survival bred by Hitler and Mussolini, which is dangerous to the cause of peace."

Making his first public official conference pronouncement, the Soviet Foreign Minister told a meeting of the rules committee. "This (a simple majority) would naturally place the Anglo-Saxons at an advantage because it would form a block of from twelve to thirteen votes."

"Assuring Authority"

Molotov expressed fear that adoption of a simple majority rule would play the west against eastern Europe.

"The conference should be interested in preventing a play on votes and should be concerned with assuring the authority of the recommendations it is going to make, and not in attempting to set off twelve countries against seven or eight countries.

"It should repudiate any play on votes and see to it that the prestige of the conference and the authority of its decisions should not be undermined."

He said there was every possibility the conference could reach its termination with every proposal adopted by a two-thirds rule.

"Is there any reason to believe that a decision reached by an 11-10 vote is better than a decision reached by a 14-7 vote?" he asked. "It would be hard to explain that."

Open To Press

Newspaper reporters of many countries, sitting in for the first time in history as peace conference observers, were in attendance as the committee plunged quickly into the troublesome question on which Molotov voiced his support of a Yugoslav proposal for a two-thirds voting rule.

Byrnes's proposal tomorrow, the American informant said, would carry the proviso that all substantive proposals which failed to secure a two-thirds majority should nevertheless be sent by the conference back to the Council of Foreign Ministers, along with the names of the countries that voted for it and with the request that the four Foreign Ministers give the measure special consideration.

Questions Of Procedure

The first sentence of his three-sentence proposal provided that a simple majority only would be needed on questions of procedure.

The second sentence called for a two-thirds majority for all questions relating to the actual treaty drafts.

The final sentence proposed sending defeated substantiative proposals to the Council of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

The Yugoslav proposal plunged the committee into spirited debate, with spokesmen for Australia and The Netherlands arguing that a simple majority should be sufficient and that the two-thirds proposal would mean Big Four domination.

Moshsa Pyade, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, presented the motion, and also urged that Albania be admitted as the twenty-second member of the conference.

For "Lasting Peace"

He said that a "just and lasting peace" could be effected only by near unanimity, and argued against the adoption of a simple majority rule.

While acknowledging that full unanimity was probably not possible, he declared that "only the largest possible agreement is able to assure the success of the conference and constitute a strong basis for a lasting peace."

Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister who was elected president of the Rules Committee yesterday, presided over the session. Byrnes arrived a half hour late because of a conference at his hotel suite with Pietro Nenni, Italian Vice Premier. No details of this private meeting were disclosed.

The Netherlands delegation opposed the two-thirds majority rule and the rules of procedure proposed by the Big Four as "not in conformity with the sovereignty of the medium and small powers."

A Dutch spokesman proposed that the permanent chairmanship of the conference be given to France, as the host nation, instead of being rotated among the Big Four or the Big Five.

Advisory Role Seen

The spokesman, Foreign Minister Baron Boeyzalaer van Oosterhout, said the only conclusion he could reach was that the Big Four wanted to relegate "the states with lesser material resources to the role of advisers."

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, asserted that the role assigned the medium and small powers was "not commensurate with the sacrifices they had made in the war."

"You have got to face it," he said, "unless a recommendation goes to the Foreign Ministers after this conference, nothing will be before the Foreign Ministers. The great powers will not consider speeches or documents—only recommendations.

"Right To Be Heard"

"It is a matter whether this conference has a right to be heard," Evatt continued. "If we have to have a two-thirds majority before that is done, in my opinion, there will be nothing of significance before the Foreign Ministers, even if a majority of the conference—falling short of two thirds—is in favor of a recommendation."

Text of Molotov's Speech at the Peace Conference and Excerpts From Evatt's

AUG 1 1946

AUG 1 1946

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—The text of Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's address to the peace conference:

Permit me on behalf of the Soviet Union to greet the peace conference and to bid the delegates of the conference success in their great and responsible work. The Soviet delegation expresses its special gratitude to the hospitable French Government and the friendly people of France.

This conference is destined to play an important part in the establishment of peace and security in Europe. It will have to express its views and make its recommendations on the draft peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

It may be said that the Paris Conference is called upon to perform the task of five peace conferences, which fact stresses the importance and complexity of its work.

It is a question of five countries which entered the war as Germany's allies, as Hitler's satellites, but which in the course of the war broke off with Germany, overthrew their Fascist rulers and as a rule proceeded to take an active part on the side of democratic countries in the war to win victory over Hitlerite Germany.

We all shall remember the course of the events as they developed before our eyes during the last war in Europe and this will make it easier for us to find a correct reply to the question of safeguarding a just, durable and lasting peace for the future.

Attacks on Soviet Cited

Justice demands above all that we have regard in practice for the interests of the countries that were attacked and suffered as a result of aggression. The Soviet Union, which itself was attacked from different directions and bore an exceptionally heavy burden of the invasion of the Fascist hordes of Germany as well as of Italy, Rumania, Hungary and Finland, deeply sympathizes with all the peoples who suffered from aggression.

The Soviet Union once more from this rostrum greets the peoples of the Allied countries who fought with self-denial against our common enemies and expresses its firm determination to support them in their just demands for the punishment of war criminals, the indemnification of the damage caused to them, and the establishment of a just peace. The Soviet Union cannot take a different view of its duties toward the Allies.

It must be clear to us that the attacking countries that went to war as Germany's allies should be held responsible for the crimes of their ruling circles. Aggression and invasion of foreign countries must not go unpunished if one is really anxious to prevent new aggressions and invasions. Impunity in such cases and refusal to defend the legitimate rights of the States that suffered from aggression have nothing in common with the interests of a just and lasting peace and can only play into the hands of those who are engaged in the preparation for fresh acts of aggression in pursuit of predatory and imperialistic ends.

Security a Soviet Goal

The Soviet Union is one of those countries that are steadfastly fighting for the establishment of a durable peace and security of nations. This determines the attitude of the Soviet Government in the questions relating to the peace treaties with the ex-satellites of Germany.

The U.S.S.R. is fully conscious of the fact that as a result of democratic reforms the countries that were allied to Hitlerite Germany took in the last stage of the war a new path and in certain cases rendered the Allied States considerable assistance in the struggle for the complete liquidation of the German aggressor.

It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union acknowledges that these States should be compensated for the damage caused to them, not in full, but in part in a definite and restricted measure.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is opposed to all attempts to impose on the ex-satellites of Germany all sorts of outside interference in their economic life and declines such demands on these countries and such pressure on those peoples as are incompatible with their State sovereignty and national dignity.

It will be easy to see this when one becomes familiar with the texts of the armistice terms for Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, which were fully made public immediately after their signature. Since then, on the initiative of the Soviet Government, a number of clauses laid down by the armistice agreements were lightened, which fact is to be accounted for by the desire to facilitate to these countries the transition to economic and general national revival after the war. It is also on this basis that peace treaties with those countries should be drawn up.

Involvement With Axis

It is no accident that the countries of the Fascist and semi-Fascist type proved to be the ex-satellites of Germany. The Italy of Mussolini, as we know, was a part of the Hitler Axis. Rumania and Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland found themselves in the grasp of Hitler agents who involved those States in the war against democratic countries.

The second World War was unleashed by fascism and ended only when fascism was conquered and smashed. We know now that fascism and aggression go hand in hand in our time. This explains why all the peace treaties submitted to the conference specially refer to the necessity to prevent the revival of fascism and to the necessity to consolidate the democratic foundations in the States that are ex-satellites of Germany.

In this report, peace treaties in our time substantially differ from the peace treaties concluded after the first World War, and this is quite natural.

It is natural that the declaration for liberated Europe adopted at the Crimea Conference of the leaders of the three Allied powers—Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union—laid special stress on the necessity "to destroy the last vestiges of nazism and fascism" and to enable the liberated peoples to create democratic institutions of their own choice.

It will be impossible to safeguard a durable peace and security unless the last vestiges of fascism, which provoked the second World War, have been destroyed. If, however, we have still to deal with the question of the Fascist regime in Spain, then the time must not be too distant when democratic countries will be able to help the Spanish people, who groan under Franco's regime, to put an end to this survival bred by Hitler and Mussolini, which is dangerous to the cause of peace.

'Most Dangerous' Ideology

At any rate, the interests of all freedom-loving peoples demand that we bring to an end the fight against fascism, which is the most dangerous aggressor in our time.

Five draft peace treaties are submitted to this conference. These drafts have been prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers in conformity with the well-known special decision on this subject.

As we know the Council of Foreign Ministers was set up at the Berlin Conference last year. This decision was adopted on the initiative of the United States of America. For its part, the Soviet Government favored this suggestion from the very outset. And the Soviet Government has always held that an unswerving and punctual implementation of this decision should not be merely a formal duty of appropriate Governments, but is a decisive prerequisite of the successful work of this Council.

It is justly said that big States should not impose their will upon small countries. The case of Germany shows what threat harbors an unrestrained imperialist desire to domineer other peoples and to gain ascendancy over the world. On the other hand, democratic countries are familiar with the methods of cooperation that produced positive results both during the war and in the period subsequent to it.

The Council of Foreign Ministers was set up just so that questions might be settled not in the manner of imposing upon some states of the will of other states but in the manner of arriving at joint decisions and arrangements.

The example of the drafting of peace treaties proves to us that certain positive results have been achieved by the Council of Foreign Ministers. We can claim this though we by no means feel

AUG 1 1946

that the just aspirations of the Allied peoples have found an adequate reflection in those drafts.

But, on the other hand, we cannot overlook the fact that at present the decisions of the Council of Foreign Ministers are assailed by all sorts of reactionary elements who stuffed with absurd anti-Soviet prejudices and who base their calculations on the frustration of the collaboration among great powers. The draft peace treaties submitted to the conference deal a new blow to the efforts of these gentlemen.

Pacts in General Praised

It is sufficient to become familiar with the proposals contained in the draft peace treaties in order to see that the democratic countries that prepared them performed in this case a work that is in the main in keeping with the interests of countries, big and small, that are anxious to strengthen world peace and the security of nations.

The conference will be able to discuss at length all questions involved in the peace treaties. Our conference is attended by the delegations with equal rights that represent twenty-one nations. Here everyone of us has the opportunity to state his views freely and to express his agreement or disagreement with this or that part of any peace treaty. It has been assured here that any such view will be heard with due respect and that it may be of considerable value in the final consideration of the draft peace treaties.

Here the views of the States that are ex-satellites of Germany will also be heard. The Soviet delegation has no doubt that to the voice of these States too we shall listen with due attention. As a Soviet delegate, I have reason to say so because since the time they withdrew from the enemy's camp and went to war against Hitlerism and embarked upon the path of democratic and social reforms in the interest of the masses of the people the Soviet Union has come to establish friendly relations with those countries.

All this gives us grounds to hope for a genuine success of the conference in the interests of all freedom-loving peoples.

Statements by Dr. Evatt

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31—Following are excerpts from the address by Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, to the peace conference today. N.Y. TIMES

Our general standpoint as to the status of this conference is clear and definite. Our object has been to make this, the first peace conference, a reality and not a mere formality, to do everything possible to insure that at this meeting of twenty-one nations the peace to come is based upon the principles of justice and right and is determined by democratic methods.

The war we have fought was a people's war; we are here to advance a people's peace. We are only servants and ministers in the cause of peace and justice for all peoples.

It is universally admitted that the contribution to victory made by the peoples represented here warrant their being consulted about the making of this peace. The real question which has concerned us is whether consultation by the major powers represented the full extent of our rights or whether the active partners in the war should not also be entitled.

Australian opinion on this point of fundamental principle was never in doubt. The right of making the peace should belong to all those nations who have been partners in achieving the common victory.

It seemed at least doubtful to Australia whether the Potsdam Agreement was clear enough to guarantee to the actual belligerents the right of full participation in the peace-making process. Accordingly, I was deputed by Australia to put the case before the members of the Council of Foreign Ministers then meeting in September last.

Stresses Dominions' Support

There I urged that those countries which have made active and sustained contributions in the European sphere of the war were clearly entitled to participate in the peace making; that a fair and democratic peace could be obtained only by fair and democratic procedures and that justice in the peace settlements depended to a large extent upon the active participation of a wider group of belligerents than that of three or four or five major powers.

Australia was actively supported in its claims by all the other British Dominions and also by the smaller European countries and our claims in no way detracted from the primary and necessary leadership of the major powers. But we insisted that meantime the belligerents were entitled not merely to the right of consultation but to equal rights of actual participation in the peace making process.

Each of the twenty-one nations has equal rank and voice in this conference. We have a big job to carry out and we should proceed to its performance with the utmost dispatch. For it is absolutely clear that in these final stages of the peace-making the greatest posible weight will be attached to the deliberations and recommendations of the nations which admittedly have "actively waged war with substantial military force against the European enemy states."

Much depends upon the question of whether in practice the sponsoring powers here will follow the example of San Francisco and be prepared to hear their cobelligerents, not as suppliants or as advocates, or as mere consultants, but as general partners who have proved their worth as partners in the great struggle against our enemies. The spirit which will animate this conference is far more important than the mere literal adherence to declarations which have been made in the past.

Rejects Vindictiveness

I therefore turn to consider what are the general principles which should govern the review of the draft treaties. First, we are not justified in imposing our common will upon the defeated enemy in any spirit of more vindictiveness or caprice. Our aim is justice, looking to the future as well as to the past, for we are, in a sense, the trustees of all the United Nations, of all the ordinary men and women throughout the world who look to us to give an enduring and a just peace to them and their children. However concerned we may be in the interests of our own countries we must never lose sight of the fact that all the peoples of the world have a stake in this peace.

If we approach our task in this spirit we shall keep in mind certain fundamental principles.

First, we should adhere to our solemn undertakings in the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter and try to insure that the principles set forth in these charters are given the fullest possible application in the peace treaties.

Second, we should insure that our recommendations and decisions are based on an impartial and thorough examination of all the relevant facts affecting each of the questions raised.

Third, we should be careful not to impose such unjustifiable burdens and humiliations upon the peoples of five States as will prevent the growth of genuine democratic forces or foster the resurgence of fascism.

Fourth, our main objective should be the attainment of a just and durable overall peace structure and not merely the settlement, one by one, of a series of particular and isolated claims by individual nations against their neighbors.

Territorial Provisions

The proposals and suggestions of the Australian delegation will be made from time to time in the appropriate commissions and committees. I shall only refer to some of the main questions that in our opinion, require examination and indicate briefly our provisional point of view.

First, there are the territorial provisions of the treaties. The importance of the territorial changes achieved by the war has often been exaggerated. For many people in the frontier regions of this small crowded continent, the question as to which side of a boundary they live on is really less pressing than that of how to make a reasonable living for themselves and their children. It is not surprising that many people are inclined to cry bread before borders, butter before guns.

So far as particular frontier adjustments are concerned, Australia adheres to the view we have consistently expressed in the United Nations organization that before a decision is reached there should be a thorough examination of the relevant facts in each case. No doubt the Council of Foreign Ministers has had much material placed before it. There is every reason why this conference should have access to this same material and any other new facts relevant to particular frontier changes.

I would stress the fact that we are concerned not merely with the individual proposals considered in the isolation from each other but also with the wider implications of the political and economic of changes considered as a whole.

The Australian delegation will therefore favor, where necessary, the appointment of a special fact finding committee to prepare and report on the material required by the several committees concerned with frontier provisions of the various treaties.

Italian Colonies

On the question of Italian colonies, the Australian delegation considers that the making of decisions as to the future administration of the colonies should rest not with the Foreign Ministers Council as such but with all those countries that, like Australia and other British Dominions, have, through their great losses and sacrifices in liberating such territories, earned a vital interest in their future disposal or administration.

The main principle of the proposed settlement for Trieste is similar to that submitted by Australia and New Zealand to the Council of Foreign Ministers as long ago as September last. But some of the features of the solution may prove unworkable in practice. It seems, too, we shall be brought face to face again with the further difficulty that it is proposed to give the Security Council important discretionary powers in relation to Trieste and that under the Charter of the United Nations Organization any proposed decision of the Security Council may be blocked by the veto of any one permanent member of the Council.

For these reasons it seems essential that the Trieste proposal should receive the closest scrutiny from this conference.

One overriding principle of the settlement should be to insure economic cooperation between the five countries and their neighbors.

It is our hope that all the members of the Council of Foreign Ministers will welcome a strengthening of the treaties in their economic and social aspects.

The reparations provisions of the treaties are admittedly incomplete and important questions are left unanswered. Article 64 of the draft treaty with Italy certainly gives an impression that the U. S. S. R. is to be given some degree of precedence over other claimants who suffered at Italy's hands. It may be, too, that several of the proposals would tend to assure to the U. S. S. R. a privileged position in the future direction of the trade and economic life of all the countries contributing to reparations.

The reparations provisions need precise clarification. For that purpose the conference is entitled to receive the fullest information as to all the facts and reports on reparations placed before the Council of Foreign Ministers. In the absence of that information a fair and impartial review of the treaties is obviously impossible.

Economic questions are so important that the peace treaties could usefully include provision for closer economic cooperation between the European states. Agriculture, steel, coal, hydroelectric power and all the major resources of Europe, wherever situated, should become available to all the peoples of Europe.

It again would be of practical value if all the European countries affected by the proposed treaties became members of the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Wheat Council, the International Labor Office and other organizations designed to promote the twin objectives of full employment and higher living standards.

And so, the ultimate task before us is nothing less than the creating of the framework for a renewal of European civilization, but civilization in a "larger freedom." That is a noble enterprise.

We cannot accept the cynical view that history must of neecssity repeat itself. The fact that the war chapters of history have been repeated in the past is largely due to the lack of foresight on the part of some of those who imposed the peace. The peoples of the world look to this conference to help substantially in framing a peace based on social justice and economic betterment. Only by such a peace can freedom from fear and freedom from want be ultimately assured to the men and women and particularly to the children of this continent.

PEACE CONFEREES MAY BE IN SESSION FOR DOZEN WEEKS

AUG 1 1946

R. MORIN

PARIS, July 31—(AP)—Old-hand diplomats were predicting today that the peace conference would last for three months, and certainly the spectacle of a single committee session tended to support the estimate.

The rules committee sat for three hours today, without actually getting down to business at all.

The delegations assembled at 10 o'clock in the Salle des Conferences of Luxembourg palace.

Room Is Massive

It is a room big enough to contain two basketball games at the same time. Like the rest of the palace it glows with gilded tables and red carpeting with mirrors and murals. The long windows are surmounted with a large "N" (for Napoleon) and above them are cherubs and graceful nudes and vividly-colored scenes from history.

The vaulted roof, also covered with paintings, is so high that you can hardly see it when the light fades.

AUG 1 1946

Beneath a large glass chandelier was the conference table shaped like an ellipse, and covered with green baise.

The delegates clustered together. The chief of each, with his principal aides, was nearest the table. The lesser ranks sat behind.

As each man rose to speak, a French sailor, wearing a red-and-white striped jersey, moved around the inner circle of the table carrying a microphone. It was eminently practical because of the size of the room.

The whole setting—the size of the room, the number of people present, the heavy decorations—seemed somehow to make the whole session a very ponderous proceeding.

Militates Against Speed

It militated against speed. In such an atmosphere, any decision, however unimportant, would take time to achieve.

Nothing whatever was settled, nor even put to a vote.

Although it was an "open" session, in which everyone could discuss what he pleased, the sole topic of conversation was the long-fought issue of majorities. Should the conference decide an issue by a two-thirds majority? or should a simple majority be sufficient?

Each speech had to be delivered three times, counting the necessary translation into French, English and Russian.

At 1:30 when everybody was beginning to look at his watch, the chairman opened his mouth to suggest a recess. He saw a signal from the Yugoslav delegate.

He said, "The Yugoslavian delegate requests the floor. He assures me that his remarks will be very brief."

They were. Then came recess. Tomorrow, the ponderous scene will be repeated.

BULGARIANS OUT TO CLAIM THRACE

AUG 1 1946

Paris, July 31 (A. P.)—Vasil Kolarov, Bulgaria's No. 2 Communist and head of that country's unofficial delegation to the peace conference, said today that the delegation would claim the present Greek territory of Western Thrace. Kolarov is president of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

He said that Bulgaria would take advantage of the incomplete clause in the treaty draft providing for hearings from Greece and Bulgaria before fixing of their frontier. Western Thrace is a thin strip of Greek territory extending along the north coast of the Aegean to the Turkish border.

"Of course," he continued, "we will take advantage of this offer (in the treaty) to show how unfair is the Greek claim for a strategic frontier that would give them a wide strip of Bulgarian territory."

Bulgaria will not be satisfied, he added, with a mere corridor to the sea, but wants the whole of western Thrace. The territory, once Turkish, was included in the Bulgaria under the treaty of San Stefano in 1878, but later in the same year the Congress of Berlin took it away. It was a disputed prize in the Balkan wars and has been Greek since before the first world war.

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ONLY NINE TO SIGN ALL FIVE TREATIES

AUG 1 1946

Paris, July 31 (A. P.).—Only nine of the twenty-one countries represented at the Paris peace conference will be permitted to sign all five of the peace treaties to be drafted here and one will not sign any of them. The treaties will all be discussed by all the nations present, but the individual pacts will be signed only by those formally at war with the defeated nation involved.

Therefore the only nations eligible to sign all the treaties are Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Soviet Russia, Byelo-Russia, Ukrainia and Czecho-Slovakia. The United States, was never formally at war with Finland and Canada never declared herself at war with Bulgaria. Yugoslavia and Greece declared war only on their immediate Axis neighbors, which makes them eligible to sign three and two treaties, respectively. France, China and five other nations were at war with Italy alone.

Norway is not eligible to sign any of the treaties. Overwhelmed by the German blitz in 1940, she never formally declared herself at war with Italy, Finland, Hungary, Romania or Bulgaria.

La Guardia Has A Nose Smacker

AUG 1 1946

NIGHT

Paris, July 31 (AP)—Fiorello La Guardia, speaking at a news conference for the displaced persons of the world, said today the United States and Great Britain have a plan which will "smack right on the nose" those countries which have been criticizing the UNRRA program.

The former New York Mayor, now director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said he had learned since leaving New York that Great Britain had agreed to match his (United States War Department approved) plan to "give 60 to 90 days' rations to Poles when they are returned to their country from the British and American occupation zones in Germany."

Russia recently criticized UNRRA for not taking more interest in Poles and other Eastern European peoples whom the Germans had left homeless.

Displaced persons make "a stockpile of human misery," LaGuardia said, adding that, generally, the displaced persons of every country needed care and transportation back to their homes by a definite program in which all interested countries would share. LaGuardia said he had recommended to Washington that the United States accept immigration of 120,000 displaced persons of all nationalities.

Declaring he was very much impressed with the new administration in Yugoslavia, LaGuardia said he had suggested that Yugoslav authorities go out and seek the return of displaced persons from there.

Palestine And U.S. Funds

AUG 1 1946 AUG 1 1946

BOWEN

London, July 31 (AP)—Britain announced today conditional approval of a plan to divide Palestine into four federal provinces, permit the immediate entry of 100,000 European Jews and provide American aid to finance Arab economic development.

The plan, devised by British-American experts, would create a Jewish-dominated zone, an Arab-dominated zone and two zones administered by the British-controlled central government. Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said it might lead to a trusteeship for Palestine.

America's Role In Scheme

He declared American co-operation was essential to put the plan as a whole into effect and said the delegation of American experts had accepted it unanimously.

The plan suggests a "substantial grant" of American money for Arab economic development in Palestine and the Near East. The figure was not specified, but the British press estimated it at $800,000,000.

Each province could set its own immigration figures, and the experts said this would permit the influx of 100,000 European Jews. The Jewish province could admit Jewish immigrants, and the Arab province exclude them. The United States would be required to arrange transportation for 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Hopes For Quick Truman O.K.

Morrison said Britain had hoped for quick acceptance of the proposals by President Truman, who this afternoon asked the American Cabinet committee in London to return for a detailed review of the whole Palestine question.

If the United States does not accept, "we shall have to reconsider the position, particularly as regards the economic and financial implications," Morrison told the House of Commons. Lord Addison, the Dominions Secretary, made a simultaneous announcement to the House of Lords.

Both warned that "the situation in Palestine will not brook delay," and said Britain, accepting the proposal as a basis for negotiation, was going ahead with plans to confer with Arabs and Jews. They appealed to Holy Land communities to consider it, for "the world is weary of this senseless strife of Jew and Arab."

Rough Outline Of Zones

Boundaries for the four zones have not yet been determined exactly, but this would be the rough outline.

1. Jewish Zone—Most of the highly developed industrial Jewish settlements, including Tel Aviv, and other areas already populated by Jews.

2. Jerusalem Zone—The ancient shrines of the Holy City and Bethlehem with their surrounding territories with both Jewish and Arab inhabitants, to be administered by the central government.

3. The Negeb or South Country—A largely uninhabited arid triangle with its apex on the Gulf of Aqaba and bounded by the Sinai Desert, Trans-Jordania and Saudi Arabia. For the time being the central government would administer this region, in which a few Jews settled under provisions of the 1940 land transfer regulations.

4. Arab Zone—The rest of the country, Morrison said this would be "almost wholly Arab in both land and population."

Protested By Jews And Arabs

Jewish and Arab leaders have protested the proposed division, and some declared Jews and Arabs would refuse to sit in conference with each other.

Earlier today, the Foreign Office announced that Saudi Arabia had accepted an invitation to a round-table conference on Palestine. It and the six other Arab League states were invited, but an informant said invitations had not been sent to Palestine Arabs and Jews because the basis of their representation had not been defined yet.

While the British High Commissioner initially would exercise the executive and legislative functions of the central overall government, Morrison said Britain intended to embody the plan "if it is found acceptable" into a trusteeship agreement for Palestine.

The Government statement said the provincial governments themselves would have the power "to limit the number and determine the qualifications of persons who might take up permanent residence in their territories."

Thus, the plan not only would permit the immediate admission to Palestine of 100,000 Jews if the Jewish province wanted them, but would leave it virtually free to determine the number of immigrants to be permitted thereafter. The British-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine had recommended immediate entry of 100,000 Jews.

Jews who would be granted immigration certificates as soon as the plan was accepted would come from Austria, Germany and Italy, the statement said, adding that "any certificates available for Jews in other countries of eastern and southeastern Europe would be issued only to orphan children."

Transportation Up To U.S.

This would eliminate largely the Jews of Poland and the Balkans.

"The United States Government," the statement said, "will be asked to undertake the sole responsibility for the sea transportation of these Jewish refugees from Europe to Palestine."

Morrison explained that "though final control over immigration would continue to rest with the central government, this control would be exercised on the basis of recommendations made by the provincial governments."

"So long as the economic absorptive capacity of the province was not exceeded," he said, "the central government would authorize the immigration desired by the provincial government. It would have no power to authorize immigration in excess of any limitations proposed by the provincial governments.

"Thus, though the government of the Arab province would have full power to exclude Jewish immigrants from its province, the Jewish province would normally be able to admit as many immigrants as its government desired."

Denounces Hotel Bombing

Morrison denounced the King David Hotel bombing in Jerusalem, and appealed to both Arabs and Jews to end "a sordid chapter in history" that has made the world "sickened by its barbarous incidents."

The new plan, Morrison said, offered both the Arab and Jewish communities "a prospect of development toward self-government of which there would be little hope in a unitary Palestine."

4-Area Palestine Plan Revealed By British

AUG 1 1946

G. WILLIAMS

London, July 31 (AP)—The British Government announced today that Anglo-American experts proposed to split Palestine into four areas and leave to a Jewish province itself the problem of deciding how many of Europe's homeless Jews might migrate to the Holy Land.

"But the implementation of the experts' plan as a whole depends upon United States co-operation," said Acting Prime Minister Herbert Morrison and Dominions Secretary Lord Addison in simultaneous announcements in the houses of Commons and Lords.

Truman, Experts To Confer

"We had hoped before the debate to receive from President Truman his acceptance," they said, "but we understand that he has decided to discuss it in detail with the United States expert delegation, who are returning to Washington for that purpose."

Britain accepted the four-area proposal for troubled, bomb-torn Palestine "as a basis for negotiation," they said.

DAY

If United States assistance in carrying out the plan is not forthcoming "we shall have to reconsider the position, particularly as regards the economic and financial implications," both declared, adding pointedly:

"The situation in Palestine will not brook delay."

Arab, Jewish Provinces

The four areas, it was announced, would include an Arab province and a Jewish province, and each "would have the power to limit the number and determine the qualification of persons who might wish to take up permanent residence in their territories."

In addition to the Jewish and Arab provinces, said Addison, the joint commission of experts proposed to establish a district of Jerusalem and a district of Begeb.

The latter section is a piece of desert land lying in southern Palestine in which Jewish migration was permitted under the 1940 Palestine land-transfer regulations.

Barker's Letter Disowned

Addison also announced that the British Government had disassociated itself from a bitter anti-fraternization letter written by Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker to the British troops under his command in Palestine.

Barker's action has been referred to Field Marshal Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, Addison said.

Barker's letter forbade British troops to fraternize with Jews. It drew sharp criticism from the Laborite *Daily Herald*, which said it also "plunged into excited, profoundly biased political comment."

Advantages Outlined

Under the experts' plan, it was explained in both houses, the Jews "would be free to exercise much control on immigration into their own province and it would be open to the Arabs in their own province to admit or refuse permission to Jews to purchase land" in the Arab province.

The Arabs, the announcement said, "would be free from any fear they might have of Jewish domination and there would be safeguards for Arab minorities in the Jewish province."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office announced that Saudi Arabia had accepted Britain's invitation to a round-table conference on Palestine.

Seven Arab League states have been invited to the talks. Saudi Arabia is the first to reply.

Projected Boundaries

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—Exact boundaries for the four zones proposed for Palestine have not yet been determined, but this would be the rough outline:

1. Jewish Zone—Most of the highly developed industrial Jewish settlements, including Tel Aviv, and other areas already populated by Jews.

2. Jerusalem Zone — Jerusalem, Bethlehem and their surrounding territories with both Jewish and Arab inhabitants, to be administered by the central government.

3. The Nageb, or South Country—A largely uninhabited arid triangle, with its apex on the Gulf of Aqaba and bounded by the Sinai Desert and trans-Jordan. For the time being the central government would administer this region, in which a few Jews have settled under provisions of the 1940 land transfer regulations.

4. Arab Zone—The rest of the country. Morrison said this would be "almost wholly Arab in both land and population."

Jewish and Arab leaders have protested the proposed division, and some have declared that they will refuse to sit in conference with each other.

Earlier today the Foreign Office announced that Saudi Arabia had accepted an invitation to a round-table conference on Palestine. It and the six other Arab League states were invited, but an informant said invitations had not been sent to Palestine Arabs and Jews because the basis of their representation had not been defined yet.

BRITAIN DISAVOWS FRATERNIZING BAN

AUG 1 1946

London, July 31 (A. P.).—The British Government today disassociated itself from a bitter anti-fraternization letter written by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker to his troops in Palestine and announced that his action had been referred to Field Marshal Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Lord Addison, Secretary for the Dominions, announcing the Government's decision in the House of Lords, was greeted with cries of "Why?"

Barker's letter forbad British troops to fraternize with Jews. It drew sharp criticism from the Laborite Daily Herald, which said it also "plunged into excited, profoundly biased political comment."

AUG 1 1946

SEES VERSAILLES ALL OVER AGAIN

London, July 31 (A. P.).—The Laborite London Daily Herald today reprinted the prophetic cartoon it published on May 17, 1919, in which the late Will Dyson predicted the failure of the Versailles Peace Conference.

The cartoon, to which Prime Minister Clement Attlee referred yesterday in his speech before the current Paris conference, depicts the 1919 Big Four—David Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau and Victor Orlando—leaving the Versailles Palace, the peace treaty written, while

behind a palace pillar a child bearing the label "1940 Class" is weeping. Clemenceau is saying: "Curious, I seem to hear a child crying."

Britain Apologizes To Warsaw Regime

AUG 1 1946

London, July 31 (A. P.).—Britain has apologized to Poland for the distribution by the British embassy in Warsaw of a British Broadcasting Corporation report of a Polish bishop's criticism of the present Warsaw regime, the British Office announced today.

Poland protested in June against the distribution to Polish newspapers and periodicals of a British embassy daily report based on the London radio's news broadcasts. Replying to the protest, the spokesman said, Britain expressed regret that the report on the Polish bishop's statement was inaccurate.

AUG 1 1946

Marriage-To-Enemy Rules Eased By Britain

London, July 31 (AP)—Lord Nathan, war under secretary, announced today that British service men would be permitted to marry women of any occupied enemy country except Japan.

Permission to wed enemy women, however, will be limited to "cases where reasons for marriage are good and there are no security objections," Lord Nathan said.

2 YANK OFFICERS DETAINED 27 DAYS AS SPIES BY REDS

AUG 1 1946

R. KASISCHKE

BERLIN, July 31—(AP) Two U. S. Army officers just released by the Russians said today they had been held for 27 days while the Soviets questioned them as suspected spies and refused to notify American authorities of their detention.

They said they were held most of the time at Soviet headquarters in Potsdam—during a time when the Russians officially told the U. S. command that they did not know where the pair was.

The officers, Capt. Harold Cobin, 53, of New York, and Lt. George Wyatt, 23, of Oklahoma City, were turned back to the American command early this morning.

Questioned Daily

They said the Russians questioned them daily and attempted to establish that they were secret agents. Once they said, they were charged officially with being spies and were required to sign statements of denial.

NIGHT

Relating their experiences to a news conference, in the presence of U. S. Army staff and intelligence officers, the two men said the Russians repeatedly refused their requests that American authorities be notified. After the two were held for a full two weeks, Cobin said "they told us they would do so 'when your identity has been established'."

On July 17 a U. S. Army public relations officer, announcing failure to locate the two officers, declared that Soviet authorities had said that "to the best of their knowledge," the men were not in the Russian zone.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. theater commander, said at the time:

"All I can say is that the Russians have told us they don't have these officers, and that when they do find them they will return them. In view of the fact that a very senior Russian commander assured me of this, I must accept it."

These assurances had been given Gen. McNarney by Soviet Marshal Vasilly Sokolovsky, but it was conceded by some American officials that there was a possibility Sokolovsky did not know at the time any uniformed Americans were being held at Potsdam. McNarney's office said the commander was awaiting a "full official report" from Berlin before any comment would be issued.

Surrendered to Major

The two officers, who vanished after an unauthorized trip into the Soviet zone on July 4, were delivered at Soviet Berlin headquarters into the custody of Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, U. S. Berlin commander, who took them to his own headquarters for questioning.

Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov Soviet Berlin commander, told Keating the officers had been picked up near Berlin, but he did not say how long they had been in custody. The Soviet commander said he was acting in conformity with "our agreement that we inform each other when we pick up one another's nationals."

Cobin, and Wyatt said they were arrested July 4 at Oranienburg, 20 miles north of Berlin. Both were in uniform and bore U. S. Army credentials, Cobin said, adding that all his own previous visits to the zone had been in the role of interpreter. Both were merely on a sightseeing tour, they said, intending to visit the former Nazi Sachsenhausen concentration camp and unaware at the time that it was being used as a camp for political prisoners by the Russians.

Cobin and Wyatt said they were removed to Potsdam the same night in a blacked out automobile, and throughout their detention were kept separated and questioned sharply. Cobin, born in Lithuania when it was part of Russia, said he was questioned entirely in Russian and was asked repeatedly about his connection with the Berlin documents center, where Nazi records are kept.

Sought Command Link

He said the Russians attempted to establish "a chain of command between Lt. Col. Hans Helm, my chief in the documents center, and Gen. Clay," and at one point "threatened that if I didn't tell them how Helm was connected with Clay, I would be sent to Russia."

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay is the U. S. deputy military governor.

"I asked them if being sent to Russia was considered punishment, and they smiled," Cobin said, adding that the Russians also tried to establish "something against me that would give them the right to send me back to Russia because I was born in Lithuania."

Cobin said that during his interrogation Russian officers made remarks about the British "which I can't repeat in public," and quoted one officer as saying he could see the possibility of eventual Russian-American understanding, "but with the British, well—the outlook is dark."

Keating, who said the release of the two men did not entail any exchange of Russians who might be detained in the American zone, disclosed that the matter of disciplining the two officers for their unauthorized trip still was under consideration.

The American commander also said that two German women who were with the warrant officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex., when that couple was detained in the Soviet zone recently, also had been returned by the Russians. The Harrisons were freed July 16 in return for release of three Russians who had been held in the American zone on suspicion of espionage.

Cobin was returned during the afternoon to his wife, Mary, at their billet in suburban Zehlendorf. Mrs. Cobin, who arrived in Berlin three weeks ago during her husband's detention in the Soviet zone, said his release was the best news of her life.

"You know," she said, "we haven't seen each other for two and one-half years."

2 U.S. Officers Tell Of Being Held As Spies By Russ

R. KASISCHKE AUG 1 1946

Berlin, July 31 (AP)—Capt. Harold Cobin and Lieut. George Wyatt, American officers who were released last night by the Russians, said today they had been detained in the Soviet occupation zone for 27 days on the allegation that they were spies.

The two, who vanished almost a month ago on an unauthorized trip into the Soviet zone, said they had been held for most of the 27 days at Russian headquarters in Potsdam.

DAY

The Russians had denied knowledge of their whereabouts.

A United States Army public relations officer announced July 17 that Soviet authorities said they had been unable to locate Cobin and Wyatt and that, "to the best of their knowledge, they are not being held in the Russian zone."

Assurance To McNarney

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in the European theater, reported July 21 that Marshal Vasilly Sokolovsky, his Soviet counterpart on the Allied Control Council, had assured him ten days before "that any Americans in Russian custody would be released as soon as they could be located."

"All I can say is that the Russians have told us they don't have these officers and that when they do find them they will return them," McNarney said at that time. "In view of the fact that a very senior Russian commander assured me of this, I must accept it."

Cobin and Wyatt, who related their experiences at a press conference in the presence of the United States Army staff and intelligence officers, said the Russians had treated them well but had questioned them almost daily and at great length in an attempt to ascertain whether they were secret agents.

Denied Charges

At one time they were officially charged with being spies, and signed statements denying the charges, they said.

The officers said they were arrested July 4 at Oranienburg, twenty miles north of Berlin, where they declared they went to try to visit the former Nazi concentration camp of Sachsenhausen. Both asserted they were unaware of reports that the Russians are now using that camp for political prisoners.

They said they were moved to Potsdam late the night of their arrest, all their movements while in custody being in completely blacked-out automobiles. Throughout their detention they were kept separated and were questioned separately by the Russians. Cobin, who was born in Russia, said he was questioned entirely in Russian.

Both men said they had repeatedly requested the Russians to notify American authorities of their whereabouts.

Question Of Identity

"They told us," Cobin added, "that they would do so 'when your identity has been established.'"

Cobin said he was repeatedly questioned about his connection with the Berlin documents center, where old Nazi party files and other records are kept.

"They kept trying to establish a chain of command between Lieut. Col. Hans Helm, my chief in the documents center, and General Clay (Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States deputy military governor)," Cobin declared.

"At one point they threatened that if I didn't tell them how Helm was connected with Clay I would be sent to Russia. I asked them if being sent to Russia was considered punishment, and they smiled."

Born In Lithuania

Cobin said that the Russians also "tried to establish something against me that would give them the right to send me back to Russia, because I was born in Lithuania when it was part of Russia."

Helm, who was present at the conference, declared that the Russians as well as all other occupying powers had free access to the document center on request and that the Russians had used part of the old German Army records it contains.

Cobin said that during his interrogation by Russian officers some of them made remarks about the British "which I can't repeat in public."

He quoted one Russian officer as saying:

"I can see how we Russians can come to an eventual understanding with the Americans, but with the British—well, the outlook is dark."

Expect To Be Punished

Cobin said that both he and Wyatt expected to be punished by American army authorities for taking off into the Soviet zone without leave and "without the required written permission from the Russians."

Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, American commander in Berlin, into whose custody the American officers were delivered by the Russians last night, said the matter of discipline was still under consideration.

Cobin said he and Wyatt each had one bath and one shave during their confinement. He said he was unable to stomach the meals, "German economy food, consisting chiefly of black bread, potatoes and macaroni." He lost eight pounds.

"Officers' Food"

He said this was "officers' food and ordinary prisoners got only bread and watery soup."

"For the bath I finally got a leaky tub and a dirty towel. My shave was by a Red Army barber, who charged me three marks (30 cents)."

Cobin said the colonel who interrogated him once declared that the Americans "also have held Russians." This was July 20 and the colonel apparently referred to the three Russians the Americans agreed to release at that time.

Cobin, who went to the United States at the age of 23 and served in the American Army in the first World War, said he was never a member of the Communist party while living in Russia.

Sight-Seeing Trip

He denied a rumor that he went into the Soviet zone to collect material for a book about the Russians. Both he and Wyatt maintained it was a sight-seeing tour to view Sachsenhausen, "which we thought might be a museum now."

They said the Russians arrested them near the camp after they had been refused permission to enter. Both were in uniform and bearing United States Army credentials.

Cobin said his previous visits to the Russian zone were in an official capacity as an interpreter. Wyatt said he had gone only as far as Potsdam previously, on work for his engineering battalion and sight-seeing.

AMG Pledges Discretion In Destroying Nazi Books

AUG 1 1946

Berlin, July 31 (AP)—American Military Government officials predict there will be "no book bonfires and no witch hunts" in the American execution of the four-power Allied order to destroy German literature of a Fascist, militarist and anti-democratic nature.

The same discretionary policy, they said, would be followed in execution of a companion directive handed down by the Allied Control Authority's co-ordinating committee to destroy Nazi memorials and German military monuments commemorating World Wars I and II.

Maj. Gen. C. I. Adcock, deputy to Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy military governor, as well as other officials pointed out that the orders left much to discretion of the zone military commanders.

"And you can count on it," said one official, that General (Joseph) McNary is not going to persecute a German for owning and failing to surrender a history of World War I."

Hits Talk Of Bonfire

The Americans said that, at their own and British insistence, private libraries were exempted from the search for banned books.

In the manner of monuments they pointed to a clause which states that "removal of objectionable parts will constitute effective eradication." This measure is expected to be substituted for total destruction in many cases.

"What's all this talk about book bonfires?" said one high official. "We expect a lot of copies of 'Mein Kampf' and other objectionable volumes to be surrendered. What's wrong with tossing them into the

30-244507

AMG in Berlin Finds New Black Mart

BERLIN—(AP) "Stragglers" have put American Military Government wise to an extensive black market in food-ration cards.

The ordinary citizen comes promptly to the city offices in which ration cards are distributed and lines up in the course of the first five days of each month, when new cards are handed out.

"Stragglers," who appeared in tens of thousands, are men and women who apply for their new cards about the middle of the month. Food officers wondered how anybody could let 10 or more days of the month pass without feeling hunger. They found that thousands of Berliners called for their ration cards, promptly sold them in the black market for fabulous prices (one man collected $4,800 from the sale of his family's food cards) and then joined relatives in the country who had food.

'WHITEWASHES' NAZI GESTAPO

AUG 1 1946

German 'Protector' Of Denmark First Defense Witness

Nuernberg, Germany, July 31 (AP). Dr. Werner Best, German "protector" of Denmark after its invasion, attempted to give the notorious Gestapo a complete whitewashing today before the war-crimes tribunal.

Best appeared as the first defense witness in the case against the second of seven accused German organizations on trial before the international military tribunal.

Best testified he joined the secret police organization early in 1935. He asserted that the Gestapo, headed by Heinrich Himmler, was never intended for use in aggressive war and never was armed for such purposes.

Considered Orders 'Strange'

He said Gestapo operatives considered as "strange" many orders it received from "higher up" but which had to be carried out.

Best swore that on August 29, 1943, Berlin decreed that Jews were to be deported from Denmark but that he and the local command of the Gestapo sabotaged the order so well that 6,000 escaped and only 450 were deported. He asserted that not a single worker was deported from Denmark through efforts of the Gestapo.

Answering questions by Rudolf Merkel, defense counsel for the Gestapo, Best said all orders for shooting hostages in France originated in the Paris military headquarters and that the Gestapo "emphatically had no connection" with the orders.

British Introduce Documents

Earlier, the British prosecution introduced documents showing that leaders of the Leadership Corp of the Nazi party were involved directly in crimes against humanity.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, flew to Paris, en route to the United States, this afternoon. He said he would return to Nuernberg early in September for the expected verdict.

Emmy Goering Hikes In Vain to See Husband

AUG 1 1946

Nuernberg Attorneys Reject Plea to See 'My Man'

NUERNBERG, July 31 (AP). — Footsore and shabby, the once haughty Emmy Goering walked and hitchhiked to Nuernberg jail and pleaded tearfully to see the former reich marshal "just once more." She was turned down.

Mistress of Hermann Goering's once vast fortune, Emmy has lived in virtual poverty at near-by Neuhaus and has not seen her husband since he surrendered.

She walked five miles along a dusty road and begged a ride with a passing motorist for the other fifteen miles to the old courthouse and jail in downtown Nuernberg the other day. Ushered into offices of the principal prosecutors, she humbly begged to visit "my man" who is cooped in a tiny cell only a hundred yards away.

Attorneys told her it was "impossible," and that the regulations imposed the day the high Nazi defendants were segregated for trial were inviolate.

Jackson Leaves Nuernberg

Nuernberg, July 31 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States counsel on the war-crime tribunal, left by plane today for Paris on the first lap of a trip to New York. He expects to return to Nuernberg in September.

Nazi Leader Corps Charged at Trial

AUG 1 1946

Nuernberg, July 31 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. M. Griffith Jones, assistant British prosecutor, introduced documents before the war crimes tribunal today purporting to show that Kreisleiters and other members of the leadership corps of the Nazi party were involved directly in crimes against humanity, as charged by the prosecution.

The leadership corps now is on trial before the International Military Tribunal. Willi Wendeborn, Kreisleiter of Cloppenburg, was in the witness box during the morning, but he was questioned only briefly.

Suspends German Scout Group.

Frankfurt, July 31 (A. P.).—The United States Military Government announced today that it had suspended the Heidelberg Boy Scouts organization after its leader was found wearing an unauthorized uniform and giving militaristic titles to its 200 members.

Ride Atop Troop Train Fatal

Frankfurt, Germany, July 31 (AP). Private Lybron R. Jones, 18, of Hamilton, Ohio, was killed July 25 when his head struck a bridge while he was riding atop a troop train at Aschaffrenberg, the 3d Army announced today.

An American soldier who turned in the alarm said a flash of smoke and fire was seen and that investigators later found the firing pin from a phosphorus incendiary grenade near the spot where the fire began in an unoccupied room. The blaze was confined to this room on the top floor of the five-story structure. Officer-defendants in the Lichfield case are housed in the hotel.

Despite the distraction of the fire engines, which arrived after hand extinguishers had controlled the blaze, hearings continued without interruption in the two courts-martial trying Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former Lichfield commander, and Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio, former commander of a Lichfield guard company. Both are charged with authorizing and aiding guardhouse cruelties.

No Cruelty, 3 Officers Say

A defense witness for Kilian, Lieut. Warren E. Hays, of Pittsburgh, testified, as did three other officers called to the stand during the day, that he had seen no cruelty to prisoners during his tour of duty at Lichfield.

Private Louis L. Kardon, of Philadelphia, a prosecution witness at Robertson's trial, testified that he saw Robertson watching a calisthenics drill in which prisoners were being clubbed.

Lichfield Trial Scene Fire Blamed On Incendiary Bomb

AUG 1 1946

Bad Nauheim, Germany, July 31 (AP)—A fire, apparently started deliberately by an incendiary bomb, broke out today in the Park Hotel—the scene for the past three months of the trials of United States Army personnel accused of cruelty to American soldier-prisoners at the Lichfield (England) guardhouse.

The blaze was extinguished before serious damage was caused.

The German manager of the hotel, once a luxurious home for wealthy vacationers in this internationally known spa, said that two German hotel employés had been picked up for questioning by counterintelligence agents. Neither the agents nor army officers would discuss the case.

Flash Of Smoke And Fire

Butter Made From Coal Product Of Reich Plant

By James Devlin

Witten, Germany, July 31 (AP)—A factory that makes butter from coal was one of the prizes discovered by the British in their zone of Germany.

"It is excellent butter and I doubt if anyone ever would guess it was synthetic," said one British official who sampled it.

The factory, Imhausen & Co., located in this Ruhr city, has not made butter since the end of the war, but its management hopes to resume operations in about a month.

600-Ton Monthly Output

Dr. Karl Heinz Imhausen, the young manager, said the plant normally could produce 600 tons a month at a cost less than that of natural butter. During the war, when natural butter cost 3 marks and 60 pfennigs a kilo, the synthetic product cost 1 mark and 80 pfennigs a kilo, he said.

That, he added, was without any financial help from a Nazi regime that demanded "guns instead of butter."

The synthetic butter can keep without refrigeration. Dr. Imhausen exhibited a pound manufactured before the war ended. It had not been kept under ice and had not melted. It looked and tasted like the real thing.

Description Of Process

Coal is converted into butter like this:

Coal is made into coke, coke into gas, the gas into paraffin. By a blowing process (the most difficult part of the operation), 80 to 82 tons of fatty acid can be drawn from 100 tons of paraffin. The fats are further separated by distillation under a high vacuum. Some are edible, some are not.

From there on the recipe is: Add to the pure, synthetic, edible fat 20 per cent water. Add carrot extract for vitamins and coloring. Add salt. Finally inject something called diacetyl to give the odor of butter.

This mixture is whipped up in a machine and comes out the other end like a long sausage about eight inches in diameter. That goes into another machine from which pounds of butter come out, neatly wrapped, on a conveyor belt.

Most of the fats that don't go into butter are made into soap by an affiliate, also operated by Dr. Imhausen.

The residue, unsuitable either for butter or soap, is manufactured into a basic product for plastics, a softening material for rubber, an ingredient for varnish and into alcohol.

Hit Once By Bombs

The Witten plant, built in 1938, began production in 1939, and was hit once by British bombers.

It was not severely damaged, although a tank containing 650 tons of paraffin was ignited and burned for days.

Princess Says U. S. Officer Kidnaped Her

AUG 1 1946

German Noblewoman Tells of Threats After Six Art Treasures Vanished.

Buedingen, Germany, July 31 (A. P.).—The Princess of Ysenburg and Buedingen, a descendant of one of Germany's oldest titled houses, asserted today that she had been kidnaped and threatened by an American officer who questioned her in connection with the disappearance of six world-famous art treasures from her 1,000-year-old castle.

Before the arrest, the shabbily dressed Princess claimed, "he kidnaped me in his car and threatened me by saying our property (17,000 acres of forest and meadows surrounding the castle) would be confiscated if I did not change my story." She said that she refused, and her husband, young Prince Otto of Ysenburg and Buedingen, asserted:

"I was also threatened by the officer, who visited me while I was in a civilian internee camp."

The Prince soon will face a court of his tenants on charges of being an active Nazi. Interviewed in the cold, but modernly equipped castle, where eighty-eight influential Germans share quarters in princely living rooms, libraries and terraces, the Prince and Princess asserted:

"An Army investigation board brought us before the officer last autumn. He denied any knowledge of the paintings' disappearance. An Army agent got statements from a Belgian and a French girl that they saw the paintings in the officer's house.

"The Army started a new investigation in October, and we were assured then we would be asked to testify within a few weeks. The agent conducting the new investigation has gone back to the United States, and we have not seen an investigation officer since. That was eight months ago, and the case apparently is sleeping."

The Princess said that the investigation of the paintings' disappearance was begun by Col. James C. Wood, a tactical troop commander now living at Phoenix, Ariz. Wood formerly had his field artillery command post in the castle.

Meanwhile, Army and military government authorities refused to discuss the mystery.

Meanwhile, deep mystery shrouded the missing treasures, which belonged to the Frankfurt Art Museum. Four United States agencies responsible for their recovery answered inquiries regarding the progress of a year-old investigation with: "There will be no statement."

There was unofficial speculation in Buedingen that the treasures, including Rubens's $20,000 "Pan and Nymph," had been burned. The precious paintings vanished a few days after they were transferred to Buedingen Castle by military authorities in April, 1945. A junior officer, since redeployed, was arrested and later freed, reportedly for "lack of evidence."

Czechs Convict Kalfus Of Collaboration

Prague, July 31 (AP)—A national court today found Josef Kalfus guilty of collaboration but did not impose sentence, possibly because the former Finance Minister in the German-organized protectorate regime had advised the present Czechoslovak Government on monetary and economic recovery measures. Kalfus was released.

torate regime, and a 25-year prison term on Dr. Yaroslav Kreijci, former Premier.

The court imposed a life sentence on Adolf Hruby, former Minister of Agriculture in the protec-

Italian Cabinet Calls Proposed Terms Harsh

Rome, July 31 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet declared tonight that the proposed Italian treaty presented tothe peace conference in Paris was a harsh document which "endangered the very independence of the nation."

A communiqué issued by the Cabinet after a five-hour session said the ministers were "unanimously and painfully impressed by the harshness of the document compiled without consulting the Italian Government on essential questions."

Premier Alcide De Gasperi, former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, who headed the government during most of Italy's co-belligerency against the Germans, and Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Constituent Assembly and former Ambassador to France, were appointed delegates to the peace conference.

Cardinal Acts Against Italian Black Market

Rome, July 31 (AP)—Alfredo ardinal Schuster, archbishop of Milan, has warned black marketeers that they would be denied the sacraments of the Catholic church.

The warning, according to a Milan dispatch to Rome's *Il Minuti*, was contained in a letter to clergymen of the archdiocese, written by the Cardinal after the prefect of the city had asked for his co-operation in the fight against the black market.

Pope Receives Italy's President

Vatican City, July 31 (A. P.)—Pope Pius XII formally received President Enrico de Nicola of Italy today and declared that the nation, "situated between the East and the West," occupied more than ever a position of responsibility and danger. "A new era is about to arise in the history of Europe and the world," the Pontiff declared at a solemn ceremony in St. Peter's Square. The Pope said that the Italian people awaited leaders to conduct them from "the stormy and dark present to a more tranquil and luminous future."

U. S. TRUCK UNDER FIRE NEAR TRIESTE

Gorizia, July 31 (A. P.).—Unidentified persons in this uneasy zone north of Trieste fired on an American Army truck today, but the troops escaped without casualties. Patrols of the 351st Regiment searched in vain for the assailants.

The two-and-a-half-ton truck was crossing a Bailey bridge near Jogoziza, five miles west of Tarvisio, when it became the target of several bullets. One shot went through the windshield.

The attack was near the Morgan line dividing the occupation zones of the United States and Britain from those of Yukoslavia in the Italian territory at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

Earlier this month assassins ambushed an American jeep, killing a soldier and wounding two others.

12,500 Orphaned By War in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland—(AP) — The war and long German occupation left 12,500 orphans in the ruined city of Warsaw, but most of these are getting a new start in life through the work of the famous Jean Badouen orphanage.

This institution, reopened in February, 1945, shortly after the Nazis cleared out of the capital, acts as a "clearing house" for the orphans, of whom 3,500 are crippled.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration's mission in Poland is supplying most of the clothing and food.

Some Poles Live In Dugouts

Warka, Poland, July 31 (AP)—The war is over, but nearly a quarter of a million Poles still live in dugouts and bunkers.

That's the picture one finds around Warka, about fifty miles south of Warsaw, and in the district of Kielce, on the main Warsaw-Krakow highway.

In the Kielce district alone 146,000 people live in dirt-topped, brick-walled dugouts and hovels. Despite that, most Polish peasants appear to be glad to be back on their own soil, for many of them spent long years in Nazi concentration camps.

Not A Roof Left

In this little town not a roof was left and few walls are standing. Peasants live in cellars or little holes dug in the [illegible] sometimes two families to a dugo

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Polish Ministries of Health and Food, the American Red Cross and Polish Red Cross are trying to bring aid to the poor families in the worst devastated areas, but the people have little to eat.

Dugout Home

Here's a peep into the brick-walled, dirt-topped dugout home of Stefan Jobiasz, in nearby Czerwonka:

Before the war he owned and farmed 40 acres of land. He had two horses, seven cows, eight pigs, scores of chickens and 20 beehives. Today he has one pig, one chicken and a horse, from UNRRA.

He and his wife, Maria, live in a single dugout room furnished with a chest, table, bed and small stove. A pot there contained their daily meal—potato soup with a little fat floating in it.

RED ORGAN LASHES U. S. 'IMPERIALISTS'

Moscow, July 31 (A. P.).—Bolshevik, journal of the policy-making Central Committee of the Communist party, asserted today that "American imperialists are solidifying themselves in the Far East and turning Japan into a colonial possession and monopoly market and estate of American capital."

The editorial asserted also that the American "imperialists" were attempting to fashion "a system of platforms for economic expansion in Europe."

"American capital is working hand in glove with English capital in attempting to set up a monopoly over the big and little States of Europe in the form of 'economic help for these countries,'" the journal charged. "This is the new adventure program of world rule by Anglo-Saxons in the post-war years."

The journal asserted that the "increased drive" for bases was a drive for "military, strategic platforms and cannot be camouflaged as attempts for security, which, as a matter of fact, is only an expression of imperialistic expansion."

Amazed by Byrnes.

Moscow, July 31 (A. P.).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, said in a dispatch from the Paris peace conference today that many delegates believed Secretary of State Byrnes's speech yesterday was an attempt to lay the groundwork for reconsideration of a number of four-Power decisions. The speech "evoked some amazement," the agency said.

British Find Cache of Arms Under Tel Aviv Synagogue

C. DAVIDSON

Tommies Led by Chaplain Discover Guns Hidden There With English Uniforms —Land Mines Seized Elsewhere.

Tel Aviv, July 31 (A. P.).—A gun-carrying chaplain of the Church of England led British troops today to the discovery that the great synagogue of Tel Aviv sits atop a cache of arms.

The arms were found at noon on the second day of the British Army's inch-by-inch combing of this modern all-Jewish city in search of terrorists for bombing out British Army and Government Headquarters at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, in which 111 were killed or are missing.

NIGHT

Beneath the synagogue, the most imposing religious edifice in Tel Aviv, the arms cache yielded six bundles of British military uniforms, numerous badges and insignia, a radio transmitter, a number of Sten gun frames and nine loaded revolvers.

The Rev. Harry Hyde, the chaplain leader of the raid on the synagogue, said that one revolver was "so shiny it might have been in somebody's pocket last night."

Protected Synagogue.

Chaplain Hyde of the Sixth Airborne Division's Eighth Parachute Brigade, said that he entered the synagogue "just to see that the boys looking for terrorists didn't make a mess of things in the synagogue."

"On the way in," he continued, "one of my boys happened to glance through a ventilator into the basement and saw a number of kit bags which made him suspicious. We found a locked iron door to part of the sub-basement and finally located, three blocks away, the man with the key."

Some 50,000 of the 200,000 Jews in Tel Aviv have been screened by interrogators. Arrests to noon totaled 280 men and eight women.

Eleven suspected members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang had been taken and one other arms cache, containing 500 land mine boxes and a number of electrical detonators has been seized.

Civic Life Is Halted.

Jerusalem, July 31 (A. P.).—Civic life in the modern all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv was at a standstill today as an unprecedented manhunt by 20,000 red-bereted British Tommies went into its second day, with 3,000 arrests expected.

The 200,000 residents of Tel Aviv submitted with resignation to the roundup and the imposition of a twenty-two-hour curfew. Blaring loud speakers announced the curfew, which was backed up by Tiger tanks and parading troops.

Suspects were whisked to hastily erected barbed-wire cages, and then the men were taken to the Rafa prison camp and the women to the Latrun detention camp.

All utilities in Tel Aviv were shut down yesterday and regular communications were suspended until further notice. All traffic and most activities were at a standstill. R. A. F. engineers took over power plants.

"It's a big and extremely unpleasant task," commented Major-Gen. A. J. H. Cassels, commanding the operations. He added that "By hook or crook we must find and detain these gangs."

The steamship Hahayal Haivri arrived at Haifa this morning with approximately 550 illegal Jewish immigrants from Europe, including former inmates of the Belsen concentration camp.

FIND ARMS CACHE UNDER SYNAGOGUE

Vast Store of Weapons Discovered by British in Tel Aviv.

TEL AVIV, Palestine, July 31.—(AP) British troops hunting for terrorists discovered an arms cache today beneath the great Synagogue of Tel Aviv, the largest in all Palestine.

Equipment for forging government bonds and 20,000 forged £10 ($40) bonds also were found in the Jewish religious center, said a communique issued in Jerusalem.

A chaplain of the Church of England, the Rev. Harry Hyde of a British parachute brigade, accompanied the raiders. He said he went along just to see that the soldiers "didn't make a mess of things in the synagogue."

Found in Basement

The communique said weapons, ammunition including dum-dum bullets and uniforms were found in the basement of the synagogue "all mixed up with bedding and religious literature."

Royal engineers were called to the synagogue, on Allenby road in the heart of Tel Aviv, to hunt for further caches with mine detectors and automatic drills. The communique said "what appears to be a false wall in the synagogue is being investigated."

The search was watched by Maj. Gen. A. J. H. Cassels, commander of the city-wide hunt for terrorists; Lt. Col L. H. Bennett Shaw, police superintendent of the Lydda district including Tel Aviv; and the city's mayor, Israel Rokach.

The communique said the search through other sections of Tel Aviv had yielded nearly 500 bombs and grenades, five Bangalore torpedoes, a wide assortment of rifle, revolver and tommygun magazines, many uniforms and helmets and large quantities of explosives and ammunition.

Also found were "military documents of identity x x x various documents and training manuals in Hebrew."

Soldier is Killed

Without giving details, the communique also announced that "one British soldier was accidentally shot and killed during the night."

(Jerusalem officials announced that an illegal arms dump containing 30 Polish hand grenades, 69 grenade igniters and more than 3,

000 rounds of ammunition was confiscated by police in Ataroth, a Jewish settlement five miles north of Jerusalem.)

Chaplain Hyde said he had "found Company C working near the Synagogue and, as it is a place of worship, I came along to see that due formalities were observed."

"On the way in," the chaplain said, "one of my boys happened to glance through a ventilator into the basement and saw a number of kit bags, which made him suspicious. We found a locked iron door to part of the sub-basement and finally located, three blocks away, a man with the key."

Nine loaded revolvers, a number of sten gun frames, a radio transmitter, six bundles of British military uniforms and numerous badges and insignia were in the cache, in a caretaker storage room.

The chaplain said one of the revolvers was "so shiny it might have been in somebody's pocket last night."

Three Are Detained

The custodian of the iron door key and two caretakers of the synagogue were detained by police. There was no statement as to whether the rabbi or other church officials had been questioned.

The search of the synagogue was made in the second day of the British army's combing of this modern Jewish city of 200,000 for the men who bombed the British army headquarters and Palestine government secretariat at the King David hotel in Jerusalem, with a toll of 111 persons dead or missing.

Arrests totaled 466 persons. A rigid curfew kept residents indoors except for a two-hour shopping period, from 5 to 7 p. m.

Col. Shaw said "we don't believe we've caught any big fish yet, but we are only half through with the search."

Thirteen persons suspected of membership in Irgun Zvai Leumi or the Stern Gang, Jewish underground organizations, were among those held.

The only civilian casualty in the search of the whole city so far has been, paradoxically, an Arab, military officers said. He was wounded by a rifle bullet, they said, "after failing to heed a severe warning to return to his house" during widespread curfew-breaking in Tel Aviv's Oriental quarter, inhabited by Yemenite Jews and Arabs.

The military reported two mysterious explosions in the city before dawn today. There was no official explanation, but an officer said "it might have been an underground boss blowing up some of their ammunition dumps."

(Small-scale searches were carried out by police and soldiers in several districts of Jerusalem, where a curfew is in effect for the Jewish area from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.)

REPORTS NEW MARINE CLASH

AUG 1 1946

Peiping Rumor Claims Fight With Communists

Peiping, July 31 (AP)—Rumors that United States Marines and Chinese Communists had mixed in a second clash of arms on the road to Tientsin spread through Peiping today in a blackout of official information.

Marine headquarters lapsed into silence after announcing three Marines were killed and twelve were wounded Monday by "armed, uniformed Chinese" in a cornfield ambush 35 miles southeast of Peiping. Unofficial sources said a fourth Marine died of wounds.

Unable to get anything official, Peiping ground out rumors by the hour. The top one was a wholly unconfirmed story that 300 Marines, rushed from Tientsin to search for missing comrades, engaged in a "running fight" with Communists and suffered more casualties.

Headquarters Refuses Comment

Another rumor was that eight Marines were killed and nearly a score were wounded. This resembled the first wild one Monday that eleven Marines had been slain.

While Marine headquarters refused even to discuss the rumors, it was fairly evident that something was afoot along the Tientsin highway. Three patrols were seen leaving Peiping in the last two days. They were headed in the direction of the ambush scene.

A Communist spokesman declined to comment on the ambush of the Marine truck convoy. He acknowledged, however, that Communist troops were active in the area and on Sunday had seized two near-by villages.

Another Marine Clash In China Is Reported

AUG 1 1946

T. MASTERSON

Peiping, July 31 (AP)—Unofficial reports of a higher death toll and a second clash persisted today even as the Peiping Marine Garrison Headquarters, in the first official announcement, reported three Marines were killed and twelve wounded during Monday's fight with 300 armed Chinese.

The unconfirmed reports of the dead varied from four to eight, the wounded toll extended to a score and a reliable source said one Marine still was missing.

A Communist spokesman still declined either to confirm or deny that the attackers were Communists but did say Communist troops were active in the area, 35 miles southeast of Peiping, where a truck convoy of 100 Marine replacements was ambushed. The spokesman said the scene of the clash was Communist-controlled territory.

Identity Not Doubted

Reliable and informed sources said, however, there was no doubt the attackers were Communists. These sources explained that in the past when Marines clashed with Communists the Marines never officially identified the Chinese as Communists, although they unofficially did so.

When there was doubt as to identity of the Chinese, the Marines would say they were "unidentified." It, therefore, was regarded as especially significant this time that the Marines in an official announcement described the assailants as "armed, uniformed Chinese troops." Also in the past the Communists' spokesman has denied that Communists were involved.

Attack Plan Reported

[In Tientsin, the pro-Government Minkuo (Republican) *Daily News* said approximately 40,000 Chinese Communist troops are concentrated in eastern Hopei province, preparing to assault the port city of Chinwangtao, where United States Marines are stationed. The report lacked substantiation from any other source.]

The Marine Corps official announcement followed attempts to keep secret all information on the assault. As a result, several unconfirmed reports are circulating in Peiping and Tientsin. One is that the 300 Marines sent from Tientsin to the cornfield battle scene to search for missing men had a "running fight" with Communists and suffered casualties.

At least three Marine patrols have been seen leaving Peiping in the direction of the clash scene. Reports that Sino-American executive headquarters would send a cease-fire team into the area have not been confirmed.

Troops Are Withheld

Immediately following the attack, Government forces prepared to send troops into the area but reliable sources said executive headquarters had influenced them to abandon the mission.

These sources added that army officers feared the Marine patrol, already resuming its trip to Peiping from Tientsin, would mistake the Government troops in the darkness for Communists and engage them. Marine sources said a patrol which was ready to leave from Peiping had not been sent out for a similar reason.

The Marines' official announcement listed four seriously wounded and eight slightly. Unofficial sources said a fourth Marine died and another was in a critical condition.

China Peace Lag Laid To Offense

AUG 1 1946

Nanking, July 31 (AP)—A Chinese Government spokesman declared today it was "impossible to make any progress in peace talks" because of an "over-all Communist offensive" northeast of Nanking.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, told a press conference that the Communists also "continue their destructive work, the disruption of railways and the economic blockade."

[The Communists have charged that the Government itself is on the offensive in the area which embraces North Kiangsu province, a zone of great strategic value because it flanks both Nanking and Shanghai.]

Peng asserted there were 150,000 Communist troops in North Kiangsu and more reinforcements were being sent in.

Peace negotiations still idled.

The United States Ambassador, J. Leighton Stuart, recovering from illness, expected to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at the summer capital of Kuling Thursday. Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy, also may return to Kuling Thursday.

Says Reds Prepare Attack.

Tientsin, July 31 (A. P.).—The pro-Government Minkuo (Republican) Daily News said today that approximately 40,000 Chinese Communist troops are concentrated in eastern Hopei province, preparing to assault the port city of Chinwangtao where United States Marines are stationed. The report lacked substantiation from any source.

AUG 1 1946

SCORES KOREAN RIOTS

Seoul, July 31 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge today termed Monday's left wing demonstration, which halted the scheduled counterfeiting trial of seventeen defendants, an attempt to interfere with the administration of justice through riots and organized mob action. An 18-year-old student was killed by a ricochetting police bullet during the demonstration.

Hodge, in his statement, directed that the trial continue "as a trial of individuals, even though the Communist party has by its action brought grave suspicions as to the extent of its interest in the affair." The mass demonstration by 2,000 persons, he said was "the most shameful incident in South Korea since my arrival."

Jap Domination Aims In Manchukuo Bared

AUG 1 1946

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Prosecuting attorneys presented documents today in the war-crime trial of 27 Japanese leaders as evidence that Japan planned to dominate Manchukuo politically, economically and socially.

These documents followed others which disclosed the attitude as early as 1923 of the Kwantung Army, the military spearhead of Japanese penetration.

"Let the people follow blindly," "wield military power if necessary," "bar existence of political parties," "place Japanese in key positions" were among recorded expressions in the documents.

Woman Prosecutor

Other documents presented by Prosecution Attorney Mrs. Grace K. Llewellyn, of Washington, D.C., to take over the communications to take over the communication business in Manchuria and institute a monarchial form of government.

In 1934, the development of Manchukuo as the "base of Japan's world-wide economic expansion" was formulated after the League of Nations condemned Japanese action in Manchuria. That condemnation resulted in Japan's withdrawal from the League.

The duplicity and cynicism with which Japan promoted her policies in Manchuria were laid bare in prosecution-introduced statements and in interrogation of former War Minister Sadao Araki, one of the 27 defendants.

Motives Might "Leak Out"

In reply to a Kwantung Army suggestion for quick Japanese official recognition of Manchukuo, he was quoted as advising care lest Japan's "motives . . . leak out."

To this testimony was added a League of Nations survey of the Sino-Japanese conflict in the Orient. The League said Japanese military moves in Manchuria "cannot be regarded as self-defense" as the Japanese claimed.

American Aid To Charities Okayed

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Special remittance facilities, permitting Americans to contribute to charitable institutions in Japan, have been established by the United States Government, Allied headquarters today notified the Japanese Government.

Donations will be paid in dollars to headquarters' account with the United States Treasury. The Treasury will forward information of the contribution to headquarters. Headquarters will notify the Bank of Japan to make payment in yen at the current rate of exchange to the institution for which the donation was intended out of a headquarters special account in the bank.

Actual dollar contributions will be held in the United States Treasury for use in paying for essential imports into Japan such as food. Donations come primarily from United States religious bodies seeking to rehabilitate war-destroyed church properties and expand their activities in Japan.

Tokyo Talks Seek Oriental Trade Revival

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Preliminary negotiations have begun for the re-establishment of controlled trade between Japan and other Oriental countries. Two foreign purchasing missions already are in Japan, Leo R. Fleming, chief of the Allied headquarters' foreign trade division, disclosed today.

One mission represents Singapore, the Malayan Union, Hong Kong, Burma, Ceylon and British North Borneo. It is headed by John Galvin, of Hong Kong. A second represents Australia and includes S. Lynch and G. V. Williams.

Oriental countries need textiles and general consumer goods, Major J. F. E. Pickelle, of the foreign trade division, said upon returning from a recent trade liaison mission to all Asiatic nations. In return for exporting such items, Japan expects to obtain needed raw materials.

Fleming said the United States Commercial Company will handle sales. Washington will give final approval on trade proposals. Goods will be exchanged directly between countries concerned and bookkeeping credits will be cleared every six months.

AUG 1 1946

Admiral Richardson On Special Mission

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Admiral J. O. Richardson, former commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, arrived by plane today at Atsugi airfield from the United States on an undisclosed mission.

30-24-4509

B-29's Over Tokyo In AAF Celebration

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Superfortresses which were bombing Japan a year ago will be among 30 B-29's flying over Tokyo tomorrow in celebration oof Army Air Forces Day. They also will fly over Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shizuoka and Yokohama, major targets of year ago. There will be 5th Air Force aerial reviews over all Japanese islands and Korea.

Heads Allied Office in Tokyo.

Tokyo, July 31 (A. P.).—W. R. Eaton of Plainfield, N. J., arrived today to head the cotton and wool group of the Allied headquarters textile division.

Government Black Mart Deals Barred

Tokyo, July 31 (AP)—Allied headquarters ordered the Japanese Government today to confine construction expenditures to the economic stabilization board's allocation of materials, thus prohibiting the Government from patronizing the black market.

The order conditioned headquarters' approval of three special account budgets to be presented to the diet totaling 41 billion yen ($2,700,000,000).

JAPANESE FAINTS WHEN SENTENCED

AUG 1 1946

Yokohama, July 31 (A. P.).—A Japanese war criminal fainted today on being sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but another who got forty years, shouted: "Very good, sir."

The fainting defendant, Capt. Yuhei Hosotani, was convicted by an Eighth Army tribunal of abusing prisoners of war at Hiroshima, where he was camp commandant. He was the first convicted Japanese to collapse since war crimes trials started in Japan. Military Police carried him, senseless, from the court room.

Yasuo Kobayshi, camp interpreter, was more nonchalant when sentenced to forty years by Lieut.-Col. Glenn I. Epperson, of Sacramento, Cal., head of the trial commission.

Three other Japanese at the same trial received sentences of one to ten years. Sixty-nine war criminals have been sentenced to date by Eighth Army tribunals in Yokohama.

AUG 1 1946

Roxas Okays Manila Judge Resignation

Manila, July 31 (AP)—President Manuel Roxas today accepted the resignation of Judge Antonio Quirino of the People's Court, set up to try alleged collaborators.

Quirino had publicly announced that he did not believe Jose Laurel, president of the Philippine Government under Japanese rule, was guilty of treason as charged.

Quirino, scheduled to confer with Laurel today, is expected to become chief defense counsel in the latter's case.

Dismissal Plea Rejected

The court denied a petition to dismiss treason charges against several prominent accused collaborators, rejecting a defense contention that the new Philippine republic cannot try offenses against the former Commonwealth Government.

Senator Vicente Francisco, counsel for the accused, said he would appeal to the Philippine Supreme Court. His dismissal motion, if it should be upheld there, would free some 5,000 alleged collaborators now under indictment.

Truman Wants to Review Whole Problem Because of Its Complexity.

GROUP UPHELD PARTITION

AUG 1 1946

Anglo-American Proposal for Four Districts Outlined Before Parliament.

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—President Truman directed the American Cabinet Committee in London today to return to Washington to review the whole Palestine problem in detail.

A White House statement said that the President took this step in view of the complexity of the problem, which includes American pleas for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

The President, it was said, hopes that further discussions will "alleviate the situation of the persecuted Jews in Europe" and contribute to the ultimate solution of the long-term problem of Palestine.

Text of Statement.

The text of the statement:

"The President has been considering certain recommendations of the alternates of the Cabinet committee with regard to Palestine and has decided in view of the complexity of the matter to request Ambassador Grady and his asoociates to return to Washington to discuss the whole matter with him in detail.

"The President hopes that further discussions will result in decisions which will alleviate the situation of the persecuted Jews in Europe and at the same time contribute to the ultimate solution of the long-term problem of Palestine."

The statement followed a series of conferences at the White House this week between the President and various groups interested primarily in the speedy opening of means for immigration of European Jews into Palestine.

The President went over the problem yesterday afternoon with Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State. Patterson was an unscheduled visitor to the White House again today.

Grady and his group have been acting as representatives of these three departments in their negotiations at London.

STATUTE BLOCKS GRAND JURY ACTION ON COFFEE CHECK

AUG 1 1946

Law Bars Prosecution After Three Years, Probers Are Told.

RETURNS TO STAND

Congressman Insists Neither He Nor Secretary Guilty of Any Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) James P. McGranery, assistant to the attorney general, told the Senate War Investigating committee today that the case of a defense contractor's $2,500 payment for representative Coffee (D-Wash) would have been laid before a grand jury but for the statute of limitations.

Meanwhile there were fresh repercussions from the committee's inquiry into the Garsson munitions combine, suspended temporarily during the Coffee hearings:

1. Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) of the committee declared in a speech for delivery on the senate floor that the military services "must take appropriate punitive measures against officers who are easy in morals and careless in administration. The military uniform, in too many instances, has been changed from a cloak of honor and duty to a cloak of inconvenience and irresponsibility."

2. Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., a major Garsson unit, acknowledged "tangible net worth" of $11,832 for its fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1943, when the War department contends it made $1,270,000 in "excessive profits." The company's statement contended, however, that the net worth figure "does not properly reflect the funds invested in and made available to petitioner by its principal stockholders." The report was filed in a U. S. tax court suit to bar the government from collecting a refund.

The payment to Coffee—which the congressman insists was a campaign contribution and which the contractor, Eivind Anderson of Tacoma, Wash., declared was for "services"—was made five years ago.

Too Late to Act

McGranery testified that the transaction first came to his attention last March but then it was too late to proceed on account of a law barring prosecutions after three years.

Otherwise, he declared, he would have submitted the evidence to a grand jury. He did not particularize as to what law might have been violated or against whom charges might have been filed.

He told the committee, however, that so far as the recipient of a campaign gift from a contractor is concerned, "you can receive one and not be guilty of anything."

But he declared there is "no question Anderson was guilty of a violation of the law" and called his affidavit "in effect the confession of a crime."

Giving the money, McGranery told the committee, was illegal whether as payment for services or as a campaign contribution, but "if paid for services rendered it might be a crime on somebody's else's part also."

Coffee on Stand

Coffee took the witness stand a second time at the end of the hearing and conceded that there was "perhaps a question of ethics" involved. But he contended that neither he nor his secretary was "guilty of any crime."

"I am not trying to exculpate myself from having done something foolish," he told the committee.

"I've made mistakes in my life, and I'm learning my lessons as I go along, and believe me, gentlemen, I have learned from this experience."

Summing up the testimony, Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) observed that it came down to a conflict as to whether the payment was a contribution or a payment for services.

"It occurs to me," he said, "that while this may be morally wrong under these circumstances—"

"Believe me," Coffee interrupted, "I'll never accept another one, I'll tell you that."

Then, as Mead started to complete his remarks, he added, "of this character, I mean, or anything remotely resembling it."

No Government Loss

Mead went on to say that while the transaction might have been "morally wrong," the government "didn't lose any money" because Anderson was the low bidder on the contract.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) a former judge, and McGranery, nominated by President Truman only today to become one, held an extended discussion of the legal aspects.

Under Ferguson's questions, McGranery declared there is a "defect" in the corrupt practices act under which candidates for public office apparently cannot be compelled to list campaign contributions if they are received 30 days after an election.

Coffee has testified that he did not report the $2,500 from Olson as a campaign contribution in 1941 and that he was not required to do so by law.

As a "horseback opinion," McGranery said, however, "that if a man gave me a contribution in an off year—the year between elections—I should feel honor bound to report that contribution."

Ferguson pressed McGranery for an explanation as to why criminal proceedings could not be instituted under a statute which makes prosecution for fraud against the government possible for six years after the end of the war in cases involving war contracts.

But the attorney general's assistant said that the statute of limitation in this particular case had expired by three months when congress laid down that law in 1944.

Finds Law Repealed

Ferguson then turned to a similar law of the First World War, but learned from McGranery that it had been repealed in 1926.

Near the outset of his testimony, McGranery quoted a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying that in the absence of specific orders, the FBI would not investigate the case because of the statute of limitation and because the complaint appeared to be political in nature.

McGranery declared the case was called to the department's attention by Harry Cain, outgoing mayor of Tacoma and now the Republican nominee for the United States senate, just before Tacoma's municipal elections earlier this year.

Despite Hoover's reply, McGranery related, Attorney General Clark noted on the correspondence in long hand that "perhaps we should investigate this though it is barred."

McGranery said that he then conferred with Hoover and came back with the report that he and the FBI director were in agreement that such an investigation would "serve no purpose and would be persecutive in character."

In response to questions on that recommendation, McGranery said that the report on the check had come from a "disappointed candidate" who kept silent about it for five years.

This was a reference to Anderson, who was defeated in the mayoral campaign by Paul Olson, formerly Coffee's secretary. Earlier in the day, Olson testified that Anderson attempted to "blackmail" him into withdrawing from the race by threatening to make the check public. It had been drawn to Olson, who deposited it in Coffee's account.

Blackmail Tried By Anderson, Probe Told

AUG 1 1946

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Paul A. Olson, former secretary to Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.), told the Senate War Investigating Committee today that Eivind Anderson, Tacoma contractor, attempted to "blackmail" him into withdrawing last January as a candidate for mayor of Tacoma.

Olson testified that Anderson had told him that unless he withdrew from the primary race in which the contractor was also entered, Anderson "would use the check to injure me in some way in the March election."

The witness' reference was to a $2,500 check which Anderson gave to Olson in 1941 while the latter was serving as Coffee's secretary.

Called To Anderson's Home

Anderson has testified that the check was in payment for services he expected to receive from Coffee and Olson in connection with a defense contract. Coffee told the committee yesterday he received the money as a "campaign gift."

Olson said today that Anderson called him to his home last January 19 or 20 "ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining further aid" relative to payments which Anderson believed were due him from the War Department on a hospital-construction contract.

Talk Leads Up To Check

Anderson, Olson testified, then brought the conversation around to the check issued five years previously and asked Olson to withdraw from the race, leaving the contractor as the only candidate with a Scandinavian name in a community of voters predominantly of Scandinavian descent.

"He attempted to blackmail me into withdrawing from the mayor's race," Olson declared.

He added that he declined to withdraw, telling Anderson that "there was nothing wrong" about the payment and "if you want to use it, go ahead and shoot the works."

Says Cain Told Press

Anderson, Olson said, did not make the transaction public until a week after the primary election and a week preceding the runoff. Anderson was eliminated in the primary, running last, the witness said, while Olson lost out in the final to C. V. Fawcett.

The story of the payment, Olson continued, was given to the press and radio in a statement by retiring Mayor Harry P. Cain. Olson identified Cain as the present Washington Republican nominee for the Senate.

Cain based his statement, the witness said, on an affidavit by Anderson.

The contrary stories of Coffee and Anderson were already in the committee record.

Yesterday Anderson testified that Olson had asked him to withdraw from the race with a reminder of frequent services in his behalf while Olson was Coffee's secretary.

Anderson said that he refused to withdraw, declaring that he had "paid" for any services received from Olson, referring to the $2,500 check.

Ferguson Prods Witness

U. S. PALESTINE COMMITTEE CALLED HOME BY PRESIDENT

AUG 1 1946

Brusquely, Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) interrupted Olson's narrative twice to inquire when he was going to end the discussion of the "political angles."

"I'm not interested in the political angles," declared Ferguson. "I a minterested in getting the facts on what happened in Washington back in 1941."

Olson said that he knew that Anderson's defeat in the primary angered him, because, he said, Anderson had "boastfully told me that he had more friends that I—that I was a fool to try to beat him."

Cain's interest in the matter, Olson said, stemmed from the "fact that he feared that I would use the mayor's chair to assist the Democratic nominee later" for the United States Senate.

Says He Helped Anderson

He said that he had known Anderson's sons in college, that he had lunched with the contractor frequently, and that he considered him as a "very good friend and booster" so that the subsequent developments "came as a complete and stunning surprise."

Olson also said that he was the "star witness" for Anderson in a suit brought against him by C. C. Hall in 1944 in which he said Hall sought a $4,500 fee for helping obtain the $936,517 hospital contract in 1944. The court ruled in Anderson's favor, Olson recalled.

Anderson testified during trial of that civil action, Olson said, that "he was acquainted with at least a dozen congressmen back there in Washington" and knew that he could get their assistance without paying anything.

around the latter that members of Congress could "hardly ask questions about it."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said the committee already has decided to investigate "Mr. Wyman" and expressed belief that "some of that" will come out in the inquiry. "I think the trail of Mr. Wyman will lead us to Canada, Hawaii and other interesting places," he added.

His reference was to Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., who was district engineer in Hawaii prior to the Pearl Harbor attack. The Pearl Harbor Investigating committee recommended that a separate investigation into Wyman's activities be made by an "appropriate committee" of Congress. This task has been placed on the agenda of the Senate committee.

Near Traitorous Conduct

Senator Mitchell charged that actions of public employes, in dealing with the Garsson munitions combine, "approached traitorous conduct."

In a speech on the Senate floor, Mitchell, a member of the War Investigating committee, said that the inquiry had raised a legitimate question about the competence of Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt to hold his post as chief of Chemical Warfare Service, "let alone his moral calibre."

He declared that Albert Jacobson, until recently chief of the Chemical Warfare Service legal division, "should not be permitted to remain one hour longer in the employ of the government in the face of all the evidence which brands him as an unfaithful public servant."

ers.

Mitchell told the Senate that Waitt had "attempted to discredit" an inspector general's report showing overpayment of $1,000,00 to the Batavia Metal Products company, one of the 19 concerns in the combine.

"If General Waitt carries his responsibilities so lightly in dealing with dollars, what shall we conclude when he deals with liv — the lives of American soldiers who were killed because of defective munitions?

"General Waitt was quick to maintain that the 4.2 mortar shells produced by the Erie Basin company (another of the combine) were excellent in quality, but at the same time he did not know who produced shells which burst in the mortar barrel or at the muzzle, killing and maiming our own men."

He said that while Waitt, "in his own words, 'sweated blood' to find the answers" on what was wrong with the shells, "he did not find them, but found time to go to fancy parties, even as American boys spilled blood because somebody fell down on the job back home."

Probe of Gen. Somervell Urged on Senate Floor

AUG 1 1946

WASHINGTON, July 31. — (AP) Senator Magnuson (D-Wash) urged on the Senate floor tonight that the War Investigating committee inquire into General Brehon Somervell, wartime commander of the Army Service Forces, saying that he "squandered practically $300,000,000 of American money with supreme arrogance."

The request came shortly after Senator Mitchell (D-Wash), summing up the committee's inquiry into the Garsson munitions combine, demanded punitive measures against other army officers who, he said, "are easy in morals and careless in administration."

Based on Experience

Magnuson said that his request was based upon his experience in dealing with Somervell in connection with the Alaskan highway and Canol oil projects. He said that so much secrecy was thrown

Reviewing at length the testimony accumulated by the committee over a month of hearings, Mitchell termed the "financial manipulations" by the combine "fantastic," but added:

"Corrupt and improper as they may have been (they) do not rate so low as the conduct of government officials, some of them in military uniform, who have taken an oath to protect and preserve the government which employs them, and which has entrusted sacred public funds to their care."

Attended Wedding Party

He dealt at length on the "singular coincidence" that business "necessary in the military service" took Waitt, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Brig. Gen. Paul X. English and other officers on a journey which enabled them to attend a wedding party for the daughter of one of the munitions manufactur-

SHIP-SALE DEAL QUIZ IS URGED

AUG 1 1946

Plot To Defraud Government Hinted Before House Group

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Representative Jackson (D., Wash.) said today that conditions under which the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration agreed to sell sixteen ships to the United States Lines and Grace Lines "merit an investigation under the conspiracy laws."

Jackson made his statement at a House Merchant Marine subcommittee hearing on the disposal of ships under the Ship Sales Act.

Representative Weichel (R., Ohio), another committee member, also commented that the transaction "looks like conspiracy to defraud the Government" and suggested the matter be placed before a Federal grand jury.

Financial Benefit Denied

John J. Miller, former chief examiner for the commission, and W. H. Skinner, commission general counsel, disputed these views. They contended the transaction had not benefited the shipping companies financially and did not represent a loss to the Government.

"Neither the United States Lines nor the Grace Lines have realized any financial benefit," Skinner said.

The transaction which the committee is inquiring into was outlined by Marvin J. Coles, committee counsel, as follows:

United States Lines offered to buy ten vessels from the Government providing the Government would requisition nine older ships. Grace offered to purchase six ships providing the Government would requisition three.

In both cases, Coles said, the Government agreed to negotiate downward the prices of the ships to be purchased by the companies, but there would be no similar adjustment in the prices to be paid by the Government through requisition.

This meant, Coles said, that the Government had in effect agreed to sell the new ships at what amounted to 50 cents on the dollar and to buy the older ships at 100 cents on the dollar.

"This mistake," Coles said, "has cost the Government about $1,000,000."

Ex-Official "Flabbergasted"

Coles said the sales and requisitions were "bookkeeping transactions" thus far and that the commission had indicated last June it would look into the matter to see if some adjustment could be made.

W. R. Gherardi, of New York formerly in charge of large-vessel procurement for the WSA, replied under questioning that he was "flabbergasted" by the transaction as outlined by Coles because he had understood that neither company would benefit from provisions of the Ship Sales Act.

This law provides for price reductions in the sale of ships but was not on the statute books when the United States Lines and Grace Lines sales first were proposed.

Miller and Skinner said the ships were requisitioned because under then-existing law a ship could not be used in trade for a new vessel unless the traded ship was at least seventeen years old.

Ships Few Years Old

The ships requisitioned, they said, were only a few years old at the time of the transaction.

The commission decided to requisition them, they said, because it was cheaper than to remove wartime additions and changes which would make them fit for normal use and to pay charter hire while the ships were undergoing such reconversion.

Skinner said the commission is checking into the transaction and will report any adjustments that are made.

Bearing Firms Are Named In Trust Suits

AUG 1 1946

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark announced today the filing of three civil actions charging that three American and one foreign producer of anti-friction bearings have violated the anti-trust laws.

Clark said separate suits alleging that Cartel agreements had been made to control world markets in bearings were filed in Federal Court, at Cleveland, against these American companies and what he called "their foreign conspirators":

The Timken Roller Bearing Company, of Canton, Ohio; SKF Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, and Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken, of Gothenburg, Sweden, and Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation, of Stamford, Conn.

Says Foreign Markets Curtailed

Clark said in a statement that the complaints charge that "the cartel restrictions have had the effect of preventing the American producers from supplying, seeking and acquiring foreign markets with the consequence of reducing American bearing production and American employment of labor.

"The seriousness of these restraints is emphasized by the tremendous growth of American anti-friction bearing productive capacity during the war. Yet, with all this capacity, with the vast German competition shut down, and with the world begging for bearings, almost half of our production for sale is subject to export restraint.

"We propose to break down these restraints, make the world markets free for our bearings and put more and more men to work in our factories to produce for these markets."

Charges Outlined

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, head of the anti-trust division, said in a statement:

"The complaint against Timken charges a conspiracy with British Timken, Ltd., of Birmingham, England, and Societe Anonyme Francaise Timken, of Paris, France, to divide world markets and fix prices.

"Pursuant to the agreement, the American company was forbidden to export to territory allocated to the British and French companies except at prices approximately 65 per cent higher than Timken's regular export prices.

"The effect of the conspiracy, it is further charged, has been to prevent Timken from exporting its bearings, despite the demand for lower-priced American-made bearings.

"It is specifically alleged that American automobile manufacturers and their dealers abroad have been prevented from buying United States made bearings for export and have been forced, instead, to buy British and French-made bearings at higher prices."

Allegations Against SKF

Berge said the complaint against SKF Industries and Artiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken "charges complicity with Officine di Villar Perosa, a subsidiary of the Italian Fiat Company, in an arrangement prohibiting SKF Industries from selling outside the United States, even to the American Territory of Puerto Rico. In exchange, the foreign companies have agreed not to invade the United States market."

The third complaint, Berge said, "charges Norma-Hoffman with conspiring with the Hoffman Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of England. Here again, the American company has been forbidden to do business outside of American territory in exchange for the agreement of the British company to stay out of the same territory."

125 Million-Dollar Business

Berge said the complaints allege that the bearing production of the three American companies totals about $125,000,000 a year. He said the anti-friction bearings produced by the defendant companies are required in the manufacture and use of machinery and equipment.

This includes household goods such as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and sewing machines; farm machinery such as tractors, reapers and harvesters; automobiles, trucks, railroad locomotives and cars, textile and shoe machinery, machine tools, mills, mining machinery, power generating and transmission equipment.

Berge said the three cases "arose out of the same year-long grand jury investigation of the anti-friction bearing industry in Cleveland, which resulted in the indictment a few months ago of General Motors Corporation, SKF Industries, Inc., and others on charges of domestic price fixing."

The suits ask, Berge said, that "the cartel agreements be terminated, that the defendants and their coconspirators be divested of common interests and stockholdings, that the defendants be compelled to sell to bonafide purchasers for export until the effects of the cartels have been dissipated and that the use of trade marks to divide markets be enjoined."

30-24-4511

BREAD PRICE JUMP OF CENT IS URGED

AUG 1 1946

OPA Also to Get Recommendation for Flour Ceiling Boost Today.

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) A recommendation for a cent-a-loaf bread increase and higher flour prices will be submitted to OPA Administrator Paul Porter tomorrow, a government official said tonight.

This official, who may not be identified by name, said the recommendation is based on a tentative decision against restoration of the flour subsidy at this time.

Decontrol Board to Meet

Meanwhile, the new price decontrol board announced that it expects to begin public hearings by Aug. 12 on the question of whether price ceilings should be reestablished Aug. 21 on meats, dairy products, grains, cotton seed and soy beans.

The recommendation on bread and flour was prepared by OPA food price officials in consultation with Agriculture department representatives. The approval of both Porter and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is required to put it into effect.

The flour subsidy lapsed July 1 and thus far there has been no compensating increase in ceilings on either flour or bread.

The subsidy was designed to hold down retail prices one-cent-a-loaf on bread and about one-cent-a-pound on wheat flour.

Officials said ceilings would be increased by at least these amounts if the subsidy is not revived with possibily a further hike on flour, to offset increases in wheat prices since ceilings on that grain lapsed July 1.

Await Outcome of Study

The tentative decision against restoration of the subsidy is contingent on the outcome of a study by OPA attorneys as to whether it may be paid again before Aug. 20 when the decontrol board will decide whether to reestablish ceilings on wheat and other grains.

Roy L. Thompson, chairman of the three-man board, announced

these decisions in a statement after conferences with Paul Porter and Anderson.

The board plans to hold separate hearings on each of the five categories of commodities. Hearings are required under the new price control law.

Thompson said procedures for the hearings will be determined by next Tuesday. He added that representatives of agriculture, industry and consumer groups "will be notified immediately thereafter as to the dates of the hearings and the rules under which they will be held."

Thompson noted that under the OPA revival act, ceilings automatically will be reestablished on meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soy beans, as well as hundreds of products made from these items, unless the board acts by August 20.

The chairman said that when the board has made its determinations on these items, "we will then be ready to consider the second group of specifically decontrolled commodities, petroleum, poultry, eggs and leaf tobacco."

Unles the board acts to reestablish ceilings on these commodities after Aug. 20, they will remain free from price control.

"The board," Thompson said, "will not consider the decontrol of any commodities that are not specifically decontrolled under the new law until the price administrator, in the case of non-agricultural commodities, or the secretary of agriculture in the case of agriculture commodities, have first thoroughly reviewed each case and ruled against decontrol of any commodity."

HINTS STRATEGY PROLONGED WAR

AUG 1 1946

Wilson, British Chief, Was Against Riviera Invasion.

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Britain's Field Marshal Lord Wilson suggested today that victory in Europe may have been delayed for months by the 1944 invasion of Southern France.

Wilson disclosed in a belated report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff that chief British military leaders vainly sponsored an alternative drive through northern Italy toward Hungary which he said offered an opportunity to defeat the Germans before the end of 1944.

The American High Command held out, however, for the original plan to invade the Continent via the French Riviera to support the main effort through Normandy.

Wilson, then Allied Supreme Comander in the Mediterranean, bowed to the decision of the Combined Chiefs, and the Southern France invasion, after repeated cancellations and deferments, was carried out to quick victory.

The Field Marshal, now Britain's senior representative at the Combined Chiefs of Staff organization in Washington, then was Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. His 20,000-word report was published by the War Department.

In it he said the target for the Mediterranean invasion force of ten divisions was still under discussion even in the midst of preparations to sail from Italy and North Africa.

With troops actually boarding the ships, there was a sudden proposal from London to divert the expedition to the Atlantic for a landing in northern France. Then five days before the August 15 Riviera D day the final decision was made.

In his proposal to attack through the Po valley with the aim of trying to bringing about the collapse of Hungary, Wilson said he had the support of British Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, the top Allied commander in Italy, and initially of the British Chiefs of Staff.

However, the Allies had committed themselves at the 1943 Tehran Conference to the southern France campaign. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower supported this plan consistently, and Gen. George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, advanced the consideration which Wilson said proved to be decisive.

This was that Marseilles was needed as a port to permit the rapid transfer and support of between forty and fifty American divisions still in the United States.

The operation was a drain on the strength of Alexander's Italian campaign, and Wilson said the loss of his margin of superiority in Italy was the price which had to be paid to ensure decisive results in the French theater.

WHERRY HITS OUT AT STATE DEPARTMENT

AUG 1 1946

Says Its 'Weakness' Has Made Russia Real Menace To Peace

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) told the Senate today that "weakness" in the State Department had led to Russia's becoming "a real menace" to peace.

His speech drew prompt replies from Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.). Both argued that James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, should have united American support at the Paris Peace Conference.

Wherry declared:

"Russia has become a real menace to the peace and security of the world.

Turns On Byrnes Aides

"But Russia could never have reached this stage in her aggression had it not been for the weakness of the State Department policy."

Wherry contended that Under Secretary Dean Acheson is "unsuited" for his office. Also, he continued, the department and Assistant Secretary Spruille Braden have been "destroying the very roots of our good neighbor policy" and in the Far East "our policies are selling out the Chinese to the Communists."

Taking the floor immediately, Connally said that with Byrnes at the peace conference it is "most unfortunate to have a broadside attack on the State Department and its policies all down the line."

Looks For Renewed Peace

Senators Connally and Vandenberg were advisers to Byrnes at the Foreign Ministers' meeting preceding the Paris Conference.

"I wish to see the peace of the world restored," Connally said. "I want to see the United States get along with all nations, and carry out its high concepts of international duty.

"But the United States is not the only nation in the world. We can't enter a conference and dictate every act that takes place. . . .

"The United States is doing all it can to establish good will through the earth. I hope the senators will aid us, and do what they can to help promote these causes, instead of making speeches criticizing and throwing obstacles in the way.

No Advantage Of Party

"There is no advantage of party in these international problems. What benefits one American benefits all Americans."

Wherry replied that his criticism was constructive in intent.

Vandenberg said he had "no quarrel" with Wherry with regard to some of the pre-Yalta dealings, or with certain aspects of the South American situation.

But, he said, regarding the five treaties now under consideration in Paris:

"In their preparation, through difficult and trying hours, I don't know how any representative of America could have been more faithful to American ideals than the present Secretary of State."

Notes Effect On World

He said he would not want the world in general "or the Soviets in particular" to think that there is any division at home behind Secretary Byrnes.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) likewise urged the Senate to give Byrnes "the support he needs."

Wherry declared that "there is already universal recognition of the tragic fact that instead of 'being on the road to peace' we are on the road to an atomic war."

He said it is "terrifyingly obvious" that not one world of international co-operation, but two worlds of conflicting ideologies and purposes have emerged from the war.

Sees No Progress To Peace

This points up to the "tragic fact," Wherry said, that neither inside the United Nations nor in the Foreign Ministers conference of the Big Powers "are we getting on with real peacemaking."

"The fact that Russia refuses to co-operate with the rest of the world," Wherry asserted, "does not serve as an excuse to relieve this Administration of its own responsibility for these betrayals of the rights and privileges and liberties of hundreds of millions of our fellow beings both in Europe and in Asia."

Actually, he said, Russia has only been doing in her own way what American policy makers agree to permit her to do in conformity with "secret agreements" at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

Turning to Latin America, the Senator said the United States had so "grossly repudiated our agreements" that "our whole future relations with South America are gravely in danger."

Sees Factories First Target

AUG 1 1946

Senator Thomas Warns U. S. Would Be Open to Attack With Deadly Weapons.

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Senator Eibert D. Thomas (D.-Utah) asserted today that America and all other nations possess "biological and chemical agents of undreamed effectiveness which could bring death, disease and starvation to an entire country."

The chairman of the Senate Military Committee did not enlarge on his statement in a speech prepared for delivery before the Institute on the United States in World Affairs at the American University here.

Asserting that another war "will mean the end of western civilization," he called for "a positive military policy unless we wish to forfeit the results of our recent hard won and expensive victory."

He said that the nation should preserve its present technological and scientific leadership, insist on mobility in all armed services and co-ordinate its military strength with the United Nations.

Sees Industry Hit First.

The atomic bomb, biological warfare, rockets, far-ranging planes and other developments have made the United States subject to attack, Thomas said, and a future war "would probably start with an attack, not against a naval base like Pearl Harbor, but against major industrial cities."

The United States, he said, is faced with the necessity of maintaining a military establishment "which will be effective in the eyes of foreign nations."

"Since the speed of any aggressor attack upon us would be its most important characteristic, and since it is generally conceded that there is presently no adequate defense against this type of attack," he said, "we are forced to the conclusion that our establishment must be able to retaliate in kind, and that the fear of retaliation will be the main deterrent of aggressor nations."

The Senator urged enactment of the pending Kilgore-Magnuson bill for a National Science Foundation and reorganization of the Army and Navy "based upon unitary control of the services."

ARGENTINA URGED TO JOIN FOOD BODY

AUG 1 1946

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Argentina will be requested soon to decide whether to join the International Emergency Food Council, Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald, Secretary-General, said today. He told reporters that if Argentina decides not to join, she will lose her provisional membership on the council's nine-nation central committee and be replaced at the September meeting of the nineteen member nations.

If Argentina joins the council, she will then be obligated to turn over her surplus wheat to the world pool. Argentina is one of the "big four" wheat producing countries. The others are the United States, Canada and Australia.

Fitzgerald said the note to Argentina was drafted at a recent session of the central committee in the absence of a reply from her to its membership invitation. Refusal of Argentina to join and pool her surplus wheat would complicate the placing of the grain from this and other member countries in the needy areas abroad.

The council on June 21 took over from the Combined Food Board the job of allocating food to hunger areas around the world for the next year and a half. Only the United States, Britain and Canada were represented on the board.

U. S. AND CHILE SIGN

AUG 1 1946

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—The United States and Chile agreed today to renew for another year a provisional commercial agreement signed by the two governments on July 30, 1945. Under the agreement Chile reduces its import duties on American products "without compensation."

A State Department announcement said that the Chilean Government had agreed to continue these concessions "in the interest of the expansion and liberalization of trade in accordance with the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter and of the Inter-American conference on problems of war and peace held in Mexico City in the spring of 1945."

The new agreement will remain in effect another twelve months unless superceded by a more comprehensive pact between the two countries. The North American products affected by the agreement range from cotton cloth to rolled iron and steel.

SERVICE CHIEFS FIGHT PROPOSAL TO TRIM FUNDS

AUG 1 1946

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) Reconversion Director John R. Steelman's proposal to slash army and navy spending, conditionally endorsed by President Truman, is vigorously opposed by the service chiefs.

Both Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in testimony made public tonight, told the Advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that their budgets are at a minimum now and cannot be cut any further.

More Money Needed

Eisenhower, in fact, declared that the army will need $200,000,000 more than its present appropriation of $7,264,000,000 to cover pay increases which congress voted for soldiers and civilian employes.

30-D-445/3

The hearing was held yesterday in pursuance of Steelman's recommendation July 11 for reduced federal spending, particularly by the armed services, as an anti-inflationary measure.

Mr. Truman released the report with a statement endorsing its objectives and announced that the military programs would be reviewed to see where economies might be made.

Eisenhower told the board he is much concerned that the proposed army strength of 1,070,000 men 11 months hence may be too low.

Eisenhower noted that of the final appropriation, $800,000,000 is for occupation expenses and relief and for atomic energy purposes.

Of the remaining $6,464,000,000, he said, $5,200,000,000 is the "minimum essential for an army of this size to exist."

The rest covers research, liquidation and storage of munitions, procurement of new equipment and housing.

The army's reduction, Eisenhower said, is based on some "fairly optimistic assumptions"—that the United Nations will be strengthened, that no new major difficulties will arise in Germany and Japan despite a reduction of occupation forces, and that American troops will be withdrawn from Italy and Austria under peace settlements.

Expenditures Explained

Nimitz testified that of the $6,500,000,000 navy budget $3,000,000,000 is required for war "cleanup" purposes—cancellation of contracts, "roll up" of bases, care of surplus materials, demobilization expenses and the like.

The remaining $3,500,000,000, he declared, is "essential" for the normal functioning of the navy.

Nimitz noted that no funds are provided now to modernize the fleet in the light of lessons learned at the Bikini atomic bomb tests or of new electronic developments, or for long-range construction at overseas bases.

Strategy Bills Are Expected To Die

AUG 1 194

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Three Administration bills designed to strengthen this country's hand in world power politics and to bolster American defenses are snagged in the adjournment drive now on in Congress.

Foreign policy authorities said today that only one appears to have even the slightest chance of approval before the lawmakers close up shop for the year on Friday. The others are regarded as already dead.

Military Missions

The three measures, none of which has passed either house, would:

1. Authorize the President to send military missions anywhere in the world. This is the legislation which some State Department officials believe still has a chance even though action was blocked in the Senate earlier this week.

2. Permit the President to promote standardization of arms and equipment throughout the Western Hemisphere. The aim of this legislation is to produce uniformity of military equipment from the Arctic Circle to the Antarctic tip of South America in the interest of tighter hemisphere defense.

3. Allow the President to help train and equip a Chinese Army of 1,000,000 men, provided Gen. George C. Marshall succeeds in his efforts to unify China. Diplomatic authorities have been wondering the past few days what effect Administration failure to get this China aid bill through Congress might have on Chinese opinion in the light of Marshall's thus-far futile efforts.

Nearest To Floor Action

Administration efforts have been concentrated on the military missions bill partly because it is the nearest to floor action—committees in both chambers have okayed it—and partly because some of its provisions would cover some of the same ground as the China bill. In other words, the President could still send a training mission to China.

Beyond this is the fact that United States policy framers for the Middle East—the area of Arab tensions and Russian expansionism—have been very eager to send United States military delegations to that part of the world.

In some respects, President Truman might be able, if he chose to use his wartime emergency powers, to accomplish some of the purposes of the dying legislation.

Emergency Powers

For instance, some of his advisers contend that he has authority to dispose of surplus war materials to the Chinese to help them create a new army and that on an emergency basis he presumably could maintain a military mission there for a long time.

Others, however, take the position that this is an unreliable basis on which to build major United States policy.

The Arms Standardization Bill would have permitted a type of renewed lend-lease operation for South American countries in order to interest them in United States arms. This program, however, has never appealed to the British, who do not want to lose their arms market in South America.

EGYPTIAN PHYSICIAN TOURS NAVY HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, July 31 AP)—The Egyptian under-secretary of state for public health, Dr. Ali Tewfik Shousha Pasha, left on a tour of naval medical activities on the East coast, the navy announced today.

He is scheduled to visit Navy hospitals at Dublin, Ga., and Pensacola, Fla., and the New London (Conn.) naval base. Plans also call for a side trip to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Shousha Pasha was the Egyptian delegate to the recent international health conference in New York. The navy credits him for invaluble aid and assistance to a navy research unit in Cairo which discovered a cure for cholera.

ADMIRAL MILLER RETIRES

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Rear Admiral M.B. ("Min") Miller, at 43 the navy's youngest admiral, retired today as the navy's director of public information to join Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., as a vice president in charge of public relations. Capt. Ernest M. Eller, who has been deputy director, will take over Miller's post.

4 G. I.'S FLY HOME ON TRUMAN PLANE

AUG 1 194

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Four G. I.'s who were granted emergency furloughs arrived today from Europe aboard President Truman's plane, Sacred Cow, which had carried Secretary of State Byrnes to the Paris Peace Conference. They were furloughed and sent back on the giant plane because of illness in their families. One, T/4 Chester B. Utecht, 19 years old, Hamtramck, Mich., failed to get home in time to see his father who died while young Utecht was en route.

The others were identified by the Army as Pfc. Charles Churasko, 19, Maizville, Tenn., First Division Field Artillery Battalion, on detached service at Nuernburg, Germany, his mother is ill; Pvt. Walter J. Fisher, 19, of Hazeltown, Pa., 343d Engineer Battalion, stationed at Bieseck, Germany. His father is ill; Tech. Sgt. John S. Gurkot, 23, of Kaska, Pa., air photographer, on detached service at Madrid, Spain, but regularly stationed at Erlangen, Germany. His father is critically ill.

After their arrival, Army Air Force officers quickly shunted them to other planes for the final laps of their journey.

Five Billion Boost In U.S. Costs Seen

AUG 1 194

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Government expenditures during the current fiscal year probably will run $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 higher than the $35,864,000,000 contemplated last January, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder indicated today.

Nevertheless, he said, the Administration is trying to achieve a balance between spending and income. He said that $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 had been added to the January estimates by appropriations since that time, but he also said that about $1,000,000,000 would be cut off the January spending estimate by elimination of subsidies in the revision of OPA.

The January estimate of income was $31,500,000,000 and President Truman then said a $4,300,000,000 deficit was expected in the fiscal twelve-month ending next June 30. Incomes estimates have been increased, however, as the result of high-tax collections.

U.S. Judges' Raises Okayed

Washington, July 31 (AP)—President Truman today signed legislation raising the salaries of the nation's 300 Federal judges by $5,000 a year.

The raise blankets the Federal judiciary, from district judges to the Chief Justice of the United States. Thus, Chief Justice Vinson will get $25,500 annually and the associate justices $25,000. Pay of Circuit Court judges goes up to $17,500, and that of district judges to $15,000.

'Mississippianism' Vs. Communism

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Representative Barrett (D., Pa.) declared today that "Mississippianism" is more a menace to the country than communism.

In a statement urging congressional action on the anti-lynching bill, even if it meant prolonging the session of Congress scheduled to end Friday, Barrett said:

"We have been living in constant fear of communism seeping into the United States from the East. It is my opinion that we should be even more concerned about 'Mississippianism' creeping into the North from the South.

"This is exemplified by the lynchings in the last few days, which is embittering the Negro population of the North.

"Immediate steps must be taken to prevent this inhumane and dastardly deplorable situation. Those who are responsible for the loss of the lives of the Negro people should be properly and adequately punished."

Atomic Inspection Question Exaggerated, Gromyko Says

F. CARPENTER

AUG 1 194

New York, July 31 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, declared today that the question of inspectors in control of atomic energy had been "greatly exaggerated in importance." He said the only real method of control is "by the co-operation of the United Nations."

NIGHT

The Soviet delegate spoke at length to members of the Committee No. 2 of the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee at a closed meeting in which he dealt with phases of Russia's proposed plan for harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. His remarks were made public by the United Nations press department.

In Three-Hour Meeting

The committee in a three-hour meeting decided to ask the scientific and technical committee, another branch of the commission, to hand in a report on the question whether effective control is possible and to indicate methods by which this control could be achieved. This action was taken on the suggestion of Alexandre Parodi, French delegate.

Gromyko made it clear that Russia feels the United Nations, "and first and foremost the Security Council," should have the responsibility of enforcing the convention that Russia has proposed for controlling atomic power.

The Soviet delegate did not mention the United States plan specifically in his comments on inspections, but one of the cardinal points of the American proposal is for thorough and free right of inspection by agents of a proposed atomic development authority.

Not Reconcilable

Gromyko said the proposed inspection plan is not reconcilable with the principles of sovereignty of states.

Besides, he said "no inspection as such can guarantee peace and security."

"This idea of inspection," he added, "of atomic energy is greatly exaggerated in importance. It is a too superficial understanding of the problem of control."

Declaring that the only real method of control is "by the co-operation of the United Nations," the Russian delegate said that thus the main condition for the maintenance of international peace and security is international co-operation.

"But," he said, "the Soviet proposal goes further and provides for the signatory states (states signing the convention proposed by Russia) to enact legislation providing severe punishment for the violation of the convention."

"The Soviet proposal," he continued, "presupposes also international action and, if necessary, sanctions for violations of the convention. The Soviet proposal provides that the United Nations and, first and foremost, the Security Council shall take international action to insure the maintenance of those provisions of the Charter which deal with international peace and security and, therefore, also with the enforcement of the convention."

Apparently Refers To U.S.

Apparently, referring to the United States insistence on its plan, Gromyko said:

"We are told in the Atomic-Energy Commission that either you accept our plan or we will refuse to conclude a convention to prohibit the production and use of atomic weapons. This attitude is neither right nor lawful. Public opinion and the peoples of the world will not understand the reasons for refusing to conclude a convention as proposed by the Soviet Government."

Russia has proposed an international treaty outlawing atomic weapons, calling for the destruction of atomic bombs within three months after the convention becomes effective and for the enactment of legislation by the signatory states providing penalties for violations of the convention.

Question Of Destruction

The Australian delegate, Ralph Harry, mentioned in a statement, before Gromyko spoke, the question of how bombs should be destroyed.

Gromyko said it is clear "that destruction of the stock piles (of bombs) means destruction. The question of how this should be done technically is a secondary question. This could be discussed later. The important thing is to agree on the principle of destruction of stock piles."

Gromyko also was asked about the international measures states should take to prevent violations.

"Without doubt the Soviet Government considers that the strongest measures should be taken against violations of the convention," he said.

Further Stateemnts Welcomed

John Hancock, United States representative on the committee, told the committee that the United States delegations welcomed further statements and elaborations from the delegates. He indicated in his remarks that the United States delegation would welcome every statement with regard to the problem before the commission.

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, of Canada, in a brief comment said that Gromyko recognizes "that the conclusion of the kind of convention he has proposed must be accompanied by provisions of some safeguards" and asked Gromyko to indicate "what measures he has in mind."

AUG 1 1946

Soviet Atom Plan To Be Discussed

AUG 1 1946

A HARRELSON

New York, July 31 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission were called into session today to reopen discussion of Soviet Russia's proposal to outlaw the production and use of atomic weapons immediately.

As they prepared to meet in closed sessions of Committee No. 2, several delegates were reported ready to question Soviet Representative Andrei A. Gromyko at length on how he proposed to prevent illegal manufacture of atomic weapons.

In his plan, as outlined last week, the Soviet delegate touched only briefly on the question of controls, devoting almost all of his time to arguments in favor of outlawing the lethal bombs.

DAY

Punishment By Nations

The only control system he mentioned was a suggestion that each country adopt legislation providing for punishment of persons who violated the terms of the proposed international convention. No provisions were recommended for punishment of governments which themselves produced atomic weapons in violation of the convention.

The delegates from the United States, the Netherlands and Brazil, indicated they wanted to hear more details of what Russia had in mind. At the same time, they all made it clear that they favored a much stronger control plan than that suggested by Gromyko in his declaration.

Committee No. 2, made up of the same delegates who sit on the Atomic Commission itself, is charged with the responsibility of drafting a control plan. So far it has heard Gromyko reject the main points of the United States plan and advocate his own program.

Points Of Disagreement

Both the United States and Soviet plans agree that atomic weapons should be outlawed, but the United States wants a strong system of controls set up first, while Russia wants the banning of the weapons to be the first step.

After today's discussion of the Russian plan, the delegates were scheduled to start work trying to list the points on which there was some degree of accord. It appeared, however, that these points would be very few.

Meanwhile, two other committees of the Atomic Commission—the Legal Advisory Committee and the Scientific and Technical Committee—continued to mark time. Both held informal closed meetings yesterday, but it was generally agreed that there was little they could do until some measure of agreement was reached in Committee No. 2.

UN GROUP MEETS NO. CASTLE REBUFF

AUG 1 1946

N. Y. Town Supervisor Tells Commission Board Opposed to Home There.

NEW YORK, July 31—(AP) James D. Hopkins, town supervisor of North Castle, N. Y., told the United Nations Headquarters commission today that the town board was opposed to the location of permanent UN headquarters at North Castle.

Hopkins spoke at the first of the commission's three closed meetings held during the day at White Plains with representatives of three Westchester county towns. The commission is hearing local sentiment on the 15 potential sites it listed in Westchester and Fairfield county, Conn.

One of the three sites in the North Castle area, Hopkins said, would practically eliminate the town of North Castle by taking in 80 per cent of the town and displacing 2,500 residents. He added that another of the potential sites would include 50 per cent of the town and that the third would take over 2 1-2 square miles of the town's area.

Hopkins was given a list of 1 specific questions on local sentiment and asked to submit in writing the views he expressed today together with answers to the questions.

Representatives of the towns of Cortlandt and Rye were given the same list of questions and asked to turn in memoranda on the local sentiment in their vicinities.

Similar meetings will be held tomorrow with representatives of Poundridge and Bedford, N. Y., and Stamford and Greenwich, Conn.

Rocket Rises 104 Miles To New Mark

White Sands, N.M., July 31 (AP)—A German V-2 rocket soared 104 miles for a new world's altitude record yesterday in a test at the Army's proving grounds here.

The 14-ton guided missile, assembled from captured parts, beat by 20.5 miles the record set July 9 in the seventh of the tests. Another firing is slated for August 8.

Observers said the rocket roared smoothly aloft, disappearing behind a slight overcast in about twenty seconds. It descended 69 miles north of the launching platform.

Col. Harold R. Turner, commandant, said the rocket carried instruments in the nose which were expected to provide information never before available about cosmic rays, temperatures and pressure at altitudes above 100 miles.

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN ECONOMIC

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES MAY ACHIEVE A WORKING ECONOMIC MERGER OF THEIR TWO OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY WITHIN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS, A HIGH U.S.OFFICIAL SAID IN BERLIN TODAY.

A BERLIN DISPATCH REPORTED THE OFFICIAL SAID THE MERGER PLANS WERE GOING AHEAD FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS TURNED DOWN, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, AN AMERICAN PROPOSL TO INTEGRATE THE U.S.ZONE ECONOMICALLY WITH ANY OR ALL OF THE OTHER ZONES.

THE RUSSIAN MEMBER, MARSHAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY, PROPOSED A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE WHOLE QUESTION OF GERMAN ECONOMIC UNITY.

AUG 1 1946

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY SAID BRITAIN WAS STUDYING THIS SOVIET SUGGESTION.

THE U.S.OFFICIAL IN BERLIN SAID THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH WOULD POOL RESOURCES OF THE TWO ZONES, INCLUDING FOOD, AND EXPORTS WOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO PAY FOR IMPORTS, REDUCING THE BURDEN PLACED ON BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CONFEREES, HE ADDED, HAVE AGREED TENTATIVELY TO FORM JOINT AGENCIES FOR INDUSTRY, TRADE, COMMERCE, AND FINANCE, AND JOINT AGENCIES FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS PROBABLY WILL BE SET UP ALSO.

FRANCE HAS NOT YET REPLIED TO THE MERGER PROPOSAL.

A SOVIET BROADCAST DECLARED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE FEARED THAT THE AMERICAN MERGER PLAN WOULD ENCOURAGE AMERICAN DOMINATION AND "WIN CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS FOR LARGE AMERICAN MONOPOLIES." IT CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS SEEKING "AN EXTENSIVE OPENING FOR AMERICAN GOODS EVERYWHERE," AND WAS "TRYING TO ESTABLISH ITS OWN CONTROL OVER GERMANY'S REPARATIONS DELIVERIES" IN A QUEST FOR OPEN MARKETS.

AUG 1 1946

IN MOSCOW, THE JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ASSAILED "AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS," CHARGING THEY WERE "TURNING JAPAN INTO A COLONIAL POSSESSION AND MONOPOLY MARKET AND ESTATE OF AMERICAN CAPITAL."

30-24-4515

IT DECLARED AMERICAN AND BRITISH CAPITAL WAS TRYING TO SET UP MONOPOLY ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OVER BIG AND LITTLE STATES OF EUROPE IN THE FORM OF "ECONOMIC HELP TO THESE COUNTRIES AND TURN THEM INTO WEAPONS OF POLITICAL USE AND PRESSURE."

RELEASED AUG 1 1946

london, july 31--(ap)--the british cabinet will consider the "india situation as a whole" in the light of the moslem league's recent rejection of britain's independence proposals, an official source said today.

expressing governmental "disappointment" at this latest development in the indian situation, this source, who ~~insisted~~ would not permit himself to be identified, said, however, that it was too early to assess the significance of the moslem move against the "broad background of current negotiations."

AUG 1 1946

apr cavahcns 08205 aw 745a

LONDON, JULY 31--(AP)--A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, AS DECLARING THAT AUSTRIA'S RECENT NATIONALIZATION OF GERMAN PROPERTY, WAS ILLEGAL AND "INIMICAL TOWARDS THE ALLIES."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE ALLIES "CANNOT, IN SUCH A SITUATION,

BLOCKEN THEIR CONTROL IN AUSTRIA. THIS ILLEGAL DECISION OF THE

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT MUST BE RESCINDED BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL."

AUG 1 1946

APR 01356 SSC 945A

LONDON, JULY 31--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED "DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY" SENTENCES STRETCHING FROM THREE TO TEN YEARS FOR APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGERS AND TRANSPORTATION CLERKS WHO TOOK BRIBES IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSING SPACE AND RAILROAD TICKETS.

CK1117PED

PARIS, JULY 31--(AP)--PIETRO NENNI, VICE-PREMIER

PLEADED ITALY'S CAUSE OUTSIDE THE PEACE CONFERENCE TODAY IN A

WHIRLWIND SERIES OF VISITS WITH DELEGATION LEADERS.

HE TALKED EARLY IN THE DAY WITH JAMES F. BYRNES, U. S.

CRETARY OF STATE, ABOUT ITALY'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS, INCLUDING

WHAT HE CALLED THE NEED FOR FUNNELLING PRIMARY MATERIAL AND

AUG 1 1946

FINANCIAL AID TO ITALY TO GIVE BREAD AND WORK TO MILLIONS.

XXXX NENNI WILL CONFER TOMORROW WITH PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA.

AUG 1 1946

MC 507PED JULY 31 DELASHERAS 1194ZAPR

FIRST LEAD PRESS

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE'S RULES COMMITTEE BEGAN FUNCTIONING WITH NEWSMEN SITTING AS OFFICIALLY INVITED OBSERVERS TODAY AND ONLY A LITTLE CONFUSION MARKED THE HISTORIC STEP. NEVER BEFORE HAD A PEACE CONFERENCE BEEN THROWN OPEN FULLY TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

AUG 1 1946

THE NEWSPAPERMEN HAD ONE COMPLAINT. THEY WERE A BIT FAR FROM THE DELEGATES THEMSELVES IN THE CONFERENCE HALL.

THERE WERE 67 REPORTERS PRESENT WHEN THE GAVEL FELL. OTHERS DRIFTED IN QUIETLY DURING THE SESSION. A DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHERS, OPERATED IN THE ROOM. THEY USED A RICKETY STEPLADDER TO MANUFACTURE A VANTAGE POINT FOR TAKING PICTURES.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE RESTRICTED TO ONE END OF THE HALL, WHERE THEY SAT ON GILDED CHAIRS ON THE SAME FLOOR LEVEL WITH THE DELEGATES. NINE MEMBERS OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE, FRANCE'S ACE POLICE FORCE, LINED THE AISLE LEADING TO THE GREEN BAIZE TABLE UP FRONT. NO AMOUNT OF ARGUING COULD GET THE CORRESPONDENTS PAST THAT THIN BLUE LINE.

BUT JEAN MARIN, WHO IS HANDLING PRESS ARRANGEMENTS, SAID HE HOPED TO GET THE CORRESPONDENTS SEATED RIGHT UP IN THE ARENA, LOOKING OVER THE SHOULDERS OF THE RULES COMMITTEE DELEGATES THEMSELVES. HE TRIED BEFORE AND WAS TURNED DOWN, BUT WILL TRY AGAIN, HE SAID.

IT WAS HARD TO SEE THE DELEGATES SEATED IN THEIR RINK CHAIRS AROUND AN OVAL TABLE, AND ONLY SLIGHTLY EASIER TO HEAR THEM.

ALTHOUGH THE WORLD PRESS XXX FIRST GRAF ORIG.

RQ1005AED

A32 (700)

TREATY HIGHLIGHTS

AUG 1 1946

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-HERE ARE THE MAIN POINTS IN THE FIVE PEACE TREATY DRAFTS SUBMITTED TO THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE BY THE BIG FOUR:

ITALIAN--

AUG 1 1946

POINTS AGREED UPON:

TERRITORY--ITALY TO CEDE TENDA, BRIGA, MONT CENIS, MONT THABOR AND LITTLE ST. BERNARD PASS REGIONS TO FRANCE. TERRITORY EAST OF THE "FRENCH LINE" IN THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA TO YUGOSLOVIA. DODECANESE ISLANDS TO GREECE. ITALY TO RENOUNCE SOVEREIGNTY OVER ERITREA, LIBYA AND SOMALILAND; ALSO TO RENOUNCE SPECIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA AND TO RECOGNIZE INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA AND ETHIOPIA. TRIESTE TO BE INTERNATIONALIZED UNDER UNITED NATIONS AND EVENTUALLY A FREE CITY.

ARMED FORCES--ARMY RESTRICTED TO 250,000 MEN; NAVY LIMITED TO 22,500 MEN AND 46 MAJOR FLEET UNITS, INCLUDING TWO BATTLESHIPS. AIRFORCE LIMITED TO 25,000 MEN AND 350 PLANES, WITH A MAXIMUM OF 200 COMBAT TYPES. ALLIED TROOPS TO LEAVE ITALY WITHIN 90 DAYS.

REPARATIONS--ITALY TO PAY $100,000,000 IN REPARATIONS TO RUSSIA OVER SEVEN YEARS; RESTORE ALLIED PROPERTY RIGHTS IN ITALY AND RETURN LOOTED PROPERTY. REPARATIONS FIGURE NOT FINALLY FIXED.

POINTS NOT AGREED UPON:

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES AND DAMAGES TO ALLIED PROPERTY IN ITALY--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT FULL PAYMENT. RUSSIA WOULD LIMIT COMPENSATION TO A THIRD THE VALUE OF THE LOSS.

PROVISIONS FOR EQUAL COMMERCIAL ACCESS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT ALL ALLIED NATIONS GIVEN "MOST FAVORED NATION" STATUS. RUSSIA WOULD MAKE EXCEPTIONS FOR FIELDS CLOSED TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

BULGARIAN, HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN--

POINTS AGREED UPON:

BULGARIAN TERRITORY--BULGARIA'S FRONTIERS FIXED AS OF JAN.1, 1941, GIVING LOWER DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA FROM ROMANIA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE GREEK BULGARIAN FRONTIER, LEFT FOR CONFERENCE DECISION.

BULGARIAN ARMED FORCES--ARMY LIMITED TO 55,000; ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY TO 1,800; NAVY TO 3,500 MEN AND 7,250 TONS; AIRFORCE TO 5,200 MEN AND 90 PLANES, WITH A MAXIMUM OF 70 COMBAT TYPES. RUSSIAN FORCES TO LEAVE BULGARIA WITHIN 90 DAYS.

30.24-4517

REPARATIONS--TO PAY RUSSIA $300,000,000 IN PRODUCTS OVER EIGHT YEARS.

POINTS NOT AGREED UPON:

COMPENSATION TO ALLIED NATIONALS FOR PROPERTY LOSSES OR DAMAGES--BRITAIN WANTS FULL COMPENSATION; RUSSIA WANTS IT LIMITED TO A THIRD THE VALUE.

EQUALITY OF COMMERCIAL ACCESS--RUSSIA WANTS TO EXEMPT FIELDS CLOSED TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND ALSO WANTS TO MAKE EXCEPTIONS IN THE "MOST FAVORED NATIONS" STATUS RULE SOUGHT BY THE WESTERN POWERS IN FAVOR OF NEIGHBORING STATES.

PS513AED

HUNGARIAN TERRITORY--HUNGARY TO RETURN TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA AND RECOGNIZE THE SUBCARPATHIAN UKRAINE AS SOVIET TERRITORY.

HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES--ARMY, INCLUDING RIVER FLOTILLA, LIMITED TO 65,000 MEN; AIRFORCE LIMITED TO 5,000 MEN AND 90 PLANES. OCCUPATION FORCES TO BE WITHDRAWN IN 90 DAYS, SUBJECT TO RIGHT OF RUSSIA TO MAINTAIN TROOPS TO PROTECT COMMUNICATION LINES TO OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

A33

AUG 1 1946

HUNGARIAN REPARATIONS--TO PAY $300,000,000, OF WHICH $200,000,000 GOES TO RUSSIA AND THE REMAINDER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA IN GOODS AND EQUIPMENT. THE UNITED STATES MADE AN UNPUBL SHED RESERVATION TO THIS CLAUSE.

ROMANIAN TERRITORY--ROMANIA GETS TRANSYLVANIA FROM HUNGARY AND RECOGNIZES THE CESSION OF BESSARABIA TO RUSSIA.

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES--ARMY LIMITED TO 120,000 MEN; ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY TO 5,000 MEN; NAVY TO 5,000 MEN AND 15,000 TONS; AIRFORCE TO 8,000 MEN AND 150 PLANES, WITH A MAXIMUM OF 100 COMBAT TYPES. OCCUPATION FORCES TO BE WITHDRAWN IN 90 DAYS, SUBJECT TO RIGHT OF RUSSIA TO MAINTAIN TROOPS TO PROTECT COMMUNICATION LINES TO OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

ROMANIAN REPARATIONS--TO PAY $300,000,000 IN COMMODITIES TO RUSSI OVER EIGHT YEARS. ROMANIAN PROPERTY IN ALLIED NATIONS MAY BE SEIZED IN PAYMENT FOR ALLIED CLAIMS AGAINST ROMANIA.

ALL THREE, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA, MUST RESTORE ALLIED PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RETURN LOOTED PROPERTIES.

POINTS NOT AGREED UPON:

BULGARIAN REPARATIONS TO GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE--THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WANT THE RIVER OPEN ON TERMS OF COMPLETE EQUALITY. BRITAIN WANTS TO SUMMON A RIPARIAN CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL REGIME. RUSSIA WA NO DANUBE CLAUSES AT ALL.

COMMERCIAL ACCESS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT ALL ALLIED NATIONS GIVEN "MOST FAVORED NATION" STATUS. THE RUSSIANS WOULD EXEMPT FIELDS CLOSED TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND MAKE EXCEPTIONS FOR NEIGHBORING STATES.

ASSETS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD MAKE THESE LIABLE TO SEIZURE TO SATISFY CLAIMS BY ALLIED NATIONS. RUSSIA, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF ROMANIA, OPPOSES THIS AND WANTS THESE PROPERTIES RESTORED TO PREWAR STATUS.

COMPENSATION TO ALLIED NATIONALS FOR PROPERTY LOSSES--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT FULL COMPENSATION WHILE RUSSIA WOULD LIMIT THE COMPENSATION TO A THIRD THE VALUE.

BALKAN ASSETS IN GERMANY--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA TO RENOUNCE THESE CLAIMS. RUSSIA WANTS THEM RESTORED.

A34

FINLAND--

POINTS AGREED UPON:

TERRITORY--PORT PROVINCE OF PETSAMO TO RUSSIA. RUSSIA TO GET 50-YEAR LEASE ON NAVAL BASE SITE AT PORKKALA-UDD AND TO ABANDON SIMILAR RIGHTS ON HANGO PENINSULA. AALAND ISLANDS TO REMAIN DEMILITARIZED.

ARMED FORCES--ARMY LIMITED TO 34,400 MEN; NAVY TO 4,500 MEN AND 10,000 TONS; AIRFORCE TO 3,000 MEN AND 60 PLANES.

AUG 1 1946

A97

(200)

BERLIN, JULY 31-(AP)-A HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIAL PREDICTED TODAY THAT PLANS FOR AN ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY, ON WHICH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES NOW ARE WORKING, WOULD BRING ABOUT A WORKABLE FUSION WITHIN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS.

THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES WERE PREPARING A SETUP WHICH WOULD POOL THE RESOURCES OF THE TWO ZONES--INCLUDING FOOD, AND WOULD PUSH EXPORTS TO RAISE MONEY TO PAY FOR NECESSARY IMPORTS, THUS EASING THE BURDEN ON U.S. AND BRITISH TAXPAYERS.

HE DECLARED THE CONFEREES HAD AGREED TENTATIVELY TO FORM JOINT AGENCIES FOR INDUSTRY, TRADE, COMMERCE AND FINANCE AND ADDED THAT THERE ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD BE JOINT AGENCIES FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

EACH OF THESE AGENCIES WILL BE COMPOSED OF GERMAN ADMINISTRATORS UNDER GERMAN MINISTERS OF STATE, WHO WILL WORK DIRECTLY UNDER A JOINT AMERICAN-BRITISH ECONOMICS BOARD. THERE WILL BE NO POLITICAL INTEGRATION OF THE ZONES.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE TURNED DOWN, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, THE AMERICAN OFFER TO INTEGRATE THE U.S. ZONE ECONOMICALLY WITH ANY OR ALL THREE OF THE OTHER ZONES IN GERMANY, WHILE THE FRENCH HAVE NOT YET GIVEN A DEFINITE ANSWER.

THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL HAS STATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT FEELS THAT ECONOMIC UNIFICATION SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND WITH POLITICAL UNIFICATION AND THAT IT FEARS PIECEMEAL INTEGRATION MIGHT RESULT IN DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY.

TU919AED

AUG 1 1946

A49

VIENNA, JULY 31-(AP)-F.H.LAGUARDIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, PLANNED AN INVESTIGATION TODAY OF PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT OIL FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF AUSTRIA WAS BEING SHIPPED ELSEWHERE, IN VIOLATION OF UNRRA REGULATIONS, AND THAT SOME OF IT HAD BEEN SOLD IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT HE ALSO PLANNED TO DETERMINE WHETHER ALL OF THE NATURAL PRODUCE OF THE ZONE WAS BEING USED FOR AUSTRIA'S RECOVERY, AS REQUIRED BY UNRRA.

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE OIL, HE SAID: "THAT'S THE ISSUE I'M GOING TO FIND OUT."

THE FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR SAID THAT OBSERVERS OF THE RELIEF AGENCY HAD NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO GO FREELY INTO THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF EASTERN AUSTRIA, BUT ASSERTED HE WAS "GOING TO SEE TO IT THEY GET THAT RIGHT."

JP616AED

AUG 1 1946

MADRID, JULY 31--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER INFORMACIONES PUBLISHED A NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM LAS PALMAS, CANARY ISLANDS, TODAY SAYING VI ARGENTINE DUMAS, MISSING HAVANA YACHTSMAN, HAD BEEN PICKED UP BY THE SPANISH SHIP SERANTES AND BROUGHT TO THAT PORT TWO DAYS AGO.

DUMAS, SAILED FROM HAVANA EARLY IN JUNE ON THE YACHT LEGH II FOR NEW YORK.

AUG 1 1946

MPW 01452 CCC 347P

TRIESTE, JULY 31-(AP)--ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES RELINQUISHED CONTROL OF THE MONFALCONE SHIPYARDS, WHICH THEY TOOK OVER TWO WEEKS AGO AFTER A COMBINED LOCKOUT AND STRIKE HALTED OPERATIONS.

THE SHIPYARDS WERE REPORTED OPERATING NORMALLY AGAIN AND LABOR LEADERS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE AMG'S ACTION.

APR ASSOCS 10255--JA-- 755A

A36

PALESTINE (200)

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-CIVIC LIFE IN THE MODERN ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV WAS AT A STANDSTILL TODAY AS AN UNPRECEDENTED MANHUNT BY 20,000 RED-BERETED BRITISH TOMMIES WENT INTO ITS SECOND DAY, WITH 133 MEN AND 10 WOMEN ALREADY UNDER ARREST.

A HIGH RANKING OFFICER SAID THE ROUNDUP OF UNDERGROUND MEMBERS WANTED FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOMBING LAST WEEK OF THE KING DAVID HOTEL HERE AND OTHER OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOLY LAND, WOULD CONTINUE FOR TWO OR THREE MORE DAYS. UP TO 3,000 ARRESTS WERE EXPECTED.

AUG 1 1946

THE 200,000 RESIDENTS OF TEL AVIV SUBMITTED WITH RESIGNATION TO THE ROUNDUP AND THE IMPOSITION OF A 22-HOUR CURFEW. BLARING LOUD SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED THE CURFEW, WHICH WAS BACKED UP BY TIGER TANKS AND PARADING TROOPS.

BUILDING BY BUILDING, THE HOB-NAILED TOMMIES COMBED THE CITY, SEEKING PRINCIPALLY MEMBERS OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GANG, JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS.

SUSPECTS WERE WHISKED TO HASTILY ERECTED BARBED WIRE CAGES, AND THEN THE MEN WERE TAKEN TO RAFA PRISON CAMP AND THE WOMEN TO LATRUN DETENTION CAMP.

ALL UTILITIES IN TEL AVIV WERE SHUT DOWN YESTERDAY AND REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS WERE SUSPENDED UNTIL "FURTHER NOTIE." ALL TRAFFIC AND

COMMUNICATIONS WERE SUSPENDED UNTIL "FURTHER NOTICE." ALL TRAFFIC AND MOST ACTIVITIES WERE AT A STANDSTILL. RAF ENGINEERS TOOK OVER POWER PLANTS.

"IT'S A BIG AND EXTREMELY UNPLEASANT TASK," COMMENTED MAJ.GEN. A.J.H.CASSELS, COMMANDING THE OPERATIONS. HE ADDED THAT "BY HOOK OR BY CROOK WE MUST FIND AND DETAIN THESE GANGS."

PS525AED

A47

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-THE STEAMER HAHAYAL HAIVRI (HEBREW SOLDIER) ARRIVED AT HAIFA THIS MORNING WITH APPROXIMATELY 550 ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE, INCLUDING FORMER INMATES OF THE BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

JP612AED

AUG 1 1946

"IN THE LONG TERM, THE PLAN LEAVES THE WAY OPEN FOR PEACEFUL PROGRESS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT EITHER TOWARD PARTITION OR TOWARD FEDERAL UNITY," THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SAID.

"THE ASSOCIATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO PROVINCES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL SUBJECTS MAY LEAD ULTIMATELY TO A FULLY DEVELOPED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE CENTRIFUGAL FORCES PROVE TOO STRONG, THE WAY IS OPEN TOWARD PARTITION. OUR PROPOSALS DO NOT PREJUDICE THIS ISSUE EITHER WAY."

A25

THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT, REFERRING TO THE HEAVY TOLL IN THE KING DAVID HOTEL BOMBING, WARNED ZIONISTS TO "BEWARE LEST THIS MODERN PERVERSION OF THEIR FAME BRING RUIN UPON THEM."

"A SANE AND HEALTHY NATIONALISM HAS INSPIRED MANY OF THE FINEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF MANKIND," IT SAID. "ITS PERVERSION SPELLS DEGRADATION AND DEPRAVITY."

30.24 45 19

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DISAVOWED THE ANTI-FRATERNIZATION LETTER WRITTEN BY LT.GEN.SIR EVELYN BARKER, PALESTINE COMMANDER, TO HIS TROOPS, AND ANNOUNCED THAT HIS ACTION HAD BEEN REFERRED TO FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

THE LETTER, WHICH HAD BEEN POSTED IN OFFICERS' MESSES IN JERUSALEM AFTER THE KING DAVID HOTEL INCIDENT, BANNED FRATERNIZATION WITH JEWS. IT WAS WIDELY CRITICIZED AND DREW SHARP COMMENT FROM THE BRITISH LABOR PRESS.

B538PED

AUG 1 1946

A89 (CQ)

NIGHT LEAD INDIAN (270)

BY G.MILTON KELLY

BOMBAY, JULY 31-(AP)-MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE, SAID TODAY THE LEAGUE HAD NOT CLOSED THE DOORS TO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE, BUT DECLARED THAT ANY NEW STEP TOWARD SETTLEMENT MUST COME EITHER FROM THE BRITISH OR THE CONGRESS PARTY.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE VICEROY EVEN NOW WAS SEEKING TO BRING THE CONGRESS PARTY AND OTHER FACTIONS INTO AGREEMENT ON A PLAN FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

BUT HE CHARGED THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY, INTENT UPON ACHIEVING ITS OWN AIMS IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, WAS PREPARING A GIGANTIC CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT "A THOUSAND TIMES WORSE [illegible] 1942" IF IT FAILED OF ITS OBJECTIVES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

HE CHARGED ALSO THAT MEMBERS OF THE FORMER INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY AND OTHERS WERE RECRUITING AND DRILLING FOLLOWERS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY FOR PARTICIPATION IN SUCH A PROGRAM IF THE CONGRESS PARTY DEEMED IT NECESSARY.

THUS, HE SAID, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S WITHDRAWAL OF ITS ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH CABINET MISSION PROPOSALS WAS PURELY A DEFENSIVE MEASURE TAKEN FOR "SELF PRESERVATION." HE SAID HE SUMMONED THE NEWS CONFERENCE BECAUSE THE WITHDRAWAL DECISION, REACHED MONDAY BY THE LEAGUE'S COUNCIL OF ACTION, MIGHT NOT BE PROPERLY UNDERSTOOD ABROAD.

THE COUNCIL OF ACTION, POLICY MAKING BODY OF THE LEAGUE, ANNOUNCED MONDAY IT HAD EXHAUSTED ALL AVENUES FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE LEAGUE'S DEMANDS FOR SAFEGUARDS IN THE WRITING OF AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION, AND INSTRUCTED THE LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM OF "DIRECT ACTION" TO ACHIEVE AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE (PAKISTAN).

JINNAH SAID THIS ACTION WAS NOT "A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ANYONE," BUT HE DECLINED TO EXPLAIN WHAT FORM THE "DIRECT ACTION" MIGHT TAKE.

(IN LONDON, AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THE BRITISH CABINET WOULD CONSIDER "THE INDIAN SITUATION AS A WHOLE" IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S REJECTION OF INDEPENDENCE PROPOSALS, AND EXPRESSED OFFICIAL DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE DEVELOPMENT.)

CK1022PED

A90

(170)

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JULY 31-(AP)-EGYPT'S DELEGATION REJECTED TODAY BRITISH PROPOSALS ON THREE MAJOR POINTS AT ISSUE IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW BRITISH-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE, A HIGHLY PLACED EGYPTIAN SAID.

THE INFORMANT WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THE REJECTION WAS CONTAINED IN A "POLITELY BUT FRANKLY" WORDED MEMORANDUM [illegible] TO LORD STAN

REJECTION WAS CONTAINED IN A "POLITELY BUT FRANKLY" WORDED MEMORANDUM APPROVED FOR DELIVERY TOMORROW TO LORD STANSGATE, ACTING HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

HE GAVE THIS SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION:

THE BRITISH WANT THE PRESIDENT OF A PROPOSED JOINT DEFENSE BOARD EMPOWERED TO CALL THE BOARD INTO SESSION AND DESIRE THAT THE BOARD HAVE AUTHORITY TO PERMIT THE RETURN OF BRITISH TROOPS TO EGYPT WHEN IT DECIDES THERE IS A THREAT OF WAR. THE EGYPTIANS INSIST THAT THE BOARD MEET ONLY AT THE CALL OF EITHER GOVERNMENT AND THAT EGYPT RESERVE THE RIGHT TO DECIDE WHEN BRITISH TROOPS SHALL OPERATE IN THE NILE KINGDOM.

THE BRITISH PROPOSE TO COMPLETE THE EVACUATION OF THEIR ARMED FORCES FROM EGYPT IN FIVE YEARS, WHILE THE EGYPTIANS WANT THE TIME LIMIT FIXED AT ONE YEAR.

THE BRITISH WANT TO REMOVE THE QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY FROM NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THE SUDAN, NOW ADMINISTERED JOINTLY BY BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

CK1023PED

AUG 1 1946

B54KX (Q)

NANKING, JULY 31-(AP)-THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER CHIU KUO JIH PA WAS THREATENED WITH SUSPENSION TODAY FOR SAYING RECENTLY THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES MIGHT GO TO WAR OVER CHINA.

MINISTER OF INFORMATION PENG HSUEH-PEI TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE "WE CONSIDER ABSURD" SUCH A STATEMENT." HE SAID THE NEWSPAPER HAD BEEN WARNED FOR "UNDUE EDITORIAL ATTACKS ON THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WILD SPECULATIONS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED EXCEEDED THE LIMIT OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

GM739PCS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

AUG 1 1946

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUG.1-(AP)-ADOCUMENT INTRODUCED TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF 27 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES SAID JAPAN'S BELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT PROTEST REMOVED THE LAST POSSIBLE BARRIER TO FORMAL RECOGNITION (BY JAPAN) OF THE SO-CALLED "INDEPENDENT STATE" HER ARMIES SET UP IN MANCHURIA.

THE DOCUMENT GAVE THE FOLLOWING VERSION OF CONVERSATIONS AT A 1932 CABINET MEETING AT WHICH FORMAL RECOGNITION OF "MANCHUKUO" AS AN "INDEPENDENT STATE...FREELY FORMED BY THE WILL OF HER OWN PEOPLE..."WAS PROCLAIMED:

WHILE EMPEROR HIROHITO LISTENED GRAVELY, SOME OF HIS MINISTERS EXPRESSED UNEASINESS OF POSSIBLE UNITED STATES REACTION TO THE RECOGNITION.

ONE COUNSELLOR REPLIED THAT AMERICAN AUTHORIES IN WASHINGTON ALREADY HAD BEEN APPROACHED INFORMALLY, AND HAD SAID THEY HAD "NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION" OF PROTESTING OR OF CONVOLING A NINE-POWER CONFERENCE, "INASMUCH AS THERE WAS NO HOPE OF SUCH A CONFERENCE REACHING ANY CONCLUSION."

FIVE YEARS LATER, IN THE FALL OF 1937, ANOTHER DOCUMENT SAID, THE CABINET OUTLINED A PLAN TO ESTABLISH HEAVY INDUSTRY IN MANCHUKUO.

ITS PRODUCTS, DESTINED TO STRENGTHEN JAPAN'S WAR MACHINE, WERE TO RECEIVE PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT DESPITE MANCHUKUO'S "INDEPENDENCE," ONE PARAGRAPH OF THE SECOND DOCUMENT EXPLAINED. DISCUSSING SUCH IMPORTS, IT EXPLAINED THAT "THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT IN REALITY HANDLE THEM AS FOREIGN GOODS, IN RELATION TO CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER THINGS."

A THIRD DOCUMENT OUTLINED THE KWANTUNG ARMY'S PLAN FOR JAPANESE CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES IN MANCHURIA.

THE MANCHURIAN PHASE X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD. (A53KX)

KK959PCS NM

AUG 1 1946

A136KX

(WEST. OUT)

TOKYO--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES, (BY LAMBERT) X X X AGENCIES IN MANCHURIA.

MORITO MORISHIMA, ONCE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW YORK, TESTIFIED THAT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS AT THE CURRENT TRIAL, KENJI DOIHARA AND SEISHIRO ITAGAKI, WERE AMONG THE KWANTUNG OFFICERS WHO BELIEVED ARMED FORCE NECESSARY IN JAPANESE EXPANSION IN MANCHURIA.

HIS AFFIDAVIT, READ BY THE PROSECUTION, ALSO ALLEGED THAT THE 1928 TRAIN-EXPLOSION KILLING OF THE CHINESE COMMANDER IN MANCHURIA, MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN, "WAS PLANNED AND BROUGHT ABOUT BY ELEMENTS OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY" WHO WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE MILDNESS OF TOKYO POLICY.

"THERE WAS NO POPULAR MOVEMENT IN MANCHURIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT," MORISHIMA TESTIFIED. THIS MOVE TO SEPARATE FROM CHINA "WAS SPONSORED AND INSPIRED BY THE KWANTUNG ARMY."

THE MANCHURIAN PHASE X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

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NIPPON'S WAR LEADERS.

THE MANCHURIAN PHASE OF THE TRIAL IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE, IT WAS INDICATED BY JOHN DARSEY OF WASHINGTON,D.C., SPEIAL PROSECUTOR.

STATEMEMENTS AND TESTIMONY INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION WEDNESDAY POINTED UP THE DUPLICITY AND CYNICISM WITH WHICH JAPAN PROMOTED HER POLICIES IN MANCHURIA.

THESE POLICIES WERE DOMINATED BY THE ALL-POWERFUL KWANTUNG ARMY, WHICH AS FAR BACK AS 1923, DOCUMENTS SHOWED, HAD IN MIND THE COMPLETE CONTROL OF MANCHURIA.

AUG 1 1946

AN INTERROGATION OF SADAO ARAKI, ONCE WAR MINISTER AND NOW A DEFENDANT, IN REGARD TO THE KWANTUNG ARMY'S SUGGESTION FOR QUICK RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO BY JAPAN WAS PLACED IN THE RECORD.

IT QUOTED ARAKI AS REPLYING THAT WHILE JAPAN WAS "READY AND DETERMINED TO EFFECT RECOGNITION", HASTY ACTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED AS IT WOULD HAVE A "DELICATE BEARING ON VARIOUS CIRCLES AT HOME AND ABROAD." CARE WAS ADVISED LEST JAPAN'S "MOTIVES X X LEAK OUT," SOMETHING ARAKI DECLARED WOULD BE "EXTREMELY DISADVANTAGEOUS."

AMONG OTHER DOCUMENTS INTRODUCED TO TRACE THE ATTITUDE TOWARD MANCHURIA WAS ONE WHICH BROUGHT OUT THAT JAPAN WANTED ITS PUPPET STATE THERE AS A BASE FOR "WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC EXPANSION."

EW522PCS

A102FX

TOKYO,JULY 31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY APPOINTED GLEN A. ABBEY AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ALLIED (ADVISORY) COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

ABBEY, FORMER CONSUL GENERAL AT RANGOON, SUCCEEDS COL.BONNER F. FELLERS, WHO HAD SERVED SINCE THE COUNCIL'S INCEPTION. FELLERS RESIGNED RECENTLY TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY AFTER 28 YEARS SERVICE.

ABBEY ENTERED THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN 1925. HE HAS HELD DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS IN HAITI, NICARAGUA, VENEZUELA, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA. HE ARRIVED FROM RANGOON VIA SHANGHAI YESTERDAY.

DS532APS

AUG 1 1946

A92

FOLO PARIS

MEXICO CITY, JULY 31-(AP)-THE MEXICO GOVERNMENT INSISTED TODAY THAT FAILURE TO INCLUDE MEXICO IN THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AGAINST CONCLUDING SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE ENEMY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD CABLED MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ALFONSO ROSENZWEIG Y DIAZ IN PARIS REQUESTING THAT HE SEEK "CLARIFICATION" OF THIS POINT.

(THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IT HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PARIS CONFERENCE EXPRESSING ITS VIEW THAT ALL THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED. THE MESSAGE ALSO CITED THE U.N. DECLARATION REFERRED TO BY MEXICO.)

TU907AED